# Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, October 24, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER. } EDITORS.


"UP, GUARDS, AND AT 'EM!"—The late election proves conclusively that Locofocoism will triumph, so long as the Whig and American parties are disunited. There is no use disguising the truth—it *is* so. The party papers throughout the Commonweath may attribute the Democratic victory, (so-called,) to the liquor interests, to this and to that cause, and we believe these interests may have had their *effect*, but we do not believe that it was entirely owing to the liquor question's being made one of the principal points at issue, in the late campaign, that lost the day to the almost *invulnerable* "Samuel." To us, the case is very plain. Let us look at our late Gubernatorial election. Was not the liquor question *then* made a point between the great parties? Did not James Pollock, as the leader of the Whig and American parties pledge himself to support the Liquor Law? Was not the Locofoco party as a vowedly and strongly opposed to the Law *then* as at present? Was not the entire Temperance vote cast for Pollock, and the anti-Temperance vote for Bigler? Most assuredly. And yet, the "victory" is all owing to liquorism, if we are to believe politicians and political newspapers. It was owing to no such thing. We believe that last fall fully tested this question. A 'temperance' Governor was elected, and the Liquor Law defeated; owing, in the first instance, to the union of the Whig and American parties, and in the second (we mean the defeat of the law) to some inexplicable cause.

American papers throughout the State, may saddle their defeat upon sectional questions, and proclaim in connection with their defeat—

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
While Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers!"

but it requires not only energy and perseverance to give "Truth" a firm foothold in the affections of the people, but prudence and discretion *must* be used. We would therefore suggest such modification of the creed as would enable Whigs and Americans to battle shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy—tory Locofocoism. There are issues and points in the creed of the Americans, that might with propriety be modified. We conclude with the language of the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*: "The opposition to be effective, must be united, not only in Pennsylvania, but everywhere throughout the Republic. If the platform be not sufficiently liberal, let it be enlarged; and if it contain planks that are weak and unstable, let them be removed."

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A horrible murder was committed in Westmoreland county, last week. It appears that a woman named Corrigan had disappeared rather mysteriously, and her husband intimated that she had went to the city. A large fire had been observed near his house, and some of his neighbors ventured to proceed thither, for the purpose of ascertaining what it meant. On approaching the fire, there was a strong odor filling the air, and they asked him what dead animal he was burning. He replied none of their business, and compelled them to leave the premises. The next morning a neighbor passing, had a curiosity to know what was in the pile, and commenced separating the wood, in doing which, he threw out a human head, partly consumed, which has since been indentified as being his wife's. He was arrested, and on examination was committed to await his trial.

PASSING AWAY.—Elisha Bartlett, died in the town of Georgia, Vt., recently, at the advanced age of one hundred years, nine months and thirteen days. He served thirteen months in the Continental army, under his brother Capt. S. Bartlett—marched with his company to Boston, and arrived just after the battle of Bunker Hill—was in the division that fortified Dorchester Heights—was present at the evacuation of Boston—was in the battle of Brooklyn Heights of White Plains, and at the capture of Burgoyne. A few days previous to his death, he affirmed and it is believed, that he walked unaided, every day for one hund red years.

SHAMEFUL.—Mr. Mason, the American Minister at Paris, surprised his countrymen in that capital by attending the *Te Deum* ordered by Louis Napoleon, in honor of the capture of Sebastopol. The other ministers of neutral powers were absent, and the Americans in Paris thought Mr. Mason ought to have acted with like propriety, considering that ours is also a neutral country.

WRONG.—In Dr. Alexander's Church, Fifth Avenue, New York, the choir has been dismissed, and the fine organ has been removed so as to face the people, and the singing is performed by the congregation. A gentleman stands at the side of the minister, a little lower, to lead it, and old tunes are exclusively sung.

