# THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

BUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 18, 1857.

#### To School Directors.

Blank agreements with Teachers, and orders on District School Treasurers, have just been printed and are for sale at the GLOBE

and Saturday, the 19th, 20th and 21st inst.-The teachers of Jackson, Barree, Oneida and West districts are requested to attend. Eminent teachers will be present to lecture. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE, A MONTHLY READER FOR SCHOOLS.—The November number is before us. Like all others, it is well filled with interesting matter. An idea of the value of the magazine can be had by reading the prospectus of the new volume, which will be found in another column.

Good Advice.-We do not know of any admonition better for our readers at the present time, than the subjoined:

"ADVERTISE.—Dull times are perhaps the grumbling, they pay their way, and with the newspaper as a life preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others are sinking all hardly smell the hard times.

Every word of this is true, and it will be worth money to any business man who will vantage to stick to the rates asked in prosperous days, and thus fail to sell. Retrenchment is the order now. Therefore, advertise your goods liberally, and let the public know where cheap articles can be had. Advertise, and let people see that your head is still above water, and that you go on selling on ad- | letter for three months. vantageous terms. There are plenty of cash buyers who make their appearance about these times, eager to pick up bargains.

## A Mournful Occurrence.

On Saturday morning last, a party of half a dozen or more lads from this borough, including William, son of Wm. Stewart, of Alleghany street, aged about 12 years, went to the "cut" on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad near McCahan's, opposite the town, and were amusing themselves by alternately pushing and riding on the locomotive turn-table. The table, constructed entirely of iron, is very heavy, and being nicely poised on its pivot, moves very easily and with great momentum. During the time the table and blighting effects of the bank failures upon was in motion, it was supposed that little all the industrial interests of the country Stewart attempted to get off at one of the (truly remarks a cotemporary,) have served ends, and before he accomplished this, (being | to open the eyes of the people far and near then sitting, with his legs hanging down,) to the evils of a paper currency and of the the table met the platform of the track, necessity of returning to the metalic system catching and pressing his legs between the | designed by the framers of the constitution. end of the table and the planking of the end | How often need the lesson taught by the venof the track, a space of only one inch. His erated Father of his country, that the "wiscomrades, frightened, ran off, and their cries | dom of man cannot devise a plan by which attracting the attention of the neighbors. they, by taking up a portion of the track, relieved the poor fellow from his dreadful situation and conveyed him to his father's residence. His legs and abdomen were dread- | time to effect salutary reforms; and we are fully cut and mangled. Doctors Luden, Mc-Culloch and Griffith soon arrived and skil- ion a wholesome sentiment is growing up fully dressed the wound; during which operation, as well as during the time he was fast. ened by the "turn-table," he exhibited a heroism that would have done credit to one | ion at its head, pushing onward this grand of maturer years. The injuries were too severe for his system to repair or endure, and | country from the rag-money reign. An able in the afternoon he expired.

and his deplorable fate, be a solemn warning | which we beg the reader to give a thoughtful to parents and guardians to not let their children and wards roam about unrestrained when so many dangers beset their path.

WHY LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.-It is a great mistake in female education, to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with this actual the young man had once attempted to murder world and its transpiring events. Urge her him, aided and abetted by the wife and moto read newspapers and be familiar with the ther. The occasion to which the testator represent character and improvements of our cusation is explained as follows:-One day, race. History is of some importance; but some years ago, this man, who was of brutal the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know son (the young man referred to) to protect what it is and improve the condition of it.— He did this in an effectual manner by Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation taking up a poker, striking his father across the head, and felling him to the floor. The father cherished the recollection of this concerning the mental, moral, political and to his dying day, and sought to revenge himreligious improvement of our times. Let the self, as above, by depriving the offending par-gilded annuals and poems on the centre-table ties of their lawful inheritance, though the be kept a part of the time covered with the weekly and daily journal. Let the whole balked of his vengeance. It is due to the family-men, women, and children read the

Superb Likenesses.—We have seen some specimens of likenesses of several of our citizens taken during the past week at the "Big the cruel blow of the father was visited in Wagon," on Smith street, which we unhesitatingly pronounce the best ever taken in this borough. The gentlemen are complete mas- ciation of the "proprieties" and "humaniters of the art, and furnish as correct pictures ties" of life for which he was indebted to the as can be taken anywhere by anybody. They will remain but a few days.

