

THE GLOBE. HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, December 5, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENA, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$20.00 Law. JUDICIAL NOTES, with a waiver of the \$200 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. CHERIE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLATIONS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Brought and Downship 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.

New Advertisements. Administrator's Notice, by Martha Caron. Orphans' Court Sale, by John C. Watson, Trustee. Orphans' Court Sale, by H. R. Shearer, Executor, and Mary Ann Wilson, Executrix.

The President's Message.—The message, if received in time, will accompany this week's Globe in an extra. If not received in time it will be mailed to our subscribers tomorrow.

The News. Sufficient returns are received to show that Mr. Douglas has received in the free States alone more than thirteen hundred thousand votes. He has got one hundred thousand more votes than Buchanan received in 1856, despite the combined opposition of Mr. Buchanan and the Republicans. He has about as strong a vote in the free States as Fremont had in 1856. He has more votes in the free States than there were votes polled for all candidates combined in the Slave States. This is a fact well worthy the attention of the people of the South.

Our exchanges from all sections of the Union, come to us filled with failures, suspensions and a general break-up in the financial, commercial and industrial affairs of the nation. This is truly a deplorable state of affairs; but we do not deem it the part of wisdom longer to withhold the true state of the case from the people. And all this is the work of reckless political demagogues North and South.

A number of citizens of Maryland having applied to Governor Hicks, of that State, to call together the State Legislature, to consider the disunion question, he replies by refusing the request. The Governor is willing to go as far as possible in defence of Southern rights; but he is unwilling to place Maryland in the position of seeming to entertain treasonable designs against the Government and the Union.

According to the latest returns received, the whole number of votes cast is 4,500,000; of which Abraham Lincoln received 1,800,000, Stephen A. Douglas 1,300,000, John C. Breckinridge 800,000, and John Bell, 600,000.

At Louisville, Ky., on Monday night, the 26th ult., a mass meeting was held, composed of men of all parties, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that Kentucky does not despair of justice with the Union, and appealing to the South not to desert the common cause.

The Governor of Virginia has issued his proclamation declaring that nine Bell and six Breckinridge electors were chosen at the recent election.

Fifteen negroes and one white man are reported to have been hung for an attempt to create an insurrection in Burksville, Kentucky. The details have not reached the press.

Outrages are continued in Kansas and in the border counties of Missouri by Montgomery's band of Abolitionists. Late accounts state that large numbers of families were leaving Bourbon and Linn counties in consequence of threats of violence. Much insecurity was also felt in Missouri, and large numbers of slaves have been sent to Clinton for security. The Sheriff of Bates county had been requested to raise a volunteer force to protect the border. Meetings are being held in all the border counties of Missouri to take measures of protection, and supply themselves with arms.

At the last accounts, Montgomery was encamped near Fort Scott, and defied the world to take him. It is thought that he will leave when he hears of the approach of Gen. Harney and Gen. Frost.

Montgomery's men are all through the country giving out reports to mislead the people. These frequent outrages in the West by Abolition bands, are kindling in that section a strong disunion spirit.

Judge Douglas arrived in Washington on Saturday afternoon last. In the evening, a large number of his friends, headed by the Marine Band, proceeded to his residence to pay him the compliment of a serenade, and congratulate him on his safe return. They found him surrounded by his family, and a number of his intimate personal friends. He never appeared in better health, though still suffering a little lameness from his fall at Montgomery, Alabama. It being generally known in the city that Judge Douglas was to be serenaded, an immense crowd was attracted anxious to hear his views on the distressing question of Secession. His speech was able and to the point, and we regret we cannot give it this week.

Living in the West. The great majority of people who are living comfortably on farms in Pennsylvania, and those who are doing well in the towns and cities, have a very inadequate idea of living in the West. The change of habits and associations, though great, are, perhaps, the least important of any which meet the settler in those regions. The most important changes are those of climate, the mode of living, and the general features of the country. We speak of the new, and, as yet, thinly settled portions of the West, those regions where the land is not so well cultivated and as dear now, and the population as numerous, as in the older States.