### Premium Apples.

We have been presented by Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., with a couple of magnificent apples, for which the premium was awarded by our late County Fair. If you want to raise some of the "same sort," get some of Messrs. Taylor & Cremer's trees, from their splendid nursery.

U. S. SENATOR.—The Locofoco party having control of the next Legislature, are already at work to manufacture a U. S. Senator. Gov. Bigler, Judge Black, Hon. J. L. Dawson, and others are named.

ENCAMPMENT.—An encampment was held in the vicinity of this place, last week. Some six or eight companies were present, and had we believe quite a pleasant time.

GEN. SCOTT.—We understand that the administration at Washington has determined to allow General Scott the back pay of Lieut.-General.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.—The next Democratic National Convention will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1856.

## THE OLD WHIG PARTY.

It has become the fashion of the Democracy now-a-days to affect great love for the "old Whig party," as they term it. The reason of it is obvious. In the modern division of parties, they occasionally find some soft-and sappy-headed Whig who is willing to surrender all of his ancient antagonism to Locofocoism, and unite with a party to which he has, all his life, been bitterly opposed. Most of the deserters to Democracy have a keen appreciation of the loaves and fishes of office. Others there are whose silly vanity allows them to become the unsuspecting dupes of Democratic intrigue.—None of them are worth a moment's consideration. The man who has been opposed to Democracy all his life, and who does not find in that party now stronger reasons for his opposition than ever existed before, is too great a simpleton not to be a disgrace to any party to which he may belong.

A Democratic journal, before us, speaks of the old Whig party as "one which always commanded our highest respect. As a party it was an honorable enemy, distinguished alike for the highest intelligence and candor, and for unflinching firmness of purpose." So it was. But it is the veriest hypocrisy in the world of Democratic papers at this time to be uttering such sentiments, before people who have memory and common sense. Any one who recollects the gross abuse which was heaped upon the old Whig party—the diabolical slanders of it which were daily retailed by stump orators and venel presses—and the palpable denial to it of even common honesty of purpose, will not be quick to believe these new-born professions of respect and admiration. The object of them is too transparent to deceive any one who is not irremediably a fool.

They now even have the shamelessness to use the great name of Henry Clay in a complimentary manner. After having hunted him to the death, and pelted him with opprobrium to the very verge of the grave, they have now suddenly conceived a very violent respect for his memory, and endeavor to create the impression that were he now living, he would be found arrayed against the American party.—The Baltimore American Democrat, in a strong article on this subject, says with great truth:

"From 1825 to the day of his death, Mr. Clay was pursued by the Democratic party with a rancor which resembles nothing that has ever been witnessed in this country, or in the case of any other man. Even before he had cast his vote for Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives, he was denounced by honest George Kremer, in advance. From that time the flood-gates of abuse were opened upon him, and they were never shut during his life. He was denounced in the Senate of the United States as a "black-leg," and every little stump orator, and every little dirty sheet in the whole country, caught up the cry."

He was charged with "bargain, intrigue and corruption—with having sold himself and his constituents for office—with designs to subvert the Constitution of the United States. These were energies of a public character, and he might easily have passed them by with the scorn which they deserved.

But the malice of his persecutors was not content with this. They assailed his *private* life in every way which ingenuity could devise, or malice render painful. Every private act—every transaction, pecuniary or otherwise, that could be got at, was distorted and dragged before the public. His debts, his expenses, his entertainments, the carriage he rode in, the company he had to dinner, every one of these became, in turn, the subject of wild newspaper abuse. Even the misconduct of members of his family was dragged before the world to gratify the malignity of his traducers. Once, and once only, he turned upon his tormentors, and challenged one of them to mortal combat. Even this act, forced upon him by the inhuman treatment which they themselves had encouraged, was eagerly seized upon, and he was branded as a duellist and a murderer in his heart. He was in a position in which he could not defend himself, for he was Secretary of the State. He resembled the great Quinbus Flestrin of Swift's inimitable tale. Tied down by the hair of his head, he received thousands of Lulliputian darts every day, and was able to receive them. Like the hero of that tale, he could have crushed a thousand of the pigmies that assailed him in the hollow of his hand.—But he was too magnanimous to do it.