#### The Tariff Humbug.

The small fry among our political opponents, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, continue to attribute the present monetary embarrassment of the country to what they term the "Free Trade policy of the Democratic party." They tried to hoax the people of Pennsylvania, by preaching this doctrine, notwithstanding David Wilmot was one of the most ultra free trade men in Congress in 1846, and voted in favor of the tariff bill of that year and against the pet bill of 1842 .-But the people of Pennsylvania had experi-A Teachers' Institute will be held at enced too many years of profitable labor unthe Green Tree on Thursday evening, Friday | der the tariff of 1846, and could not be made to put faith in what the opposition press said upon the subject of Protection. If the opposition parties were sincere in their advocacy of a Protective Tariff why did they nominate David Wilmot, a renegade free trade

The whole hue and cry about Protection just now, is made by the opposition to shield the Banks and speculators, and to mislead

It cannot be possible, says the Delaware Gazette, that the Black Republican and Know Nothing papers have forgotten that the last Congress was controlled by men opposed to the Democratic party. Do they not know that Lewis D. Campbell, one of the Black Republican leaders in the last Black Republican Know Nothing House of Representavery best for advertisers. What little trade tives—the second of Burlingame, of "meet is going on they get, and whilst others are me at the Clifton House' memory,—was the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means? Have they forgotten that this notoaround. Advertise liberally, and you will rious member of their party, (Mr. Campbell,) introduced a bill which reduced the duties on goods coming into the United States, below those of the act of 1846? The tariff bill of act upon it. Reduce your prices to suit the 1846 was repealed by the Black Republican times. Small profits and quick sales are | House of Representatives, and the substitute much the best just now. It will be of no ad- for that act approached nearer the free trade standard, and went into operation with the sanction of the opposition press, on the 1st of July last.

all, when the present embarrassment of the country commenced. It had been a dead

It is true that a large amount of goods had been brought and warehoused under the tariff of 1846; but these purchases had been made with a view of securing large profits by entering them under the lower duties of

It is a fortunate, we might say Providential circumstance, that the Democratic party will be once more in the ascendency in the the National Congress in December next.-It is the only party that the country has ever been able to look to for redress in times of trouble-and to it will the people look to effect a more solid basis for the currency.

A METALIC CURRENCY.—The wide spread the credit of paper money can be long supported"-how often need this lesson be impressed upon the minds of his countrymen before it is heeded? The present is a fitting gratified to observe that throughout the Unfrom which the best results may be anticipated. Particularly are we pleased to see the democratic press, with the Washington Unmovement for the redemption of the entire article on this subject is copied in another Let the dear experience of little Stewart column, from the Richmond Examiner to perusal. The total abrogation of the bankshibboleth all over the Union.

"A TALE OF RETRIBUTION."-Three days ago a man worth upwards of \$40,000 died in this city. He left a voluminous document, which he called his will, and, upon opening it, his wife and eldest son, a young man, found themselves cut off with legacies of \$500 each. He gave as a reason for so doing that ferred in making this dreadful death-bed acdisposition and addicted to drinking, was beating his wife so severely that she considered her life endangered, and called upon her father cherished the recollection of this act will will not stand under the statutes of the State of Louisiana, and the dead man will be young man to say, that he is of feeble intellect, his imbecility being the consequence of the brutal treatment of his father, who struck him to the ground when a lad with such violence that an injury ensued, which has affected his brain ever since. So retribution for kind upon him by the son, who knew no better than to beat his parent over the head with an iron poker because of that limited apprefather's maltreatment.—N. O. Delta.

