THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

BUNTINGOOM. PA.

Wednesday, September 9, 1857. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. FrPACKER, of Lycoming. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester. FOR SUPREME JUDGES,

Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks. Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Eric.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR. WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of Bedford county. FOR ASSEMBLY, DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER, JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris. FOR PROTHONOTARY, DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell. FOR TREASURER,

JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. THOMAS OZBORN, of Jackson. FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg. FOR AUDITOR, JOHN M. STONEROAD, of Birmingham.

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 3, amounted to 2,717 tons. For the season, 59,009 tons.

Book Notices.

The Westminster Review for July is receiven. Contents: Ancient Political Economy; English Courts of Law; Suicide in Life and Literature; French Politics, Past and Present; The Sonnets of Shakespeare; Manifest Destiny of the American Union; The Testimony of the Rocks; Naples and Diplomatic Intervention; The Life of Geo. Stephenson; Contemporary Literature.

Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, N.Y. Re-publishers.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.-We invite at tention to the Prospectus of this valuable publication in our advertising columns. It is decidedly the best mechanics' paper published in the United States.

THE NEW CLOTHING STORE .- At the new Clothing store of M. CUTMAN & Co., will be found an extensive assortment of every article of wear to be desired by the male portion of our community. Call and examine their stock, just opened. See advertisement in another column.

SUPERVISOR .- Jas. Dieffenbach, has been appointed Supervisor of the Upper Division of the Juniata Canal, in place of J. P. Hoover, resigned. Mr. D. has been supervisor on the Susquehanna canal, and is said to be a gentleman every way compotent to discharge

THE FAIR.—Our friends are making the necessary preparation for the fair in October, and are already offering specimens of vegetables for our examination. From Mrs. Jackson White we have received a dozen of the largest and handsomest tomatoes we have seen this season. Some person unknown also deposited in the proper place, in our absence, a basket of very fine tomatoes. They will please accept our thanks, for these handsome presents.

J. PORTER BRAWLEY .- This honorable gentleman! is now in a fair way of being promoted to a position he has for years been entitled to. We see it stated in several exchanges that he has lately been found in the company of a runaway wife of a respectable gentleman of York State. It is to be hoped the Democratic party, and the powers that be at | Evans to effect the defeat of DANIEL HOUTZ. Washington, will now turn him loose with the rest of the blackguards of the country.-He has been a disgrace to the party long

WHAT NEXT?—Some of the more desperate of the opposition, we are informed, are quietly circulating as a fact, a report that DANIEL Hourz, our candidate for Assembly, is of foreign birth. What object such of the opponents of Mr. Hourz can have in circulating a falsehood so ridiculous, we cannot imagine, unless it is to gain favor with their unprincipled dictators by attempting to deceive those who are not as well acquainted with their political character as they should be. It would be no disgrace to Mr. Hourz to be of foreign birth, but as he is not, we think it proper to face his unscrupulous enemies with the truth. Mr. Hourz is an American born citizen—an honest man—and the honest voters of the county have doubtless decreed that he shall be elected by a handsome major-

Friday contains the following: Another political party held its city convention yesterday. The straight republicans are now in the field with their committee of superintendence, nominating conventions, etc., thus making the fourth party. On the one hand we have the democratic array, perfect in its drill, as it always is, and in possession of all the offices, national and municipal, while on the other side we have three fragmentary bodies -straight American, straight republican, and American republican, meeting and resolving, and working away as though each were sure of success some day or other.

College Professors.

Sneaking of College Professors, the Pittsburg Union well remarks that they belong to a class of men whose principal business is to endeavor to keep up a popular delusion as to their own importance. Accustomed to be regarded with reverence and awe by the students in the lecture room, where their oracles are uttered without danger of contradiction, it is by no means strange that they should manifest in their demeanor toward the world something of the same vain, arrogant and dictatorial spirit which they exhibit toward beardless youths blundering through half learned tasks.