This bitterness slumbered for a while, but it never slept. It was revived with ten fold fury when he became candidate for the Presidency in 1844. All the old lies were renewed and thousands of new ones invented. Among other ones he was charged with horse-racing on Sunday, and the charge cost him, in all probability, thousands of votes. The man who made it, after it could no longer be of any service, acknowledged that it was false.

That Democratic journals should now be found lavishing encomiums upon Mr. Clay, after their former conduct towards him, is a signal proof of their insincerity and hypocrisy.—Nothing could more strongly illustrate the degeneracy of the age than to find men now, who profess to believe the sincerity of Democratic compliments to the "old Whig party," and the genuineness of their crocodile tears over its dissolution.

ABATEMENT OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK.—We are exceedingly gratified to learn that the pestilence which has desolated for the last three months the unfortunate cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth has passed its calaminating point, and is steadily abating. With the first decided frost, as usual, we hope the epidemic will be totally extinguished, and that our next intelligence will be that the frost has come. Have our readers any definite idea of the appalling fatality of this awful and protracted visitation under which Norfolk and Portsmouth have been stricken to the dust, and clothed as it were in sackcloth and ashes? It is estimated that one in every five of the inhabitants has been carried off by the fever. We dare say it is without a parallel in the annals of plagues and epidemics, not even excepting the ravages of such visitatious in Western Asia.

We do hope that our next news from Virginia will be that a sharp frost has extinguished the fever, and that neither Norfolk nor Portsmouth, nor any other place in this country, or throughout the world, will ever suffer the like hereafter.

SEMINARY.—We understand that an accomplished teacher is shortly to open a seminary in this place, in the Academy building.

## Prudence and Discretion Necessary.

We take the following from the Lewistown *Gazette*, with our endorsal:—Some of the newspapers, either wholly or in part recognized as "organs" of the American party, and therefore supposed to speak its sentiments, frequently indulge in language alike unwise and unbecoming; and which if persisted in, must evitably result in injury. We have three or four exchange papers before us now, some of which seem to take especial pleasure in speaking of the "defunct whig party," the "old rotten and corrupt parties," and other opprobrious terms. All these are from counties where the American ticket was successful at the late election—not through the intrinsic strength of that party, but undoubtedly by the aid of a number of whigs (and possibly some democrats) who, sympathising with the leading features of Americanism, or desirous of defeating their old opponents, voted the American ticket. *In doing so they were governed by principles, and by principles only.* They looked for nominations—nor had they lot or part in making any—yet yielding their own organization and all minor considerations, in this county, they resisted even the appeals of one who had always been recognized as a whig, and voted against him because he had in a measure identified himself with their old opponents. Surely, this was sacrifice enough to meet approbation rather than taunt—to call for thanks, rather than sneers.

But we do not for a moment believe that either the American party or its leaders coincide with such suicidal views and uncalled for expressions. If they have any political foresight at all, they will do well in our opinion to extend a welcome hand to votes as well as members: and to recognize in the hand of whigs who stood firm when even some avowed Americans faltered, as having rendered at least some service. The true policy of Americanism undoubtedly is to invite co-operation on the part of all who are opposed, not to true democracy, but to that baneful locofocoism which has plunged Pennsylvania into a mountain of debt and taxation, and under false pretences elevated to office in the National Government a band of mere speculators and stock-jobbers.—These are the antagonists of both whigs and Americans, and to make their opposition effectual throw open a wide door for all to enter, whether their antecedents have been whiggery abolitionism, foreignism, political mormonism, or aught else—in short they 'STOOP TO CONQUER.' Locofocoism, be it remembered, can appeal to the thousands of foreigners annually manufactured into citizens to recruit its ranks—and its organs studiously endeavor to instill into the minds of Roman Catholics that this new organization seeks to disfranchise them of their political rights as well as office—while Americanism and now constituted, must derive as strength from the native-born whigs and democrats alone. Is not this sufficient to show that prudence and discretion are necessary, nay essential, towards all those who have voluntarily placed themselves in the light of "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but who may not be content to remain so if they are annually to come in for a share of invective against a time-honored party at the hands of those claiming to speak for the organization.

