

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 16, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUBPOENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, 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 Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SURETY 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, BUREAU, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

New Advertisements. Broad Top Schedule. Evans & Watson's Sales. Latest by Pennington, by T. P. Love. Globe Job Office, by Wm. Lewis. Cosmopolitan Art Association, by J. J. Lawrence.

Two weeks ago we stated that complaints were made by our subscribers living on the line of the Pa. Railroad, that they did not receive their papers regularly; and we insinuated that there might be a disposition with some of the persons connected with the Post Office Department and their Organ in this place, to "double team" us.—The insinuation has waked up the Organ—rather the thing of an editor employed at a "rat" salary to do the dirty work for our active and attentive P. M. He says that we think the P. M. here is treating us as we treated the editor of the Journal when we were P. M. The editor, of course, speaks for his employer, and in bringing in as evidence against us the falsehoods of the Journal editor, he shows his true character and his fitness for the very honorable position he occupies. Henry Murphy could not be persuaded to come down so low for a foundation to stand upon. If the present P. M. is as anxious, as his tool shows him to be, for a public investigation of the manner the duties of the office were performed during our term, and have been since he has had it in charge, we are ready for it. We have the "documents" to show how some things can be done with impunity by faithful, willing tools of corrupt men.

And further, if we are to be held responsible for the defeat of a certain candidate, (whose name we are not permitted to give), we must be permitted to explain why the P. O. Organ clique spoke of the contest as nothing more than a "scrub race," and why the defeated candidate did not get all the Democratic votes.

We like to call things by their right names and must be excused if we hereafter decline to notice other than the responsible persons connected with the P. O. organ. We shall deal with the masters, not with a menial, who, for the privilege of distinguishing himself, will do their bidding, and ut nix et.

Bennet, of the N. Y. Herald, is in favor of the re-nomination of James Buchanan, and we suppose he "speaks from the book," as he is intimate with the powers that be, and has had considerable to do with the distribution of the patronage of the President. A late Herald contained the following:

"Where, then, is our available Northern Democrat for 1860 to be found? There is no other than Mr. Buchanan. He can secure all the Southern States and the two or three Northern States necessary to an election on the Democratic side. The late Northern elections have gone by default. Their results indicate that upwards of half a million of votes are missing. But let the issue in 1860 be between the conservative national policy and principles of Mr. Buchanan on the one hand, and the revolutionary policy and doctrines of Seward on the other, and these missing votes will be found on the side of the Union and the Constitution."

With Seward as the Opposition candidate, the Democracy would cast a solid vote for Buchanan with all his faults. But the suggestion to make Mr. Buchanan our candidate in '60, coming, as it does, from the N. Y. Herald, is calculated to alarm the Democracy. The Herald is anything else than a Democratic press, or honest friend of the party.—Here is what it said after receiving the returns from this State:

"It is made plain by the news from Pennsylvania, given elsewhere, that the Buchanan Democracy have been beaten in Mr. Buchanan's own town by four to five hundred majority, and in the county by three to four thousand. This shows a wonderful want of popularity in the nominee of the border-ruffian Democracy. The people of Lancaster county and town are respectable and intelligent men, of logical minds and reasoning habits. They have known Mr. Buchanan for thirty or forty years; and of all their knowledge of him, both personal and political, they now declare solemnly at the polls that he is not their choice. This is a most singular fact; it indicates that Buchanan has in his own State and his own neighborhood no personal or political popularity."

The P. O. Organ asks us if we wouldn't like to be P. M. again? We answer: Not just now, and have not had a desire to be since white slavery has been introduced by those having the office at their disposal. We would rather be free to speak our sentiments, without an office, than to hold the best office in the gift of the Department and be compelled to sustain the present Administration in all its acts. The only difference between a white and black slave, is in the color of the skin—the black, a slave from necessity, being the most honorable man.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—New York has gone for the Republicans. That portion of the State ticket supported by the Americans, will have about 20,000 majority, that portion opposed by the Americans will have about 3,000 majority. The Republicans have majorities in both branches of the Legislature. New Jersey, has also gone Republican for Governor. The Americans hold the balance of power in both branches of the Legislature.

In Massachusetts, the Republicans have elected their Governor, and both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican. Louisiana, Wisconsin and Kansas, reported to have gone ditto.

