Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines

TRIAL LIST FOR NOVEMBER, ____TERM, 1860,

SECOND WEEK. John Hutchison M. Wallace John Lyon, et al. John S. Robinson Sarah Shaffer Saran Shaner
S. L. Koen
George Householder
Milliken, for use
A. S. Harrison, for use Jacob Fisher James Gordon Joseph S. Reed Samo Silas Lock's use

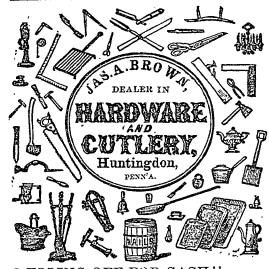
Horstman Bro. & Co. Moses Robison, for use Huntingdon County T. M. Owens, Adm'r Jas. R. Crownover Morris, Fasker & Co. Barndollar, Lowry & Co. William Crotsley

Thomas Weston, Jr

vs M. Funk, et al,
vs Wm. McCauley, et al.
vs Thomas Ewing, et al.
vs Silas Lock.
vs George Berkstresser. Wilson & Gorsuch.
Abraham Grubb, et al.
John McComb.
Mary A. Shearer.
J. & D. Hamilton. Cresswell & Williams. The B. T. Imp't Co. Semi Anthracite Co. Benjamin Ramsey. J. H. Dell & Co. William McClure. J. Saxtom, Committee &c. Hugh Seeds.
Wm. Crownover.
Harrison & Mattern.
Osborn & Cresswell.
Abraham Kurtz, et al. Thomas Weston

COURT AFFAIRS---NOV. TERM 1860.

TRAVERSE JURORS-SECOND WEEK. Alexander Baker, farmer, Morris. Peter M. Bare, merchant, Shirley. Jacob Baker, farmer, Springfield. Wm. Copley, Jr., blacksmith, Warriorsmark. Adolphus Cunningham, farmer, Penn. Benjamin Corbin, farmer, Oneida. Elijah Curfman, farmer, Cass. Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell. George Dare, clerk, Franklin. Samuel Douglas, farmer, Shirley. Wm. Drake, coachmaker, Shirleysburg. Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell. Tobias Foreman, laborer, Morris. Wm. H. Gorsuch, merchant, Shirley. David S. Henderson, shoemaker, Alexandria. Elijah G. Heck, plasterer, Clay. Daniel Harris, carpenter, Penn. Isaac Kurtz, farmer, Walker. A. B. Lang, farmer, Walker. Jno. A. McPherran, farmer, Franklin. Thos. Monteague, carpenter, Franklin. John Moore, inn keeper, West. H. L. McCarthy, surveyor, Brady. John R. McCartney, farmer, Henderson. Saml. S. Marks, carpenter, Franklin. Daniel Piper, blacksmith, Alexandria. Wm. Philips, merchant, Alexandria. Samuel Ralston, J. P., Warriorsmark. John Simons, miller, Franklin. Peter Shaver, Hill Valley, farmer, Shirley. Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell. Frederick Snyder, farmer, Henderson. Henry Swoope, farmer, Walker. Jno. B. Thompson, farmer, Franklin. Leonard Weaver, farmer, Hopewell. Henry S. Wilson, surveyor, Oneida.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and small profits in cash, are better than vexing eye-sore book accounts, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the bargains.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
OILS, PAINTS,
VARNISHES, GLASS,
STEEL, IRON,
LINING SKINS MOROCCO, LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL. &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

APAll orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860. 2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED! NEW GOODS

FOR FALL and WINTER. BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY

GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.
The public generally are requested to call and examine

my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, at the Cheap Corner. Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SÍLVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variations of the control of th riety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. 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, Philadelphia.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS. WM. C. NEMAN,

WM. C. NEMAN,

No. 33 North Second St., opposite Christ Church,

PHILADELPHIA,

Has for sale, the best family Cooking Stores in

the Market—a good and faithful servant; the great

provider for the Family! Every household should have a

reliable Leligh Gas Burner Coooking Stove—always relia
ble, always economical.

