THE GLOBE.

BUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, February 15, 1860.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS. MORTGAGES,

SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, JUDGMENT NOTES, INATURALIZATION B'KS. JUDGMENT BONDS, 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 Gospel.

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

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.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. TO

From Washington.

Mr. Pennington had much trouble with his friends in making the Committees. He said that had he known what he was to encounter, he would not have accepted the office.

Sherman has been appointed Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means. Grow of Pennsylvania, Chairman of Committee on Territories. Hickman, Chairman of Committee on the Judiciary. Corwin, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The postal appropriation bill passed by the Senate, hangs in the House. A section abolishing the franking privilege, is objected to by the Opposition. They contend that the question should come up in a bill by itself.

A personal difficulty happened after the adjournment of the House on Friday. As Mr. Hickman was returning home through the Capitol grounds he was overtaken by Mr. Edmondson, of Virginia, who, upon reaching him, called out, and drew back his hand to strike. Mr. Clingman, who was accidentally passing, hastened up and seized his arm, when Mr. Edmondson struck at Hickman with his left hand, knocking off his hat, but doing him no injury. The whole affair was instantaneous, and seemed to surprise Mr. Hickman. Mr. Breckinridge, who came up took him away, and the scene ended. The alledged provocation for this attack was an insulting reflection upon Virginia, contained in a recent speech of Mr. Hickman, in which he charged that seventeen men and a cow had frightened the State.

A letter writer under date of Feb. 12th,

"Quite a number of Southern politicians are declaring in favor of Judge Douglas for the Charleston nomination; but the President and the extreme secessionists, who claim to control the South, deny that he has the slightest chance.

On the Republican side there seems to be a pretty rapid concentration upon Bates, of Missouri, although General Cameron's friends are exceedingly active and confident in his behalf. Hon. John M. Read, also of Pennsylvania, is spoken of as the very man for the Opposition nomination, should there be a difference between those more prominent in the canvass."

Sensible and Strong.

The Vermont Patriot, which is a true and valuable supporter of Senator Douglas, alludes, in a recent article, to the Charleston convention—in the course of which it says: "One thing may be regarded as certain—the Democracy are not going back after a candidate. They have tried that! Besides, there is, and no power on earth can make, but one issue in the next Presidential campaignpopular sovereignty. It is perfectly plain that no man in favor of a slave code, or who clude slavery, as they may determine for votes at the north. * * What then? It endorsement of the Cincinnati platform, and will take a nomination and pretend to support the platform upon which he is nominated, and then kick it over the day after he is elected. The Democracy, in their candidate for 1860, must have a representative manone who represents the active, living principles and issues of the day, or take a man having to carry, in addition to the ordinary troubles of the party, the bitternesses and animosities of the past. We have no energies to waste on old prejudices, old intrigues, or old cliques. We shall have all we can do to succeed without carrying such weight."

The Prospects of Douglas.

Horace Greeley, writing from Davenport, Iowa, makes the following prediction:

"I have been looking through and taking notes in each of the States North-west of the Ohio, Minnesota excepted, during the fortnight; and, though I seldom place predictions on record, I now make one which I would not have credited when I left New York. I predict that Stephen A. Douglas will be nominated for President at Charleston, next April, and that most of the Slave States will give him their Electoral Votes .-Let these foreshadings be quoted and compared with the events."

For the benefit of Horace Greeley, and all others, we beg leave to add: If the prediction of the Tribune philosopher should prove correct—which none but the wilfully blind any longer doubts-the State of Pennsylvania may safely be put down in the Democratic column for 20,000 majority! This is no idle, unmeaning boast; it is a simple, unvarnished truth, which Greeley or any one else can learn by a few weeks association Harrisburg State Sentinel.

A Southern View!---A Prediction.

The editor of the Baltimore Dispatch, one of the shrewdest politicians in the South, ventures upon the following prediction. Hear him :--" Regarding it now as a settled factor as nearly certain as any future event can be-that Stephen A. Douglas will be the nomince of the Charleston Convention, and that his election may be regarded as un fait accompli (a thing accomplished) as soon as his nomination shall be announced, it will not be inappropriate to consider the effects that the event will have upon the country.