An Arkansas paper publishes a thrilling narrative of an Englishman's adventures in the gold regions of Kansas. Mr. Pope went to Pike's Peak, and he and his companions roamed about all winter through the mountains and on the head of the Platte. For twelve months they had nothing to eat but fresh meat, without salt or pepper. One night they found a cave, into which they crawled, and found the bodies of six persons who had been frozen to death. They found great quantities of gold, but had scarcely any tools, and made but about twenty-five dollars per month each. Mr. Pope intends to return to the gold region.

The Baltimore Patriot states that Judge Kemp, who was elected Judge of the Orphan's Court at the late election in that city, has decided not to claim the position.—This declination is believed to proceed from dissatisfaction with the manner in which the election was conducted, he having been the candidate of the American party. Mr. William A. Wisong, elected to the House of Delegates on the American ticket, has also published a "card," in which he says he will not claim his seat as a member of that body, but will leave it for them to judge of his right to do so. What must have been the scenes enacted at the so-called election, when the men returned as chosen refuse to serve?

The trial of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, closed on the 11th, and the Court sentenced Cook, Coppie, Green and Copeland, the remaining prisoners, to be hung on the 16th of December. Brown has been sentenced to be hung on the 2d of December.

Another man, named McDonald, one of the escaped insurgents, has been arrested at Washington City, and another reports himself safe in Canada.

Iowa has just completed a State census, showing a population of 633,549. She had 192,214 in 1850, and 43,111 in 1840.—She has thus more than trebled her population in the last nine years, and increased it about fifteen-fold in nineteen years.

As "birds of a feather flock together," we are not surprised to find the P. O. Organ endorsing the falsehoods of the Journal. Won't they be happy, good fellows.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

TYRONE CITY, Nov. 7, 1859.

DEAR GLOBE:—Months have rolled away since I last grasped the editor's sword—the pen—to hew out a few lines for the press.—Since then, Old Mother Autumn, with her lap full of ripe fruit and nuts, has been playing "bopeep" with Old Father Time among the fading shrubbery, occasionally pelting the old gentleman with handfuls from her well selected store, or whitening his wig with an early frost. Your correspondent has been getting along about as usual—living to learn, and learning to live. I spent last week among the good citizens of Hollidaysburg, was kindly entertained during the greater part of the week by my esteemed friends, Dr. H. T. Coffey and his worthy wife. I remember the tenth commandment too well to be envious, but, Mr. Editor, I am more than ever convinced of the truth of the wise man's assertion, "Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing," that is, provided she be a good one. Should it ever again fall to my lot to be on my back, and swallow as much medicine as I did one winter, not long since, may I have so kind a doctor to administer the doses. And if in the course of human events, Venus should award me one of her daughters, may she be as gentle, refined, and vital, as good a house-keeper as is the Doctor's companion. Took tea one evening with our quondam friend and townsman, Mr. Thomas C. Burchinell. Unlike a farmer we once knew, who prayed and neglected his work, thinking, doubtless, that Providence would reward the good, Mr. B. and his family seem to remember that Providence always helps those who help themselves; that wealth and its concomitant advantages are the rewards of industry and frugality.

I had the pleasure of visiting two of the schools of that place. Was well pleased with the appearance of both. Miss P. H. Hart, formerly of Susquehanna co., has charge of a school composed of young Misses. I had not an opportunity for examining any of her classes, as I was only in her school room a few minutes, but from their respectful behavior during my stay, I formed a favorable opinion, both of the teacher and her pupils. The citizens of the town certainly deserve credit for the improved manner in which they have their school rooms erected and furnished. During my last night in town, I was much gratified by hearing the "Vantrics Cornet Band"—led by their skillful instructor, Prof. Rowbotham—play some of their sweetest airs.

About the latest news from this part of the county, is, that the mother of the babe found on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one night last winter, has returned, and is now with her babe at Fostoria. A glance at the mother and child, is sufficient to prove their relationship. She gives her name as Sarah Alcott, of Allegheny city, Pa. She tells a pretty straight story, and accuses the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of inhumanity. If she can prove what she asserts, she may give them trouble.

LEROY.

Our Book Table.