There is an idea, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that little labor is required to cultivate prairie land, and, to persons from a wooded country, where much labor is at first required to clear the land, the prairies of the West have a very great charm, not only from their novelty, but from the fact that there are no trees to cut down, no stones to pick, and no stumps to encounter. These seeming advantages in speedy cultivation, however, very soon turn out to be real and most serious disadvantages, for everything else, save the land, that is necessary to complete a farm and render it a place of comfortable abode, is wanting, and only to be obtained, elsewhere, by hard labor and very considerable expense.

There are no running springs, always filled with wholesome water; but should there be water on the place, or within miles of it, unless it borders on some of the larger streams and rivers, it is found to be stagnant, or running slowly in a deep gulch, murky and unfit to drink. The want of timber is one of the greatest privations which can meet the farmer, being constantly needed for fuel, as well as for fencing, building and other purposes. No advantages of speedy cultivation can compensate for the absence of fire-wood alone.

The soil generally is exceedingly fertile, and capable, in favorable seasons, of producing large crops; but there are many drawbacks which the settlers meet with that are not known or considered, until proved by experience. Very great irregularity and uncertainty prevail as to the growth and harvesting of the crops. Some seasons are too wet, and other seasons are too dry, and it is peculiar in the West that these seasons come in the greatest extremes. Then, again, hail storms and tornadoes frequently sweep over the prairies carrying destruction in their path. Experience has shown that, on an average, a full crop is not, from some cause or other, harvested more than about once in every three years. During the seasons of short crops very little more is raised than suffices for the wants of the farmer and his household, and in plenteous seasons the yield is generally so abundant in the country, that the price obtained is no remuneration for the labor.

To make a living in the West requires hard labor, and the enduring of many privations which are incident to a new and thinly settled country. The necessities, not to speak of the comforts, of life are difficult to obtain; in many cases the distance of hauling with ox teams consumes much of the time, and forms a very great and wholly unproductive portion of the labor. Thousands of people have discovered that the same unremitting toil which has barely made them a living in the West, would have been far more profitable, and would, in all probability, have secured them a competency in the older States. There are large tracts of excellent farming land in Pennsylvania which can be bought as cheap as land in the West, and where the opportunities of making a comfortable living, and of realizing a competency, are much better and far more certain. With a healthy climate, and the advantages of plenty of timber, good water, regular seasons and harvests, convenient mills, stores and schools, and a ready, near and cash market for produce, it is folly to leave Pennsylvania to seek homes in the West.

A SINGULAR FACT.—A singular fact is related of two citizens of Southbridge, Mass., by the Webster Times, who have jointly owned and occupied a farm in that town for sixteen years, but have lately dissolved partnership. During the whole of this period no accounts of any kind have been kept by either of the parties. Both individuals were men of family, occupying different portions of the same house, and when either wished to use cash he went to the drawer in which it was kept and took it, no account being kept in a single instance. Yet in all these sixteen years, not a word of fault was spoken; no ill-feeling, jealousy or suspicion was shown, and perfect harmony subsisted between the parties to the day of their separation. The final dissolution in business was occasioned by the marriage of a member of one of the families, when it was thought the house might not be able to contain "the consequences;" so one party raised the value of one half the premises in cash, paid it over to the retiring partner, who quietly left. We believe this to be an unparalleled case of honesty and confidence.

A New York boy superintends the manufacture of orange wood toothpicks in Chili, South America, which are whittled out by the children and the aged and decrepit, and he sends them to his mother in New York, who sells large numbers of them at twenty cents a thousand. The Astor House buys about eight or ten barrels at a time; and popular restaurants consume about a thousand per week. The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad was sold in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, for \$51,000.

IMPORTANT TO TANNERS.—An important discovery in regard to the practical uses of Petroleum or Rock Oil, now found in quantities, has been made by Mr. John Lamb, a tanner of Allegheny township, Venango county, in this State. He says that during and since last August he has been using the oil of several wells in Venango county in his tannery, as a substitute for fish oil, and with most astonishing success. During last month he prepared one hundred sides of upper leather and eight dozen of calf skins with this oil. They have been exhibited to practical leather dealers from Pittsburg and from Boston, and a quantity sent to the Eastern markets with entire satisfaction to dealers. It makes a cleaner and smoother finish than the fish oil, fills up instead of opening the pores of the leather, so as to make it almost waterproof, and gives it the finish of the finest calf skin. It is also a superior article for mixing blackening, having the quality of cutting the lamp-black. The smell does not remain after the dressing process is completed upon the leather. The oil is also used in the crude state, costing one-third the price of fish oil. As this oil is now used also by the painters in their business instead of linseed oil, the demand is likely in any event to be ample.

