THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

BUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 28, 1857.

The following is the official vote of this Senatorial District:

	Koontz.	SCHEL
Somerset,	2305	1716
Bedford.	1844	2457
'Huntingdon,	1695	1892
-		
	5844	6065
		5844
	•	

Wm. P. Schell's majority - - 221

Shinplasters.

A large meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg was held at the Court House on Saturday evening last, "to request the Town Council to issue small notes for the convenience of business men in making change." The dispatch further states that "a Committee was appointed to confer with the Town Council, and that the working men generally are in favor of the project." The Telegraph, we suppose, will approve the movement, as we see one of its proprietors was an officer of the meeting. If Harrisburg commences the issue of shinplasters, we may expect every town in the State will commence complaining of sore shins, and forthwith order the manufacture of plasters. It would be better for the business men and the working men, if nothing less than \$20's were issued by the Banks-to this the times must come to prevent distress among the working classes in the future.

The Extra Session.

The Harrisburg Telegraph figures up the pecuniary result to the State of the late session of our Legislature to the following effect:

Legislature have been only about \$21,000.

We presume it is this feature which renders this bill so obnoxious to the banks, for whose sole benefit this extra session was called.

The Harrisburg Herald states that arrangements are now in progress for a grand Several first class fire companies from Philadelphia have signified their intention of befrom Williamsport will escort the Governor elect to the Capitol, and an effort will be made to secure the attendance of a large number of volunteer companies from other places.

FINANCE AND FASHION .- In ordinary times, says an exchange, the "marriages" and "deaths" in the newspapers numerically about balance each other. Of late, however, the former have grown small by degrees and it the sanction of the Legislature which alone beautifully less—but death about holds his gives it currency, and leave it to find its own own in spite of the pressure. The truth is wives in these days of silks and flounces, humbugs, and hoops, are come to be a luxury beyond the reach of a common man's means, be dispensed with in hard times. Fashionable weddings are few and far between .-Wait a little longer. Can't afford it.

The Major Generals of the several Divisions, and Brigadier Generals of the several Brigades of the Uniformed Volunteers | lished ethics of property. of Pennsylvania, will meet in Convention at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 9th day of November next, for the purpose of devising termed the banking system of this country a farms to keep me and my family. some plan whereby the General Assembly of monstrous alliance between bank and Statethe Commonwealth may be induced to organ- He says, "We are tied hand and foot and ize its forces on a sound and salutary basis, bound to conciliate this mammon, which is and extravagance, another too many panes, too much paper money, and hence so much and the ancient pride of Pennsylvania—her | set up to worship in this christian land. citizen soldiery—be restored to its former Whilst our Government denounces a hierar- rich in a short time, and that without work. proud position.

tract from a speech made by President Buch- privileged order of new men, the pressure of anan, when in Congress, on the independent

"The evils of a redundant paper circulation are manifest to every eye. It alternately raises and sinks the value of every man's property. It makes a beggar of the man to morrow who indulged in dreams of wealth paper nobility control the whole monied transto day. It converts the business of society into a mere lottery, whilst those who distribute the prizes are wholly irresponsible to the people. When the collapse comes—as come it must-it casts laborers out of em- self. Shall we longer submit to this soulless ployment, crushes manufacturers and merchants, and ruins thousands of honest and industrious citizens."

York County.

This county came up to the work nobly at the late election. We give the vote of a few of the townships:

	PACKER.	WILMOT.	IIAZLE.
Chanceford	138	19	65
Codorus	250	2	00
Dover	272	32	4
Hopewell	219	43	114
Heidleburg	178	6	6
Jackson	123	15	1
Manheim	154	00	00
N. Codorus	239	13	10
W. Manheim	134	7	5
York twp.	231	10	90
	1938	147	- 295