Read the new advertisements.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society held on the 10th inst., R. M'Divit and Geo. W. Speer were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer of said Society, when the following resolu-

Resolved. That the report of the auditing committee be approved and that the county papers be furnished with a copy and reques-

ted to publish the same gratis.

Resolved, That all persons knowing themselves to be subscribers to the paper presented at the last meeting, for the purpose of raising funds for said Society—now mislaid or lost-be requested to pay the same to the Treasurer.

Resolved, That the Secretary be hereby instructed to procure the Book of Record belonging to the Association, to enter all the proceedings therein in regular order, and that he be compensated for the same out of

the funds of the Association.

JNO. M'WILLIAMS, Prst. R. M'Divit, Sec'y.

James Gwin, Treasurer of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

Nov. 12, 1856. Nov. 12, 1856.

To balance in Treasury at settlement,
Jan. 13, 1857.

To Cash re'd. from H. N. M'Callister, Esq., \$1 00
" " J. A. Nash, 2 15

Receipts at Fair held 14th, 15th and 16th October,
1857, as follows:

To Cash rec'd for 430 Tickets of annual membership, \$430 00

" rec'd for 655 Tickets for single
admission, 166 25
" rec'd for 3 life membership Tickets, 15 00
" rec'd from D. Barr, auctioneer, 5 00
" rec'd from Dr. J. Dorsey for lumber sold
on Fair ground, 12 46
" rec'd from D. Grove, " 10 65 rec'd from Dr. J. Dorsey for lum
on Fair ground,
rec'd from D. Grove,
"A. Willoughby,"
"Jno. Hildebrand,"
"F. B. Wallace,
"Jas. Magaire,
"B. M. Higgins,"
"Simon Coder,
"A. S. Howisen," 10 65 10 00 12 35 6 23½ 4 62½ 9 40 25 1 62 A. S. Harrison, Wm. Africa, " 50 W. Boat, " 3 15 Wm. P. Orbison, " 20 00 Wm. Williams for coal, 2 90 Wm. Dorris, Jr. lumber, 10 00 " S. S. Smith, two barrels. 93

The following named persons paid their subscriptions to the fund raised to secure the 3d annual fair at Huntingdon, to wit:
To Cash ree'd from Jas. Bricker,
" " Wm. Williams,
" David P. Gwin.

Love & M'Divit. anction of the opposition press, on the 1st of July last.

To Premium on best 2 yr old colt at fair in 1855, presented to Society by Ifays Hamilton, Esq., To Commissioners' or on County Treasurer for 100 00 103 00

Nov. 24, 1856.

By Cash paid Brewster & Whittaker for printing, \$15.76

" " G. W. Garrettson for flag, 8.00 S. S. Smith, gate keeper,
 Oct. 14, 15 and 16, 1857.
 J. M. Simpson and others, po-J. M. Simpson and others, police men, 49 50

John Flenner 4 52 00

Wm. V. Miller 44 00

Bricker and Reed for lumber, 96 30

Wm. Crownover 4 28 12

Thos. Crownover 4 47 04

Wm. Rothrock 4 3 15

C. Couts 6 flag pole 2 00

Jacob Miller and others for labor in preparing fair gro'd and building sheds, &c. 77

Jacob Miller for Iload wood 1 50

Robt. Woods, patrol, 3 75 Robt. Woods, patrol, John Flenner for crying sale of lumber Jacob S. Africa for hauling D. P. Gwin for Merchandizo James Bricker "Fisher & M. Murtrie " Wm. Williams for 2 barrels Wm. Williams Tr. Ex. Band . S. Smith, gate keeper &c. Vm. H. King " " Wm. H. King " "
Dan'l. Goodman rent for fair 7 00 ground " Dan'l. Goodman for hay and straw Wm. Lewis for printing Wm. Brewster "John A. Nash " Orbison, Dorris & Co. for coal 8 80