We have this day received the third volume of Peterson's cheap weekly issue of "Dickens Works for the Million," which contains the continuation of the Pickwick Papers. These volumes are furnished at 25 cents each, or the complete set, 28 volumes in all, for \$5, and sent free of postage, to any place in the United States. We have examined minutely the manner in which these volumes are issued by the Petersons, and unhesitatingly pronounce it admirable. We would advise any of our readers who wish to possess a complete set of these unapproachable works at an extremely low price, to remit Five Dollars at once, per first mail, to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, for the entire set, who will send the 28 volumes, complete, to any one, free of postage, on receipt of that sum. Probably such an opportunity may never again be offered.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" has a circulation already, of nearly 100,000, but will be greatly improved in 1860. It will contain about 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet; and 800 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Its price is but Two DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. Subscribe for it and save a dollar. To clubs, it is cheaper still—viz: three copies for \$5, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send two splendid engravings of Niagara, of a size for framing. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent gratis.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS, FOR 1860, published by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y., is a valuable book for farmers, gardeners, builders, and everybody else. It gives no less than 178 engravings. It will be sent by mail, post-paid, for 25 cents. Address as above, or call at Lewis' Book Store, where a few copies are for sale.

A Lawrence (Kansas) correspondent of the New York Times, says that recently a slave residing near Independence, Missouri, who was at the head of a slave family of five, learned that his master intended selling him for transportation to a more southern latitude, and he sent word to some friends in Kansas that he would give \$500 if he could be safely transported to a place where his freedom could be secured. A small company from Central Kansas started on the precarious mission, and on arriving at the mansion of the slave owner, found a Southern planter present, and about completing the purchase of the negro family for \$3,500. The correspondent of the Times says:

"The planter had gold upon his person, and proceeded to count out the \$3,500, when the party seized him, bound him fast to his chair, and took such other steps as would secure their own safety from exposure or pursuit. The planter had brought with him several extra mules to transport the negroes.—These the party took for the negroes also, and soon they were all under rapid headway out of the State. What has since transpired with them is not so well known, except that they are hastening onward, 'all safe,' and ere this must be in that Abolition State, called Iowa.

"One very singular fact in the transaction is, that the \$3,500 was not disturbed in the least. That will all go to prove that not robbery, but emancipation, was their mission. It was a daring feat that but few could accomplish. It was more so at this particular time, when every stranger in Western Missouri is watched with a suspicious eye, and every neighbor is on the alert to prevent just what has been accomplished."

John Brown's Idea of His Position.

The Charlestown correspondent of the New York Tribune says that John Brown says: "I do not know that I ought to encourage any attempt to save my life. I am not sure that it would not be better for me to die at this time. I am not incapable of error, and I may be wrong, but I think that perhaps my objects would be nearer fulfillment if I should die. I must give it some thought.—There is no insincerity about this, you may be sure. Brown does not value his life; or at least, is wholly unmoved at the prospect of losing it. He is never more firm than at this moment. The only compunctions he expresses are in relation to his management at Harper's Ferry, by which he lost not only himself, but sacrificed his associates. He sometimes says that if he had pursued his original plan of immediate escape to the mountains, he could never have been taken, for he and his men had studied the vicinity thoroughly; and knew it a hundred times better than any of the inhabitants. It was, he says, his weakness in yielding to the entreaties of his prisoners, and delaying his departure, that ruined him. 'It was the first time,' are his words, 'that I ever lost command of myself, and now I am punished for it.'"

Later News from Europe.

Loss of the Royal Charter Confirmed.—Over Four Hundred Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The steamship City of Baltimore has arrived. She brings Liverpool advices of the 27th ult., received at Cork by telegraph. The loss of the steamer Royal Charter, from Australia, is confirmed. Nearly four hundred lives were lost. The ship England, from Liverpool, bound to New Orleans, was driven ashore during the same gale, in Holy Head harbor. The Great Eastern rode out of the gale admirably.

The condition of affairs in Naples was alarming, and a fight was thought to be pending. Gen. Garibaldi had issued a stirring proclamation to the Neapolitans.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Oct. 27.—Midnight. Reporters have arrived here from the wreck of the Royal Charter. They state that the vessel struck at two o'clock, and the strain being too great for her cables, one heroic sailor swam ashore and made fast a hawser, by which several lives were saved, and more might have been rescued had not the vessel parted in two with a deafening crash.

