THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 4, 1860.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPENAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
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.

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, Burough 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.

FOR PRESIDENT.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION. FOR GOVERNOR,

Douglas in the South.

The daily Newburn (N. C.) Progress of the 22d ult., says: "From all the signs of the times, we are confident that Stephen A. Douglas will be the nomince of the Charleston Convention, and if so, most likely the next President of these confederated States. Mr. Douglas is not exactly our first choice, and still, had we a voice at Charleston, we think we should go for him for the reasons: First, we believe him a man that the South can trust; and secondly, that he is probably the only man who can carry sufficient strength to defeat the Black Republicans. We do not think that any sane man can believe that the contest will be otherwise than between the nominees of the Charleston and Chicago Conventions. That Douglas will go to Charleston a head and shoulders above any other aspirant, there can be no doubt, and his nomination on the second ballot would not surprise us."

The New Orleans Bee of March 14, is canvassing the claims of the different Democratic candidates for the Presidency, and their chances of success, says: "We are not very confident of the ability of any Democrat to revolutionize most of these (Northern) States, which is tantamount to the acknowledgment that the coming Presidential contest will be a doubtful one, let the nominees be who they may. Such being the case, it behooves the Democracy to leave no vantage ground unguarded-to present their most powerful influence, and every other adventitious aid. Now, if there is a candidate who can possibly stand as good a chance of success in the doubtful States as Judge Douglas, let us hear his name. As at present advised, we, in common with most Southern men, desire to witness the success of the Democratic party, because it still possesses an odor of nationality. This important object, we think, can best be promoted by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. Unlike the Democrats, we neither quarrel with him nor espouse his cause on account of his controversy with the Administration. We go for him chiefly because we believe his candidature will probably win a victory for nationalism; in short, because we want to see the Black Republicans beaten .-If any other Democrat can be proved to have a better chance of effecting this great object, we should be entirely willing to see him nominsted in preference to all others."

The President on Thursday last, transmitted a message to the House, firmly protesting against the first two clauses of Mr. Covode's resolution providing for a Select Committee to examine into alleged abuses by the President or any other officers of the government. He defines the President's rights and duties, taking the ground that Congress can act only under the impeaching power .-Covode's resolution is as follows:

Covode's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose: First, of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; and, second, also to investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOLS .- The School Directors met on Monday night last, and elec-

ted the following Teachers: . Luther Whipple, 1st Male School. Robt. Turbett, 2d "Mrs. Sarah Welsh, 3d " Miss Ellen Drayton, 1st Female " Miss Sarah Myers, 2d Mrs. Harriet Gwin. Colored School-Sarah Car.

A special despatch from Washington, dated April 2d, says: "Judge Douglas has again declared that he will indignantly refuse the Charleston nomination, if any attempt is made to put him upon a slave-code platform, or upon the Administration construction of the Dred Scott decision."

All who are indebted to us for subscription, advertising, job work, books, stationery, &c., &c., are earnestly requested to call and pay up. We want money-must have it-and must try to get it.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following is the vote on the bill annexing parts of Dublin and Springfield townships to Fulton county. The names of Demcratic Members are in italic, Opposition in

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott. Acker, Austin, Barlow, Barnsley, Bates, Bayard, Beisel, Boyer, Brewster, Bryson, Butler, Cassell, Collins, Craig, Bavis, Durborow, Echman, Espy, Frazier, Gordon, Graham, (Washington,) Green, Gunnison, Hayes, Hofius, Keneagy, Kistler, Lawrence, (Washington,) Woardy, M'Gordy, M'Gorgal, Oakes, O'Neill, Pancoast, Pinkerton, Pressley, Preston, Proudfoot, Ridgway, Rouse, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Strong, Sultzbach, Turner, Varnum, Wagenseller, Wildey, Wiley, and Thompson, Speaker—51.