AN INCIDENT OF LIFE IN THE GOLD REGION.—Among the deep defiles of the Rocky Mountains, lately, a small company of men stood around the new made grave of a dead companion. With heads uncovered they listened attentively to the words of the preacher as he offered up a prayer. While in the midst of it, one of the company discovered "the color" in the earth at his feet thrown up to Luke room for the remains of the deceased. In a loud whisper he communicated the rather exciting intelligence to his companion. All heard it, even the clergyman, who, suspending his prayer, opened his eyes to see the auditory scatter in every direction to stake off gold claims. Calling in a loud voice to stake him off a "claim," he reclosed his eyes, hastily concluded his prayer and started off on a run to join his fellows in securing a claim.

Support Your Home Paper. [From Clark's School Visitor for November.] The world is flooded with papers—all sorts of papers—secular papers, religious papers; papers for the farmer, the mechanic, the teacher, the child; daily, weekly, monthly papers; papers pictorial and papers congressional; funny papers and stupid papers; Tribunes, Posts, Forums, Messengers, Advocates, Herald—Banners, Flags, Trumpets—Day-books, Journals, Ledgers—Worlds, Suns, Stars—Dispatches, Expresses, Couriers—Chronicles, Examiners, Reporters, and a thousand other famous papers, all of which are scattered broadcast throughout the land; but one of the best papers for a family of young persons, and the one deserving the first and promptest patronage from the head of the household, is the indispensable local or county paper—the home paper.

We would earnestly recommend farmers and mechanics, teachers, lawyers, doctors, preachers, by all means to encourage first your own paper, published in your county town and containing all the local news of your neighborhood. It is a grand mistake for persons in the country or at remote distances from the great cities, to send their money hundreds of miles away in exchange either for a stale daily, or a weekly made up of dead dailies, and expect thus to find profitable and entertaining reading for a family. Be neighborly. Subscribe and pay your dollar or two, as the price may be, for your home paper. If it happens to be a little dull at times, breathe new life into it by writing something lively for its columns, or sending a few new subscribers and as many dollars to the editor. Sure cure for dullness! Encourage home enterprise and home industry. Encourage home talent by teaching your children to contribute articles, short, pointed, useful, suggestive, to the juvenile department of the home paper.

Friends, think of this, and resolve to assist your neighbor, the publisher of the paper established and continued to promote your interests and your happiness. Give your nearest paper a hearty welcome these winter evenings; and should you have an extra quarter or half dollar left for reading money give it to Johnnie or Mary, and let it be expended in securing the regular visits of some live youth's paper. Such investments will pay a thousand fold.

Railroad Disaster. Passenger Car Precipitated into the Lehigh River.—The Conductor and Four Lady Passengers Drowned.—Miraculous Escape of other Passengers. MARCH CHURCH, Nov. 29. The Beaver Meadow passenger car, which left here at 11.15 this morning, was thrown from the track at Bear creek dam, by the breaking of a rail, and the passenger car, containing some twenty-eight persons, was precipitated into the Lehigh river, a distance of about fifteen feet. Four of the passengers and the conductor were drowned.

The announcement of the catastrophe caused an intense excitement among the residents of this town, it being thought impossible that any could have escaped. It was certainly a miracle that so many were enabled to extricate themselves from the submerged car. The following is a list of the passengers drowned: Mrs. Farrow and sister, of Beaver Meadow. The two Misses Smith, of Mauch Chunk. Robert Nichols, the conductor. Some ten or dozen of the passengers were saved only through the utmost exertions of the hands on the train, who mounted the car and broke away a portion of the roof before it sunk entirely. Mr. John Craig, one of the passengers, broke through the window, and escaped that way. The car sunk in twenty feet of water. The bodies of all the victims of the disaster have been recovered.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF KENTUCKY.—LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—The following is the official vote of the State: Bell and Everett, 66,016; Breckinridge, 52,836; Douglas, 25,644; Lincoln, 1,366.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d, 1860. The Senate convened at 12 M., a quorum of Senators being present. The House met at the same hour. It being announced that the President would not submit his message until tomorrow, the Senate and House adjourned after being in session about an hour and a half.