"We are not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but we think we are gifted with prescience sufficiently to say with confidence, that before the contest shall be over, there will not be one cloud of doubt, in the Southern mind, regarding the perfect and reliable nationality of the principles of the candidate .-There will be entire conviction that Southern right, under the compact of the Constitution, will be faithfully guarded, if he shall be chosen to preside in the government. And in the North, as deep and strong an assurance will exist, that there will be no surrender, or tampering with, the principles of the party, upon any false hypothesis, that any portion of the country desires the measures of the Administration to be conducted with reference to any thing, but the broad, moral and political justice, which underlie true democracy. Cordial and sympathetic relations will be established between the two sections of the country. The black cloud of Republicanism will sink below the horizon, leaving the political landscape of the country radient with renewed hopes, and smiling in the promise of a glorious future. The country will be restored to its youthful vigor, enterprise and prosperity. It will be as bright and serene as the morning after a night disturbed by the revelry of witches and devils; and the arch demons-the Helperites-the Brownites and Sewardites who have exulted in the anticipated downfall of the constitution, and the desolations of fraternal war, will betake themselves to the temple of Pandimonium, or retire to the congenial shades of Tartarus. "These conclusions are not merely vision-

ary and speculative. They are the natural results of the just and philosophical application of the principles of our government to the country. When our House stands upon the rock chosen by our fathers-the rock of the people's sovereignty and State rights-and is built plumb up, with solid blocks of good principles, it can never fall. It is only by displacing the blocks or putting them in awkwardly, and leaning the wall to one side or the other-no matter whether it be the Northern side or the Southern side, that makes the danger of falling. Douglas is so precise-(all admit it, though some are so unreasonable as to accuse him of a selfish motive in doing his work well) that his blocks are always fair and square and put in just in the right place. He never sets in the wrong block .-We say he is too good and faithful a workman. But whether a faithful or cunning workman, or both, if he will give us a good safe house, no wise man should scorn to live

"Believing what we have said, and without assuming any spirit of prophecy, we venture a prediction, founded on common sense; and hope it will be remembered. It is this: Before one year shall elapse, after the nomination of Douglas, the business of the country, will be restored to its healthy tone, and raise a cheerful head. Prosperity will again overspread the land. The cities will be alive with busy trade; real estate will advance in denies the exclusive right and authority of a ratio that no one can calculate. The farmthe people of the territories to have or ex- ing and planting interests will meet with encouraging reward; and every national interthemselves, can ever obtain twenty electoral est, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, will flourish together. Such will be is too plain to admit of a question that the the effects of the nomination and election of Democracy can succeed in 1860, only by an Stephen A. Douglas. So he will turn the winter of our discontent into glorious sumthe nomination of a man who will carry out mer. "We are not mad but speak the words its doctrines in good faith-not a man who of truth and soberness"-mark what we say."

> HORRIBLE MURDER-A Master Killed and Burned by his Slaves .- On Monday last Dr. Wm. Croxton, a highly intelligent citizen of Essex county, Va., had occasion to correct a servant woman for some offence, but did so in a mild and gentle manner. This fact enraged a negro man, who vowed to have revenge, but at the time gave his master no intimation of his intention. On Wednesday last, whilst one of the servants was engaged in grinding a cutting knife, Dr. Croxton walked to where he was, and whilst looking on, without suspecting danger, another servant stepped behind him, gave him a violent blow upon the back of the head, which felled him to the ground, and then dispatched him .-The two then dragged him behind the barn. and kindling a fire placed his body on it and burned it. They next cut the skirts of the saddle upon his riding horse and then turned the horse loose, expecting to create the impression that he had been attacked on the road and murdered. When the doctor was missing, his friends instituted a search for him, and in the pile of ashes near the barn discovered two or three of his fingers and a portion of one of his feet. The murder has caused great excitement in the neighborhood in which it was committed .- Richmond Dis-