NAYS—Messrs, Achenbuch, Africa, Beardslee, Brodhead, Benton, Byrne, Caddwell, Chapin. Cype. Coulter. Gaster. Crain, Dismant, Donnelly, Dunley, Ellenberger, Fleming, Gray, Hill, Jackson, Knight, Long, McDonough, Manifold, Mairer, Peirce Pennell, Power, Smith, Stoneback, Walker—32.

The bill to prevent recovery for the sale of YEAS-Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Austin, Barlow, Barnsley,

The bill to prevent recovery for the sale of adulterated liquors has become a law. This had already been decided by Courts in various counties. The dealers in spurious liquors will hope it will be here and everywhere.

The bill establishing Free Banking in Pennsylvania has passed both Houses, and has been signed by the Governor. The following are the main provisions and safeguards of the

A certificate stating the particulars as to the bank to be established, must be drawn up and approved, by the Attorney General, published in the newspapers, recorded in the courts, and a copy deposited and recorded in the Applied General/Soffice.

in the courts, and a copy deposited and recorded in the Anditor General's office.

The Anditor General has the notes engraved and printed. Every note must be signed by him or his clerk, numbered and registered, and have stamped on it "secured by the deposit of public stock."

The stocks deposited must be either of this State, or of the United States, and the amount of notes issued to the bank by the Auditor General to be equal to the market

value of the stock, less five per cent., provided that this is never to exceed ninty-five per cent. of the stock.

Twenty per cent., in specie, must be paid in before the bank can begin business, and it must always keep in its vaults, in specie, twenty per cent. of the amount of notes issued, as a security additional to the stock, in the hands of the Auditor General.

The capital stock cannot be less than fifty thousand nor

nore than one million of dollars. No note less than five As soon as the bank stops the payment of specie, the Auditor General appoints three citizens to make inquiry, and if they report that the bank is suspended, he is to appoint a receiver, who is to turn all the assets into mone

point a receiver, who is to turn all the assets into money and pay, first the note holders; second the depositors; third, the other debts; and fourth, to distribute the remainder among the stockholders pro rata.

The condition of each bank must be published monthly in the newspapers, and on each semi-annual dividend day as statement is to be made on the oath of the President and and Cashier, which is to be sent to the Auditor General, published, setting forth minutely the condition of the bank. Existing banks may come under this bill.

Defalcation is to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to ten years.

A tax is paid on dividends to the State of from eight to thirty per cent.

The Sunbury and Eric Railroad bill, defeated in the House on Friday night by 45 nays to 38 yeas, was reconsidered on Saturday and passed by the following vote. Dem-

crats in italic. Opposition in Roman: YEAS-Messrs. Abbott, Achenbach, Barlow. Bates. Bentens—Messrs. Abbott, Achenbach, Barlow. Bales. Borlon, Beisel, Boyer, Bryson, Burley, Butler, Caldwell, Cassell, Crane, Davis, Donnelly, Dunlap, Ellmaker, Fleming, Gochring. Gordon, Graham, (Butler,) Graham, (Washington,) Gray, Green, Gunnison, Hayes, Hofius, Lawrence, (Washington,) M'Donough, Mann, Maurer, Moore, Morrison, 1818. son, O'Neill, Pancoast. Pinkerton, Power. Proudfoot, Ridg-way, Rouse, Seltzer, Sheppard. Strong, Teller, Turner. Var-num, Wagenseller, Walker, Wildey, Wiley, Williams, Wil-

num, Wagenseller, Waiker, Willey, Whey, Whilams, Whe liston, Thompson, Speaker—53.

NAYS—Messes, Acker, Africa, Austin, Barnsley, Bayard.
Brewster, Brodhead, Byrne, Chapin, Clark, Collins, Cope, Coulter, Craig. Custer, Dismant, Eckman, Eilenberger, Espey, Frazier. IEll. Jackson. Kinney, Kistler, Long, M'Gonigal, Manifold, Miller, Peirce, Pressley, Shafer, Smead, Smith, Stone, Stoneback, Taylor, Wilson—38.