The letter of the Connecticut professors and clergy addressed to the President of the United States, was the offspring of this overgrown self conceit, and might be regarded by plain men as being somewhat impertinent. It was conceived in something of the same spirit that prompted some very wise men many centuries ago to inquire whether it was lawful to pay tribute to Cæsar. It is refreshing to see how neatly the President handles these gentlemen. He gives them his views in relation to Kansas in a few clear paragraphs which embody many great political truths, interspersed with some rather gaustic allusions to Connecticut history .-That cool, quiet reference to the Hartford Convention is a settler. It is highly suggestive, and one of the happiest hits that we remember to have read. But read the correspondence, which will be found on the opposite page, and judge whether the learned men have not been sold.

The Wilmot Mass Meeting.

The County Mass Meeting of the opposition called together in the Court House on Friday evening last to hear David Wilmot, was a pretty respectable gathering, but not any larger than many town meetings we have attended when smaller guns were to be fired

We listened attentively to every word Mr. Wilmot said, and if we were to give a speech of the most rabid Republican delivered in the last Presidential campaign, our readers would have the whole contents of Mr. W's speech. It was slavery at the beginning, slavery in the middle, slavery at the end, and slavery and the negro throughout, with an occasional declaration that he had no confidence in the honesty of the judiciary, and advised his brethren to hold to their opinions, unconstitutional as they were, and fight on and fight ever. One thing is certain, Mr. Wilmot made no new converts here to his cause.

At the close of the meeting, a committee through their chairman, A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., reported a number of resolutions, one of which condemned the course of the Journal and read it out of the party. The resolutions were adopted with but two or three dissenting voices, including Mr. Brewster's.

The "Journal" and David Caldwell.

The assertion of the Huntingdon Journal that Mr. David Caldwell, the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, has seen "Sam," is false, as will be seen by the following denial from Mr. C. himself:

SHADE GAP, Sept. 5, '57. WM. Lewis, Esq.—Sir: I see a statement in the "Journal" of last week asserting that I had seen "Sam" and had left the American party to obtain the nomination for Prothonotary. The statement referred to is false as it is infamous—a lie from beginning to end. I never belonged to any party but the Democratic, and always voted the democratic ticket throughout-have done so for the last seven years, ever since I had a vote. Will you contradict the statement referred to and dare, them to prove the assertion?

Very truly yours, &c. D. CALDWELL.

All for Nothing!

It is amusing to sober-minded persons to witness the extraordinary efforts now being put forth by the friends of Wharton and It pains us, especially, to see them perform so much labor in vain. The election of either Wharton or Evans, even should one of them decline, is an utter impossibility.-Their friends are distracted and dividedand the course of the Huntingdon Journal has only served to irritate and disgust members of both factions, who are now doing their utmost to secure the election of Dr. Hourz-who, although a Democrat, has never been known as an intriguing, vindictive partizan, nor an office-seeker, but being called by the pecple, he is the people's candidate, and not all the misrepresentations that may be made concerning him will turn the tide of popular opinion now running in his favor. Then let the Political Crusaders desist, and let them console themselves in time, that it is hard to "kick against the

The Straightout Americans of Dauphin county held their County Convention last week and nominated a full county ticket .-The Republicans have also their ticket in the The Philadelphia North American of field. Wilmot will scarcely be heard of in many of the counties where the Americans refuse to be swallowed up by the dark Repub-

> REAL ESTATE. - Some very valuable real estate is advertised for sale in our columns today. Examine the advertisements.

HOUTZ AND CALDWELL.—The popularity of these two gentlemen has excited the opposition of a few tools of the "ancient dictators" who have them already "defeated and laid on the shelf," because, say they, one is a foreigner by birth, and the other has seen Samuel! Oh, go 'way!

The "Journal" and "American" "Union Ticket."

All our readers, perhaps, are not "booked up" in regard to the political positions of the Huntingdon Journal, the Republican organ, and the Huntingdon American, the American organ, since the nomination of a "Union ticket." The Journal declines giving a part of that ticket its support—striking from it the names of Col. S. S. Wharton, for Assembly, and Jas. E. Glasgow, for Prothonotary, and substituting the names of Levi Evans and Jas. McElroy in their places.