J. Simpson Africa for postage 50

Afred Potter 1½ days plowing 4 50 R. C. McGill serv's as marshal 10 00 S. H. Shoemaker 5 00 James D. Campbell "clerk 6 00 Robt, M'Divit 1 year salary as Secretary 15 00 Secretary list of premiums awarded to exhibitors at Fair 1857, Nov. 10, By balance in Treasury,

To balance in hands of Treasurer, Audited and approved Nov. 10, 1857, by the undersigned committee appointed for that purpose by the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Soci

1322 41

## Sad Result of Cruel Punishment.

From the Louisville Journal we clip the following :---

"Some three or four years ago, the son of the Warden of a prison in a neighboring State—a bright, intelligent, handsome boy of seventeen—was detected by his father in the commission of an offence, for which he no doubt merited and should have received ing system, and adoption of Constitutional an application of the rod from the hands of currency, is getting to be the democratic a parent. The father, however, instead of applying the punishment useful in such cases of youthful delinquency, arraigned his child, stripped him of his ordinary clothing, shaved the hair from his head and dressed him in tween man and man; to render many conduties assigned to the convicts, the most hu- integrity. miliating and degrading of which was to appear in the public thoroughfares of his nahauling. Citizens shook their heads, and integrity and confidence, to the misanthropipublic execration towards the Warden be- cal basis of property seizable by the sheriff came so strong and decided that he was compelled at once to restore his son to liberty,

As soon as released, the dishonored boy, broken in pride and spirit, fled from his home, and for a long time nothing was heard of him, until at length he turned up in the California courts accused of burglary. He was acquitted, and about a year since returned to the Atlantic States-going from one to another of our large cities, and plunging into every species of dissipation and vice. A few months since, he was arrested in one of our principal cities for arson and robbery, had his trial, and received for his sentence ten years solitary confinement in the penitentiary-and but one week ago he was brought back to the home of his boyhood, one of a gang of 30 chained felons in charge of the Sheriff. He met at the prison's threshold, his own father, still the Warden. And so near father, mother, brothers and sisterswho are all respectable members of societyhe must serve out his long and dreary term

See the fourth page of this paper.

A Chapter on Credits.

It is a nicely balanced question whether laws should ever have existed for enforcing the collection of debts. Credit ought to be be given to those who pay from fear of comtions amongst others, were offered and adopof making the qualities which command it ing, swelling credits also in that amount. the exclusive guarantees of payment.

It must be confessed, however, that we are at present far from having reached such a point of civilization. One half the labor of government and the employment of courts is engrossed in the enforcement of honesty between citizens. The greatest corporations in the land are organized to deal in debt, and employ a corps of officers more numerous, more extravagantly salaried, and more costly to society, than the civil lists and standing armies of monarchs. We think ourselves more happy than the people of the middle ages, by our exemption from civil wars, highway robberies and a hundred other forms of open rapine; but we forget that the conflicts between the debter and creditor classes of our population employ a host of collectors, lawyers, sheriffs, constables, juries, and bailiffs, more numerous than the armed belligerents of the ruder ages, the aggregate of whose charges, fees and percentages would have compensated the damages and robberies of those ages a hundred times over. Calculate, too, the sums of interest levied by our banks on their promises to pay and the Black Mail of the Scotch border would seem the token of mercy and moderation in comparison. Calculate the two and a half per cent. per month shaves taken by our usurers from old field bonds in the country and negotiable notes in the towns, and it would be difficult to find a civil war in the history of any country which has proved a tithe so destructive of the substance of its population, as these merciless exactions.