The first section of the bill is as follows: Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the 6th section of the act of April 21, 1858, as requires the Attorney General to sue out the champion-to avail themselves of popularity, | mortgage held against the Sunbury and Erie Railroad by the Commonwealth, if payment shall fail to be made within twenty days after principal or interest shall become due, is ereby suspended and no proceedings shall be instituted by virtue thereof, until February 1 1862; provided that if any judicial sale by the State, of said Sunbury and Erie Railroad, shall or may be made, the amount due contractors on that part of said road between Williamsport and Eric, for work and labor actually done, and material furnished between 1st August, 1859, and April 1st, 1860, shall be preferred to the mortgage held by the Commonwealth, provided that the sum thus preferred shall not exceed \$500,000; and provided further, that no suits, proceedings, or process of any kind whatever, shall be instituted, either in law or equity, against said company, upon any bonds hereafter to be paid or given out by the said company, until after the first day of March, A. D. 1862.

The second section allows contractors' liens, in case of a sale, to take precedence of the State lien, to the extent of \$600,000.

The third section authorises the Sunbury and Eric Company to contract with other companies for the completion of their road. We learn that the same bill passed the Senate on Monday.

Both Houses will adjourn sine die to-mor-

The war in Mexico continues. The bombardment of Vera Cruz was renewed on the morning of the 15th. At 11 A. M., the women left the city taking refuge on board the vessels in the harbor, and particularly the commercial classes. Some of the Demoon board the American men-of-war where cratic leaders, at Washington, believe him to they met with polite and gallant attention.

The Democracy of Philadelphia have nominated John Robbins, Esq., for Mayor, and the Opposition have re-nominated Alexander Henry.

The contest will be very bitter-both parties are sure of success.

MAN KILLED-COURAGOUS BEHAVIOR OF A LADY.—Mrs. Carthwaite, wife of the partner of W. W. Twist, Esq., says the Alta California, 3d inst., killed a native Californian, last Wednesday night, under the following circumstances: Messrs. Twist and Carthwaite had come to San Francisco to arrange some business, leaving their store and business in charge of Mrs. Carthwaite. About ten o'clock at night, after the store was closed, the Californian came to the door, and desired admittance to obtain a bottle of liquor. Mrs. C. informed him that she could not open the store again that night, (he was well known as a most desperate character;) he insisted upon entering, and commenced breaking the windows. Mrs. Carthwaite bade him go He finally broke the door open, and rushed upon her with a drawn knife. She fired two shots with a revolver to frighten him, and finding that there was no other alternative, fired again, and shot him through the head. An examination was held, and she from Oakland, in the county of Alameda.

Public Sentiment at Washington.

During the last week, we left our sanctum in charge of our very efficient assistants, and took a run down to Washington, to note the situation of affairs at the National Capitol. We saw and learned a good deal, and believing that some account of matters and things in that Republic will be of interest to our readers, we purpose to give them our impressions of party politics, &c.

As a matter of course, at a time so close apon the sittings of the National Conventions of the respective parties, the Presidential question is the general topic of conversation, to the absorption of all others. The situation of the country gives the approaching contest more than usual interest; and men of all parties feel a conviction that the result will be productive of weal or wee to the Union.-Therefore, the system of electioneering asact simply declares that to be a statute which sumes a more identified form than at any previous period that we remember. The friends of the respective candidates profess to be sanguine of the nomination of their favorite: find themselves engaged in an unprofitable but as our feelings in such matters are ant business, if this law is rigidly enforced, as we to run with our judgment, we must make up our opinions from all the surrounding circumstances.