The History of a Paper Currency. scenes which we are now passing througha repetition of similar scenes often enacted before. If the revulsion is now more extensive, the ruin and distress deeper and more appalling, which has been caused by the present disruption of a soap-bubble currency, if it is more sweeping and more intense, it is because the business speculations of the country have been more highly stimulated by Bank expansions, and have been conducted on a more gigantic scale. In 1816, there were but about two hundred Banks in the country—we now have more than we care to

The causes of the terrible revulsion, the effect of which is now felt in shuddering agony in every department of society, the causes are the same which produced the wild schemes of gambling and extravagance which covered the country with wreck and ruin in 1816-17 and 1837. It was the abuse of credit the over expansion of a worthless currency, that stimulated all kinds of luxury, extravagance, speculation and over-trading, followed by a crash that shattered the whole superstructure of society. These causes may be accurately explained by quoting the language of John Randolph, who traced the mischief to its proper source.- In his memorable speech in Congress, when the proposition was made to establish a National Bank as a remedy for the financial distress the country was then suffering, Mr. Randolph said:

"The evil of the times was a spirit engendered in this republic, fatal to republican principles, fatal to republican virtue; a spirit to live by any means but those of honest in-By a provision of the Relief Bill, the banks | dustry; a spirit of profusion; in other words, will have to pay a tax of one-fourth of one the spirit of Cataline himself, alieni avidus, per cent. on their capital stock, on or before | sui profuses; a spirit of expediency not only the first day of January next, in addition to | in public, but in private life; the system of the taxes now paid by them. This will bring | Diddler in the farce-living any way and in some \$62,000, whilst the expenses of the well, wearing an expensive coat, and drinking the finest wines, at any body's expense."

Who can deny that it is to this same immoral thirst to become suddenly rich-to this ostentatious display of costly furniture, elegant houses and expensive clothing—to this insane desire of acquisition in order to outshine our neighbors, that the present distress military and firemen's parade there, on the is to be attributed? And who can deny that occasion of General Packer's inauguration. all this idleness, laziness, and reckless extravagance, has been stimulated into a fever and ungovernable passion, by the effusion of ing present, and we have no doubt companies a copious flood of paper money, which has from all the neighboring towns will be in at- borne multitudes far away from a safe foottendance. A military company and band ing, and left them at the mercy of the most treacherous sea that ever mocked the struggles of drowning wretches in their death-

The only remedy from these terrible finanavoiding a recurrence of them, is to do away with legislative corporate charters to print money out of paper rags; to take from paper credit the character of money; to take from level as the mere evidence of private debt .-The exclusive privilege of issuing a paper credit under the title of money, is the greatest curse this country now endures, as it is and hence, like most other luxuries, they must the mother of almost every conceivable iniquity and distress. It is a curse in all its relations and influences, political, financial, and moral. It is hostile to liberty, it destroys the equilibrium of trade, it induces a reckless spirit of gambling, in place of a spirit of honest industry, and unsettles all the estab-

We cannot forbear quoting again from the great speech of Mr. Randolph, in which he chy; whilst it will permit no privileged order for conducting the service of the only true How Propheric!—The following is an ex- | God; whilst it denounces a nobility, it has a | polite, and treat everybody with respect. whose feet is upon our necks."

If this was true when Mr. Randolph uttered these memorable words in the halls of or sold, nay, the prosperity of the nation it-

despotism of irresponsible Bank Directors? Now is our time. Now is the day and now is the hour. It is the most favorable opportunity we can ever hope to have for crushing this terrible evil, which is grinding multitudes beneath its gigantic foot. There is no halfway house-no intermediate ground of safety. We must either crush the system or it will crush us. We must either abolish paper money Banks, or the Banks will abolish every vestige of our national freedom.

We desire that we may not be misunderstood. We do not ask that all kinds of Banks and banking shall be abolished. We expect that there will be Banks of discount and deposite, which will loan real money and receive and is in circulation all over Baltimore Hunreal money on trust for safe keeping. We do dred. The prevailing opinion is that it is Packer's majority in the county over Wilmot and Hazlehurst, mot, is 3,536—over Wilmot and Hazlehurst, and the principles of justice and morality.— dred. The prevaining opinion is that it is the money which was buried by Gibbs and Walmsley, the two notorious pirates, who, after conviction, confessed that they buried and the principles of justice and morality.— money in the sand in that neighborhood."

