## THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGOOM, PA. Wednesday, November 3, 1858.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES,

MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, COMMON BONDS, OMMON BONDS, JOURGHENT BONDS, ARRANTS, FEE BILLS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Casral.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Afray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

Court commences on next Monday, and everybody interested will be in town. We hope to have many calls.

President Buchanan has issued a Proclamation, forbidding the departure of Walker's unlawful expedition to Nicaragua.

FINE OYSTERS.—We had a plate of 'raw' can be had at Mr. S.'s room, opposite Jack- Meeting, if it is not explained. son's Hotel.

COLON has added to his new and splendid stock of books and wall paper, a great variety of fine jewelry and gold and silver watches, all of which he offers extremely low, to suit the times. The public will find it to their interest to call and examine his

FAIR AT ALTOONA .- The ladies of the St. John's Church, at Altoona, will hold a Fair in that place, commencing on the 11th November, inst., and to continue for several days. The proceeds to be applied to the erection of a parsonage. Excursion tickets will be issued at all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the occasion.

Elections took place yesterday in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, for members of Congress and State Legislature. In New York, Massachusetss, and Michigan, Governors and State officers were also elected. Unusual interest is felt as to the result in New York and Illinois. We shall be slightly disappointed if the regular Democracy are defeated in Illinois.

Adulterated Liquor.—The Legislature of Georgia passed an act at its last session, authorizing the appointment of a Liquor Inspector, who is to test all liquors, to ascertain whether they contain any poisonous ingredient, and if so, it is to be taken out of the State; or if sold by a vender who knows it to be adulterated, the seller is to be heavily

A similar law in every State in the Union. would do more in removing the evil effects of drinking, than all the Temperance laws that ever have, or ever may be enacted.

CHICKEN AND CABBAGE THIEVES .- Our borough seems to be infested with thieves of the above caption. Almost every morning | State press: we hear of some new depredation they have or rascals visited the hen-coop of P. McAteer, proprietor of the "Huntingdon House," and of her chickens. On the same night, and the action of a school-boy, than that which ple, address them, and invoke them to stand the action of a school-boy, than that which ple, address them, and invoke them to stand this be stopped? Would it not be a good fulness to the will of the majority, and in they contend, for they are vital, and cardinal, idea for the authorities to pay a little attenthese bold thieves? We hope they will see to it at once.

P. S.—Since the above was penned, four colored gentlemen have been arrested on the charge. The evidence say that they have been living "high" for some time.

to the poor artizan or mechanic! "I'll call around and pay," says the rich man, to avoid the trouble of going to the desk to get the necessary funds, and the poor mechanic is obliged to go home, to disappoint his workmen and all who depend upon him for their due. It is an easy matter to work—the only Governor to appoint some one in his place. real glory in this life, is an independent idea of being able to sustain yourself by the labor of your own hands, and it may easily be imagined what crushing force there is in "I'll call around and pay," to the laboring man who depends upon that pay for subsistence. If those who could, would pay at once, it would place hundreds and thousands in a condition to do likewise, and prevent | much more becoming, had the Judge recipmuch misery and distress.

The "Opposition" party is being already agitated in regard to the offices which the recent elections placed at its disposal.-The candidates named for the office of State Treasurer, are Thomas S. Struthers, of Warren; B. Laporte, of Bradford; Eli K. Slifer, of Union; H. Souther, of Elk; and David Taggart, of Northumberland. For Clerk of the House of Representatives, J. W. Moorhead, of Indiana, John M. Sullivan, David Fleming, and Colin McCurdy, of Dauphin, and Mr. Ray, of Philadelphia, are mentioned. | the road show the greatest prosperity.

The Fair---The Judges. For the Muntingdon Globe.]

Mr. Lewis:—All the people of our county we want to know, if the Judges have any stances of peculiar interest: right to inquire by what process any article on exhibition is made, and by insinuation, leave the people to think that contributors are trying to cheat the Society.

