

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 23, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, 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, SOLEMN AFFIDAVITS, 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.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the election of a State Delegate and Congress to select a Senatorial Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, be postponed until the first week of January next, and that this Convention adjourn to meet again at that time, and that the Chairman issue a call for the same at the proper time.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, passed by the Democratic County Convention, held in August last, the Delegates composing said Convention, are requested to reassemble at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on the evening of the second Wednesday of January next, for the purpose of transacting the business of the County, and any other business that may be deemed necessary.

D. HOUTZ, Chairman.

The Post Office Organ Clique.

We shall not insult our readers by replying to the mean, low, and self-debasing insinuations and assertions which are aimed at us through the columns of the Post Office Organ, further than to say that from the beginning to the end of all that the scribblers for that filthy sheet have said reflecting upon our political, as well as our moral character, there is not the shadow of truth, and they know it. But they make an insinuation in their last paper which is plain enough to be understood by us, as an assertion that we were of the number who resisted the election of George W. Speer. This assertion we cannot permit to be made without giving it the attention it deserves. We deny that we influenced one solitary vote against Gen. Speer, unless it was done by our inability to give one or two personal friends positive assurances that we would be fairly dealt with should the General be successful. We had no other assurances than the General's word, which was sufficient for us then, but may not have been for others. But we are inclined to believe now, (if the conduct of the General's interested friends toward us since the election is to be taken as exhibiting what his would have been had he been successful,) that we would have been justified in not only withholding our vote from him, but in opposing him in our columns, and with all voters personally, whom we might have influenced. We would gladly avoid bringing the General again before the public, but the folly of those who are nearer to him than we are, compels us, in self-defence, to do so. How and by whom was Gen. Speer defeated? We hope he has not forgotten the caution we gave him. His own assertions, and the assertions of those who are now weekly disgracing the Democratic party by their falsehoods and blackguardism put in circulation through Colon's filthy sheet, defeated him. Bruce Petriken, a thing despised by all Democrats having any respect for their party, electioneered against Speer, by stating confidentially to those he thought he could influence, that he was to be his (Speer's) lawyer, if elected. When the General was informed of what Bruce had said, he made his case no better, by asserting positively, that his brother, R. Milton, not then of age nor admitted to practice, was to be his lawyer! The best man in the county carrying such a load, could not have expected to succeed, unless he was blind to public sentiment, and if it had been generally known throughout the county that either Bruce or the boy Milton, or both, were to be Speer's legal advisers, he would have been defeated by at least a thousand votes instead of fifty-six. Who in the county would not rather be burnt out than to fall into the hands of a Sheriff advised by such lawyers? With such lawyers the Sheriff's Office would have been a disgrace to the party and the county. But enough voters heard in time of what were to be the arrangements, to prevent the disgrace. We might give some other reasons why all the Democrats did not vote for Geo. W. Speer, but for the present we forbear.

Chips.

"It comes with a bad grace for Wm. Lewis to complain of papers being sent unpaid to persons who are not subscribers. He has been playing that game ever since the Union was started. We have received three copies of the Globe marked refused. If Lewis denies it, we will publish the names of the persons who returned them."—Post Office Organ, alias The Union, alias The Bald Hornet.

We deny that we have sent the Globe, postage unpaid, to any person not a subscriber. We wait until our paper is subscribed for before we send it to any man. We have never yet forced our paper upon any family. That you have received Globes marked refused, may be true; and the question arises as to your right to keep them. If they were directed to your office in mistake you should have acted the part of a gentleman and returned them to the Post Office as soon as you discovered the mistake. They were of as much importance to us as if they had been letters from Post Masters or the persons refusing the papers—and there was as much criminality in keeping the papers as there would be in keeping letters containing money, for they were of value to us, and may be so still. But you have kept the papers, denying us the right to know which of our subscribers refused to lift them. And Wm. Colon, the Post Master, after being informed of your meanness,

if not dishonesty, coolly replies that you got them by mistake, but makes no effort to recover them and have them placed where we have a right to expect to receive our mail matter. But, in these times of Buchananism, and the honesty of at least one of his office-holders and his minions, we may be very thankful that more of our mail matter does not get into other hands than our own, by mistake. As we cannot get the papers, will the editors of that sheet oblige us by publishing the name or names of the person or persons who returned our papers to their office?