We make these remarks in consequence of the receipt of a communication from an old line whig who, in his own language, has "never asked and never wants an office," who voted the American ticket from top to bottom, and avows his readiness to do so again, but adds that if he is "nevertheless to be put on the same footing and level with locofocoism by such sneering remarks as have repeatedly been published," he "for one, will hereafter make and vote a ticket of his own." Having give us the option of either editorially noticing or publishing his communication, we have penned the the above remarks in preferance to giving place to his strictures, in hope that a word to the wise will be sufficient.

### What are the Sound Debts.

As these dues may possibly give rise to a serious dispute between the United States and Denmark, it will be interesting to know what they are. The "Sound" is a narrow strait laying between the Island of Zetland, belonging to the Danes, and the Swedish coast, and gives entrance to the Baltic Sea. The fortress of Cronburg Castle commands the passage, and exacts a payment from all vessels entering the Baltic; the ships of Denmark herself have to pay, as well as foreign tonnage.

England, France, Holland and Sweden pay a duty of one per cent, on every cargo entering the Baltic. Other countries, including the united States, pay one and a quarter per cent. even Danish ships are taxed to this rate. In the year 1826 a treaty recognizing this duty was concluded between the United States and Denmark. This treaty, however, according to one of its stipulations, may be dissolved by either of the parties, provided they give one year's notice of their intention. This notice has been given by the United States, and hence the dispute.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK—For November has been received. It is full of excellent and interesting matter and contains very beautiful engravings. Only one dollar a year.

THE YANKEE NOTIONS.—This fun-provoking, book has been received for November. If you want the very best comical work published send for it. Only $1,25 per annum. Published at 98 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST.—This excellent journal of diseases of the chest, should be owned by every M. D. It is a magnificent work, and is published by Sherman & Co., No 1, Vesay st., N. Y., at one dollar a year.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.—Indiana has gone democratic by a sweeping majority.

Connecticut has gone for the "Americans," on the issue of "an amendment of the Constitution, requiring that a person shall be able to read the Constitution of the United States, before he can vote. Decided by an overwhelming majority, in favor of the American side of the question.

Ohio has gone for Chase, the Republican Whig candidate for Governor, and in opposition to loco-focoism, by a majority of 30,000.

Johnson, the American candidate, has been elected Governor of California, beating Bigler, the late incumbent, by a majority ranging from 5 to 8,000. So we go, "nip and tuck."

## DREADFUL MURDER AT CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND, Oct. 16.—Our town has, for the past twenty-four hours, been in the most intense excitement, occasioned by two of the most appalling and unprovoked murders on record, the whole object being, it is supposed, plunder. The victims are Dr. J. F. C. Hadel, formerly health officer of Baltimore, but for the last three years a practising physician of this city, and a young man in his office, named Henry Graf.

It appears that on Monday evening the body of young Graf was found in the mountains, a short distance from town bearing the evidence of having been killed from a gunshot wound.—The body was recognized and brought to town, and, on inquiry, it was ascertained that Dr. Hadel was also missing, and inquiry was made of his friends in Baltimore without obtaining any information in relation to him.

In the meantime a German pedlar was arrested on suspicion of murdering Mr. Graf, and on searching him the watch and chain, pocket-book, and clothing of Dr. Hadel were found in his possession, leaving no doubt as to his having met with the same fate as his unfortunate young friend.