The old soldiers of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are making arrangements to send large delegations to the State Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 22d of this month. From the present indications the convention will be the most numerously attended of any yet held. Two papers have been established—one in Cincinnati and the other in Philadelphia-devoted to the cause. These organs claim that the old soldiers hold the balance of power politically, and appeal rioters were ordered to leave within five hours with the masses of the voters of this State.— to them to exercise it in such a way as to under the penalty of being hung, which re- cakes to reach the shore.—East Saginaw on the freight that passes over the Pennsylelect a President pledged to their interests.

The Pa. R. R. and Canal. We clip the following information from the

annual report of the Company:

The following condensed statement exhibits the results of the operations of your Road for the year 1859.

Earnings of the Company from the busi-

ness of the Road: \$1,420,912 43

74,483 00 75,120 00 3,656,111 15 Expresses, Freights, Miscel's sources, 135,728 63

Expenses of operating the Road were :-

Cost of Conducting Transporta \$1,333,041 00 864,076 92 671,100 19 tion, Cost of Motive Power, Maintenance of Road, " Cars, General Expenses,

Nett earnings of the Road,

\$2,231,617 06

those of the preceding year, give an increase of \$177,024 53. The earnings of the Canals owned by the Company, for the year 1859, were:

From the Eastern Division, \$152,871 23 Juniata Divisions, Western Divisions, Miscellaneous receipts,

-\$197,549 38 The expenses of maintaining the Canals for the same period, were as follows: For repairs, renewals and enlarge-

ment, For superintendence, collectors, lock tenders, weighmasters, sta-35,347 31 tionery, etc., -\$175,455 3S

Leaving nett earnings of the Canals,

\$22,097 00 The increase in the Canal revenues over 1859 was \$189442 30, and the increased expenditures were \$51,394 06, embracing the sum of \$24,294 79 expended in the re-erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna river. at Clark's Ferry, which had been blown down by a severe storm, and also an expenditure of about \$8,000 incurred for steam towage, rendered necessary in consequence of the destruction of the bridge. The remaining portion of the increase of expenses was incurred in deepening and enlarging the capacity of the Eastern Division of the Canal.

The amount of coal transported on the Canals of the Company, during the year 1859, was 515,366 tons, being an increase over the preceding year of 104,634 tons, and the amount of lumber transported was increased from 95,770,453 feet in 1858, to 120,074,675 feet in 1859, giving an average increase of tonnage of about twenty-five per cent. The gross revenue of the Canals was not, however, increased in the same ratio as the tonnage, owing to a reduction of the tolls rendered necessary in order to retain this traffic

in its customary channel. The enlargement of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Canals, which it is understood will be affected before the opening of navigation in the ensuing spring, will so reduce the cost of transportation on the whole line as to allow a restoration of the tolls to their former limit. It has been the policy of this Company (contrary to public expectation) to cultivate the trade upon their Canals, and develop the resources of the region of country contiguous to them, in order, if possible, to

render them productive property. These Canals were received from the Commonwealth in a very dilapidated condition; the prism of the canal being so reduced as to scarcely afford more than a depth of three feet of water throughout. The condition of these works rendered it impracticable for those engaged in transportation on them to Some say, (his enemies) he is too cunning. - | contend successfully with the railways for the traffic of the country traversed, and the consequence was, at the time the Company received possession of them, their trade was

gradually declining.
Upon the Eastern Division the depth of water has been increased to a minimum of five feet, and the other divisions of the works, where any trade of importance was to be accommodated, have been restored to their original capacity. No portion of these Canals, except the Eastern Division, (of 46 miles in length) is self-sustaining; but it is hoped that the Juniata Division, as far west as Huntingdon, may ultimately be made to produce some net revenue.

The management of the entire line of canals has been placed under Thomas T. Wierman, Esq., civil engineer, who has conducted the affairs in this branch of the Company's service with commendable judgment and econ-

From Pike's Peak.