Indeed, our condition is worse than was that of populations torn by civil wars and ravished by armed banditti; for, then, robbery and aggression were conducted at the risk of life, and the chances of losing one's substance by an unlucky engagement with hostile forces, were compensated by the chances of gaining booty by success. If the highway runber proved a poor match for The Press of yesterday—the postponement your own prowess, instead of losing your purse you would obtain his, well lined it might be with the fruits of better success in some previous venture. But with us robbery | ted by the public journals. The fact that is legalized, the booty is all on one side and the loss all on the other. Even the State comes in, in the case of banks, as their partner in taking interest on their debts to you; and, in case of the usurers, to compel you to of the certain restoration of confidence to pay them back their principal, and their

plunder to boot. If we concede, however, that the abolition of laws for compelling the payment of debts | this idea. It stood out from all other improveis inexpedient and impract 15 00 stupendous system of credit has grown up on the faith of those laws; yet, it does not follow that we ought to continue in existence and activity all those agencies which unduly | not have commanded that great trade of the stimulate, augment, aggravate and perpetuate the credit system. Most potent of all these agencies is the banking system of modactive hand maiden of the compulsory laws we have alluded to, in shifting the fabric of credit from off its true foundation, of mutual integrity, and good faith between man and man, upon the robbery and plunder basis, of what the debtor is worth—what quantity of wrest from him, vi et armis. Credit, to be parties contracting; for then it is very apt to be bottomed more upon personal character | New York and Eric Railroad—its durability and confidence than upon the mere property and the admirable manner in which its afsupposed to be owned by the debtor. This was the spirit of the old common law of England which attached wondering solemnity to the execution of bonds and writings, and very much discouraged the transfer of bonds from original obligees, by assignments.

The object of banks is to deal in paper credits, to come between the original parties to credit contracts, purchasing written obligations as merchandise, and thus turning the eyes of creditors in making their contracts, away from the mere honesty and integrity of debtors, to the inventories of their pecuni- all unnecessary expenses, and next paying ary wealth. The effect of the operations of those institutions is to obliterate the element other quarters. Phila. Press 5th inst. of personal confidence from dealings bethe striped garb of a convict, confined him tracts which would otherwise be for cash within the walls of a penitentiary—there to credit transactions; to expand and multiply remain until the unnatural parent should see credits inordinately, and to build up the proper to release him. For weeks, the boy, whole fabric of credit upon the property unable to help himself, underwent the rigid schedules of citizens, rather than upon their discipline of the prison, and performed the known personal prudence and tried personal

But the effect of the banking system is not only thus to shift all credit—from its tive town, and assist with a team engaged in proper foundation upon individual providence thus ignoring individual character and obliterating individual confidence, its chief evil makes to the credits of a community, as useless in the hey-day of prosperity as frightfully destructive in the gloomy hour of

> The whole mass of credits represented by the operations of banking is useless for any valuable purpose. The banking capital of the Union is now three hundred and seventy millions of dollars. The stockholders who paid it in received certificates of bank stock to that amount—which stock is a class of paper credit which the country was as well which this stock represents, was exchanged for paper discounted by the banks, a great part of which paper was made by borrowers of the banks merely for the purpose of getting loans of bank money in exchange for it being for cash, merely on account of the fa-

of negotiable paper discounted by the banks with their unpaid capital, are additions to the credits of the country, which the country would have been better off without.

The circulation department of our banking the result of honesty. Credit ought not to system has produced a like system of useless credits. The banks are authorized to issue pulsion by legal process, or from apprehen- their notes of circulation to the amount of sion as the pecuniary injury or social dis- their capital stock; and the amount of bank grace attached to delinquincy. It is amaz- notes which they put out falls not a great ing what a world of villiany, strife and way short of the licensed amount. It reaches trouble would be eradicated from among now two hundred and fourteen millions of mankind if legalized credits were cut down and destroyed. We are not sure, that as negotiable notes of their customers, made in society advances, those reliets of a semi-bar- | consequence of obtaining bank loans upon barous age-compulsory collections of debt, them. Thus the banks owe on account of indiscriminate and unrestricted credits-will their paper money two hundred and fourteen not wholly disappear. Among barbarians millions of dollars, and their debtors owe there are no credits and no enforcements of | them an equal amount for their circulation. payment. Among semi-barbarians, reckless | Thus, in consequence of the existence of the indebtedness grows up, and along with it system, four hundred and twenty-eight milharsh means of enforcing its liquidation.— lions of credit is created as a useless addition It remains for an enlightened age to dis- to the credits of the country. The banks countenance all credit except such as may be also loan out to individuals a large part of founded on character, at least to the extent | the deposits lodged with them for safe-keep-

Taking the actual figures of the official reports the additions to the paper credits of the country which have been uselessly created, by the operations of the banking system, are as follows:

Actual debt of the people to the \$684,456,887 banks as reported, Bank notes in circulation, 214,778,822 Certificates of bank shares held by the public, . . . . . . . .