The murderer was arrested at 12 o'clock on Monday night, and the most intense excitement existed until daylight this morning, when a large number of citizens started out in search for the body of Dr. Hadel. The search was continued until about 10 o'clock this morning, when the body was found in the mountains, horribly mutilated. He had been stripped naked, his head cut off from his body, and stabbed, besides the mark of having been shot through the back of the neck. The head is still missing, and it is supposed that the murderer has concealed it in order to prevent identification of the body.

It appears that the German pedlar who has been arrested on the charge of being the perpetrator of this horrible massacre is a stranger in Cumberland, and has been boarding at a farmer's house by the name of Steel, near town, for some days past. On Sunday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock this stranger and the Doctor were seen going over the bridge in the direction where the latter was murdered, and Mr. and Mrs. Steel say that this man called and got his gun about that hour, and it is believed he enticed the Doctor out by telling him some one was very ill, and shot him through the back of his neck, as his coat, found in possession of the supposed murderer, had the mark of a bullet through the collar.

After murdering the doctor it is supposed he went to Steel's, as the latter says that he brought his gun back about noon, and immediately started towards Cumberland. He was next seen in the Doctor's office, in Cumberland, by a gentleman who called there to inquire for the Doctor. Young Graf was there with him, and on the gentleman inquiring for the doctor he was told by Graf that he was out in the mountains, and had met with an accident, having fallen in the water. It is supposed that the murderer had told Graf this tale and that the doctor had sent to him to bring him some dry clothes. The murderer and Graf were seen in the afternoon going in the same direction—Mr. Graf carrying a bundle with him. Mr. Steel also states that this man accompanied by Mr. Graf, came to his house, and the man got his gun again, and they went on up the mountain together. Two other gentlemen also say that they passed them together on the mountain, and five minutes after heard the report of a gun.

The body of Graf was found with a gun-shot wound in the back, and he had been beaten over the head, it is supposed dying in a few moments. The accused returned the gun, and the bundle which Graf had with him, to Steel's again, and left them there. His name is unknown.

SECOND DESPATCH.

CUMBERLAND, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.—The search for the head of Dr. Hadel has been continued throughout the day, and a party have just arrived, having found the head buried some distance from where the body was found.

It appears that the German arrested was seen in Dr. Hadel's office on Saturday evening. When arrested there was found in his possession the doctor's gold watch, his seal ring with his name upon it, together with all his clothing and books, &c. He acknowledges the stealing the goods from his office on Sunday night, but denies having seen or murdered the Doctor and Mr. Graf. The supposition is that after having murdered the doctor he enticed Mr. Graf out and murdered him also, in order that he might more easily rob the office, as both of them usually slept in the room over the office, Mrs. Hadel and her children being absent on a visit to their friends in Baltimore. The accused had in his possession a large number of books and valuables from the office.

A Mr. Dawson, who is here from West Alexander, recognizes the prisoner as an old offender. He says that he was imprisoned at that place for robbing a store, but broke jail and made his escape to Pittsburg, where he stole a horse, and was re-arrested and brought back to West Alexander, and succeeded a second time in breaking jail and making his escape. He is now heavily ironed, and every precaution will be taken to prevent his escape from the punishment that his bloody work demands.

The body of Dr. Hadel has been taken charge of by the Odd Fellows and Masons in the absence of his family and will be sent down to Baltimore to-night in charge of Mr. Butler, who has been delegated to accompany it.

Mr. Graf was originally from New York, where his mother resides. He lived in Baltimore a short time.