Among the various propositions, with a view of quieting the present political evils is one proposing that the representatives of all the Southern States—South Carolina excepted—have a Conference and prepare a list of their grievances, and what will satisfy them, as a remedy. This is to be submitted to the conservative Republicans, and if it meets with sufficient favor from them, then after the reading of the President's message, that part in reference to the political troubles be referred to a committee of one from each State. This proposition is discussed to-day. It is said that several prominent Republicans have already acquiesced in it. Special Despatches to "The Press."

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COBB. The resignation of Secretary Cobb, which I have frequently predicted, is definitely expected on Wednesday. Speculation is rife as to who will be his successor. It will be a conservative man from the South.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS. Great quantities of arms have been ordered in the North by parties in the South. In many of the States the authorities are placing all the important points on a war footing. In all of the armories there is work enough for a year. So great is the demand beyond the capacity of labor, that Southern agents report it impossible to have all their orders filled.

CABINET SPECULATIONS. A gentleman lately arrived from Springfield, Illinois, states that there is a strong feeling here in favor of Mr. Lincoln's offering the State Department to John Bell, of Tennessee.

THE REVENUE AND THE TARIFF. It is confidently stated on the authority of Hon. John Sherman, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, that the first business will be to put the Morrill tariff bill, which passed the House last session, and is now in the Senate, on its passage in the latter body. No loan will be effective without some such basis as this.—When we issue treasury notes we must have a revenue to redeem them.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MEMBERS. The members from South Carolina, in both branches, who may take their seats, will retire as soon as South Carolina secedes, which is expected to take place before Christmas. Their withdrawal may give the Senate to the Opposition, especially if they are followed by the Senators and Representatives from several other States.

WILL THERE BE COERCION? All moderate men deprecate force against the seceders; but the recent declaration of Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina, that Fort Moultrie must be yielded by the United States to the Disunionists, may compel a different policy.

ON THANKSGIVING DAY the sermons were all filled with earnest Union sentiments, and were listened to by great crowds. At the Church of the Epiphany the Star Spangled Banner was played by the grand organ and sung by the choir with much effect.

MUCH SOLICITUDE is felt as to the next advices from Europe by Capitalists and politicians. If the drafts of our merchants are thrown out, and holders of American securities should take the alarm, and propose to sell at a sacrifice, there will be a double calamity. We shall get very little specie, and be compelled to pay out large amounts to foreign bondholders.

The Present Century and the Next. Whilst the minute details of the recent Presidential election are not yet accurately ascertained, yet the general result was known throughout the United States the day after the election took place. If science and improvement continue to progress at this rate, it will not be long before results will be known before they happen. To steam and the telegraph we are indebted for the present facilities for transmitting the news. The next discovery, for we cannot suppose that invention is at an end, may yet arm man with a power hitherto and now deemed unattainable—a power in conflict with all our present ideas of his capacity. Should the remaining forty years of the nineteenth century be marked by the same degree of progress and discovery that has characterized the last forty years of it, then indeed will the twentieth century be the opening of an era that may, in some respects realize our conceptions of the millennium. Should improvement in human character keep pace with improvement in human knowledge, those whose destiny it should be to live at that period will be happy indeed! It is curious to think of the miracle which development that they will manifest.—The learning of the past will be crowned by the now undreamed of wonders that will be added to it by the forty remaining years of this century, in which lie buried so many events.

A dwarf on a giant's back can see further than the giant, but when the men of the twentieth century shall be mounted on the successive shoulders of the men of all the antecedent centuries, what wonderful things may we not expect them to see! It will be a privilege, indeed, to live in that period.—Pennsylvania.