In the Report of the Committee upon "Dopublished, after complimenting the butter nakers, who did not get premiums, this sentence occurs :

"The two last mentioned exhibitors must

Have the Committee a right to take such liberties? And if they have, ought they not to be compelled to speak the truth? One of the persons named, Mrs. Thompson Martin, is the estimable wife of an honest and substantial farmer—whose farm is as well stockshe is held up to the public as trying to get a premium for butter, when she has no cow, presented us by Mr. E. C. Summers. The we want to know. We intend to lay the same kind (unusually large for this region,) subject before the Society, at its Annual

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

We have examined the Report of the Commttees, as published in the Globe and American, and find that no such sentence, as given above, appears in the Report named by 'Porter Township"-but we find it in the any one of the Committee, or was it Brewster, sovereign people; a doctrine fit only for slaves, and claimed only by legitimists and that took the liberty to add an offensive sentence to the Report, after it had been approved by the Society? Will somebody ex-EDITOR "GLOBE."

The Term of Judge Church.

The Easton Argus argues that the effect of the appointment of Gaylord Church, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William A. Porter, will be to exclude John M. Read from the Bench. The case is thus stated by that paper:

"The amendment to the Constitution adopfilled by appointment by the Governor, to ment; continue until the first Monday of December Subn

A. Porter was appointed by the Governor, yield the inalienable right of se 'til the first Monday of December succeeding ment;

the next general election.'
"October 16, 1959, William is grand his commission, and now Gaylord Church is appointed by the Governor and holds a commission, the language of which is precisely the same. How, then, is John M. Read to obtain his seat?"

The same article cites the opinion of the Supreme Court, contained in 5 Casev 518, in relation to the term of Chief Justice Lewis, to which those desirous of investigating this tween forms of republican Constitutions, adquestion are referred.

Resignation of Hon. Wm. A. Porter. The subjoined, from the Doylestown Democrat, is almost the universal opinion of the

committed. Last Saturday night, the rascal able William A. Porter, resigning his seat | sal rules of right and justice. upon the Supreme Bench. We have tried to approve the course of Judge Porter, in thus deem them to be the aim of the struggle of Jackson Corbin, and took therefrom all of his reasons for doing so; but this we find im- and so understanding them, I glory in their their fowls. On Sunday night, they lighted possible. The plain truth of the matter is, declaration and defence. I would sacrifice on Mrs. Hampson's roost, and carried off all we think the manner and the time of his much, and go far to uphold your arms in this resignation unbecoming, and savors more of battle. I would most gladly visit your peoperhaps the same villains, robbed Dr. Miller | should characterize the conduct of a Supreme | fast by the standard of their faith and freeand Fred. Schneider of their cabbage. Can't Judge. Every man should bow with cheer- dom, and never to let go the truths for which none is this more becoming than in those who and essential, and can never be yielded withoccupy high official stations; but we regret out yielding liberty itself. But, sir, I am tion to this matter, and perhaps they will be to say that the action of Judge Porter strongly able to get some clue, or, perchance, capture | indicates pique at the result of the recent | and if my office would allow me to leave it, I PLL CALL Around and Pay.—What a world of woe is contained in these few words restricted in the supreme Court is now in suffering boothy from my energia for being been the session at Pittsburgh, where a full bench is racy in 1855. For these reasons I cannot necessary to the discharge of business; but, notwithstanding this, Judge Porter resigns fight on! fight on! Never yield but in the Court; for where there are but four portant questions. We presume Judge Porter's private business would not have suffered materially in the short time his commission had to run. His resignation compels the until Judge Read can take his seat, else the session of the Court at Pittsburgh must come to a close; and it may be a difficult matter to induce a member of the bar, who is qualified to fill the station, to accept the appointment for less than two months. Inasmuch as the commission had been conferred upon Judge Porter by the Governor without solicitation, and as a mark of his personal esteem and confidence, we think it would have been rocated the good will of Governor Packer, by retaining his seat until the expiration of