### Commerce of the United States.

The September number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine contains a statistical view of the commerce of the United States for each year from 1790 to 1854 inclusive. The article is the result of great labor and research, and will prove of great value to the numerous readers of this excellent and useful publication. From it we learn that for the year 1790 the exports of foreign and domestic merchandize amounted to $20,205,156; imports same year, $23,000,000. For the year 1854, exports $278,341,064; imports, $304,562,381. Total exports from 1790 to 1854 inclusive, aggregate value, $5,894,917, 898; imports, aggregate value, $6,721,432, 984. The total value of property exported and imported since 1790 is the great sum of twelve bilions six hundred and sixteen millions three hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and thirty two dollars! The tonnage of the country in 1789 was 201,562; in 1854 it was exclusive of steam vessels 4,802,902; of which 181,901 was engaged in the whale fishery. The tonnage employed in steam navigation was in 1823, 74 879—(before that nothing—in 1854, it was 676,607. Such figures exhibit the strides of progress which the country has made since the adoption of the federal constitution. Judging of the future by the past, it is apparant that we are destined to be a very "great country."

### Premium Carriages.

Alex. De Armit exhibited two carriages at the late Fair, which, for combination of great strength, with extreme lightness, fine, delicate painting, and indeed for surpassing beauty of finish in all respects, were the admiration of thousands, including, it seems, the carriage premium awarding committee.

COURT.—Blair County Court commenced on Monday last.

## PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—Official.

| | Pinney. | Nicholson. | Williamson | Henderson. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, | 28,284 | 25,770 | 20 | 00 |
| Allegheny, | 6,740 | 5,877 | 2359 | |
| Beaver, | 1,334 | 1,090 | 581 | |
| Lawrence, | 854 | 1,197 | 635 | |
| Dauphin, | 2,031 | 3,021 | 1 | |
| Chester, | 4,460 | 4,668 | | |
| Bedford, | 1,677 | 1,791 | | |
| Huntingdon, | 1,196 | 1,920 | | 62 |
| Adams, | 1,784 | 1,679 | | |
| Schuylkill, | 5,012 | 1,775 | | |
| Delaware, | 1,487 | 1,682 | 12 | 4 |
| Buck, | 5,328 | 4,123 | | |
| Berks, | 6,948 | 3,264 | | |
| Westmoreland, | 3,547 | 3,200 | 45 | 5 |
| Erie, | 1,698 | 2,113 | 471 | |
| Blair, | 1,465 | 2,392 | | |
| Northumberl'd | 1,983 | 1,011 | | |
| Cambria, | 2,063 | 1,437 | | |
| Crawford, | 2,015 | 2,091 | 791 | |
| Butler, | 2,182 | 2,582 | 120 | |
| Lancaster, | 5,090 | 5,301 | | 1988 |
| Northampton, | 3,738 | 2,443 | | |
| Franklin, | 2,411 | 2,860 | | 4 |
| Indiana, | 667 | 2,315 | 586 | |
| Clarion, | 2,154 | 1,508 | | |
| Clearfield, | 1,409 | 1,013 | | |
| Cumberland, | 2,399 | 2,660 | 1 | |
| Fulton, | 822 | 609 | | |
| Mercer, | 1,635 | 1,808 | 635 | |
| Wayne, | 1,594 | 1,420 | | |
| Juniata, | 837 | 1,023 | | |
| Mifflin, | 1,310 | 1,382 | | |
| York, | 5,383 | 4,501 | | |
| Montgomery, | 5,207 | 3,573 | 4 | |
| Somerset, | 1,481 | 2,050 | | |
| Luzerne, | 3,957 | 3,571 | 2 | |
| Warren, | 717 | 958 | 132 | |
| Washington, | 3,182 | 3,214 | 159 | 11 |
| Armstrong, | 1,633 | 2,149 | 121 | |
| Bradford, | 2,476 | 4,173 | | |
| Carbon, | 1,187 | 519 | | |
| Centre, | 1,851 | 2,933 | | |
| Clinton, | 934 | 996 | 10 | |
| Columbia, | 1,736 | 984 | | |
| Elk, | 350 | 236 | | |
| Fayette, | 2,620 | 2,312 | | |
| Forest, | 33 | 43 | | |
| Green, | 1,997 | 1,393 | | |
| Jefferson, | 1,006 | 1,000 | | |
| Lebanon, | 1,865 | 2,256 | | |
| Lehigh, | 3,394 | 2,633 | | |
| Lycoming, | 2,266 | 2,034 | | |
| McKean, | 265 | 455 | | |
| Monroe, | 1,327 | 531 | | |
| Montour, | 920 | 438 | | |
| Perry, | 1,332 | 1,339 | | |
| Pike, | 614 | 64 | | |
| Potter. | 436 | 634 | | |
| Snyder, | 809 | 1,090 | | |
| Sullivan, | 347 | 292 | | |
| Susquehanna, | 1,579 | 2,164 | | |
| Tioga, | 1,381 | 1,723 | 166 | |
| Union, | 793 | 1,500 | | 135 |
| Venango, | 1,501 | 1,468 | | |
| Wyoming, | 529 | 794 | | |
| | 161,281 | 149,745 | 6846 | 2250 |
| | 149,745 | | | |
| | 11,536 | | | |