Great Excitement at Denver City-Resistance of the Citizens to the "Jumping" of Claims

—Hostile Measures of the "Jumpers"— The City Threatened with Destruction-Serious Results Apprehended-Riot at Au-

Leavenworth, Kansas, February 10.-The Pike's Peak express arrived this afternoon with dates to the 3d inst., and \$3,000 in gold

The outward-bound express was delayed ifty-two hours by heavy snows, which fell to the depth of fifteen inches between the

Big and Little Blue rivers.
Great excitement prevailed at Denver City, on account of a party attempting to claim possession of several claims within the city limits, by the system of "jumping." The "Jumpers" commenced the erection of a building, and when warned to desist by the town committee, the Jumping company declared it to be their determination to hold the claims at all hazards, and their rifles were levelled upon the committee. The latter, after holding a council, withdrew, but during the night a party proceeded to the claims and destroyed the improvements without moles-

On the day following the Jumpers retaliated, by firing upon Mr. R. B. Bradford, the agent of the express company, who however, escaped unhurt. An attempt was also made to shoot R. E. Whitesett, the secretary of the

town committee. Owing to threats having been made to fire the city, the streets were patrolled by armed bodies of citizens during the ensuing night, but no outbreak occurred.

It was the prevailing belief that the claim controversy would lead to serious results. The citizens of Aurora having taken measures to suppress the petty robberies, which

the implicated parties. entering the street from the house of one of

the desperadoes. A company of the military assembled who preserved quiet during the night. And on the next day four of the most offensive of the quest they complied with.

John C. Calhoun's Dream.

A correspondent of the Mississippi Whig has cut from an anonymous pamphlet an account of a dream of Mr. Calhoun, about the time of the stormy sectional agitation which preceded the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850:

Mr. Calhoun, it seems, was drawing up a plan for the dissolution of the Union, when, late at night, being very much exhausted, he fell asleep and had the following dream, as related by himself.

"At a late hour last night, as I was sitting in my room writing, I was surprised at the unceremonious entrance of a visitor, who came in and took a seat opposite me.

"I was more annoyed, as I had given strict orders to the servants that I should on no account be disturbed.

"The manner in which he entered-perfectly self-possessed-taking a seat opposite me-without a word, no salutation-no apology-as though my room and all within it The earnings of the road as compared with belonged to him, excited in me as much surprise as indignation. As I raised my head to look at him over the top of my shaded lamp, I discovered that he was wrapped in a thin cloak, which completely hid his features from my view; and, as I raised my head he

spoke:
"What are you writing, Senator from South Carolina?" I did not think of his impertinence at first, but answered him involuntarily-' I am drawing up a plan for the dissolution of the American Union!' To this the intruder replied in the coldest manner possi-

"'Senator from South Carolina, will you allow me to look at your right hand?"" "He arose, and as he did so the cloak fell, and I beheld-GREAT GOD! GENTLEMEN! I

BEHELD THE FORM OF GEORGE WASHINGTON! " As though I had no power to resist, I extended my right hand. I felt a strange chill pervade me at his touch—he grasped it and held it to the light, thus affording me full time to examine every feature of his face, and particularly of his person. It was the face of Washington, and he was dressed in the uniform of the Revolution. After holding my hand for a moment, looking steadily at me, he said, in a quiet way:

"'And with this right hand, Senator from South Carolina, you would sign your name

to a paper declaring the Union dissolved?'
"'Yes,' said I, 'if a certain contingency arises I will.' Just at this moment a black blotch appeared on the back of my hand: I seem to see it even now! 'What is that?' cried I in alarm, 'why is that black spot on my hand!'
"'That,' said he, dropping my hand, 'is

the mark by which Benedict Arnold is known in the next world!'