> nation does him little, if any, credit. IN BETTER CONDITION.—The Lancaster Dispatch, speaking of the old Columbia Railroad, says that since this important branch of our public works has passed into the hands and the Round House, Chicago, and espied of the excellent company that now has the the train approaching when it was too late to control of it, it seems to be managed on a far | get out of the way. She immediately drop! different scale than when under the superintendence of the Commonwealth. Accommodating agents are placed all along the route, | completely severed her hand from her arm, and the prices of freight and passage are the poor girl falling in the water. She was

his commission, instead of throwing it up in

pet. Upon the whole, the Judge's resig-

Illinois Politics.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, having been requested to address the people of Illinois duand its Annual Fair, and it is proper they should understand how it is conducted, as in the subjoined letter, while taking occasion may have been raised as to the fraudulent well as what are the nights and duties of the well as what are the rights and duties of the | to express his hearty sympathy with Senator | Judges who award the premiums, and be- Douglas and the principles for which, as a stow their compliments. In our township, Democrat, he is contending under circum-

RICHMOND, (Va.,) October 13, 1858. DEAR SIR: -I cannot express to you the emotions of my bosom, excited by your appeal to me for aid in the warm contest which your noble Democracy is waging with Abolitionism. Every impulse prompts me to rush mestic manufactures—Eatables," as I see it to your side. Your position is a grand one, and in some respects unexampled. In the face of doubt and distrust, attempted to be thrown upon your Democracy and the gallant leader by the pretext of pretenders that you were giving aid and comfort to the arch enehave a new process of making butter, for they have no cow."

my of our country's peace and safety and our party integrity, I see you standing alone, isolated by a tyrannical proscription, which would, alike foolishly and wickedly, lop off one of the most vigorous limbs of National Democracy—the limb of glorious Illinois!-I see you, in spite of this imputation, firmly fronting the foe, and battling to maintain conservative nationality against embittered and implacable sectionalism; constitutional ed with good cows, as anybody's; and why rights, operating proprio vigore, and every way against all unequal and unjust Federal or Territorial legislation.

The right of the people to govern themselves against all force or fraud.

The right of the sovereign people to look at the "returns," and behind the "returns" of all their representative bodies, agents, trustees, or servants;
The responsibility of all governors, representatives, trustees, agents, and servants, to their

principles, the people who are "governed," and the source of all political power; Utter opposition to the detestable doctrine of the absolutism of conventions to prescribe and proclaim fundamental forms of govern-Report as published in the Journal. Was it ment, at their will, without submission to the

despots of the Old World; Powers of any sort not expressly delegated to any man or body of men, are expressly reserved to the people;"
No absolute or dictatorial authority in rep-

esentative bodies; The representative principle as claiming submission and obedience to the will of the constituents;

The sovereignty of the organized people, supreme above all mere representative bodies, Conventions, or Legislatures, to decide vote upon, and determine what shall be their supreme law;

Justice and equality between States and ed in 1850, provides that 'any vacancies their citizens, and between voters to elect happening by death, resignation or other-wise, in any of the said Courts, shall be ify or reject any proposed system of Govern-

Submission to the Constitution and laws succeeding the next general election.' of the Federal Union, and strict observance "January 19, 1858, John C. Knox, one of of all the rights of the States, and their the Judges of the Supreme Court, resigned citizens, but resistance to the dictation or his office, and upon the same day, William bribes of Congress, or any other power to

Protection in the Territories and every ty, in accordance with the rights of the States, and with the Constitution and laws of

the Union; Equity and uniformity in the mode of admitting new States, into the Union, making the same rules and ratios to apply to all

The rejection of all compromises, conditions, or terms which would discriminate bemitting one with one number of population, and requiring three times that number for another form equally republican:

The great law of settlement of the public domain of the United States, free, equal, and just, never to be "temporized" or "localized" by temporary or partial expedients, but to be Below we publish the letter of the Honor- adjusted by permanent, uniform, and univer-

Maintaining these and the like principles, I retiring from the Bench, and also to endorse | the devoted Democracy in this signal contest; like a tied man, bound to my duties here; election, and shows the chagrin and disap- could not depart from the bedside of illness pointment that he really feels at his defeat. In my family, which would probably recall It would have redounded much more to his me before I could reach Illinois; and my credit to have continued in the discharge of own state of health admonishes me that I his official duties until his commission would ought not to undertake a campaign as arduhave expired by limitation of law, than to ous as that you propose. I know what the resign it almost as soon as news of defeat labors of the stump are, and am not yet done reached him. The Supreme Court is now in suffering bodily from my efforts for Demochis commission, thus practically breaking up | death or victory! And oh! that I was unbound, and could do more than look on, Judges present, the Court may be a tie, and | throbbing with every pulse of your glorious thus a decision prevented upon the most im- struggle-with its every blow and breathcheered with its hopes and chafed by its doubts. You have my prayers, and I am yours, truly, HENRY A. WISE. Hon. John Moore, Chairman, &c.