*From the Philadelphia Merchant.*

## NATIONAL SAFETY SAVING FUND.

The attention of the readers of the *Philadelphia Merchant* is respectfully directed to the SAVING FUND *of the National Safety company in Walnut street*, south-west corner of *Third*, which has been for a long time and continues to be one of the most prosperous and successful institutions in Philadelphia, and we may add at the same time, of the most useful. It was chartered in 1841 by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and since its organization has steadily pursued the objects for which it was incorporated, unprecedented success which has attended its operations, affords a good illustration of what skill and perseverance rightly directed can accomplish. The amount of deposits and number of its depositories has gone on steadily increasing from year to year, until they now greatly exceed the amount received by any other institution of the same kind in this city. The people of Philadelphia are proud of it, and point to it as presenting an instance of successful enterprise, and at the same time affording the means of effecting a great public good by favoring the promotion of economy and industry amongst every class of her citizens.

There is no sum too small, and no sum too large to be received there, and it is not surprising, therefore, that this *Saving Fund* has a great number of depositors, and has received a very large amount of money. People who call there find that the Secretary and his assistants are kept constantly employed from morning till night, and twice in a week until a late hour in the evening, in receiving the money brought by people who are anxious to put it in for the double purpose of having it safely kept and that they may be able at the same time to get interest for it.

We are well acquainted with the operations of this *Saving Fund*. We have ourselves frequently deposited large sums in it—are in daily personal intercourse with its officers and directors. A great many of our friends also have put their money into and add to it from time until the sums deposited with the accumulated interest, shall enable them to purchase a house, or accomplish some other and important and profitable object. We hear every one of them speak of it with the highest approbation on account of the careful manner in which its business is conducted, and they all refer to it as a perfect model for all similar institutions.

We have reason to believe that large sums of money are kept in private hands both in the city and country, where it proves a constant source of anxiety and of real danger to the owner. There is scarcely a day passes in which there is not some account in public papers of money having been lost by fire, and still more frequently by robbery often attended by murder. The possession of a very small sum has frequently led to the commission of both these crimes. These calamities are not confined to our cities, but in proportion to the population are even more frequent in the country. There is reason to believe that a great many fires which have occurred in the city and country have been preceded by robbery, and the fire created for that purpose of concealing it. It is therefore a great public benefit to have an institution in which any sum of money large or small, can be placed with interest while it remains, and from which the owner can get it back again in gold at any moment he pleases to call for it. Precisely such an institution is the *Saving Fund* of the *National Safety Company* and we feel confident that people who put their money in it instead of keeping in their own houses, subject to be lost at any time from fire, robbery and other accidents which so frequently happen, will be relieved from a great load of anxiety, and will always be richer by the amount of interest they get for it while it remains there.