"He said no more, but drew from beneath his cloak an object which he placed upon the table, on the very paper which I had been writing. The object, gentlemen, was a skel-

"'There,' said he, with emphasis, 'there are the bones of Isaac Hayne, who was hung by the British in Charleston. He gave his ife to establish the Union. And when you sign your name to a declaration of dissolution, you may as well have the bones of Isaac Hayne before you. He was a South Carolinian, and so are you; but no blotch was on

"With these words he left the room. I started from the contact with the dead man's bones and awoke! Overworn by labor I had

fallen asleep and been dreaming."

Many other instances might be recited to show that some of the most important events to man that have occurred since order was they have not for years known so fierce a gale to ther conveniences connected. brought forth from chaos, and the Almighty rolled the planets from his palm and set spheres in motion, have been more or less connected with dreams. May not this dream of Calhoun's have a happy influence on the perpetuity of our glorious and happy Union.

Capture of an American Slaver with a Cargo of Negroes.

From the Boston Journal, February 7.1

Captain Matthews, of the ship Alarm, arrived at this port to-day, from Calcutta, reports having left at St. Helena, December 27, the American barque Orina, of New York, Captain Morgan, which vessel had been captured by the British steamer Pluto, while engaged in the slave trade. When the vessel was brought into port she had on board eight hundred and seventy-one negroes, of which number sixty-eight were women, one hundred and twenty-seven girls, two hundred and seventy-three men, three hundred and ninety-six boys, and seven, sex unknown.-Before the vessel arrived, one hundred and fifty had died, which would make the total number taken on board when she left the coast of Africa, ten hundred and twentythree. Among those who died were sixty boys, forty men, eight women, twenty-four girls, and twenty others, sex unknown.

The slaver, after her arrival at St. Helena, was delivered up to the United States steamer Mystic. The Mystic reached that port on the 21st of December, from St. Paul de Loando, officers and crew all well. The slaver would probably be sent home for adjudication.

The captain and first and second officers of the Orion were in prison at St. Helena when the Alarm sailed. They had been delivered into the custody of the United States steamer Mystic, and would be brought to this country for trial. The captain of the slaver appeared disposed to make a clean breast of the whole affair.

The slaves remained on board the Orion when the Alarm left St. Helena. The Orion is 449 tons, and was built at Newcastle, Maine, in 1846.

THRILLING ADVENTURE—A Party Carried Off Upon the Ice.—On Monday last, a party gentlemen visited the bay for the purpose of seeing the Indians, and others to fish for trout. About two o'clock, some of the party observed a singular motion of the ice. It appeared that there was a strong current in the water, but an examination disclosed the fact that the ice upon which they were standing had parted between them and the shore, and that they were rapidly floating into Lake Huron. They at once put their horses in motion to find some point where they could get to the main land, but could find no such place. In the meantime they were going very rapidly, the wind blowing a gale from

the shore. Their situation was very dangerous, both as regards the danger of the breaking up of had become alarmingly prevalent, several the ice upon which they were, and the severe collisions occurred between the citizens and | cold; great excitement existed at Bay City amongst the inhabitants generally, and many Ex-Sheriff Middaugh was fired upon while | plans for their relief were talked of and canvassed. They floated some fourteen miles, when one end of the ice fortunately grounded on Squaw Point. They made a rush for the shore, after first getting off their horses and sleighs. The ice was much broken, and they had to travel some distance over separate of Pennsylvania, for charging tonnage duty Courier, Feb. 3.

Terrible Storm of Wind.

The storm on Thursday night last, of which we had but a small share, was very destructive in some of the eastern cities and through the country. The Philadelphia Press of Saturday morning, says:

"The twenty-four hours just numbered have witnessed one of the most furious and obstinate gales of wind that have been known in Pennsylvania for many years. On Thursday afternoon the weather which had been warm and genial became gradually keen and cold. The gutters froze, and on the highways wherever water was accumulated. was

formed a coating of hard and deceptive ice .-With evening came a most glorious scenethe stars shining with a clear and crystaline delight; the dark and heavy clouds, few and far between, tumbled along the azure avenue of heaven, and the beautiful moon, just sinking from its fullness, never smiled more lovingly upon a sleeping world. As the night grew on the wind grew more and more dreay, and the sky clearer and colder. At last, about midnight, its velocity and force reached the maximum. The scene was one of terrible sublimity. The deep howl of the breeze, the echoing chords of rattling signs, croaking chimneys, and houses swaying to and fro, the vast clouds of dust that swept up from the unfrozen crevices of uncleaned streets, and over all and beyond all, the clearness and beauty of the heavens formed, by its singular contrast, its union of the lovely and the terrible, a scene of true and natural magnifi-