Wm. Lewis has the impudence to assert that he is "independent of leaders," and to arrogate to himself the control of the Democracy of this county?—Post Office Organ.

A glorious privilege we have, of being "independent of leaders." It is our independence that has brought about the difficulty between your masters and yourself. Had we obeyed orders from Washington, the Big Yank would not have had an opportunity here of defrauding the Department out of three cents at a time by using franked envelopes for his private business letters, and circulating his filthy sheet free of postage to persons not bona fide subscribers. Control the Democracy of the county! What nonsense. We hope the Democracy of the county are made of better stuff than to be controlled by any man. The men of the party have rights—they can refuse to support a bad nomination, or a bad Administration, and still be Democrats. We can do the same, and will—but in doing so we do not arrogate to ourselves the control of our party.

Our "feeders" will take notice that David R. Porter has discontinued his subscription to the Globe and has left for Texas with \$25 50 of our money, due us for subscription. There are two or three other such Democrats in this borough, 'tarred with the same stick,' who would confer a favor upon us by either paying up or returning the Globe to this office, marked refused! And these men and their kind have for years attempted to control our press and the Democratic party of the county, and because they have not been able to do either, they have made it a point to injure us in every way possible. They may succeed in cheating us but they cannot starve us out. Porter's bill is for sale to the highest and best bidder.

The Post Office organ clique, with Wm. Colon at its head, are a pretty party to talk about the honesty of any man. Could the people see him as he sees himself, they would unanimously (his clique excepted) petition the Department for his removal. But he is "in" and it is very doubtful whether the present Administration would remove him even should he be guilty of counterfeiting three cent stamps, an act not more dishonest than using franked envelopes or circulating his organ contrary to law and the Instructions of the Department.

Two weeks ago we stated upon the strength of information received, that R. Milton Speer had made a proposition to a Republican to go into partnership with him in the purchase and conducting of a Republican sheet. We have since been informed by the same gentleman, that he was in error and that the paper offered for sale was Democratic. We take pleasure in making this correction, and hope R. Milton may now breathe freer and easier.

HEAVING HONORS UPON US.—We learn from the last Post Office organ that some years ago we were very near being made a State Senator. Our consent was all that was necessary. If we had possessed the impudence and vanity of an R. Bruce, an R. Milton, or a Wm. Colon, we might have been at least a "little member" before this. When will they have an offer to become somebody?

Some weeks ago, when we expressed a doubt as to the honesty of the Post Office organ clique towards us, we had no idea they would, so soon, by their own confession, prove themselves guilty of detaining our mail matter. Perhaps we may soon hear something of that money we did not get. Not "double teaming" us, eh?

The Post Office Organ of last week makes a number of silly charges and closes with the following:—

"We charge that Wm. Lewis DARE NOT DENY THESE CHARGES."

Our only answer is that every charge is a LIE.

We did spend five dollars on election day, and we only regret that we threw more than the half of it away on R. Milton and Bruce. They were jovial good fellows as long as the V lasted. They don't come the 'sponge' game over us again.

Our County Conventions have been controlled with money and the honest wish of the people scorned and outraged.—F. O. Organ.

Quite complimentary to the Democrats who have served the party as delegates.

"No gentleman would insinuate what he dare not assert."—F. O. Organ.

Are we understood?

CONGRESS.—No organization yet. The last ballot for Speaker, on Saturday, is as follows:—

Twenty-five yeas.
Mr. Sherman.....100
Mr. May.....2
Mr. Bovee.....20
Mr. Davis.....21
Mr. Gilmer.....17
Scattering (among 10 can-
Mr. Houston.....11
Whole number of votes.....206
Necessary to a choice.....103

The questions in Congress:—"Niggerism," "Union," "Disunion," and "shall a Committee of Investigation be appointed to expose corruptions."

PENN'A. LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature will assemble on Tuesday next. Both Houses are Republican and we anticipate but little trouble or delay in their organization. We hear of several gentlemen from this county who will be applicants for Clerkships and other honorable posts. A. W. Benedict, Esq., would make a most excellent Chief Clerk, and as the Opposition must have the man, we hope he may be successful.

Sound Opinions.