The passengers and crew were either killed by the falling mast or perished in the waves. Four hundred and seventy persons were lost and thirty-one saved. All the women and children perished. The bulletin, it is expected, will be recovered. A large number of wrecks are reported on the English coast with much loss of life. No American vessels are mentioned.

to the mountains, with the intricacies of which he had made himself so much more familiar than the inhabitants themselves, that he believed he could defy all attempts to apprehend him. He had supposed that, after a few days of successful evasion, he would be joined by hundreds of slaves anxious to escape, by whose aid he could have perfected arrangements for an enormous rescue. This, as I understand it, was his real plan.

"The reason of the charge was, he avers, that as the night of the rising was very severely cold, he suddenly concluded to have the prisoners taken to the army, where they would not be exposed to the weather, anticipating no trouble in moving on with them, in case he should not be able to effect the exchanges with negroes before the general alarm should spread. Disappointed in this hope, he had only to fight to the end. "Some one, the other day, asked Brown the reason why he did not go further South to make this attempt. He answered that there were strong objections on the score of humanity—meaning as was afterward explained, that the ferocity of the slaves further South could not have been checked, and that a great massacre would have been the result."

Thrilling Incident—Heroic Act.

The Hollidaysburg Standard of the 9th inst., says:—

"As one of the freight trains east rounded a sharp curve, near Barree Siding, on Friday last, the engineer saw a small child sitting in the middle of the track, playing, unconscious of its danger. He instantly whistled down brakes and reversed his engine, but the weight of the train and the high speed at which it was running, rendered it impossible to stop before reaching the child, which must inevitably have been crushed to death. In this emergency, when most men would have stood paralyzed with horror, the conductor of the train, Daniel McCoy, with a bravery and steadiness of nerve that has few parallels, ran to the front of the engine, crawled down on the cow-catcher, and holding himself with one hand, leaped as far forward as possible, and as he approached the child, with a sweeping blow of the other he threw it off the track. It was the work of an instant, and required a steady hand, cool head to accomplish it, but he was equal to the emergency.

The train was immediately stopped, and on going back the child was found lying at the foot of a small embankment, some twenty or thirty feet from the track of the road, alive and kicking, but somewhat stunned and bruised. The child belonged to a farmer named Neff, residing immediately along the road.—As may well be supposed, the parents were profuse in their expressions of gratitude to the noble hearted conductor, but for whom their child would have been carried to its home a shapeless mass of flesh and bones.—All honor to Conductor McCoy—compared with whose disinterested act of heroism, the boasted feats of warriors sink into insignificance."

Harper's Ferry Trouble.

Cook found Guilty of Murder and Insurrection—Motion for a New Trial Over-ruled—Stevens handed over to the U. S. Marshal Time of Execution Fixed.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 10, P. M. The Court remained in session until one o'clock, when the jury in the case of Cook rendered a verdict of guilty on the charge of murder and insurrection. Before the jury retired to consider upon a verdict, Mr. Vcorbes delivered a most powerful appeal in favor of the prisoner, which drew tears from the eyes of the most embittered of his auditors. A motion for a new trial for Cook, made by counsel, was argued, and finally over-ruled by the Judge.

Mr. Harding, the District Attorney, refused to sign a nolle prosequi in favor of Stevens, demanding that he shall be tried by the Virginia State Court. The Court has, however, handed the prisoner over to the U. S. Marshal, paying no attention to the objection of Mr. Harding.

The Court to-day sentenced Cook, Green, Coppie and Copeland, to be executed on Friday, the 16th day of December. It is supposed that Governor Wise will respite Brown, and execute the whole of the condemned prisoners on the same day.

From Washington.

Deploable State of Affairs in Utah—Murders and Assassinations—No Arrests—Interference of the Mormons with Justice—General Johnston Powerless.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Reliable information, just received from Utah, states that Judges Shiloh and Craddebaugh are on their way to Washington.

Mr. Hartwell, the Secretary of the Territory, arrived here yesterday. It appears that there continued to be frequent murders and assassinations, but no arrest are made, as the Mormons systematically obstruct the course of justice.

The opinion prevails among the Gentiles that the Courts will be useless unless the Government shall change its policy. Gen. Johnston is so restricted by instructions that he cannot move to afford the necessary protection.

The continuance of the army at Camp Floyd only serves to add to the prosperity of the Mormons, by means of the large sums spent in the Territory for supplies.