TREMENDOUS PILES OF GOLD .- The bullion n the Bank of France, now stands at about \$120,000,000—a far higher sum than was ever before held by that establishment, and more than \$9,000,000 in excess of the largest total ever collected in the Bank of England. At the commencement of the present year, the Bank of France held less than \$50,000, 000, and the influx in nine months has there fore been \$70,000,000. At the Bank of England, the total at the beginning of the

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Friday week, a young girl named Ann Joyce, was run over by a train upon the Illinois Central track, in the following strange manner: She was walking upon the bridge, between the depoty ped down, hanging over the water, with one hand upon the rail. The train came on, and very reasonable. The whole arrangement of rescued, and conveyed to her friends upon the north side.

How the Baltimore Election was Man-

One of the judges of the recent Baltimore election, named Ballard, publishes a letter in character of the election, are entirely put to rest by the testimony of this witness. He says that before the hour for opening the polls, a crowd of men and boys congregated about the window, openly asserting that no one should vote who did not vote the Swann ticket. Gentlemen of known respectability out his own brains. Although the wounds and standing, who were suspected of an intention to vote otherwise, were rudely thrust from the polls. Men and boys voted as often as they pleased; and the officers permitted tickets to be taken from supposed electors within hacks and omnibusses, and handed by third parties into the ballot-box; and in nearly every case, two or three times as many votes were handed in as there were persons in the hacks. Those who offered to vote tickets not marked on the back, were not permitted to vote at all, while other favored individuals stepped up with a properly marked ticket in each hand and deposited them both in the box. Mr. Ballard says that he left the window early in the day, determined to have nothing to do with the election as a udge, but he remained a spectator of the proceedings. From a seat in the back part of the room where the election officers sat, he witnessed a continued repetition of voting by the same persons, until their faces became as familiar as the sun. From votes taken at the time, he confidently affirms that one person voted in that ward from eighty to one hundred times, and that his ballot was reconfident that not more than one thousand legal votes were polled, although the returns showed nearly thirty-two hundred. To sustain this assertion, he went to the trouble of canvassing, since the election, and in six that one hundred did vote, showing how large

the illegal poll must have been. This testimony adds to the general weight of fact, going to show that the government of Baltimore is in the hands of lawless and reckless partizans, and that they have been aided and abetted by the authorities who should have restrained them. An election law that admits of such gross corruption, certainly needs amendment. If a register of the names of all persons voting was kept and preserved, similar to that of Pennsylvania, t would be easy to detect and expose these wholesale frauds upon the ballot-box.—Patriot & Union.

John Van Buren has one great advantage over most professional politicans—he is not an office hunter. Whatever his political whims, he cannot be accused of bidding for profitable places. So when he appears upon the political stage, there is always something

"Who was the hero of the great campaign gentleman who had made himself distinguished as an explorer, who had made reasonable contributions to science, and had acquired a respectable position among scientific men. Two years ago-not so much in fact -a year ago last November, this whole country rang with peans to that young man, and anybody would have supposed that he would certainly have been elected President, if not then at least at the next campaign. Where is he now? Not what are his principlesnot what is his position; but where is his body? Hardly a man knows; and if an accident should befall him, it would be weeks before the account of it would reach the public Press."

Improvement of Ireland.

Liverpool papers notice the cessation this year of the great influx of Irish laborers who annually cross the Channel to engage in the Twentieth) hearing her cries, hurried to the English harvest, and argue therefrom, the spot, forced open the door, and were specimproved condition of the Irish peasantry, who can now be more profitably occupied in the floor entirely unconscious, his face and the culture of their own farms, or those of head covered with blood. The mother was their neighbors, than in seeking work elsewhere. In commenting on this fact, the Liverpool Northern Times says:

ces of such an amelioration. Not that we did not know it already—by common report. There have been evidences of it, from time | dered all the assistance in their power. to time, of late, in various shapes. It is no which it works.