The Journal of last week says:—

"Wharton is alleged to have been nominated by a Union Convention of the Republicans and Americans,—but we deny it. It was not a Union Convention; its proceedings."

The "Journal" and "American" "Union ticket."

The Journal of Levi Evans and Jas. McElroy in their places.

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was not a Union Convention; its proceedings do not mark it as such. No resolutions were adopted, the State Ticket was not endorsed. reported that money was freely used to bring bout the result.

But, in view of all this, it may here be asked why we endorse a portion of the ticket. course fully attests, and we can bear a great deal to keep up a harmonious spirit in our midst, but we will never submit to gross imposition, fraud and corruption. We and the honest voters of the county, might even have upon the nomination of Wharton, as not only injudicious, as it manifested a spirit in conflict with harmony, but as an imposition, we cherish none. But we reiterate it again, that in view of the manner in which he procured his nomination, coupled with his wellknown unpopularity, certain, unavoidable defeat to the balance of the ticket, would have been the result of his continuance on that ticket. We speak that we know, and can prove it to the satisfaction of the most ardent upholder and supporter he numbers in his ranks."

The American supports the whole ticket, and raps the Journal pretty severely ofer the knuckles for its refusal to do the same. It

"A ticket was nominated without strife, and no delegate from the people doubts the fairness of the party action. Nobody mur-murs. Nobody is aggrieved, but those who did not get what they asked for. Nobody sympathizes with them. Both papers pubished the ticket the first week without an intimation that it was not satisfactory.

One week passes, the "Huntingdon Journal" claiming to be a party paper, without authority, without right, without consulting anybody, in a total disregard of the truth, under the head of the Union Ticket-strikes off two of the nominees, and puts up the names of its own men (we will not say tools.) Sixty-four delegates sent from and by the people, spit upon; and their ticket to be crushed out, by one man. It says to the people "do what I want or I will strike down your ttcket. I want my men for my purpose, and if you don't see fit to nominate them, I WILL. You shall elect my men, or else I will use my power to destroy your party or-This is what is said by its action. Nobody in any township or borough was invited by the Journal to come and help make its nomination; alone it did it.

Like Mrs. Cunningham, it was determined to have a baby of its own, if not by right then by fraud, and try to have it look as if it had a legitimate parentage.

Nobody was present at its birth. The Journal had no honest doctors present, to expose

Not a man in this town, nor in any Borough or township, who is willing to admit that he took part in that treachery. If there be any who acted with the Journal, who, and where are they?"

If the Journal should continue to hold to the position it has taken we may expect someexposures which may be interesting to the public generally. We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of the progress of the fight of the two factions.

· Free Trade.

As the reduction of all duties is annually urged upon Congress, and as the whole West and South are interested in reducing the tariff on iron, the election of an advocate of free trade and low duties to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, would be looked upon by all sensible men as proof that the State no longer desired her interests to be protected by tariffs. Suppose a southern State should elect an abolition Governor, would the northern people believe that that State's prosperity depended upon slavery? So if Pennsylvania elects a free trade Governor, can the South and West afterwards be made to believe her prosperity depends upon the protection of her iron and coal? Look what Wilmot thought of the tariff of '42 and the whigs of that day? We extract at random from his speech:

"Sir, believing as I do, I cannot give the. influence of my voice, however humble it may be, in support of the tariff of 1842. I believe it unjust and oppressive; imposing heavy bur-dens upon the labor and industry of the country, for the purpose of building up a monopolizing and privileged class. * * * *

"It is urged by the protectionists that the imposition of high, restrictive, and prohibitory duties, benefits alike the whole country and every branch of domestic industry. THIS, SIR, I DENY."

Now, old whigs, look at the following extract from the same speech:

"It is said by the protectionists that the industry of the country' must be protected .-THIS CLAP TRAP PHRASE, TOGETHER WITH OTHERS, SUCH AS 'HOME MARKETS,' 'PLOTEC-TION AGAINST PAUPER LABOR,' &C., HAVE LOST THEIR POWER OVER INTELLIGENT AND RE-FLECTING MEN. Is that protection to the interests of the country which levies contribu-

can their representatives in Congress turn about and say that iron shall not be placed indeed nothing was done of a "Union" on the free list because it would be disas-nature. But this is not all: it was currently trous to the prosperity of the State? If they should say so, nobody would believe them, with a free trade Governor staring them in the face. If they vote for Wilmot, manufac-We are in favor of harmony, as our past turers of iron will have no right to any the tariff is important to them .- Clinton Dem.