The Louisville Democrat, always conservative, sound and judicious, whenever a question of any import arises in the country, is treating the Abolition and the Southern secession agitators in its usual sensible way.—The following is a comment on the declaration of Senator Iverson, of Georgia, made in a late speech, that if a Black Republican Speaker should be elected by the House, he would advise that the Southern members withdraw in a body and let the Union be dissolved! On this the remarks are:

"That a gentleman who thinks that the election of a Republican as Speaker of the House would be sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, should be opposed to Judge Douglas, is not surprising. The doctrine of non-intervention, upon which Douglas has staked his political fortune, is the only doctrine concerning slavery which has supporters both in the North and South. If the Democracy of the North and South can unite upon that doctrine they can unite at all.—If the Union can not be maintained by that doctrine, it can not be maintained at all.—The establishment of that doctrine by the election of Judge Douglas to the Presidency would settle the slavery question upon a basis which would render it impossible for either Northern or Southern disorganizers seriously to disturb the harmony of the country. This is well known by the Southern Disunionists. Hence their hostility to Stephen A. Douglas. They are against him because they are against the Union. They are for Congressional intervention because they are for disunion."

The Southern Opposition and independent newspapers are beginning to speak out boldly against the disunion clamors.—The Richmond (Va.) News, for example, says that if either Wise or Hunter can see the way to a nomination for the Presidency, we will hear no more threats of disunion, and that no man of any sense believes that such an event as the dissolution of the Union is likely to happen. Says the News:

"He who professes to have deliberately weighed the consequences to Virginia alone of a dissolution of this Constitution—viewed even in its consequences to Virginia, and her slave property, and her other material interests—and professes to desire disunion, is a conceited simpleton, or an empty blockhead, or something worse than either."

"Of all the States of this Union, it is demonstrable, even as to her slave interests, that there is no State in this Union that would gain so little and endure so much by disunion, as this glorious Old State. Calm, deliberate, and pains-taking and informed reflection, will satisfy any impartial mind that upon the theories—we mean the commercial, and financial, and manufacturing theories of that school who advocate disunion—Virginia would find no place, have no interest, and possess no voice in a purely Southern confederacy."

Douglas in Ohio.

The Cleveland Plaindealer, in an article on the incompetency of the press and of political persons when arrayed against public opinion, says:

"There is quite too much freedom in the world to allow any permanent foothold, however loudly preached or strongly advocated. An evidence of the former was plainly visible in the last Presidential election when thirty-five hundred Clergymen entered the field of politics and in the name of God proclaimed themselves the exponents of His will in regard to that political event. A most striking illustration of newspaper impotency was just witnessed in this State. In the Columbian, Jefferson and Carroll District, the Democratic papers in the District, five in number have supported Mr. Buchanan's views on Lecompton and opposed Senator Douglas, yet at the late District Convention to choose Delegates to Charleston, the people converts to "Popular Sovereignty," in the face and eyes of all the papers and preachers elected two Douglas men to represent them in the National Convention. In the Holmes, Knox, Coshocton and Tuscarawas District, papers in three out of the four counties were opposed to Douglas, two out and out Douglas and Popular Sovereignty Delegates were chosen. In the Stark, Summit, and Portage District, where all the papers save one, sung peans to "Old Buck" and his Lecompton policy, two more rebel Douglas men were elected. Many more as marked instances might be quoted, but enough. Suffice it to say, that the influence of all the Lecompton papers in the State combined—with all the official patronage of this Administration has not been sufficient to send a single anti-Douglas Delegate to the Charleston Convention! Let all partisan preachers, sapient editors, and political trimmers and pap-suckers, take warning, and in the future go for principle and with the people, if they would be successful and have their days long and honored upon the earth."

HON. JACOB FRY.—The Mercer Press speaking in reference to the gubernatorial election now rapidly approaching says:—"Hon. Jacob Fry has given permission to his friends to use his name as a candidate for nomination for Governor at the next Democratic State Convention. Mr. Fry is the present Auditor General of the State, which laborious and important office he has filled with credit to himself and profit to the Commonwealth. His name is a synonym for integrity, and Francis R. Shunk himself had not a more unsullied private and political character than Mr. Fry. He would make a strong candidate."

In the Senate of South Carolina the following resolution was read and seriously discussed:—"Resolved, That this Legislature deems it inexpedient to enter into any annexation or Convention with any non-slaveholding States for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States."

The New York Union Meeting.