But we do expect that the people will reso-Some one says that the history of paper lutely determine to abolish a fictitious curmoney is a history of revulsions; of alternate | rency of brown paper, possessing no real prosperity beyond the natural bounds of value, and in fact but a certificate of debt, health, and adversity as far beyond the ordi- and return to the only currency known to the nary limits of commercial distress. This is | Constitution, gold and silver. This is the true, every word. We need no other proof only important question now open for political of the correctness of the position, than the discussion, and the sooner our Democratic papers show their hands, the better it will be for all concerned.—Phila. Evening Argus.

The new Stay Law. The most material change that has been introduced in the law as it stood prior to the 13th of October, 1857, consists in the fact that one year is allowed as a stay of execution on all judgments, without regard to amounts, where the debtor is able to comply with the usual conditions; whereas, hitherto the time of the stay has been graduated according to the amount of the debt. On judgments hereafter obtained, the stay is to be computed from the first day of the term to which suit is brought. A judgment debt-or could always plead his freehold, but that freehold consisted of unincumbered real estate. Now, he is allowed to plead his freehold, if his estate be worth the debt over and above existing incumbrances. In this respect the law has been modified. Hitherto, on judgments before aldermen, three, six, or nine, months stay has been allowed, and in court, six, nine, or twelve months, according to the amount of the judgment, and the stay was obtained either by pleading a freehold worth the amount of the judgment, and free from incumbrances, or by entering the security of a responsible person. Now, the time is made uniform, that is, one year, without regard to the sum recovered. But still there must be security. There is no such thing as a stay without security, and this egregious ignorance of the law should be at once corrected. There are also qualifications and exceptions in the act of 13th of October, 1857, which go far to deprive a defendant of the benefit seemingly held out to him. If he has had his stay, or if he has waived it, he cannot demand the new stay. Indeed, this provision of the recent act, like many others to be found in it, promises to be relief only in name—an empty shadow and a feeble hope. It will not prevent the bringing of a single suit, and we venture to express the opinion that there is not one case in ten, perhaps not one in fifty, in which the debtor can comply with its requirements, in order to avail himself of its so called bene-

THE WISDOM OF DEMOCRATIC MEASURES .-In the course of a pointed and well written article on the wisdom of democratic meas-

ures, the New Haven Register remarks: "In the present financial crisis the whole country turns to it as the pillar of salvation. Formerly when the government made its deposits in the banks, and the banks traded on the money thus deposited with them, or loaned it to their customers, every disburse-ment from the United States Treasury added to the financial pressure, by requiring the banks to demand payment, from their customers to enable them to meet the treasury drafts. But now every disbursement lets loose the golden stream from the treasury itself, and the banks and their customers feel the relief when most needed. The operations of the treasury in the present crisis, treasury system, is acknowledged everywhere cial evils, our only true and safe means of and by none more heartily than those, who twenty years ago, would have compassed sea

and land to have it trampled in the dust. "Men of the present day think there never was a measure so deeply execrated as the Kansas Nebraska bill; when the truth is, that that honest bill never received one half the denunciation and abuse that was heaped upon the independent treasury; and we have ed, and when he has thus met his liabilities, not a doubt that the former, like the latter, will be generally admitted at no distant day to be one of the wisest, most just, and sate measures of public policy that have ever marked the ascendancy of the democratic

The Farmers.