Also, the great Gas Cansuming Heating Stove, for Par
lors, &c..—will burn less fuel and emit more heat than

any other stove. For sale, with a large assortment of all

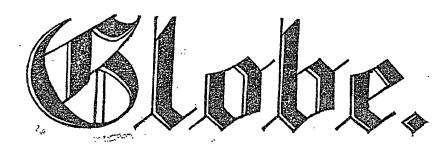
kinds of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, Wholesale

and Retail.

WILLIAM C. NEMAN,

No. 33 North Second St., above Market, Philadelphia.

Sept. 19, 1860.—2m.



WILLIAM LEWIS.

---PERSEVERE.-

Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA. NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

NO. 21.

Select Poetry. SELF CULTURE.

LIFE.

BY M. LOUIS GOLDSMITH. Life is but a troubled stream, Flowing on as in a dream-Wider, deeper growing .-Bearing freight for good or ill, Hast'ning on some gulf to fill, Into the grave flowing.

Down the stream our barks are borne, Like some water-lily torn From its quiet mooring; Now we, at a fearful rate, Glide on helpless to our fate, Dire suspense enduring.

Past a whirlpool now we glide; Breakers now on either side Threaten to destroy us. Far away, a brilliant light Shines across the murky night, Seeking to decoy us.

There, along the treach'rous tide, Shipwrecks loom up far and wide, At the shrine of pleasure Stranded; barks there strayed away And, within the rocky bay, Cast away their treasure.

Sail we on! Our craft, though weak, Came thus far without a leak; Storms and waves' commotion Hastened, rather than delayed The voyage, and we've almost made Eternity's dark ocean.

Pause we here-but no! the tide Sweeps us onward—we abide Not on earth or ocean-Rest unfound cludes our clasp, Till we, at our latest gasp, Yield to Death's dire potion

Miscellaneous.

TREATMENT OF THE DROWNED.

1. Send with all speed for medical aid, for articles of clothing, blankets, &c. 2. Treat the patient on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest freely to the breeze, except in too cold weather. 3. Place the patient gently on the face (to

allow any fluids to flow from the mouth.) 4. Then raise the patient into a sitting pos ture, and endeavor to excite respiration. 1. By snuff, hartshorn, &c., applied to the

nostrils. 2. By irritating the throat by a feather or

3. By dashing hot and cold water alternately on the face and chest. If there be no success, lose no time, but

4. Replace the patient on his face, his arms under his head, that the tongue may fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free, and that any fluids may flow out of the mouth; then

1. Turn the body gradually but completely on the side, a little more, and then again on the face, alternately, (to induce inspiration and respiration.)

2. When replaced, apply pressure along the back and ribs, and then remove it (to induce further respiration and inspiration,) and proceed as before.

3. Let these measures be repeated gently, deliberately, but efficiently and perseveringly sixteen times a minute only. Continuing these measures, rub all the limbs and the trunk upwards, with warm hands, making pressure energetically. Replace the wet clothes by such other covering, &c., as can be procured.

MOTHERLESS.

Motherless! There is a wail in the very meaning it has-a meaning to be felt, but far, far too profound for the poor compass of words. One by one friends drop away from our sides and we feel all the different degrees of desolation and bereavement. But though with pale lips we may have echoed the word "lonely" many a time and oft, as the sods fell upon the still bosoms and folded hands of our best beloved, and life, robbed of its lovetreasures, may have seemed almost too worthless for its daily exertions, we never, never can know the full meaning of that sad word, nor feel the uttermost reach of the heart's bereavement, till the grave has covered from our sight the form and face and eyes we first looked upon with conscious affection. When we are motherless we are alone, for no other friend can fill the void a mother's loss creates -no other love can supply the place of that which has gone from us here forever.