He was a brave and bold man who could have paced the streets of this city of Philadelphia during the prevalence of that terrible storm without shrinking before the "elemental war." He was a cold and heartless man who could have looked forth upon that scene and not felt how weak he was in the hands of Him in whose hands the winds were held, and who could not have wept for the travelers out upon the sea, rocking at the mercy of the contending waves and winds.

To come from fancy to fact, from shadow to substance, the effects of this storm are in-calculable. The telegraph brings us tidings of its doings from all parts of the country, and we have no doubt that, out upon the ocean, the loss to shipping will be terrible .--In the city, the most serious result of the storm, so far as we have heard, was in the partial destruction of the new retort house at the gas works, at Point Breeze. The building, which was very large, was unroofed, and two men, named James Hart and William McLane, who were at work in it, were

The New York Express of Friday evening,

"About ten o'clock on Thursday night, the wind which had previously been from the south-west with very pleasant weather, shifted to the west, and then to the north-west, accompanied by a slight rain and some snow. During the night the wind blew heavily from the north-west, and towards daylight the weather cleared off very cold, the mercury falling ten degrees in a little over two hours. At daylight the wind increased to a perfect hurricane, blowing with great violence, with out abatement up to noon.

A great deal of damage has been done all over this city and Brooklyn, and among the shipping on the rivers. Trees, sign-boards, chimnies, and in some cases roofs of houses, and steeples, have been blown away, and teron the rivers and bay.

Sound and Sensible.

The Mining Record, published at Pottsville, and edited by Wm. B. Sipes, Esq., in the course of a very able editorial, in which the editor urges the nomination of Mr. Wilte for Governor, makes the following sensible remarks: "The Democratic party of Pennsylvania has been weakened and paralyzed by the misrepresentations of its unscrupulous enemies, aided by the machinations of false friends in its own ranks. But its paralysis is only temporary, and it can, with judicious management, be elevated to the proud position it held in the days of Jackson. To accomplish this we must cease temporizing, and return fairly and squarely to the Jeffersonian platform. We must cut loose from the leadership of mere individuals, no matter who they are, or how exalted they may be, and act up to our ancient motto of "principles not men. We must select as our champions candidates who are fearless and firm in the advocacy of every Democratic doctrine-men who have the ability to command the respect of both friends and foes-men who have not wandered after strange political gods, but who are as firm and unyielding in their love for Democracy as our own giant hills. With such candidates, and pursuing such a course, our triumph over the combined elements of a factious, sectional and bigoted opposition would be certain and complete."

HORRIBLE DEATH.-Miss Bettie C. Berkeley, daughter of Langdon Berkeley, Esq., of Hanover county, Va., met a horrible death on the 4th inst. The Petersburg Press says: It appears that Miss Berkeley was in the room standing close to the fire, having on a hooped skirt, and stooped down to remove a smoothing iron off the fire, and turned round to deposit it on the floor, which act caused her skirt to expand and project in the rear directly over the blazing fire, and it was instantly inflamed, and all the rest of the combustible materials of her wearing apparel were set in a blaze in an instant. Her screams brought to her assistance some of the members of the household, who immediately threw her on the bed and wrapped her in a blanket, but their efforts proved unavailing, as she was roasted to a crisp in a few minutes.-Miss Berkeley was a lovely girl of sixteen

ALL FOR DOUGLAS .- The Louisville Democrat, of a recent date, has the following item, showing that wherever you may go, you find the crowd for Douglas:

"A convention of professional gentlemen, wholly unconnected with politics, recently met at Memphis. This convention was composed of forty-two members, representing nearly every State in the South. Their regular business over, they took the vote among themselves, and it was found that of the forty-two, forty-one were in favor of the nomination and election of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas to the next Presidency."