The annual returns of Irish agricultural statistics, of which an abstract appeared in have trodden in his own gore. A more terri-our columns a few days since, bore ample ble sight than the corpse exhibited yesterday, testimony to the same gratifying fact.

Susquenanna County.—Terrible Accident. On last Saturday a week, while the Opposition were firing guns in Montrose to celebrate the result of the late election, the gun, (a four-pounder) went off while the gunners year, was \$53,000,000, and it is now more than \$95,000,000. The highest sum it ever in charge of Col. Spicer, Crawford and Dapossessed was \$111,000,000, in July, 1852. Were driving home the charge. The gun was lieved that Mr. Gouldy, his son Nathaniel, and the servant girl Joanna Murphy, will will be servant girl Joanna Murphy will will be servant girl Joanna Murphy will be servant girl Joanna will be servant girl Joanna will be midnight, David survives with the loss of an set in.

Horrible Tragedy in New York At a late hour on Tuesday night, Oct. 26th.

a more horrible tragedy was enacted in New York city than we have ever had occasion to

ed, at his father's house, No. 217 West Thirteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to murder his father, mother, two brothers and two servant girls, and terminainflicted on his father, brothers, and one of the servant girls, are of such a fearful nature as to preclude any hope of their recovery, none of them had expired at the time of our going to press

Young Gouldy entered Showler's lager beer and oyster saloon, between Twentyeighth and Twenty-ninth streets, Eighth avenue, about nine o'clock on Tuesday night .-He was accompanied by a lad thirteen or fourteen years old. They partook of oyster stews, but drank no liquor. Gouldy was in the habit of frequenting this saloon, but for a long time past had drank no intoxicating liquor. On Tuesday night he left this sa-loon a little after 9½ o'clock, in a perfectly sober state. While there, he remarked that he had had a dispute with his father about money. From the fact that he reached home about twenty minutes before 10 o'clock, and ments; confidence is being restored, and that the distance from the saloon to his father's house is not over five minutes' walk, he | Mercies crown all our relations in life, and could not have stopped at any place on the the hopes of a glorious immortality wait to way. He rang the door bell, his father hav- cheer and bless every heart. ing refused him a night-key. The door was opened by his father, who was awaiting his ceived as often as offered. From an intimate knowledge of the people of the ward, he is old gentleman charged him with abstracting F. Packer, Governor of the Commonwealth a Saving's Bank book from his private desk, of Pennsylvania, Do hereby appoint Thursand procuring money thereon, representing day, the Eighteenth Day of November next, the act to be as bad as a direct robbery.— to be observed as a day of general Thanks-The young man replied that as the account with the bank was open in his name, he had blocks containing about 120 voters, found a right to take the book. Soon after young Gouldy retired.

It would seem that he proceeded to his room in the rear of the house, on the third floor, and, in a cool and collected manner, changed his dress, removing his coat, vest, and cravat, hanging his watch on a nail by the side of a mirror, taking off his boots, and even removing the sleeve-links of his shirt.-Then taking a hatchet in his hand he descended the stairs in his stockings, without boots, or slippers, entering the sitting-room where his father was just turning off the gas, and dealt him a blow on the head, fracturing his skull, and striking therefrom a portion of the bone from the temple, three inches long, and two and a half inches in width. Mr. Gouldy fell, and the blood issuing from the fearful wound, made a large and deep pool upon

the floor. Mrs. Gouldy, who had just gone to bed heard the heavy fall, and was in act of raising herself to listen, when the son entered her room exclaiming, "Mother—oh, mother!" Instantly he seized her hand, and dealt her a free and forcible in his performances. The severe blow upon the head with the hatchet, other night John addressed a Democratic which deluged her face with blood. She meeting at Tammany Hall, and said a great screamed and sprang from the bed, when the young fellow repeated the blows until many good things. He was particularly so- she was rendered senseless. He then repairlicitous in his inquiries after Fremont in the ed to the hall bed-room, where his two brothers. Nathaniel and Charles, aged 13 and 6

venrs were sleeping in the same bed. He etiting from the head of the eldest a piece of bone two inches long and nearly an inch wide. The younger was not severely injured, but his skull was fractured, and pieces of the bone chipped away.