The saddest grief-notes in the diapason of sorrow have been wrung from human hearts by a mother's loss. Manhood and womanhood mingle their voices in the cry, and little children and youth of all ages re-echo it. Even the wail of the infant, as yet unconscious of a loss that never can be supplied, has a prophetic sadness in its tones that is like no other sound of human grief.

DOMESTIC FAULTS. A writer thus speaks of the fatal influence of small faults on the peace of the household: 'Homes are more ofter darkened by the continual recurrence of small faults, than by the actural presence of any decided vice. These evils are apparently of very dissimilar magnitude; yet it is ensier to grapple with one than the other. The eastern traveller can combine his forces, and hunt down the tiger that prowls upon his path; but it is scarcely possible for him to escape the mosquitoes that infest the air he breathes, or the fleas that swarm in the sand he treads. The drunkard has been known to denounce his darling vice, the slave to dress and extravagance her besetting sin; but the waspish temper, the irritating tone, rude dogmatical manner, and the hundred nameless negligences that spoil the beauty of association, have rarely done other than proceed till the action of disgust and gradual alienation has turned the all currents of affection from their course, leaving nothing but a barren track, over which the mere skeleton of the companionship stalks

Young persons should be taught, above all things else, the inestimable value of time.-By system and economy in the employment of this most precious boon, one may become learned rich and famous, with small natural advantages and ordinary abilities, while the possessor of the most enviable gifts of genius and fortune, without a proper appreciation of the value of time, may squander his life and his hopes, without accomplishing anything. This is trite, but it can scarcely be too often repeated for the benefit of young

Very many young men have ambition and natural ability, while they are more or less destitute of means and advantages. Such persons desire a good education, which they know to be the foundation of success in life. Some are disposed to think that because they have not the means to acquire knowledge in the usual way, through schools and colleges, they are precluded from the attainment of their desires. This is a most mistaken idea.

Any young man, in this enlightened age and country, can acquire a first class educa-tion, if he but wills it. There is no royal or even aristocratic road to learning, and the treasures of knowledge are now open to all. To gain them it is only necessary that each should make the best possible use of his time and opportunities. Schools even are not necessary at the present time for a determined and industrious student, for books will supply their place. There is little that is required for a thorough education that may be learned from books alone, with studious application.

There are advantages to be derived from oral teaching, and from the associations of the school and the college, that are not furnished to the solitary self-instructor. A knowledge of the ways of the world and of human nature is acquired by associating with fellow students and teachers. One learns to display and to apply his knowledge in the practical affairs of life. He acquires more readiness and more confidence, qualities which are valuable to a man of action rather than thought.

On the other hand there are advantages in a judicious system of self-culture, which are not furnished to so great a degree by the school or college. The solitary student learns self-reliance in the matter of education, and is apt to acquire judgment in the selection of books and in the manner of employing his time. He learns to think and act independently, having no one to do it for him. The self student will almost invariably be the better thinker. His method of education will call forth every deep faculty of his mind.— He will be more profound, although generally less demonstrative than the person whose advantages of fortune have allowed him to be educated in the ordinary way.

The poor student need never despair of ac- nia, who not only served his apprenticeship complishing by self-culture as much and more than those will acquire who have the benefits of the most expensive education. The system of self-culture teaches habits that are never acquired in schools and colleges, and those are habits which are most conducive to important and brilliant success in life. The very system upon which the poor scholar goes, is one which no instructors can teach, for it must be self-acquired, while it is essential to one who would accomplish anything

Thus it is that a majority of those who have acquired distinction are self taught .-Thinking habits are most essential to distinquished success, and these are invariably acguired by self-culture. The solitary student is generally not well fitted by his education to shine in society and he is frequently diffident, and perhaps awkward. But these drawbacks will soon be overcome after entering upon the active duties of life, and the sad, slow word. What an infinite, mournful | knowledge he has gained will fit him for taking a first position in the world.