The Coming Contest.

Never, perhaps, have the people of Pennsubmitted to the entire nominations, ultra as sylvania been called upon to participate in they were, for the sake of harmony, had a an election fraught with so much importance shade of justice been shown. But we looked as the one now before us. The issue involved is plain—Freedom or Slavery.—K. N. paper.

We were not disposed, says the Valley Spirit, to underrate the importance of the a fraud, and the result of a low species of approaching political contest, but really we cunning trickery, which was too palpable to never supposed it could possibly outrank in be denied or questioned. So was it viewed magnitude all previous campaigns. That by honest voters in all portions of the coungreat and important discovery was reserved ty, and the result is they have determined to for one of our freedom shricking opponents. elect that honest, christian gentleman—Levi Now that it has been announced to us and Evans. The nomination of Wharton was a to the world, we can but wonder at our blinddead weight to the energies of the party, ness—especially as "the issue involved is and would have defeated the entire ticket plain," and that issue nothing short of "Freehad his name been placed before the public dom or Slavery." Although a new light has in connection with it. We do not say this dawned upon us, we must acknowledge that from any ill feeling towards that gentleman; we are even yet a little in the dark. "Freedom or Slavery" involved in the contest before us-a contest for State officers exclusively, and in a free State to boot. Wonder of wonders! What does it mean? Are we all going to be kidnapped? Won't somebody imform us, so that we may have time to hide ourselves among "the topmost limbs of the highermost trees!"

If the issue is "Freedom or Slavery," it must be Freedom or Slavery in Pennsylvania. Freedom prevails in Pennsylvaniawho proposes to introduce Slavery? Not Gen. Packer, William Strong, nor James Thomson, nor Nimrod Strickland, nor the democratic party, whose candidates they are. Does David Wilmot intend to bring "the curse of Slavery" upon us? Does he design to subvert our Freedom and reduce us to Slavery? He has done some strange things, but this would be the strangest of all. If the issue really is "Freedom or Slavery," as the knownothing paper asserts, Mr. Wilmot must entertain some horrible design which he has not yet disclosed to the public. Our safety lies in preventing him from reaching a position in which he can do harm to our cherished Freedom. If we put him in the Governor's chair, with a Legislature of his own stripe to back him, we may all be sold "in pursuance of an Act of Assembly" before we are well aware of it. We would have been badly "sold" by the late Legislature, if the Supreme Court had not come to our rescue. We certainly will be very badly sold if we elect Wilmot.

GENERAL RLECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Rections of this Commonwealth. entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, J. GRAFFUS MILLER, High Sheriff of the county of Hun-GRAFFUS MILLER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 13th day) of OCTOBER, 1857, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to fill the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

wealth of Pennsylvania.

One person in connettion with the counties of Bedford and Somerset, to fill the office of State Senator.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer of Hun-

tingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingon county.

One person to fill the office of Register & Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of untingdon county.
One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of

Iuntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

Ist district, composed of the township of Henderson, except the borough of Huntingdon, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township, not in the 15th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

tingdon.
2d district, composed of Dublin township, Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.
3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark 4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at

Ath district, composed of the township of Hopeweii, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter montioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, there is a portification of the caufman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows,

Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the derman Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria. Sth district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

school house heat the Samposed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lowis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, the Union township lie, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Benjamin Magaly, in said township.

15th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the Centre Union School House, hear Gorsuch's.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Bobeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and

in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the School house, in the borough of Petersburg.

in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I also hereby make known that at the same time and place the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution will be voted upon, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved the 12th day of May, 1857, as follows:—WHEREAS, A joint resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such a manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; therefore, SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said annendments, or cither of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of these and annendments, or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places, and o of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "first amendment," "second amendment," "third amendment," and "fourth amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "for the amendment," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words "against the amendments."