A New Jersey Farmer hits off some folks nandsomely. He says:

" People say farmers are the most independent class; and pray why should we not be? We have to work hard enough for what we The reason why farmers don't fall along with the rest, is because we live within our means. I own a good farm, and if I was to live as people do in cities, it would take five

A word about the present troubles. There are several causes for them. One is pride and extravagance, another too many banks, speculation. People now-a-days want to get If we expect to be a prosperous and happy -off coat and go to work, deal honestly, be

COIN IN THIS COUNTRY.—The Philadelphia North American has looked into the official figures for a series of years, in order to approximate a safe opinion on the amount of Congress, how much more is it true at the coin now in the country. The result is represent time, when this privileged order of garded as very encouraging at the present juncture. There has been an enormous drain of specie to pay for foreign goods, but great | Same month last year actions of the country, the prices of labor as it is the coinage has been greater. This and all kinds of property that is either bought States at least \$290,000,000. When the revulsion of 1837 occurred, there were not over sixty or seventy millions of coinage in the whole country, and about one-half of it in the Banks to meet liabilities reaching \$340,-000,000. Croakers, who are disposed to compare the two periods, and to find in them like causes and consequences, will do well to ponder upon the facts here presented. There are gold and silver enough to have a specie

> BURIED TREASURE COMING TO LIGHT .- The Peninsular (Del.) News says: "The people of the lower part of Sussex, continue to pick up silver coins along the coast. A friend informs us that, according to the best informagether. The coin dates as far down as 1718. | toona Tribune.

Banks and Banking.

Under this caption the Washington Union "Since a portion of the American banks have ceased to pay their debts, we have been prepared for the current efforts to induce all others to follow their example.-We shall not be surprised to learn that those seeking to sustain themselves find their fallen brethren their most determined enemies. Should the failure become general, no invidious comparisons could be drawn. But as there are very many banks and bankers who will not fail, efforts are being made to avert all injurious effects upon the reputation of such as have actually done so. Hence, we see it stated in the papers, and hear it in the streets, that their "suspension was intended as a measure of relief!" It requires great effrontery to make such assertions, and almost unlimited credulity to secure their belief. Those having a knowledge of business and who reflect upon it, will never credit such an idle and absurd assumption. If suspension is a relief measure, the more extensive the greater the relief. Debtors as well as banks, should suspend. If suspension by a bank relieves its customers, of course, the suspension by the customers, must relieve the banks. Banks never suspend to favor their debtors, but to relieve themselves. They become involved for want of capital, or because of bad management, by setting the or-dinary rules of banking at defiance, and cannot meet their engagements, and then stop payment. Who is then relieved? The banks relieve themselves by refusing to pay. This is a measure of relief to them, but to nobody else. Instead of relieving their debtors or the public, exactly the reverse happens.— They require all owing them, to pay as fast as they can draw money from them. They contract their credits, sacrificing those who owe them, when not prompt, without a scruple. When they have drawn in from the community as much as suits their purposes, and have retrieved their errors in banking, and money becomes plenty, they commence to pay their own debts. But they do not allow their debtors to delay payment until they have retrieved their affairs, and until money becomes abundant. If a merchant allows his note to be protested, his character is gone and he can get no further credit.— He is telegraphed as having failed. He consults his creditors if he is honest and wise; offers them the control of all he has, and abides their direction. He compromises and gets an extension, or goes on, as they advise. But banks consult not holders of their bills or their depositors, creditors, or the public who are affected by their acts, but the managing coterie of the directors' room, and consult their own interests, and determine to act accordingly, let it hurt or ruin whom it may. The exceptions are few and tend to establish the general rule. If banks have real solid capital, and are well conducted, they can and should pay their debts as well as individuals. If they have no capital, or are badly conducted, there is no good reason why they should escape the natural consequences of their condition.

Pay your Small Debts.