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THE FREE BLACKS OF THE SOUTH.—The philosophy of the invasion of Harper's Ferry is well worthy the patient consideration of the statesman. Its bearing upon the fate of the free colored population of the South, is an element of especial importance. This unfortunate race—always the subject of suspicion and excitement in that quarter of the Union—will find itself greatly imperilled and harassed by the feeling produced by the raid of John Brown and his followers. Not only will the laws of the different Southern States be made more severe in regard to the slaves themselves, but it is now apparent that a system of legislation is to be resorted to looking to the speedy expulsion of the free negroes. Long ago, before such a thing as the Harper's Ferry tragedy was dreamed of, the statesman of the south had given this subject their most careful attention. Arkansas has, I believe, adopted a law compelling the free negroes to leave the State within a certain time, or to accept a master should they refuse to do so. Two similar bills were pending before the North Carolina Legislature when that body last adjourned. Maryland will unquestionably take action upon it, and Virginia has long been preparing itself for some extreme and decisive measures in regard to it. A late Alabama paper uses the following language in an appeal to the approaching Legislature of that State to remove free persons of color from beyond its borders:

"From their social isolation and irresponsibility, free negroes gradually become desperate and abandoned. The pursuits and habits of civilization are repugnant to the negro race, very correctly says the Augusta Dispatch. Contact with the white man, under the restraints of our institutions, induces a material elevation in his character, but left to himself the negro relapses into his normal condition of barbarism. Involuntary servitude is the only sphere in which he can be useful, and evidently the condition of God intended he should fill in contact with the Anglo-Saxon race. A free negro in a slave country is a natural incendiary. If he commits no overt act of crime or insubordination, his presence is a perpetual incentive to discontent among his brethren in bonds."

Where, after their expulsion from the South, are these unfortunate people to go? Of course, into the free States, and several of these have passed laws prohibiting their admission, whilst nearly all the rest have adopted measures by which the free negro is made inferior in a political sense. In whatever State they are found, North and South, they are, in at least one respect—and in some in many respects—made inferior to the whites by local legislation; and they are so regarded, as we all know, by the common law of social life. Thrown into our large cities, after they are forced to leave their States, they are certain to become a charge upon the community, if not an element inciting to popular tumult. Thus expelled from the States South, and after awhile from the States and cities North, they will be thrown into British America and Canada. It requires no prophet to foretell that the Canadian Government will soon rise and insist upon some provision being made for this unfortunate class. Here now is a question well entitled to the attention of patriotic and benevolent men. In a very short time it will demand a remedy.—Occasional.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 8th inst.

The exhibition of the Liberals against Tehuacan, Orizaba, and Cordova, had proved a disastrous failure. General Mejia, without firing a gun, had retreated, losing six hundred men, who were taken prisoners. He also lost a thousand muskets and twelve cannon, which were captured by Gen. Nunon without killing a single man. Marquiza had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, after seizing the conducta from the interior, with \$2,800,000 in specie, which he had undertaken to escort to Tepic. He appropriated \$600,000 for himself, and detained the rest at Guanajuato. The British and French ministers had energetically protested against this seizure.

Miramon, against the wishes of his Cabinet, accompanied by only four aids-de-camp, had left the capital, ostensibly to collect troops and pursue Marquiza, but it is feared that Miramon was leagued with Marquiza, and the Liberals are greatly encouraged thereby. General Dogollado had defeated Marquiza, captured his artillery, and entered Guanajuato with 6,000 men.

General Wool was with Legros, and General Dogollado was pursuing him.

Rio Grande City, in Texas, has been attacked by a portion of Cortinas' band, who pillaged nearly every house.

It is reported that the two bands of Cortinas now number seven hundred men. The people of Brownsville are greatly distressed. The mails have been interrupted by Cortinas, and he threatens to destroy the town, and out off and murder all the reinforcements sent to its relief.

Destructive Fires in Mifflin County.

LEWISBURG, Nov. 12, 1859.—The community of Reedsville, five miles north of this place, has been thrown into a panic by the frequent fires they have had during several nights this week. The first occurred on Tuesday night, by the burning of a large barn belonging to Mr. Reed, early in the evening, which was filled with valuable grain, stock, &c. As the fire had subsided, most of the people then went to their homes, when another fire was seen in a barn not more than sixty yards from the first, which was also consumed, defying all human efforts to stop the devouring elements. This was also well filled with valuable products. On Wednesday night, notwithstanding the vigilance of the farmers watching in this vicinity, at 10 o'clock another barn, a short distance from the latter, was fired and consumed, with a large quantity of grain, stock, &c. The loss in these was not less than ten thousand dollars—besides the tenants who lose their all.