Then, to begin with the Democracy. In Washington circles there is but one Democratic candidate seriously talked about, and that is Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. Several other gentlemen are named in connection with the office, but they are summed up as "Anti-Douglas;" and neither one has much strength individually, or is there any concert of action among them in opposition to their great antagonist. The feeling between these parties is probably stronger than against Mr. Douglas; and it is thought they would sooner see him nominated, than the success of any one who is more appropriately a rival. The idea is daily gaining ground, at Washington, that Mr. Douglas will surely be the Democratic nominee, in spite of the violent opposition that is made to him in some sections of the Union. The conviction seems to be gradually stealing over the minds of politicians that his nomination is necessary to insure success; which has its effect even upon his enemies, many of whom begin to feel more kindly toward him. The tones of the South has moderated of late, and he has many warm friends in that section; among whom we can mention Senator Brown, of Mississippi, and the Hon. Roger A. Prior, of Virginia. In North Carolina, a portion of the delegates to the Convention are Douglas men; and we were told that the Virginia delegation, or at least the most of them, would go for him after a ballot or two. The same will in all probability be the case with Arkansas and Tennessee; and in California, the friends of Senator Latham, who is friendly to Douglas, have carried the delegate elections. We think he will go into the Convention with a clear majority. The whole north-west, with her sixty-six votes, is pledged to him, and there is no one to compete with him, seriously, for the New England and Middle States. With all these indications of popularity, it is useless to deny that there is bitter opposition to him on the part of the radical Southern men. They have lately renewed their attacks upon him since they have become aware of his strength, but these efforts are only the dying struggles of his enemies, who give up the ghost in terrible agony. If we are allowed to form an opinion from the best evidence presented, and from which men usually draw their conclusions in such cases, we have no doubt of the nomination of Mr. Douglas. His nomination once made, his election is certain. The South will rally to his support with an enthusiasm that will many persons, and we think no doubt of his carrying every Southern State. We were told by an opposition gentleman from Missouri, that he would sweep that State by a large majority, and that Bates, even, could not contest it successfully with him. Of the candidates of the opposition, Mr. Seward evidently has the inside track, and

sition to him in some quarters, but it seems to be conceded on all sides that he can have the nomination if he desires it. That he will insist upon it, there can be no doubt. He is the genuine embodiment of the Republican party, in reality, the father of it, and is deserving of the first honor; moreover he has been set aside to often too have his claims longer postponed. His recent speech in the Senate shows that he is bidding for the Presidency, and has fully made up his mind to reach it in the next contest if he can. General Cameron has many warm friends in this State, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, and elsewhere, who are urging his claims. They insist that he is stronger in the doubtful States than Mr. Seward, and that his election is more certain. In this there is some plausibility. There is no doubt that General Cameron is stronger in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, than Mr. Seward, because he is considered more conservative in his views.-The latter would lose heavily in these two States—particularly in Pennsylvania, and in the tier of counties bordering on Maryland; but this loss would partially be made up elsewhere, though not enough to carry the State. Mr. Seward's known ultra views would cause him heavy losses in the large cities among be the strongest candidate the Republicans can nominate, though we do not think so, but are of the opinion that he can be more easily beaten than Cameron or Bates.— Messrs. Bates and Chase are both mentioned as candidates, but have not much strength, and their chances of a nomination are very remote. The former is considered too noncommittal to suit the Republicans, while the sentiments of the latter upon negro suffrage are too ultra to ensure a heavy vote, with the masses. Of course these views are only speculations, though founded upon the best evi-

his friends calculate upon his nomination

with certainty. There is considerable oppo-

dence to be had, and whether or not they are correct can only be determined in the future. We noticed, while at Washington, that a much better state of feeling prevails than existed earlier in the session. The struggle for Speaker seems to have had the effect of exhausting the bitterness between the North and South; and it is to be hoped that this condition of things will continue, at least until the end of the session. As is always the case, when an administration is about coming to a close, politicians are casting about to see who is who is most likely to win; which, after all. nominations. Politics is a game of loss and means patriots, at least this is our impres- rested. sion.—Doylestown Democrat.

The Democratic State Central Committee not yet been appointed.

The Veto Message.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, March 22, 1860. To the State and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN :- A bill has been presented for my approval, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Mifflin County Bank."

The bill proposes the incorporation of a bank to be located in the borough of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with power in the commissioners to increase it to two hundred thousand dollars, and with the further power in the President and Directors to increase it to five hundred thousand dollars, and no person can subscribe for less than five shares. The number of stockholders cannot be less than three, nor more than thirty, and each stockholder shall be a director.