The assassin next proceeded to the hall of the third floor, where the two servant girls, who had heard the noise, had come from their room to listen. He immediately attacked them with the hatchet, dealing them frightful blows on the head. One of them wrested the weapon from his grasp, but he recovered it, and struck her to the floor, by a powerful blow. His sister Mary, hearing the struggle and screams of the servants, opened the door of her room, and saw the girls covered with blood, but did not recognize her brother. Supposing him to be a burglar. she retreated into the room, locked the door. threw open the window, and shouted for the police. Some officers of the Ward (the tators of such a scene of horror as they had never before witnessed. The father lay upon insensible in the next room, and also deluged in blood. In the hall bed-room, the little boys were in a similar condition. Ascending left Kansas City on the 16th ult., solitary the stairs, they found the servant girls ly-There are harvest fields in their own land, ing in a pool of gore, entirely unconscious, at their own doors, which they are called while in his own chamber, the wretched upon to reap; and the cultivators of these young man was stretched upon the floor, walfields are now in a situation to afford them lowing in his own blood, having committed such wages for their labor as to render it suicide by shooting himself in the head with quite unnecessary, and altogether undesira- a pistol. His brains were scattered about ble, to look for work elsewhere. Surely, the floor, and his right hand still grasped years, filled his wheelbarrow with an outfit, then, there must already have been affected the pistol, two barrels of which were still and Mac started on his solitary pilgrimage a very marked and substantial amelioration heavily loaded. When the officers entered he of six hundred miles, through an uninhabiof the condition of Ireland. These are was not quite dead. He gave a few convul- ted country, save with Indians and buffaloes, among the unmistakeable signs and assuran- sive gasps, uttering no word, and expired. Doctors Harmon, Sewall, and others, living with shining dust as soon as anybody. In in the neighborhood wore called in, and ren-

news, we are well aware to be telling, at himself was on the right side of the head. this time of day, of the improvement of Irc- A pool of blood, two feet in diameter, lay accept the offer, as he was in great haste, land. But such a further proof of it as we thick and moist around his head. His coat was have now been adducing and animadverting thrown carelessly on a chair; his vest was perhaps caught in the snow, if he traveled upon, is interesting and important notwith hanging on a bedstead; his watch was hung standing—not only as presenting a specific on a nail; his cravat thrown on the floor; attestation of such improvement, but also as one boot was standing by his side, the other illustrating, very satisfactorily, the way in thrown under a table by the window, and the stockings on his feet were soaked with blood, showing that before he fell he must even those who have "supped on horrors," have rarely seen.

New York, October 30. This morning, all the sufferers in the Gouldy family, including the two domestics, were reported to be in about the same condition as they were yesterday. It is still believed that Mr. Gouldy, his son Nathaniel, die; and that the other injured persons will what injured, while the Titus brothers were recover, though there is danger of a fatal reterribly mangled. Crawford died about sult even in their cases, if inflamation should

deep impression upon the community. Be- the authorities of that denomination. At a cast a reflection upon any one concerned, we recently held near West Baltimore, Mont-A considerable amount of money has been any one with hoops on, to partake of the saccome at the table of the Lord.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Com-( i. s. ) monwealth of Pennsylavnia, William F. Packer, Governor of the - | said Commonwealth.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Fellow Citizens:—The goodness of God to us as a people, calls for our public acknowledgment, and our grateful praise .--The past and the present are crowded with His blessings. Nothing has occurred to imted the terrific scene by effectually blowing peril the principles of civil and religious liberty, upon which our Government is based, or to interfere with its harmonious operations in all its departments. We are at peace with all foreign nations, and the noise of violence is unheard within our borders. While all enjoy perfect freedom of opinion, the genial influences of our free institutions, and the mild spirit of our holy religion, are more and more uniting us in one brotherhood. Our educational institutions are diffusing intelligence among the masses of our citizens, inducing a higher appreciation of their privileges, and a deeper sense of their obligations. Though in some localities the pestilence has prevailed, our country at large has enjoyed unusual health, and we are blessed with an abundance of all the necessaries, and the comforts of life. Our industrial pursuits are fast recovering from the torpor induced by the recent financial embarrassbusiness is resuming its wonted activity.—