On Thursday night, a large, well organized Vigilance Committee, was on the watch until five o'clock in the morning, when they thought all danger would be past for the night; but they had scarcely returned when the alarm of fire again aroused this frightened people, by the burning of a stable of Mr. Reed's. All this is evidently the work of an infamous scoundrel, and for what purpose no one can conceive, as there has been no plundering done as yet. The citizens have offered a reward of \$1000. for the arrest and conviction of the fiend or fiends.

Materials for Flowers, handsomely assorted in boxes, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

When Thomas Cunningham, Esq., of Beaver, Pa., went to Kansas, under an appointment as U. S. Judge, in passing a settlement he met old Ossawatimie Brown, who had just arrived with half a dozen pro-slavery prisoners, captured while in arms to assail the Free State settlers. Among them were several slaveholders, who were discharged by Brown, (as Gov. Wise promised to discharge Gerrit Smith,) with a lecture, as poor ignorant devils, who knew no better; then, turning to the "Northern man with Southern principles, he remarked: "As for you fellows, who ought to know better, having been brought up in the free North, I must ask the Lord what I shall do with you!" Whereupon the stern old man commenced a prayer to the Almighty, asking his aid, that he might so dispose of these prisoners as to best promote the Free State cause, &c., in the midst of which Judge Cunningham, after vain attempts at restraining it burst into a fit of laughter. In a moment Brown ceased praying, and turning his piercing eyes upon the offender, remarked: "And if you don't stop laughing, I shall dispose of you, sir, without asking the Lord anything about it!" It is unnecessary to say that the "honorable Court" resumed its accustomed grave demeanor, and that the subsequent proceedings of John Brown's "drum-head court martial" were marked with "no levity" so far as Judge Cunningham was concerned, as it is probable the commission he held from James Buchanan would have elicited as little respect from John Brown as one with Brown's signature does now in Virginia. Whether this incident had ought to do with Judge Cunningham's resignation, which soon followed it, we are not informed.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

On Friday night week, a negro man, belonging to Washington Waller, Esq., of Somerset county, Md., was shot dead by a patrol of white men, in Dames Quarter district. The circumstances, as we learn from the Union, were substantially as follows:

On Thursday night, an alarm of insurrection and murder was given at a meeting-house in the neighborhood. The congregation were at prayers at the time the alarm was given. The prayers were forgotten, and the utmost confusion and excitement prevailed. The benches were broken up for clubs, and with these, and such weapons as the men could obtain at the time, they scoured the neighborhood, but finding nothing on which to vent their indignation, they dispersed, still under great excitement. The following night a patrol was organized, and with guns, clubs, and other weapons, they proceeded, under great excitement, to search the huts of the free negroes in the neighborhood; at one of these huts the unfortunate negro was found. He was attempting to escape when fired upon by the crowd, who mistook him for an insurgent. The shot pierced his back, taking effect in his lungs and bowels, and producing instant death."

Starting News from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12. The Delta of this city publishes a letter dated Corpus Christi, Nov. 7th, which says that it is almost certain that the town of Brownsville has fallen into the hands of Cortinas.—The Mexican flag was flying four miles above the town. All communication had been cut off. The entire population on both sides of the Rio Grande were in arms, with the intention of exterminating the Americans, and reconquering the country to the Colorado river. The news is confirmed by the affidavits of citizens of Cameron county, who were obliged to fly for their lives. Another affidavit says the frontier of the Rio Grande is in a state of war. Cortinas is sustained by the Mexican population. Earnest appeals are made for aid by the Americans. Eighty men were advancing to the relief of Brownsville, but they will have to encounter seven hundred of Cortinas' men. Col. Robert E. Lee succeeds Gen. Twiggs in the command of the military department in Texas.

DON'T FAIL to see "SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT" and brilliant offers, in another column.

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A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reverses, Single and Double Broche, Watercolor, Single and Double Tail Coats, Travelling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Under-shirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gaiters, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Flocking, Ombre-dye, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsook, Tartan, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindsays, Comfords, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style. A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold Cheap.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any.—We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, free of charge, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

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