Thus twelve hundred and seventy-nine millions is the amount of paper credits thrown broadcast over the country, by the banking system, uselessly, without the possibility of producing a single new blade of grass or new particle of material wealth or actual sub-

stance to the country. We repeat that, we are very far from having reached that high point of civilization, when vast standing armies of the officials of the credit system will no longer burden the community—a part using every exertion to multiply, ramify and magnify the credits of the country—the rest engaged year in and year out in forcing debtors to a compliance vith their obligations.

Until this accursed system of credits shall by some means, be curtailed of its mammoth dimensions, and until its countless retinue of menials shall, by some merciful interposition, be disbanded, we shall continue to suffer heavier depredations under our boasted civilization, than ever did those generations before us who lived amid continual rounds of civil strife and were robbed in every dark place and on every highway by outlawed ban-

### Pennsylvania Railroad.

The managers of the Pennsylvania railroad should congratulate themselves, that, in taking so important a step as that which they have announced in their card printed in of the payment of their semi-annual dividend, due now and payable on the 15th of For a copy of the Daily Globe one year.. November—they should be warmly supporevery daily paper of yesterday endorsed the motives which induced the Board to take this step is not alone a tribute to the good sense of the Board but a happy indication business circles. The old-fashioned mode of doing business was, pay as you yo. The Pennsylvania railroad was constructed upon able, now that a | ments, in the fact that the whole work was paid for at the completion, and its other obligations resulted from its necessary connections with those lines without which it could West, which, by every natural cause belongs to it, but which was sought after by the railroad thoroughfares of New York and Maryern times. It interposes to change the whole | land. The policy of passing the semi-annual basis and nature of credits, and is the most | dividend was, therefore, not merely justified | by the sound and safe condition of the Pennsylvania road itself, but demanded by consistent adherence to the purpose upon which the whole improvement was originatednamely, that of paying off all their debts before attempting to divide the profits of the visible property the creditor and sheriff can concern. In these times, there is no railroad which, of necessity, can control so much healthful, ought to be, as far as possible, di-trade as the Central road of our State.—Its reet, that is to say confined to the original stability and solveney—compared with the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio and the fairs are administered by John Edgar THOMPSON and W. B. FOSTER, Esqs., must attract to it the large proportion of the through trade from the West. Far better for the company to decide to pay off its obligations than to follow the practice of those days of expansion for which we are now paying so dearly. We feel justified, therefore, in adding our own testimony to that of the other city papers in support of the course of the Pennsylvania railroad; and we hope that the example they have set-first, of cutting down off their floating debt-will be followed in

Banks of Issue Unconstitutional.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "We have already heard the views and intentions of several distinguished and able members of Congress on the subject of the disorders of the currency and the cure for the same, and learn that it is their purpose to bring up the subject at an early day of the session. What remedy they will propose for these disorders, which carry ruin, periodically, throughout the country, is not stated; but it is to be one that will go to the source of the evil, and restore the constitutional currency—such a currency as Washington and all the fathers and founders of the govand he came very near being turned out of is to be found in the enormous addition it ernment contemplated. The State banks of issue are clearly unconstitutional, and so the present Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States will decide, when the question shall be distinctly made before them.