EARTH'S DEVILS.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent discourse, thus draws a picture of that large class of men who delight in tempting to ruin the innocent and unsuspecting:

"It is not the Indian alone who loves to carry the scalps he has taken in battle; there | look, a tone, an act, will cast a shadow, and are thousands of beings, male and female, who love to carry in sight the number of victims they have seduced or corrupted, to count them | regarders of others, and you will cast but into evil compliances, to put the leaven of perhave a horrible gloat of pleasure in doing this. They resist all efforts of their victim to break away; and if he does get away they pull him down again—and God lets such men live!— Did vou ever see a spider spinnig his web in the corner! With what delicacy of his loom does he spin all his web! how does it shine in the sun! and who has spun it all right; and after spinning it he makes himself a little hole, in which he goes back and lies in wait for a singing fly that has surveyed and philosophized on the Universe. He looks upon the web, and the moment he touches it how the spider rushes out to seize him! and if he be asmall insect, and a large spider, he will bite him and roll him up in the web; or if he be a large fly, he commences rolling up and preparing by and by to eat him; and if, for a moment the poor little fly turns to escape, how he rushes out and instantly seizes him again, and rolls him up and up, over and over, more closely than ever, and then drags him down to some corner!

I have seen men treat men just so. They spin just such webs and then sit in some dark corner till they wind their coils around him till he is hopelessly entangled in the web; leading him in their infernal work, and rolling him over and over again in its meshes: and if the poor victim begins to sing and buzz in his efforts to break away, how I have seen them rush out again and carry them back and utterly ruin them in their house of infamy!

A great talker will go on, though no-

APPRENTICES, (Says a Newark paper,) are invited to read this little way-side story, which is but one of thousands like it that margin the highway of ly. His intentions are correct enough, but life all along to its close. On Friday last, as is our every-day habit, we dropped in at the station-house to see what items might be gathered from the criminal docket of the obliging habits of thought, expression, and action, tell-tale slate of the attentive Chief, and having gathered all that was of interest to us, was about passing out when we met in the door-way one of the most loathsome human beings it has ever been our lot to encounter. We stepped aside, quite willing to give the cule? By degrees the unfeeling or obscene ragmuffled man—for he had been a man once conversation of his companions becomes less the largest privilege in passing, and was disgusting and more palatable, till at length, astonished indeed when catching a glance at ushe advanced, presented his hand and called tingle with shame or stung his conscience us by name. Of course we took his trem- with remorse, become the woof of his converbling hand, though at first we could discover nothing in his haggard features that at all expression, the blasphemous oath, is welcomed reminded us of any former acquaintance, but with a smile, and he is ready to sneer at when he mentioned his name and the name others, whose moral nature is still too sensiof the paper on which we learned the first beginnings of the "Art preservative of all arts," the veritable "Bill Philips," an old fellow apprentice stood before us. We had to lead the side by side as applying compositors in the same to the same to lead them in the same to the same toiled side by side as embryo compositors in tempter to others, to lead them in the same a newspaper office (the Lycoming Gazette) bearing the name of the county in which it was located in the northern part of Pennsylvania, and we had known him then as an uncommonly bright boy, a natural wit, a pet among his fellows, and withal the quickest and most correct compositor in the office.-Leaving the office and business ourselves on account of ill health before we had half completed our profession, we heard little of Bill except that for some trivial cause he had run away from his employer, who was likewise his benefactor, and but once heard of him, as leading a rather dissipated life in the city of Philadelphia. I sat down by the side of Bill on one of the station-house benches and listened as he recounted his adventures from the unlucky day on which he threw his "wardrobe" over his shoulder and turned his back upon one of the kindest of employers, down to the time of our accidenial meeting in the station-house door, where he had come to procure lodging for the night. It was the old story, the result had followed his first step in wrong-doing, and here he was after twenty years of wandering, a poor, miserable, friendless, dissipated creature, whom to deprive of his glass was to remove the only prop which now alone served to sustain life. We took the poor fellow to better quarters, and turning homewards began thoughtfully to contrast the career of the fellow-apprentice we had just left with that of others, who in the same office served out their full apprenticeship, and afterwards filled some of the