Sec. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having curefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other scaled and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient post office.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th

post office.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law apable of holding or exercising at the same time office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday the 16th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be clos-

ed."
Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1857, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-first.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, September 5, 1857.

DESOLUTION proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.—
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the teuth article thereof:

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follower.

o be designated as article eleven, as follows:

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

Sec. 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the generally assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article no debt whatever shall be created by, or in behalf of the State.

Sec. 4. To provide for the navment of the present debt.

sec. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article no debt whatever shall be croated by, or in behalf of the State.

Sec. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

Sec. 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event, be pledged or leaned to any indidabt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

Sec. 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

Sec. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in

avasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in ime of war, or to assist the State in the dischage of any time of war, or to assist the State in the dischage of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Szc. 7. The logislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county, or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT: THIRD AMENDMENT:

From section two of the first article of the Constitution strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the word, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article strike out the words "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

tion four, same article, and in the thereof insert the following:

"Sec. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the State, by districts in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitables in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigncont number of taxables to entitle it to at least two re-presentatives, shall have a separate representation assign-ed it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of con-tiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representa-

tive."
At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, 'the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; and no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divided the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged untill the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article f said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or, under any special, or general law, when-ever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of njustice shall be done to the corporators.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,

Invalids Retreat, Author of "Letters to Invalids," 1S COMING! See following Card. CCTOBER APPOINTMENTS. R. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cinciu-nati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Roick" Saturday, October 10. Greensburg, Lewistown, Mifflin,

the medicine in direct contact with the discase, without the disadvantage of any riolent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them proporting correlations.

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Ir-Palpitation and all other forms, of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach

and bowels, &c.
All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgiä, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.
S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

15 No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857. TALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT

PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS: COURT: SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, ON SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1857, nt 10 o'clock in the forencon, A CERTAIN PARCEL AND TRACT OF-LAND, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Carver, lands of Joseph Sassaman, survey in the name of George Stever, Neff's heirs and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES or thereabouts. or thereabouts.
ALSO—ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE, PARCEL and

ALSO—ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE, PARCEL and Tract of Land, situate in Jackson township, adjoining land of Widow Sassaman, land claimed by John Rudy, lands of Monroe Furnace, and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES, more or less.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest from the confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser or purchasers.

MICHAEL FLESHER,
JOSEPH SASSAMAN.

JOSEPH SASSAMAN, Executors of Peter Sassaman, dec'd. August 19, 1857.

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9 H KAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT: On and after Thursday, September 3rd, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

	A. M.
	HuntingdonLeave8.00Arrive
	a connenstown
	Pleasant Grove8.30
	Marklesburg
	Colleg Killi
	Rough & Ready " 0.15 "
	Rough & Ready " 0.15 " 12 Cove " 9.25 " 12
	Fishers' Summit
	Arrivo 0 50
	Saxton Arrive 9.50 Leave 1 Leave 10.00 Arrive 12
	Riddelsburg 10.20 Arrive 11
i	Honowell A Topo
i	HopewellArrive10.30Leave p. m. 11
i	EVENING TRAIN.
	, D.M." -
	HuntingdonLeave 400 Amiro
1	"T Connellstown" 4 20
	rieasant Grove
1	Marklesburg " 44.5 "

shers' Summit...

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For fur-

ther information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt... Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857. PARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them to LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in subscriber's stock a will find on examining the UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited.

No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market, Sept. 2, 1857.-2m.

Philadelphia.

VELY SUPERIOR LIME.—Persons desiring a very superior white lime can now obtain it of the subscriber, as he has just put into operation, a large draw kiin, built upon an improved plan, and producing daily, large quantities of the very best quality. With facilities unsurpassed, and limestone pure as any found in the State, he feels confident that he can render complete satisfaction to those who give him a call. The attention of Builders, Farmers, and all wishing to buy Lime, is greatly invited, as well to his low rates, as to the quality of his lime.

Sept. 2, 1857.-2m.

COFFEE RUN, Hunt. Co., Pa.