THE SON OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—Richard Taylor, Esq., only son of the late President Taylor, is the Democratic candidate for the Senate of Louisiana in the St. Charles Dis-

This, we believe, completes the list of the sons of our distinguished patriots and statesoff without it as with. The money paid in, men who are now acting with the Democratic party. Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster, has acted with the Democrats for several years. James B. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, is the Democratic member of Congress electfrom the Ashland District, Kenand the rest of it, that which was founded tucky. The sons of Ex-Presidents Tyler, and on actual business transactions, took this Van Buren continue to adhere to the Demoform of credit instead of the transactions cratic faith. J. Scott Harrison, the son of Ex-President Harrison, is not a Democrat, but cilities of discount furnished by the banks.— he is bitterly opposed to the Black Republi-Thus, this three hundred and seventy mil- cans and all their political ideas. There is a lions of bank stocks and the equal amount good deal of significance in these facts.

### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.—FLOUR.—Some little export demand for Flour, and, with moderate receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their demands. Sales 1500 bbls common and good Pennsylvania and Wostern extra at \$5 50@ \$5 6234 \$7 bbl, including a small lot superfine at \$5 3725, and 600 bbls Jenny Lind extra at \$6 75. A steady inquiry for home consumption within the range of the same quotations for common and extra family brands. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$4 50, and Corn Meal at \$3 25 \$7 bbl.

GRAIN.—Rether more Wheat offering, and demand having fallen off, prices are less firm. Sales 600 bus. good Penna. red at \$1 23 \$7 bul. and 1500 bus. prime Southern white at \$1 35, afloat. Rye comes forward slowly, and commands 73@75c. Corn scarce and in good demand, sales 2000 bus. old Southern yellow at \$0c, afloat; 1000 bus new at 50c; 400 bus. prime dry, same, and 400 bus. white at 60c. Oats unchanged—2000 bus. good Delaware sold at 32@34c. \$7 bu. 450 bus. New Barley sold at \$7 cents. ouc. Oats unchanged—2000 bus, good Delaware sold at 32@34c. \( \frac{1}{2} \) bus. Aso bus. New Barley sold at \$7 cents, \$EEDS.—More inquiry for Cloverseed, but receipts are trifling—about 100 bus. prime were taken from wagons at \$5 \( \frac{1}{2} \) 64 lbs. Nothing doing in Timothy or Flaxseed.

THE GLOBE.—THE OFFICIAL

THE GLOBE.—THE OFFICIAL

PAPER OF CONGRESS.—I publish now my annual Prospectus of The Datix Glode, and The Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public mer, shall recommence published so long, that most public mer, know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the Kind of matter they will contain:

The Dady Globe will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, evaluating the thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the Dady Globe of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the public men with whom I have been associated during the last twenty-eight years. Ancetotes of General Jackson, and the leaders of the party which he conducted, and the leading men of other parties, will, I believe, be interesting now when partisan bitterness has abated.

In becoming the reporter of the debates of Congress, I deemed if proper to say that the Globe would never be a partisan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contribution to history the political traits of character which distinguished the public men of my time. Although I am, and intend to remain, a thorough Democrat, I will never obtrude my principles in a way to make the Globe an honest memoir; and with that view I am resolved to speak independently of all parties.

The Congression of the President of the United States, the Annual Rep net: and so strong is my belief, that I hereby agree to give to any person who shall prove the contrary, a complete set of the debates running back to the year 1833, making forty-three quarto volumes, which will sell for \$5 a volume. An act of Congress authorizes these papers to go by mail free of postage. The next session will be, without doubt, an unusually interesting one, as it will be the first under a new Administration, and several complex questions must be discussed in it; for example, the currency, Kansas, revenue, and other questions. The Globe will be, therefore, the only source from which full debates can be obtained.

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or sover.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

Washington, October 27, 1857. FINE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE-PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME V.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE; A Monthly Reader for Schools Edited by N. A. Calkins.
Associate Editor—A. R. Pope.
NO SCHOOL OR FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT."
As a Monthly Reader for Schools, this work has been extensively introduced into Schools in nearly every State in he Union, and it comes to them with something new and

the Union, and it comes to them with something new and interesting each month, to awaken fresh interest in the reading exercises. Thus it supplies wants long felt by teachers. Try it in your school.

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