THE SHADOWS WE CAST.

highest positions in their native States .-

There was Hon. E. Lewis, until lately, Chief

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylva-

there, but afterwards owned and edited the

more responsible positions; then there was

another, a round-faced, smart boy, with noth-

ing like the mother wit that Bill Philips pos-

sessed, but he was steady in his habits, served

his employer faithfully, and to-day William

F. Packer, the able and honored Governor of

Pennsylvania, now recurs to that as the pe-

riod when he was, by honestly and steadily

serving out his time, laying the foundation for that success in life which has since so

abundantly crowned his efforts. Look at it,

boys! There are but two methods of accom-

plishing the journey of life among the close-

growing years that intervene between the be-

ginning and the end—the one leads you

through a career of honor and usefulness,

the other terminates where poor Bill Philips

will soon lay his weary bones—in Potter's

Field.—Newark Mercury.

Father, husband, wife, sister, brother, son, neighbor-are we not all casting shadows daily on some hearts that are pining for the sunlight of our faces? In all their infinitely varied relations, men and women, selfishly or thoughtlessly-from design, weakness or ignorance—are casting their shadows upon hearts that are pining for sunlight. A word, sadden a spirit for hours and days. Speak kindly, act kindly, be forgeters of self, and over and boast of their crime. There are men few shadows along the path of life. The who love to corrupt the young, who love to true gentleman is always tender of the feelteach them fallacious vices, and seduce them | nings of others-always watchful lest he wound unintentionally - always thinking, dition into their souls, and wait till it begins | when with others, of their pleasure instead to leaven the whole lump. They seem to of his own. He casts but few shadows. Be gentlemen-ladies, or-in a word that ingludes all graces and excellencies-be Christians -for it is the Christian who casts fewest shadows of all.

HOPE FOR POOR BOYS .- Our country presents peculiar advantages to all for the attainment to influence and distinction but an eternal condition is imposed upon those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunities so profusely offered. It is a law, too, which demands the most faithful observance, or its violation will shatter all the dreams and high anticipation of youth. In examining the history of our great men, we find that severe labor was necessary to their success. It is an element which characterizes the Anglo-Saxon race, and to which that hardy people, amid obstacles of untold magnitude owe entirely their superiority.

Some women are excessively fond of of teasing those whom they love. It is generally the very impassioned in temperament, or the very cold who do so. The latter, where love is comparatively languid may do it almost constantly; the former just in the intervals where the pulse of love rather intermits; and in this case it seems only to be a part or form of the general craving for excitement of some kind or other.

Silent virtues in solitude are worth all the noisy honors of active life. He that stands below on firm ground is in no danger of fallbody minds him; and he heeds nobody when | ing; -he needs not fear anybody, of whom I nobody is afraid

HOW THEY FALL.

It is seldom that a young man sets out in life with the determination of living vicioushe is weak. He mingles with men older than himself, with whom it is gratifying to his vanity to associate. He finds among them which in his very soul he loathes; but he is weak—how can he resist the evil? Nay, how can he avoid taking part in it, unless he wishes to make himself appear singular, and becomes the subject of his companions' ridisation. The licentious thought, the coarse path he has himself trodden. It is by this weakness-this moral cowardice-that we are led into sin, despite the promptings of our better nature. Itmay be that in our hearts we despize the man by whom we are led, but we come at last to applaud their sentiments and adopt their tone.