When one hundred shares of stock shall have been subscribed, and ten dollars paid on each share to the commissioners, and mortgages given by the stockholders on incumered real estate, within this Commonwealth, appraised at a sum equal to the par value of the stock, letters patent are to be issued by the Governor to the corporators, and when the mortgages provided for, shall have been deposited with the Auditor General, and the Cashier shall certify under oath, that twentyfive per centum of the capital stock subscribed has been paid in, the Auditor General is required to deliver to the bank, notes properly repared in blank, to the amount of the captal stock, which notes, after being signed by the proper officers, may be issued by the bank, and circulated as money, according to the or-

dinary course of banking.
I have, therefore, stated, among the principal objections to the existing banking system of this Commonwealth, 1st, That a special act of the Gentral Assembly was an indispensible prerequisite to the incorporation and establishment of a bank-thus conferring by special legislation, upon a favored few, powers and privileges which we denied to thers, equally responsible and deserving.— And, 2d, That no adequate and reliable security is provided for the prompt redemption, beyond all contingencies, of the promissory notes, which may be issued by such bank, and circulated as money. These objections prompted me to make known to the legislature and the people, that I could not approve of any additional special chartes for banks of issue under the laws now in force in this State. Nor have they, in my opinion, been removed, or obviated, by the bill under consideration. It is a special charter, and the security it proposes for the redemption of the circulating notes of the bank proposed to be created, I am satisfied, would prove utterly delusive and insufficient. Mortgages on real estate, at its full value, situated in any part of the commonwealth, improved or unimproved, to be taken at an appraisement, would, beyond all controversy, be found but a very izadequate means of insuring prompt payment to the holders of the notes of a bank which had stopped payment at its counter.-So far as I have been able to learn, the plan of banking on real estate security, although often attempted, has uniformly proved an absolute failure, even when confined to improved land, and it will hardly be pretended that the system will be made better by extending it to all manner of real estate, whether improved or otherwise, as this bill proposes. Of late years, it has been either wholly, its inconvertibility, even when appraised at of capital is very limited.—The Press. its real value. The payment of mortgages can only be enforced, after great delay, by tedious proceeding in our courts of justice. and generally, at a ruinous sacrifice-but

ure, still unredeemed. ditional security; but the history of the past shows conclusively, that such security is enwithout the danger of depreciation, or necessity of delay. So far as it may depend upon blau. my action, I am determined that the laws of the State shall not sanction the further issue of paper money as a circulating medium, without placing its prompt redemption beyond a peradventure. And, as the bill under consideration does not, in my opinion, fulfill that requirement, I am constrained to to die for some time yet. return it without the Executive sanction, to the House of Representatives, where it origi-

It is, however, undeniably, true, that, in a

nated, for reconsideration. WM. F. PACKER. The bill was afterwards passed by a Constitutional majority of two-thirds, over the as the last did.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT NEW ORLEANS-A DINNER PARTY POISONED .- On the 20th instant, Col. Lemley, a lawyer in New Orleans, gave an extensive dinner party in honor of voung man named Hunt, a student of medicine, who had just graduated. Mr. L.'s family consisted of himself, wife, and two daughters, together with his wife's sister, Mrs. Young and her little son, and Miss Hall. The guests present were Henry Phelps, a youth of eighteen, son of Ex-Alderman Jas. S. Phelps, Miss Bauligney, Miss Isabel Mc-Kee, and her sister, and Miss Searles, sister- got close enough to give him the end of an in-law of the Rev. Markham, Presbyterian minister. After dinner the whole party were sake, save me." The men were about to haul taken dangerously ill, having been poisoned him into the boat when he was carried down by arsenic placed in jelly by some of Mr. by a shark, which came up at the moment, L.'s black servants. Mrs. Young's little son taking the oar with him. The oar and the has since died, and Mr. Lemley's two daugh- life-buoys drifted on shore that evening but ters, the Miss McKee's, Miss Bouligney, and | no trace of the man was seen afterwards. young Phelps are very low, but all the resi likely to turn uppermost in the struggle. In are recovering. Mrs. James S. Phelps and both parties they are looking for the man Mrs. McKee, to whom some of the jelly was sent, are also ill. Young Hunt left for his will have a good deal to do in making the home in the country before any was seized with sickness, and his fate is unknowngain, and all who are parties to it are by no | Four of Mr. Lemley's slaves have been ar-

> HEAVY CONTRACT .- The Warren Foundry the next seven months.