The country is now, commercially, at a stand-still. There is no movement, and until there is, there can be no life. There must be a beginning somewhere; and the beginning cannot be made in a better way than by the payment of the small debts which the

people of the country owe to one another.
The country is full of grain and produce under the advice and superintendence of of all kinds, and the cities are nearly empty Secretary Cobb, are praised everywhere, by and ready to purchase freely. Many, very all business men, irrespective of party or many farmers are indebted in small sums to creed; and the wisdom of the independent | country storekeepers, and are probably waiting until money is plenty, to pay them.—
There is no need to wait. Let every farmer so indebted, gather up enough flour, or grain, or other produce, sufficient to cancel his debt, and pay it, instead of money, to the store-keeper. The latter, without a doubt, will be glad to take it, for it will enable him to pay his debts in the cities where he deals. He will at once forward the supplies thus receivhis city creditors will be able to meet theirs, in turn, and so on, until one debt cancels another, and that another, and that another, and a few thousand bushels of grain thus put | their floating debt, suspended or made an asand a few thousand pushers of grain that part in motion, will carry relief to many who are signment of their property:

Total Liabilities. them to carry. If this were but once begun | New York and Erie, fairly, commerce would soon begin to flow Illinois Central, again in its natural channels, and the coun- Philadelphia and Reading, try would feel the impulse of a re-awakened | Michigan Central, life. There is no place for this to begin but Michigan Southern, - with the farmers. They must not wait for Cleveland and Toledo, the banks to move the produce, but must be- Milwaukie and Mississippi, gin to move it themselves, in the liquidation | La Crosse and Milwaukie, of their little debts, and the after movement will come of itself. The great want of the community, now, is a general settlement of accounts, and a squaring up of balances wherever practicable.

The same thing is true of cities as of the country. The man in the city who owes a mechanic, or trader, or manufacturer, or storekeeper, even if it be so small a sum as one dollar, should pay it now, if he is able. One dollar thus put in motion, may pay a hundred small debts in the course of a day. people we must come back to first principles | The tailor and the shoemaker, thus paid, will in turn pay those with whom they deal, and these will pay others, and so on without end. -Pittsburg Gazette.

Pennsylvania Railroad Earnings.

The following statement shows the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of September, compared with September last year: Receipts for the Road, Sept. 30, \$498,546 20 415,949 98

82,596 22 Increase

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 3,866,133 93 Same period last year 3,631,928 81

Increase The above statement includes the entire reach. Fortunately, however, we have had and from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, but a plentiful harvest." road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, but not the canal. About \$20,000 of the income of September, 1857, over September, 1856, is currency, and why not adopt it? Now is a capital time to do so, as the prices of all kinds of property are coming down to that basis. Pennsylvania Railroad proper to about \$62,-500, which is highly gratifying, especially when we take into consideration the fact, that the majority of railroads this year show a great falling off in their earnings as compared with last year. This is a renewed instance tion he can collect, there have been from of the great popularity and importance of eight to nine thousand dollars collected alto- this great Pennsylvania improvement.—Al-

> restrimes are improving, and men are getting on their legs again," said a New York gentleman to his friend. "How so?" carriages now walk."

Pennsylvania Election. The following is the official vote for Governor. Commissioner, and Judges:

Bradford,	$2082 \\ 8722$	5642 2750	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 874 \end{array}$
Berks, Blair,	1819	1450	569
Bucks,	5747	4801	101
Butler,	2361	2831	60
Cambria,	2379	1042	165 153
Carbon, Centre,	1557 2663	· 672 2145	35
Chester,	5388	5269	424
Clarion,	2132	987	23
Clearfield, Columbia,	$\frac{1459}{2410}$	$725 \\ 1144$	235 30
Crawford,	2576	3514	00
Cumberland,	3078	2466	58
Clinton,	1464 3109	1083 2656	18 60 0
Dauphin, Delaware,	1598	1614	609
Erie,	1985	3305	00
Elk,	502	276	3
Franklin, Fulton,	3186 817	3068 570	91 347
Fayette,	3104	2520	80
Greene,	2034	1000	8
Huntingdon, Indiana,	1749 1437	1678 2650	248 00
Jefferson,	1268	1125	54
Juniata,	1108	1035	20
Lancaster,	6486	7690	1236
Lebanon, Lawrence,	1980 993	2664 1992	182 00
Lehigh,	3805	2957	9
Lycoming,	2824	1684	347
Luzerne.	5268 496	3536 565	$\begin{array}{c} 214 \\ 7 \end{array}$
M'Kean, Mercer,	2539	2928	49
Mifflin,	1532	1217	104
Monroe,	2254	504	5
Montgomery, Montour,	5448 1080	2608 568	1386 71
Northampton,	4067	1111	1010
Northumberland,	2821	974	490
Perry, Potter,	$\begin{array}{c} 1965 \\ 495 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1564 \\ 957 \end{array}$	161 4
Philadelphia,	27749	10001	$1433\overline{5}$
Pike,	758	190	12
Schuylkill,	$\frac{5980}{1741}$	3079 2277	581 5
Somerset, Snyder,	999	989	81
Sullivan,	494	265	0
Susquehanna,	2419	3224	8
Tioga, Venango,	$\frac{1193}{1900}$	$\frac{3284}{1790}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\00 \end{bmatrix}$
Union,	971	1275	162
Warren,	899	1369	9
Wyoming,	1226	995	12
Washington, Wayne,	$\begin{array}{c} 3752 \\ 1992 \end{array}$	$\frac{3614}{1691}$	142 49
Westmoreland,	4361	3448	24
York,	5314	1778	1332
Total, 1	88,890	146,147	28,160
Packer over W			743

42,743 14,583 Packer over Wilmot Packer over both,

The total vote for Canal Commissioner, Supreme Judges, and on the amendments to the Constitution is as follows:

CANAL COMMISSIONER.					
Ni	mrod Strick	dand, D.,	1	87,196	
William Milward, R.,			1	44,428	
John F. Linderman, A.,				26,638	
SUPREME JUDGES.					
Wi	lliam Stron	g, D.,	1	86,823	
\mathbf{Jas}	s. Thompson	n, D.,	1	87,023	
Jos	s. J. Lewis,	R.,	1	42,526	
	nes Veech,		1	42,377	
Jac	ob Broom,	Λ.,		27,246	
Jas	sper E. Bra	dy, A.,		26,954	
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.					
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	
For	122,658	117,142	114,666	118,205	

95,730 94,271 103,873 M'j. for 109,005 Suspended Railroads.—Within the last thirty days the following railroad companies are reported as have either gone to protest on

21,412

20,395

14,332

13,653

Ag't.

\$38,000,000 24,000,000 20,000,000 14.000.000 18,009,000 7,500,000 7,000,000 14,000,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg, 6,000,000 Delaware, Lackawana and Western, Chicago. St. Paul and Fond du-10,000,000 Lac, - - - -5,000,000 North Pennsylvania, 6,000,000 Cumberland Coal Company, -6,000,000 Huntingdon and Broad Top -1,200,000 Steubenville and Indiana, estima-5,000,000

THE FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP IN ENG-LAND .- The London Star, of Oct. 6th, says that the anticipations which had, up to that time, prevailed of a plentiful crop of potatoes in that country had been suddenly dispelled.

- - \$181,700,000

"Within the last few weeks, however, the rot has manifested itself in the most extraordinary manner. Hundreds of acres will not pay for the digging, as the potatoes, although looking very well when first taken out of the ground, in 24 hours are unfit for use. Unfortunately, this sudden manifestation of the disease is not confined to any particular dis-trict, but seems very general. This is very sad intelligence for the poor, as it will prac-234,205 12 tically put this valuable esculent beyond their

Effects of the Panic on Emigrants.—The prospect of hard times for the coming winter has largely increased the number of passengers going to England. Every ship going from New York to Liverpool has, it is stated. all the passengers she can carry, and multitudes apply for opportunities to work their way across the Atlantic. It is supposed that as soon as the news of the financial revulsion reaches the other side there will be a decided check to emigration from the old world.

To such an extent has the present crisis affected importations that some of the New York importers, it is stated, have commenced to send back goods to Europe rather "Why, those who used to ride down in their than pay the duty on them or incur the risk of not being able to sell them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Card, Blank, and Handbill Printing. [From the Report of the Committee on Printing made at the third Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society.