Gov. Lowe has brought suit, in the name of the State of Iowa, against the State vania Central Railroad.

A Harrisburg letter writer, says:-Douglas stock is above par and rising. A couple of weeks ago the Administration men here in Pennsylvania were hot for John C. Breckinridge, but since his ultra Southern speech at Frankfort, Ky., they have concluded he would travel badly in the Keystone State. I speak within the bounds of truth when I say that two-thirds of the Democrats who visit the State capital are openly or secretly for Douglas. A Buchanan office-holder, and a delegate to the Reading Convention, told me this morning that he would likely vote for Breckinridge from prudential motives, but that there was no use denying the fact that the "Little Giant" was the man to nominate. He is one of a hundred whom I have heard speak, within a week, in the same strain. If Stephen A. Douglas was placed upon the ticket, and upon the Cincinnati platform unabridged and unaltered, he could carry Pennsylvania like a breeze."

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach. ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn. ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most sovera eadache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach. These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller f Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. rice 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. ackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED? We think the following letter from a respectable citizen f Missouri will answer the question, and remove all

of Missouri will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind:

Grenada. Miss., June 5, 1855.

Dr. Seth S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease, He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last from months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c., oubts from every unbiased mind:

remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c. No person who is suffering from Fits or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his inestimable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box \$3; two \$5: twelve \$24—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

DREWERY FOR SALE.—

The subscriber wishes to sell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, established for many years, and now doing a good business. It has better facilities for brewing than any other between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.
For further information, address the subscriber at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Feb. 8, 1860.
F. CONNER.

STRAY HEIFER.—
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Tod

township, near Cook's mill. in the month of August, 1858, a black and white heiter, probably one year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. WILSON EDWARDS.

THE BANKING HOUSE & FIRM OF BELL, GARRETTSON & CO., at Huntingdon. Pa., at present and since 6th January, 1860, is composed of James M. Bell, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and James Gwin, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Wm. P. Orbison, John Scott and George W. Garrettson, the previously existing firm having been ended on the 6th January, 1860, according to the terms of the articles of association. Huntingdon. Feb. S. 1860.—3t*

Huntingdon, Feb. S, 1860.-3t* and steeples, have been blown away, and terrible havor has been made of loose shutters and awnings. Experienced boatmen say that

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at rehave an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

and style.
Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. En All goods warranted to be as represented. N. B.—Particular attention given to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market street, South Side, Philad'a.
Feb. 8, 1860-3m.

VALENTINES!

CUPID'S HEAD QUARTERS! LEAP YEAR!

BLEEDING HEARTS AND SMASHED GIZZARDS!

A RUSH FOR THE BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE! VALENTINES

> FROM ONE CENT TO TWO DOLLARS! CALL EARLY

while the assortment is full! DWELLING HOUSE for RENT. The two story dwelling on Railroad street, one door east of Jackson's Hotel, now occupied by C. Schneider, is for rent. Inquire of Henry Leister, at Broad Top

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.*

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.— The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of James Entrekin, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund, are required to present the same to the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.—4t.

Auditor.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of David Blair, Esq., and James Bricker, assignees of David H. Foster, (being the balance as appears by the Auditor's Report, &c.,) will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 29th of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place, all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same to the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.-4t.

Auditor.

UDITOR'S NOTICE.— The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of Wm. B. Zeigler, assignee of James & William A. Saxton, trading as J. & W. Saxton, (being the balance as appears by the account. &c..) will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 29th of February, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same to the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund. A. W. BENEDICT.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.—4t. Auditor.

UDITOR'S NOTICE.—

A The undersigned appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Jane Wilson, Administratrix of Samuel Henry, late of Barree township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund, are required to present the same to the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

Feb. 1, 1860-4t.

Feb. 1, 1860-4t.