A Convention of the Iron Masters of CONGS AND BALLADS, &C., Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia on Thursday the 19th ult., with reference to the amendments of the Tariff act now pending in Congress, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve and commend the bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, proposing a substitute specific for ad valorem duties upon foreign iron and other articles imported into the United States.

Resolved, That we regard the seventh section of said bill relating to iron and the manufacture of iron and steel, as satisfactory and fair to all parties interested in the manufacture, and that the duties fixed upon the principle items in the section do not vary materially from 30 per centum of their average value during the last six years, ending June 30, 1859, and are therefore based upon a fair rev enue standard.

Resolved, That the enactment of this bill will enable the American manufacturer to compete fairly with the foreign, and that it will tend to prevent those enormous fluctuations in the price of iron, which have, under the ad valorem system, been so disastrous to home industry, in inflating prices by increasing the duty when least needed, and depressing them by reducing the duty when most required.

Resolved, That we urge upon our Representatives in both branches of Congress to use all honorable means to pass the same without delay; it being in accordance with the views repeatedly expressed by James Buchanan, President of the United States, in his last annual message to Congress.

The Free Banking Law.

Under the new law the power to establish banks will exist wherever the requisite capital can be obtained, and a sufficient amount of business is transacted to render them profitable: but while this wide extension of banking privileges is made, every possible precaution is taken to guard note-holders against loss, and indeed they are more completely and effectually secured than under the old law. Notwithstanding the many stringent provisions applicable to our present banks, failures have occasionally occurred by which note-holders have been subjected to great losses, and this seems impossible under the

new system. Under a free-banking system we do not doubt that the number of banks will be greatly increased in our State. Indeed, every prominent village will probably establish such an institution, and localities which have long vainly importuned the Legislature will now gratify their deferred hopes. Many of the existing banks will also find rival institutions springing up by their side, for the favoritism which some of them are accused of manifesting towards applicants for discounts, will necessarily, lead to new banks. It is probaable that, in some cases, banks will be established where they cannot be well sustained; but the experiment need not, necessarily, be injurious to the public, for note-holders will be amply secured, and stock-holders must take their risks in this as in all other kinds of business. Besides, the minimum amount of capital required is so small, that institutions can be created whose operations will be in accordance with the demands of localities or in part, abandoned. One great reason, is, in which the amount of active business and

Premature Funeral.

A singular affair occurred yesterday at the where a forced sale could be made at a fair negro settlement known as Hog Neck, near price, the delay which must necessarily occur, the Rocky River Plank-road, some six miles would seriously lessen the value of the notes. from the city. An old negro named Jucob Sanders, and who was familiarly known as vast majority of cases, the amount raised, af- old Jakey, died (apparently) late on Sunday ter payment of expenses, fall greatly below night, and yesterday afternoon his body was the estimated value of the property, and, in put in a rough pine coffin, which was placed the end, the securities would thus be absorbed in a wagon, and the procession—an unusualand the outstanding issue, in a great meas- ly large one-moved towards the grave.-When on the way the horse attached to the The twenty-five per centum on the amount | wagon containing the coffin took fright and of the capital stock, required to be paid by broke into a mad run upsetting the wagon the shareholders, together with their person- and throwing the coffin out. It rolled down

al liability, would, of course, afford some ad- a small hill, being badly smashed on its way. The mourners rushed to the spot and were vastly amazed to see old Jakey rising from tirely worthless in the case of a broken bank. among the ruins of his coffin, and staring On the other hand, experience has shown stupidly around. His inky black face, snowwith equal clearness, that the only mode yot white wool and white shroud formed a startadopted by which the circulation of a bank ling picture, turning the amazement of the can be made perfectly safe, at all times and colored mourners into fright, and they all under all circumstances, is by the deposit of took wildly to their heels. Those who have securities which can be converted into money seen Mr. T. D. Rice, as the Virginia Mummy, can form a faint idea of the serio-comic ta-