"Wm. Lewis, for the "Globe" office, exhibited a large varicty of mercantile and legal blanks, business cards, and handbills, which came more immediately within the divisions to which premiums were allotted. They were evidently copies of the custom work done at his office, all tastefully got up, and admirably executed, reflecting great credit on the office, and would compare favorably with the work of any office in our large cities.

Wm. Lewis, for the largest variety and best specimens of Business Cards and Blanks. For the largest variety and best specimens of Hand-

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds-such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "Glove" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa. Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office-which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office-such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing, Wholesale or retail, call at H. Roman's Clothing Store opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY McManicill. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column

In Altoona, on the 29th ult., Anna Maria Burchinell, wife of Thomas Burchinell, in the 49th year of her age. wife of Thomas Burchinell, in the 49th year of her age.

This instance of mortality has justly occasioned the profoundest sorrow and regret. Mrs. B. was a woman of superior mind, of elevated affections, and of earnest, forcible character. To her husband she was a congenial and devoted wife, to her children an affectionate and prudent mother, to the community an obliging friend, and to all a mest beautiful example of firm and unobtrusive piety.—

Such being her character, the profound respect and intense affection with which her husband and children regarded her, is not at all surprising. They feel that to them she her, is not at all surprising. They feel that to them she was all that a wife and mother could be, and they deplore their loss with deep and unaffected sorrow.

their loss with deep and unaffected sorrow.

Through the long protracted illness of this lamented friend, loving eyes watched over her, and loving hearts ministered to her wants. Nor was this all, for the blessed Savior, who was even more to her than husband, child or friend, supported her in affliction and gave her victory in death. She was indeed a christian, and to her, death was but the commencement of eternal life. And although there be anguish in the thought that her place here is now vacant, and that we shall see her face no more this side of the grave, yet it is consoling to remember that she has gone to a happier land where the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne shall lead her to fountains of living water, and God himself shall wipe away all tears from her eyes.

eyes.

Her cares and sufferings were terminated by death, but not her existe nce. That will be, through endless eges, an uninterupted scene of tranquility and joy.

"There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found;
And while the mouldering ashes sleep
Low in the ground,
The Soul, of origin Divine,
God's glorious image, freed from clay,
In heaven's eternal sphere shall shine.
A star of day.
The Sux is but a spark of fire—
A transient meteor in the sky:
The Soul, immortal as its sire,
SHALL NEVER DIE."

DANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!
subscribers have again returned from the East, with

an enlarged stock of Hardware, Cutlery, un entarged stock of
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Paints,
Oils,
Coch trimmings, &c. &c.
With an endless variety of modern inventions and im-

With an engiess variety of medical manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail—extremely low.

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JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

TOLEN!-The Store of the undersigned was robbed on the night of the 7th August. 357, and among other valuables, the following were taken,

1857, and among other valuables, the following were taken, viz:

Certificate of Register of Land office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Military Bounty Land Warrant (Act of 1855) No. 2117, issued to Studley Bisbee for 160 acres, assigned to me, and located Nov. 3, 1855, on E. ½ of S.W. ¼, and S.W. ¼ of S.W. ¼, Section Eleven (11) and S.E. ¼ of S.E. ½, Section Ten (10) in Township 78, North of Range 39, West of 5th Principal Meridian. Also, Certificate of Register of Land office at Council Bluffs, Iowa. on Military Bounty Land Warrant (Act of 1855) No. 13070 issued to Sarah P. Wing for 120 acres, assigned to me, and located Dec. 13, 1855. on S. ½ of N.E. ¼, and N.W. ¼ of N.E. ¼. Section Eight, (S) in Township 52, North of Range 21, West of 5th Principal Meridian.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same, as application will be made by the undersigned to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., for the delivery of the Patents which may is use on said Tracts of Land, when the same are ready for transmission.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857-6t.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857-6t.

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October 28, 1857-3m.

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