ABOUT A SNAKE.—About two years ago, a man named Milton J. Gerhardt, of Sterling, Wayne Co., Pa., was taken with an internal bodily ailment, the symptoms of which consisted of an unpleasant feeling in the right side and a beating and thumping through the entire system, when in a reclining posture. The pain increased in intensity with the run of time, and caused the sufferer to apply every available remedy for relief. He consulted many physicians, in different parts of the country, but nearly all disagreed as to the nature of the disease. He also came to this place and consulted Drs. Martin and Romig, who expressed an opinion that he was affected with Liver Complaint. He kept on taking medicine, and latterly took hemlock gun liquor. While employing this remedial agent he became possessed of a strong thirst for milk, and accordingly partook of a large quantity, which caused him to feel a choking and crawling sensation in his stomach and throat. Straining his breath outward and reaching his fingers into his throat he pulled out a 1/2 snake, ten inches long! He is now entirely rid of his former sufferings.—Berks Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE. WARREN CO., ILL., Nov. 27, 1860. DEAR GLOBE:—I again take up my pen to inform you that we are still going on, though Lincoln is President elect and Douglas is not. What consoles me, however, is to think that we did our duty, and it cannot be helped.—Buchanan and the Fire-eaters of the South did more to force Lincoln to the position he is to occupy than ever the Wide-Awakes or what nos of his own party did. However, the Democrats have a majority in both branches of Congress, so Lincoln will have considerable of a safe-guard.

Gallant W. A. Richardson formerly Governor of Nebraska and candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1856, has about 2250 majority in the 5th Congressional district. The weather has been extremely cold with snow, since Thursday the 22d, and corn gathering is tied up. The thermometer has been down to Zero two mornings, and one whole day was no higher than 8° above Zero; today is milder, though still cold, and there is about three inches of snow in the fields. I have about 100 bushels of corn out yet. Corn only brings from 12 to 17 cents per bushel, and costs at least one third of that to take it the 12 or 14 miles we live from market. I doubt it will not be more than 20 cents till towards spring. The general average of corn per acre this year is about 65 bushels, some makes 80 and but little makes less than 50.—Wheat is now 65 cents since the river is likely to freeze up; it was 75 last week. Potatoes are about ten cents per bushel and dull sale. Prairie chickens are having a bad time of it since the snow, one man shot three doz. yesterday—they are worth about \$2.00 per dozen in Monmouth. I know two hunters who killed over 60 dozens in about six weeks last winter—they expect to do a not mean job in business in the chicken line the present winter.

Day after to-morrow is our Thanksgiving day, the same as in Penna. Nothing more. I hope to visit Huntingdon before spring. F. T. P.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The express train which left Pittsburg at 3.05 on Thursday morning ran into the rear of a freight train which was standing on the track at the Blairsville intersection, fifty-four miles from Pittsburg. The collision took place at a few minutes before six o'clock, and resulted in the maiming of the conductor and fireman, and in the complete demolition of six freight cars, with their contents. Two of the three passenger cars were also considerably broken.

It seems that, owing to the slippery condition of the rails, the engine of the freight train was unable to draw its load, and had come to a stand-still just on a curve. A flagman had been sent back the usual distance, six hundred yards, to stop the Express, and his signal was seen. The Express engine was instantly reversed, and the brakes whistled down, with but little effect, however, in checking the speed of the train. Besides the ice on the rails, there is a heavy down grade at this point, and all the wheels slid without perceptibly diminishing the speed. When the collision took place, the Express train was moving about twenty miles an hour.—The engineer kept his place on the engine and was uninjured.

The fireman jumped, and struck upon his face. His face and head are badly cut, and the gash under his eye is serious injury. The conductor Harry Dunbar, of Newport, Perry county, was at one of the brakes, and was forced into the door, while one leg was caught between the platforms of the two cars, and his ankle badly crushed by a projecting bolt. The passengers worked nearly an hour with a saw and an axe, before he could be released from his painful position. He suffered greatly during this time, but fortunately the limb was not broken.