As soon as Old Jakey recovered his scattered senses, he lay down upon the ground and yelled lustily for the mourners to come back. They came at length cautiously-one by one -and the old fellow was carried home. He was very well this morning, and don't intend

He had been ailing for several days, and on Sunday night he apparently stopped breathing. His limbs became stiff and his body cold. His under jaw fell and his eyes sank far into his head. He lay so all night and through the day-up to the time, in fact, when the wagon upset, and his friends had Governor's veto. So we shall have another good reason to suppose he was a dead man. Lewistown Bank-hope it may not wind up The shock of the upset evidently resuscitated him, and had it not occurred, poor old Jakey would now, doubtless, be under the sod. He s nearly 70 years old, and was formerly a slave in Tennessee .- Cleveland Plaindealer.

> FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—A MAN CARRIED Down by a Shark .- The steamship Karnak. from Havana, arrived at New York, on Saturday last. On her outward passage, one of the crew of the pilot boat which was towing alongside (a colored man,) was pitched overboard. The ship was stopped and the boat instantly left for his rescue, while two lifebuoys were thrown from the ship. The boat oar, which he took, and said, "For God's taking the oar with him. The oar and the

Herald says that "at a late session of the Sureme Judicial Court holden at Exeter, N. , one of the juries during the struggles of a night session in the jury room, took a vote upon their choice for the next President, with the following result:—Stephen A. Douglas 8, J. P. Hale 1, W. H. Seward 1, N. P. Banks There were only eleven on the panel.was acquitted of all blame in the matter. It has been announced. B. F. Myers and R. B. at Phillipsburg, N. J., have entered into a contract to supply the New York Water Deach a Republican, but he declared that his adhe-Livermore Valley, near the road to Stockton District. The Corresponding Secretaries have partment with \$135,000 worth of castings in sion to the doctrine of popular sovereignty was so strong he should support Douglas.

Douglas in New Hampshire.—The Boston

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,

The Dime Melodist,

The Dime Song Book, No. 1,

The Dime Song Book, No. 2, The Dime Song Book, No. 3,

The Dime Song Book, No. 4,

The Dime Dialogues,

The Dime Speaker, The Dime Cook Book,

The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store. ENTAL CARD.—

DR. JOHN LOCKE having opened an office in Huntingdon for the purpose of practicing in the line of his profession, where he may be found the first Monday of March, (5th day,) to spend the week.

Dr. LOCKE would say to those in need of the services of a dentist that he has spared no time or expense in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its various branches; add to this the fact that he has had fifteen varse expensions in getting practice, and can safely

fifteen years experience in actual practice, and can safely assert that he is prepared to give the best advice and render the most satisfactory service that can be expected of anv dentist. any dentist.

Proper advice, with a little attention to the natural teeth, will often save the patient much suffering and ex-

Dr. L. would say to those who have been unfortunate in

Dr. L. would say to those who have been unfortunate in their selection of a dentist, and consequently find their mouths in an unhealthy condition, or filled with artificial teeth badly adapted, that they should lose no time in calling on a dentist qualified to remedy the evil.

To those who have not their work done yet, he would say be careful in your selection of a *Dentist*, and save yourselves the pain and expense of the experiments of those not qualified to practice.

Dr. L. has the honor of referring to the following from the feel work and a save the pain and expense for the sall persons for

Dr. L. has the honor of referring to the following from the faculty, and would respectfully refer to all persons for whom he has operated:

This is to certify that John Locke is a regular graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; that after attending two full courses of lectures in said Institution, he was unanimously voted, after a trial examination, worthy of the highest honor of the College by the faculty.