The New York Union Meeting.

GENERAL SCOTT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Union meeting to-night, attracted an immense throng, which not only filled the Academy, but all its approaches, and the street in front was densely packed. The number present is estimated at thirty thousand. The resolutions adopted nominated General Winfield Scott for President.

At the meeting within the Academy, Mayor Tieman presided, assisted by about two hundred vice presidents and secretaries.

Among the vice presidents were Wm. B. Astor, Wm. Aspinwall, James Brown and others.

Numerous delegations represented the various sections of the State.

Rev. Dr. Vermilyea opened the meeting with prayer.

Ex-Senator Beekman stated the object of the meeting.

Letters of endorsement were read from ex-President Franklin Pierce, Daniel S. Dickinson, Esq., Hon. Fernando Wood, and Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. The last name was greeted with much enthusiasm.

Speeches were made by Charles O'Connor, Esq., ex-Senator John A. Dix, Hon. Washington Hunt, and others.

In order to accommodate the immense throng, three stands were erected outside of the Academy building, from which the meetings were addressed by Coroner Connerly, ex-Judge Dean, and others.

Mr. O'Connor's remarks were to the purport that the South was not to be censured if she withdrew from her present association with the North.

Mr. J. W. Savage, nominated—

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott for President.

General Sam Houston for Vice President, at each of the above meetings, and the nominations were carried amidst the plaudits of the multitude.

The resolutions read as follows:

"Resolved, be it resolved, That the Union thus formed, constituting, as it does, the closest, most delicate, and important relation that can exist between communities of people, demands from each part a warm and earnest consideration for the safety, prosperity, and happiness of the other, and that whatever policy tends to subvert this end, is hostile to the true spirit of the compact."

Resolved, That the constitution, the treaties, the laws of the United States, and the judicial decisions thereupon, recognize the institution of slavery as legally existing, and that it is our duty, as good citizens of a common Government, in good faith to stand by that Constitution, those treaties, those laws, and the decision of that final arbiter of all disputed points—the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution were brought to a stand, as appears by the declaration of Roger Sherman, (one of its most distinguished authors,) until a compromise was agreed to on the various propositions relating to domestic slavery, which compromise embraced:

A restriction on the power to prevent the importation of slaves prior to 1808; A provision binding on each State and upon the Union to surrender fugitives from service;

A representation in Congress founded, in part, of three-fifths of the slave population; And other guarantees for the protection of slave property;

That we protest against, and denounce as contrary to the pledged faith on which the Constitution was established, all acts or inflammatory appeals which tend to make this Union less perfect, or to jeopard or disturb its domestic tranquility, or to mar the spirit of harmony, compromise, and concession upon which the Union was formed by our fathers.

That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime, not only against the State of Virginia, but against the Union itself, and we approve of the firmness by which the treason has been duly punished.

That, in our opinion, the subject of slavery has been too long mingled with party politics, and as the result has been the creation of sectional parties, contrary to the advice, letter, and spirit of the farewell address of the father of our common country, that, therefore, it is the duty of farmers, planters, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, and of every citizen, North, South, East, and West, to discountenance all parties and organizations that thus violate the spirit of the Constitution, and advice of Washington.

RETURNED TO HER MASTER.—A Case for Abolitionists.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, telegraphs:

Mr. Giddings, a gentleman from Texas, who is now stopping at the National Hotel was surprised yesterday at the return of his servant Jane, who was taken from him by force while he was making a visit to Niagara Falls last July. The girl gives a deplorable account of her ill-treatment by the Canadian free negroes. The marks upon her body show that she has received severe whippings. Eluding her captors, she reached the American side of the river, where she procured the means necessary to enable her to reach her master. She expresses great joy at her return home. The circumstances of her seizure were extensively noticed in the Northern journals at the time when it occurred.

Resolved, That we are profoundly attached to the Constitution of the United States; that we honor and cherish it as the palladium of our liberties, and as a just, wise, and liberal basis for the continued and perpetual Union of the States."

The above is one of the resolutions unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the people held in Charlottesville, Virginia. A resolution looking to a possible dissolution of the Union was so successfully opposed by the Hon. John S. Carlisle, formerly a member of Congress from that district, as to lead to its withdrawal. So may ever fare all such traitorous movements! We believe, this day, that Virginia would rebuke a proposition for disunion, fifteen to one, if it were submitted to a popular vote.—Baltimore Patriot.