EXAMPLES OF PERSEVERANCE. How true it is that persevering effort will invariably command success. The man who knows no such word as "fail" will as surely conquer in the battle of life as the sun rises and sets. If you are dissappointed to-day don't lay awake on account of it, go to bed and sleep, that you may be better prepared for the renewed effort which you propose to make in the morning. Though the labor, the care and the anxiety of years may come to nought in an hour, no matter, let all go, summon your smiles and energies and go to work again. Success, honor, emolument, must come at last! Edward Livingston, it is said, having finished his great Code of Louisianian Law, beheld the labor of three persevering years perish in an instant in the flames; Thomas Carlyle, when he had finished the first volume of his French Revolution, had every scrap of it burned, through the carelessness of a friend; Mr. Audubon, having wandered and toiled for years to get accurate representations of American birds found that two Norway rats had, in a single night destroyed two hundred of his original drawings, containing the forms of more than a thousand inhabitants of the air. All were gone except a few bits of gnawed paper upon which the marauding rascals had reared a family of their young. He went to work Gazette, leaving it only to fill still higher and again, however, and in less than three years had his portfolio again filled.

> -The Washington Star of Thursday says: A Harrisburg correspondent of the New York Tribune says that it is the opinion of Senator Simon Cameron, that Mr. Seward will be offered the post of Secretary of State by Lincoln if elected. This is in direct contradiction of what Mr. Corwin writes in the letter to Mr. Hodge, of this city, which will doubtless be published in the Washington Intelligencer, but not until the morning of the election day. In that letter Mr. Corwin not only says that Mr. Lincoln tells him, as we stated a day or two since, that, if elected, it is his purpose to execute the fugitive-slave law at all hazards, everywhere throughout the North, until a better one to accomplish its purpose shall be enacted; but also, that he will maintain the right of any future State to be admitted into the Union with slavery in its Constitution, if its people so decide on coming to frame that instrument; and also that he will oppose all efforts to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the consent of its legal voters and without full compensation to the owners of slaves in the District. He further states in the same letter, that Lincoln avows his determination to offer the post of Secretary of State to the Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, and to call into his Cabinet Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, and Mr. Ewing, or Mr. Vinton, of Ohio. There can be no doubt whatever that Lincoln does not hesitate to avow to his confidential friends that those who expect him to aid in the destruction of the Government by essaying to incorporate the principle of "irrepressible conflictism" in his Administration, rest under a profound mistake.

SENATOR CAMERON AND LINCOLN'S CABINET.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—One of the most horrible cases of suicide ever heard of in the calendar of self-destruction was enacted in East Flamboro' on Saturday last, when James Black, an inn keeper, of New Berwick, burned himself to death by sitting on a pile of sticks! He came here on Saturday week and at first appeared very unsettled, and told some of his acquaintances that this would be the last time they would meet-they had better shake hands. The week passed on till Saturday morning, when he was noticed going into a field where some boys were burning brush, and sat down on the burning pile, till his clothes were all burned off him .-The boys gave the alarm, when two of Mr. Robert Marshall's sons came and dragged him off, but he still persisted in going on.-They tried to take him off the second time, but he threatened them, when one ran for assistance to Mr. Martin, who, with some others, got him off, but he still wanted to remain on, saying that was his doom. He then was entirely roasted. Not a particle of clothing remained on him. He bore it all without any signs of torture, until taken to Mr. Marshall's, where he was attended by Dr. Ghent, but medical aid was of no avail, he lingered on for about eight hours, when death came to his relief.—Guleph (C. W.) Advertiser.

The population of Japan, according to the most authentic returns, is 35,000,000.— Hindoostan and Asiatic Turkey have each 15,

PROGRESS OF THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following interesting table shows the result of the vote for Governor of Pennsylvania, from the first contest; in 1790, to the present time f

1790. Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, Arthur St. Clair. Federalist, 2,802 30,527 Whole number of votes, Thomas Mifflin's majority, 24,923 Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 18,590 F. A. Muhlenburg, Federalist, 10,706 29,296 Whole number of votes, 7,884 Thomas Mifflin's majority, Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 30,020 F. A. Muhlenburg, Federalist, 1,011 31,031 Whole number of votes, Thomas Mifflin's majority, 29,009 37,244 32,643 Thomas McKean, Democrat, James Ross, Federalist,