The ends of two passenger cars were crushed in, and the passengers thrown violently from their seats, but, with the exception of a few bruises, none of them were injured. They came on in the mail train three hours later. Two freight cars were entirely broken up, the engine going completely through them. Two others were overturned, and lay with the wheels in the air. They were loaded with flour, which was scattered over everything, making the vicinity look as if a heavy snow had recently fallen. The machinery of the engine is much broken, and it is extremely fortunate that so little injury of limb and no loss of life took place.

The Needle Women of London. A correspondent of the London Times, describing one of the great mangle-making establishments in that city, communicates the following facts: "Work commences every morning at 7 o'clock and continues till 11 at night—a period of 16 hours, the only intervals allowed being about 10 minutes for each meal—the total amount of time allowed for—eating their food, I was going to say, but surely "bolting" is the more appropriate phrase—being 40 minutes a day; thus leaving 15 hours and 20 minutes, be it remembered, to be employed during the busy season, but for all the year round, from January to December. The only day of leisure which the girls of this establishment have is Sunday. From Monday morning to Saturday night they are as complete prisoners as any in Newgate. They know not whether the sun shines or the rain falls at that time. They are not allowed to cross the threshold even to purchase a pair of shoes or a new gown for themselves, and must employ their neighbors to do this for them. Nor is the accommodation in any way such as in any way to reconcile them to this close confinement. The work-room, in which ten or twelve of them are employed, is only about twenty feet square, and is entirely devoid of arrangements for ventilation, which is the more to be deplored, as during the evening they have to encounter the heat and foul air of three flaming gas-burners right over their heads, every door and window being shut by that a breath of pure air could possibly enter. The bed-rooms are six persons being huddled into one, and four into another. It is impossible to contemplate the condition of this class of work-women (as disclosed by the facts quoted) without keenly sympathizing with it, and wishing that something might be done to mitigate its evils and misery.

Pennsylvania made the first turnpike road in the United States, laid the first railroad, established the first water-works, ran the first locomotive, established the first hospital, the first law school, the first public museum, the first hall of music, and the first library in the world opened freely to all.

Subscribe for the GLOBE and thereby enlighten your children.

HUNG FOR THE NINETEENTH TIME.—A West-orn Missouri contemporary tells the following: "On Tuesday last, news come to this city that a man was seen hanging between Independence and Maxwell's Landing. The Coroner was promptly notified of the fact, and he, in discharge of his duty, as promptly repaired to the scene; but to his surprise found the man alive kicking and walking about as other men do, with no rope around his neck—where the rope ought to be. He made some inquiries about the victim, and the old woman—that is Mrs. Ellicott, the wife of the hung man replied "that he was cut down, but not dead;" and further remarked, "that it was about the 19th time that he had attempted to hang himself and hadn't yet succeeded, but she'd be totally damed if he mightn't hang the next time until he died; that she would never cut the cord again to let him breathe easy." We understand that Ellicott is in the habit of hanging himself every time he has a family jar, and although he has made so many attempts has never yet got without sight of the house, where his wife would never fail to cut him down before his wind shortened.

TERRIFIC SCENE.—A Thousand Animals Burnt Alive.—We announced Saturday the burning of the Pacific at Uniontown, Kentucky, one of the finest steamers on the western waters. She had a very large quantity of live stock on board, and the burning of these poor creatures must have been a sight to horrify the eye. One account says Mr. Robert Ford, a passenger, cut the halter of one of his fine horses, which swam ashore. A large bullock also swam out, but died as soon as it reached the shore. The scene of the burning boat and its thousand head of live stock, all tied to the stake, a prey to the devouring flames, was fearful and horrible in the extreme.—There were seven hundred and fifty sheep, and one hundred and thirty head of fat cattle, mules and horses, all burnt alive, with no chance of escape. In addition to the live stock there was upwards of three hundred tons of pork, bacon and flour on board, which, together with the destruction of the splendid steamer, involved a loss of nearly \$100,000.