In addition to this testimony of qualifications in his profession, it gives us pleasure to state his habits of study, attention and punctuality, and therefore cordially commend Dr. Locke as a safe, skillful and faithful practitioner to all those who may entrust him with the management to all those who may entrust him with the management

W. R. HANDY, M. D., W. R. HANDY, M. D.;
Professor in Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
C. H. HARRIS, M. D. D. D. S.,
Professor in Baltimore College, Author of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery, Dictionary of Dental Science.

ence, &c.
P. S.—Charges moderate.
Office one door east of the Bank—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Feb. 29, 1860.

TOTICE.— Letters of Administration, on the Estate of NICHOLAS PEIGHTAL, late of Oncida tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, she hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

SARAH PEIGHTAL,
Feb. 29, 1860.

Administratrix.

TORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIX-TURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

Ile offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at re-

duced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling ou the subscriber on the premises.

1860.CPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

Full Stock of SILKS, Full Stock of SHAWLS, Full Stock of DRESS GOODS, Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,

Full Stock of COTTON GOODS, Full Stock of BLACK GOODS, Full Stock of WHITE GOODS, Full Stock of LACE GOODS, New Materials for DUSTERS,

Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c. EYRE & LANDELL. Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia

N. B.—Storckeepers may at all times find Good Bar-gains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions. P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap. TAYLOR & CREMER,

AT THE

HUNTINGDON NURSERIES, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, dc., of better growth, larger size, and at lower prices, than any of the Northern or Eastern Nurseries, and warrant them true to

name.

Standard Apple trees at 18% cts. cach—\$16 per 100.

Peach trees at 15 to 20 cts. each—\$12,50 to \$15 per 100.

Standard Pear trees at 50 to 75 cts. each.

Dwarf Pear trees 50 cts. to \$1 cach—\$30 to \$60 per 100.

Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each.

Standard Cherry trees 37% to 75 cts. each.

Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts.

Plum trees 50 cts.

Apricat 40 to 50 cts. Apricot 40 to 50 cts. Nectarino 25 cts. Grape Vines 25 cts. to \$1,00. Silver Maple trees 62½ to \$1.00 cach. European Ash 75 cts. to \$1.00.

European Larch 75 cts. to \$1.50 Norway Spruce 30 cts. to \$1,50.

Norway Spruce 30 cts. to \$1,00.

American Balsam Pine 75 cts. to \$1,50.

American and Chinese Arbor Vite 50 cts., to \$1,50.

Strawberry Plants \$1,00 per 100, &c., &c.

Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860-3m.

LEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.
WM. N. KIRBY.

TALUABLE TAVERN PROPER-TY FOR SALE.—The Tavern property situate at the west end of Huntingdon, on lot No. 215 in plan of said town, together with the dwelling house and other building on said lot are for sale. For particulars, &c., inquire of Messrs. Scott & Brown at Huntingdon.

If not sold at private sale previous to Thursday the Twenty-ninth day of March, it will on that day, be exposed to sale by public outery at Huntingdon.

THO. M. CONPROPST.

THO. M. CONPROPST. EROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS!
HEAD QUARTERS and MANUFACTORY,
No. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1

Carter street, PHILADELPHIA. M. B. DYOTT'S EXCELSION KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER. MERRILL & JONES' Spring Burner, and all other good burners for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LA'Il'S, of every description. CHANDELIERS, from two to fifty Burners—Glasses, Wicks, Shades, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best Kerosene Oil in the country—Wholesale and Retail—at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

**ET Merchants and others will save money, by examining our Stock and Prices.

LAMP and GAS FIXTURE STORE and FACTORY, No. 114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut.

114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut, Philad'a. [Feb. 22, 1860-3m.] AST NOTICE.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted, either note or book account, WILL SAVE COST by calling JAMES BRICKER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1860. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoods, &c. Call T is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are

selling the genuine Hanover Buckskin Gloves, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon. WRAPPING PAPER!

T is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. the largest and cheapest stock of Goods in town