69,887 Whole number of votes, Thomas McKean's majority, 4,601 47,879 Thomas McKean, Democrat, James Ross, Federalist, 17,034 64,913 Whole number of votes, Thomas McKean's majority, 30,845 Thomas McKean, Democrat, 43,547 Simon Snyder, Democrat, 38,485

82,032 Whole number of votes. $5,06\overline{2}$ Thomas McKean's majority, Simon Snyder, Democrat, 67,975 James Ross, Federalist, John Spayd, Independent, 4,006 111,554 Whole number of votes. Simon Snyder's maj. over all, 24,396

Simon Snyder, Democrat, Wm. Tilghman, Federalist, 63,319 3,609 56,928 Whole number of votes, Simon Snyder's majority, 49,710

51,099 Simon Snyder, Democrat, Isaac Wayne, Federalist, 29,566 80,665 Whole number of votes, 21,533 Simon Snyder's majority, 1817. William Findley, Democrat,

66,331 59,272 Joseph Heister, Federalist, 125,603 Whole number of votes, William Findley's majority, 7,059Joseph Heister, Federalist, 67,905 66,300 William Findley, Democrat,

134,205 Whole number of votes, Joseph Heister's majority, 1,605 89,928 1823. J. A. Shulze, Democrat, 64,211 Andrew Gregg, Federalist, 154,139 Whole number of votes, 25,717

65,395

29,222

127,821

122,325

250,146

136,504

113,478

249,982

23,026

160,323

155,050

336,754

186,499

178,034

364,533

204,008

167,001

371,009

37,007

8,465

5,496

J. A. Shulze's majority, 64,211 1,174 J. A. Shulze, Democrat, John Sergeant, Federalist, Whole number of votes, J. A. Shulze's majority,

63,037 1829. George Wolf, Democrat, Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 78,219 51,776 129,995 Whole number of votes, George Wolf's majority, 26,443 1832. George Wolf, Democrat, Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 88,165

179,500 3,170 Whole number of votes, George Wolf's majority, 94,023 1835. Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, George Wolf, Democrat, 65,801 H. A. Muhlenberg, Democrat, 40,586 200,410

Whole number of votes, Joseph Ritner's plurality, 1838. David R. Porter, Democrat, Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, Whole number of votes, David R. Porter's majority,

1841. David R. Porter, Democrat, John Banks, Whig, Whole number of votes, David R. Porter's majority, 1844. F. R. Shunk, Democrat, Joseph Markle, Whig,

316,372 Whole number of votes. 4,272 F. R. Shunk's majority, 145,081 1847. F. R. Shunk, Democrat, 128,148 James Irvin, Whig, E. C. Reigart, N. American, 11,246

1,862 F. J. Lamoyne, Abolition, 286,337 Whole number of votes. 4,825 Shunk's majority over all, W. F. Johnston, Whig, 168,522 Morris Longstreth, Democrat, 168, 232

Whole number of votes, Wm. F. Johnston's majority, 1851. Wm. Bigler, Democrat, Wm. F, Johnston, Whig,

Whole number of votes, Wm. Bigler's majority, James Pollock, American, Wm. Bigler, Democrat,

Whole number of votes, James Pollock's majority,

Wm. F. Packer, Democrat. 188.887 146,136 David Wilmot, Republican, 28,132 Isaac Hazlchurst, American, 363,155 Whole number of votes, 14,619

Packer's majority over all, A. G. Curtin, Republican,

262,349 230,257 II. D. Foster, Democrat, 492,606 Whole number of votes,

32,092 A. G. Curtin's majority, A NOVEL REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION .- A writer in the Norwalk (O.) Reflector, describes a visit which he paid last month to a lady at Toledo, Ohio, who takes six live frogs as a remedy for consumption. She was recom-

mended to do it by an Englishman, who said

he was cured in that way. In six weeks this singular medicine has restored her from a state of great weakness to strength. The visitor saw the lady take a live frog from a ar and swallow him whole, without chewing. Her daughter also did the same.

There are 64 inmates of the Ohio penitentiary under sentence for life, one of whom has been confined 24 years.