A SHREWD POLITICIAN.—A Democrat living in a closely contested District in one of the counties of Wisconsin, and who is the owner of an extensive lead mine at Shullsburg, was a candidate for the Legislature at the last election day, he hired 53 Republicans to work in his mine; after he had them all 130 feet below the surface, the ladder was drawn up to have some new rounds put in it, and he neglected to return it till the polls were closed, which resulted in his election by 52 majority. That fellow deserves to be sent to Congress. Genius, such as he displayed in the above instance, would soon bring about an organization.

Who are Responsible?

There could no greater evil befall our Republic than a division of its citizens into bitterly hostile political organizations of sectional character, rending the government into distinct peoples, and making the different geographical divisions even more hostile towards one another than if they were natural enemies. Such is nearly our present condition. The approximation is, indeed, so close, that a few steps further in advance must result in actual armed conflict; and who can contemplate without feelings of horror and dismay the woes in store for us all, in our domestic as well as our national relations, if blood shall once be shed in civil strife?

There was a time, in the purer days of the Republic, when the citizens who uttered the word disunion, except to excrete it, was looked upon as a traitor; but now, so different are we from our fathers, that the dissolution of the ties which bind us together as States in unity, is not only spoken of as possible, but keenly advocated by many politicians, South and East as desirable. The Eastern fanatic who can not by a breath, or the dash of a pen, abolish or circumscribe the institutions of slavery, impelled by the fury of madness, flies at once to the idea of disunion, as a panacea for the evil which he cannot otherwise reach, and reach only in that way by subsequent civil war. The Southern fanatic, equally wild, bolder than his Eastern rival, and even more reckless of consequences, because he cannot overleap the barriers of the Constitution, and make slavery national, shouts for disunion, and appears to revel in the anticipation of that abundant harvest of blood, ruin, and misery which a civil war, such as must follow disunion, would inevitably yield.

In times like these, so full of evil potentials, when the priceless legacy which our fathers gave us, is in danger of being snatched from our grasp by the rude hands of traitors, it becomes the duty of patriotic men, whether they occupy lofty or humble positions, to trace the cause of the evil to its source, and apply, if possible, a remedy. Whatever that remedy may be, so that it be constitutional, we hold ourselves ready to approve and aid in enforcing.

We presume that none will deny that negro slavery is the cause—ostensibly at least—of the troubles which are upon us, and the great danger with which we are threatened. Why it should be, is what we can not clearly understand. Under our admirable Constitution each State being independent of its sister States and of the Federal Government in its purely domestic affairs, none but its own citizens are responsible for its peculiar laws or institutions. If South Carolina, in the exercise of her clear constitutional rights, should enact the code of Draco for the government of her own citizens, the Saints of New England, who boast of their Puritan descent, and who seem to have inherited, along with the virtues of their fathers, their accursed bigotry, would not be answerable, either here or hereafter, for the innocent blood that might be shed under that code.

So neither are they accountable for the sin—if it be—of the institution of slavery, which exists under the local laws of the Southern States. Any interference, therefore, on their part, is not only improper, but is a palpable violation of the Constitution, the great bond of our glorious Union, the only security we have for that rational liberty and unexampled prosperity which we enjoy as a people. This consideration should bind the Northern States to non-intervention and non-interference. If they do not observe these faithfully, they are untrue to their constitutional obligations, devoid of patriotism, and unmindful of the duties of good citizenship.