A NICE POINT IN LAW.—Some weeks ago a man named Cathcart was tried and convicted in the Clearfield Court for the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung. On Tuesday, H. Bucher Swop, Esq., one of Cathcart's attorneys, arrived in this city, and obtained from Gen. Miller, Prothonotary, a writ to take the case to the Supreme Court, where it is Mr. Swop's intention to test the right of a Governor to sign and issue a death warrant. The courts below will probably wait with anxiety to see what arguments will be introduced, and their merits for ingenuity. If Mr. Swop convinces the Supreme Court that the Governor has no right to issue the little document which sends men to the other side of Jordan, he will have achieved a much greater name and reputation than any man now in the legal profession.—Harrisburg Patriot and Union.

FIFTY NEEDLES EXTRACTED FROM THE BREAST OF A WOMAN.—On the most surprising operations that has yet come to the ears of the scientific world was accomplished in this city a few days since. It was no less a startling feat in the line of surgery than the extracting of fifty needles, in a good state of preservation, from the breast of a woman, and that too without the aid of chloroform. And what is, perhaps still more wonderful, the operation was actually performed by the woman herself, unassisted by a physician, and who is now, we learn, gaining strength and liable to recover without suffering any very serious effect from it.—Miltonica News.

THE LETTER BUSINESS.—We happened to be in the Post Office the other evening at the opening of the Mail, and about one-third of the entire number of letters in the bag were for Col. Curtin. We think there must have been fully thirty—pretty good for one mail. Go into the Col's office almost when you will, and you will find him, coat off, busy answering letters.

We are informed he will have about five hundred applicants for every office in his gift. We are under the impression somebody will get disappointed.—Centre Democrat.

SINGULAR CASE.—James Noland, of St. Louis, lost his eyesight a few days ago under somewhat singular circumstances. He felt nothing peculiar about his eyes on retiring for the night, but on awakening the next morning he found that one of his eyes had actually collapsed, and protruded from the sockets so that he could not close his eyelids. Two or three nights afterwards a similar occurrence happened to his remaining eye, and he was thus made perfectly blind. He was a drayman, and the physicians state that the loss of his eyesight was caused by over exertion and straining of the nervous system.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS HANGED IN TEXAS.—The Mobile Mercury says: "We saw a gentleman yesterday, direct from Texas. He came from the region of country where the hanging process was rife some time back. He says the distant public is not informed of the extent of the hanging. He is a member of a Vigilance Committee, which has been in correspondence with the Committees of other counties, and estimates that no less than two hundred and fifty persons have suffered death at a rope's end."

MARRIED. On the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, on Wednesday Nov. 21, by Wm. Burley, Esq., Mr. DAVID ROBERTSON and Miss SUSAN WALLS, both of Birmingham, Hunt. Co. Oct. 18th, by Rev. S. L. M. CROSER, Mr. SAMUEL WHITE, of Shavers Fork, and Miss MARY E. MILLER, of Hartsville, Valley. Nov. 9th, by the same, GEORGE MILLER, Esq., and Mrs. ELIZABETH REEDER, all of Huntingdon. Nov. 12th, by the same, Mr. JOHN P. YINGLING, of McConehstown, and Miss MARIA A. PAIS, of Baltimore. On the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL G. WITZACK and Miss HARRIET H. HAYES, all of Huntingdon. Nov. 12th, by the same, Mr. THOMAS BURNETT, of Scotland, and Miss MARY MORGAN, of Colliport, Hunt. Co.

DIED. In Darke township, Nov. 25th, after a lingering illness of ten weeks, G. H. LOTT, aged 94 years, 10 months, and 17 days. Light be the turf of thy tomb; May its verdure be ever on his face; There should not be the shadow of gloom In aught that reminds us of thee. Young flowers and an evergreen tree May spring from the spot of thy rest; Neither cypress nor yew let us see; For why should we mourn for the blest? Junilia, Phila, and Centre county papers please copy.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. MONDAY, DEC. 3.—Flour is steady at \$6.62 1/2 for superfine, \$5.37 1/2 for extra. There is no demand for export. Rye Flour \$4. Corn Meal \$3.50 per bushel. Grain—Wheat \$1.15 to \$1.20; White \$1.20 to \$1.30. Rye 75 cents. Corn 64 to 65 cents. Oats 34 1/2. Sweet-Clovered is in demand at \$2.50 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel. Fitted \$1.02 per bushel.