Prompted by my own convictions of duty, and in conformity with the expressed wishes giving and Prayer, and recommend to all our people, that setting aside on that day all worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in offering thanks to God for His goodness, imploring His gracious forgiveness, and the continuance of His mercies. And while our hearts throb with gratitude to God for his unumbered blessings, let a liberal charity be extended to all upon whom have been laid the burdens of misfortune and want.

GIVEN under my hand, and the GREAT SEAL of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentyeighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-third.

BY THE GOVERNOR: WM. M. HIESTER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

How to Equip for a Kansas Trip .- A traveler in Kansas, who has evidently "bushwhacked" before, for he talks like an old western pioneer, or a modern gold-miner. thus advises all who intend making a Kan-

"My advice to all travelers is to take along a small sack of cooked provisions, a good bottle of brandy to mix with the water, for it is so different-sometimes freestone, sometimes limestone, brook, branch, creek, river and spring—that you'll have thunder and out it. Also, a buffalo robe or big blanket, with a box of matches, and with your gun, get your meat, camp out, have a little bag of ground coffee and a tin cup; with these you can travel from Jericho to Jerusalem, and avoid the taverns and other annoyances, otherwise encountered traveling in new countries. Boil or fry your meat on the coals, use bark for a plate; if you have flour, make up the dough in a piece of bark, off a tree, twist it round a bending stick, stick one end in the ground, while the dough end hangs over the fire; when one side is baked, turn the other to the fire until baked, and you have a sweet biscuit. A little bag will carry along all the articles necessary to be used, and you can squat down anywhere, at any time, turn out your team to grass, and become, in reality, "a squatter sovereign."

Another Wheelbarrow Man.

In 1849, a gold adventurer left Kansas City for the California diggings, whose whole outfit was transported in a wheelbarrow. He

beat the ox trains through! The Kansas City Journal of Commerce. has found another wheelbarrow man. It states that A. O. McGrew, of Pittsburgh, Pa., his provisions, blankets, pick and shovel, gun and ammunition, in a wheelbarrow! When he left Pittsburgh, he had just five cents in money, and no outfit save what he had on his back. Mr. Pitkins, hardware dealer of Kansas City, who has known McGrew for some years, filled his wheelbarrow with an outfit, determined to fill his single wheeled coach passing a train before reaching Westport, ered all the assistance in their power.

The wound which the suicide inflicted on but returned thanks for the proffered kindness, adding that he could not consistently and feared that he might be delayed, and

## The Recent Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The details of a recent accident on the Penusylvania Railroad, at Johnstown, a few days since, on account of the destruction of a bridge, are given by a contemporary. The locomotive and four coal cars fell a distance of thirty feet into the creek. The engineer, fireman and conductor were on the locomotive at the time, and their escape from serious injuries, if not instant death, is the most remarkable we have ever recorded. James Smith, the engineer, made his way to the top of the first car, from whence he was thrown, by the force of the accident, a distance of several feet, lighting upon one of the piers of the bridge, and sustaining but slight injuries. Charles O'Donnell, the fireman, and Daniel arm, and other injuries. The deceased was 41 years of age, and leaves a wife and four the Miami Conference of the Church of the low. The former received but a few slight children. The surviving brother has two or United Brethern, declaring the wearing of bruises about the body and arms, and after three children. Both are highly respected crinoline incompatible with a true Christain's being almost drowned, managed to crawl citizens, and the sad occurrence has made a profession, seems to be rigidly enforced by forth and make his way to the shore. The ing absent at the time and not wishing to Camp meeting of the United Brethern Church the wreck with one arm broken and badly forbear commenting upon the cause or result. gomery county, Ohio, Bishop Russel forbade slight, about his head and body. A German, contributed by our citizens for the relief of rament, affirming that they would not be well-was also considerably wounded about the head, and had his jaw-bone fractured.