And what of the South? Are not the States where slavery exists as firmly held by the provisions of the Constitution as the non-slaveholding States? They can not justly claim or exercise any right or privilege, which is not granted by the Constitution. And yet they do. They have gone on step by step from one preposterous claim to another, until now they refuse to be satisfied with any recognition of their "peculiar institution" short of its nationality. They base their absurd pretensions upon an alleged decision of the Supreme Court which has never been made; they claim that a constitutional obligation rests upon Congress to recognize and protect the institution in organized Territories of the United States in defiance of local legislation, but deny its authority to abolish it in those territories. They urge the ridiculous pretension that Congress must legislate for, but dare not legislate against slavery. Indeed, so wild have become in their enthusiasm for slavery, so bold and lawless, that in Mississippi prominent citizens have publicly banded together and raised funds to open the African slave trade which, under the laws of Congress, is piracy. Negroes have really been brought direct from Africa and landed and sold into slavery in South Carolina and Georgia; and when we inquire why those who bring in these human cargoes and those who purchase them are not punished, we are coolly told that "public sentiment is above the law, and where that is the case punishment can not be inflicted." We might go on enumerating wrongs on both sides—but the task is unpleasant. An impartial consideration of all the facts will show clearly that the fanatics North and South are alike criminal; and every unbiased mind will agree with us that nothing short of a general denunciation of the guilty, without regard to section, and a united effort of the national, constitutional and law-abiding citizens of all sections, under one banner as broad as the Union itself, can quell the canting hypocrites of the North or fiery zealots of the South, whose hands are now raised against the peace and unity of the Republic.

We profess to believe that, had the compromise of 1850 and 1854 been honestly adhered to, there would now be no trouble. It was the breach of those compromises, for which we hold the South and the National Administration and its Northern adherents accountable, that plunged us into the troubles from which we are now endeavoring to emerge, and brought up again the "irrepressible" negro, from the obscurity into which the legislation of 1850 and 1854 was designed to plunge him.

We are suffering now for a sin against principle and patriotism—a sin which a weak old man, frightened by a few bold Southern fire-eaters, committed at the very outset of his Administration—and if the curse is not soon removed, through repentance and a return to sound doctrine, short of a special interposition of Divine Providence can rescue and preserve us—for, though the Union may not be immediately severed, it will be a Union without fraternity, disturbed by angry passions and lawless acts on one side or the other of a geographical line, keeping us in constant turmoil, and rendering us contemptible in the eyes of the civilized world.—Harrisburg State Sentinel.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:—

MORNING TRAIN
For HOPWELL and Intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M. Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 12:34 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN
For Saxton and Intermediate Stations, leaves at 3:50 P. M. Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:35 P. M.

Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859. JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

304 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent:—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely unimpaired.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

Geo. W. Woodward,
JOHN W. GARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILBERT.

STILL ANOTHER.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen.—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisel, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder to explode, but in their rage they resorted to force and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We are indebted to you for the Safe, and for the excellent work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them.

Yours truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Knoxville, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:—Gentlemen.—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last—

The Safe fell through a window in the lower part, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents were found to be in a perfect state, the books and papers not being injured in anywise. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

Yours truly,
J. P. HILL.

6TH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

Continued success of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

From all sections of the country subscribers to this popular Art institution, (now in its sixth year,) are being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

Any person can become a member by subscribing \$5, which will entitle him to—

1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakespeare and His Friends."

2d.—A copy of the elegantly Illustrated Art Journal, one year.

3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries, 648 Broadway, New York.

In addition to which, over four hundred valuable Works of Art are given to subscribers as Premiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Quilts, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive immediately on receipt of subscription, entitled "SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS," is of a character to give unequalled pleasure and satisfaction. No work of equal value was ever before placed within reach of the people at such a price. The Engraving is of very large size, being printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 28 inches, making a most superb ornament suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor, or office. It can be sent to any part of the country, by mail, with safety, being packed in a wooden case, prepaid.

Think of it! Such a work, delivered free of charge, and the Art Journal, one year, for three dollars!

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of Tuesday the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close and the Premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting \$15 are entitled to six memberships.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadian, and all Foreign Provinces, must be \$5 50 instead of \$5, in order to defray extra postage.

Persons wishing to form clubs will apply for a circular of terms, &c.

The beautifully Illustrated Art Journal, giving full particulars, will be sent on receipt of 15 cents, in stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERRY, Secretary, C. A. A., 648 and 485 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by J. J. LAWRENCE, Honorary Secretary for Huntingdon and vicinity.

Nov. 16, 1859.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,

The Dime Melodist,

The Dime Song Book, No. 1,

The Dime Song Book, No. 2,

The Dime Dialogues,

The Dime Speaker,

The Dime Cook Book,

The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!!

FOR 1859-60. FAIRBANK & THOMSON,

No. 515 Market street, above Fifth, south side, PHILADELPHIA, have just opened their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,

manufactured under their immediate supervision, from Furs, selected with the greatest care from the largest stocks of the European Market, embracing every variety and style of

LADIES AND CHILD