People who have the largest sums laying idle in their own houses, of course feel the greatest anxiety, and would receive most benefit by placing it in this Institution. We have understood that many people who have large sums have come from a great distance to put their money in this *Saving Fund*, on account of the superior safety and convenience it affords; and consequently have been relieved from the care and anxiety inseperable from keeping it in their own houses.

It may be proper also to state that the money placed in this *Saving Fund*, is carefully invested in *Mortgages, Ground Rents*, and other first class securities, which prevents the possibility of loss and further that by the rules of the Company, none of the Directors or Officers can directly or indirectly use or borrow any of its money.

MANY CITIZENS.

# Foreign News.

## Later from Europe.

## ARRIVAL of the CANADA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 9.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool arrived with European dates to Saturday, the 29th ult., arrived at 7½ o'clock.

The steamship Herman arrived out on the 24th ult.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The latest news from the Crimea are that Gortschakoff telegraphed, on the 23d ult., that the Allies had landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria and that the enemy have now 30,000 men on the Russian flank.

The Allies attacked the Russian infantry on the 22d of September, when the latter retreated. On the 25th, the Allies, 33,000 strong, debouched from Eupatoria, and occupied the neighboring villages on the left flank of the Russians.

On the 16th the Russians were fortifying the north side of Sevastopol, and constructing new batteries.

The French were advancing their cavalry and infantry towards Baksluzia.

A fearful tempest had occurred at Sevastopol, followed by heavy rains.

Sevastopol is to be razed, and the basins filled up.

On the 17th the Allies were concentrating their forces between Balaklava and the Tchernaya, and were constantly reconnoitering the left wing of the Russian army. The Allies are actively preparing for an active campaign.

Four hundred deserters, mostly Polanders, had arrived in the allied camp.

It is reported that the demoralization of the Russian army is complete, and such was the confusion from the first moment of the assault of the Allies upon Sevastopol, that the soldiers became exhausted with fatigue having remained twenty four hours without any sustenance. The loss of the Russians during the bombardment and assault is estimated at 18,000 men.

The Russians continue to fire shells into Sebastopol from the north shore. Some of the guns send the shot entirely over the town, doing much damage to to the advanced siege works of the Allies.

A letter from Berlin states that Prince Gortschakoff will shortly evacuate the forts on the north side of Sevastopol, but the Russians are making vast preparations for the winter campaign.

The Russian Treasury is receiving large sums through Berlin.

The Turkish troops at Constantinople intended for Asia, have been sent to Eupatoria.

It is reported that large bodies of French troops have been landed at Eupatoria.

Despatches received from Vienna state that Kars is greatly straitened for provisions, and the garrison are absolutely subsisting on horse-flesh.

The Russians have abandoned Eareroum.

Most of the Baltic fleet is to winter at Kiel.

DENMARK.

The representatives in session at Copenhagen have definitely approved, by ten majority, all the proposed constitutional changes.

NAPLES.

An official circular, issued by the government of Naples, to the police, says that Mazz has retired from office. The policy of the government has undergone no change in the conduct of the police towards politically suspected persons.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government organ, at Vienna states, referring to Russia and the Allies, that the new state of things may give occasion for a diplomatic contest or a sanguinary strife between Russia and the Western Powers, but will in no way effect the mediatory attitude of Austria.

THE CANAL.—Gov. Pollock, has in pursuance of law, invited sealed proposals for the sale or lease of the main line of public works, for the purpose of submitting the same to the Legislature at its next session.

## Married,

On the 17th inst., by Simeon Wright, Esq., Capt. Amos Pheasant to Miss Diana, youngest daughter of Asa Corbin, Esq., all of Union township.

## Died,

In this borough, on the 10th inst., Thomas Read, Esq., aged about 69 years.

## PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour is scarce and firm, with a steady demand for export, and about 2000 bbls., mostly standard and good straight brands were disposed of at $8,62@$8,68¾, including city mills extra at $9,12½, and extra family at $9,25@$9,50 per bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are held firmly but quiet—the former at $6,75 and the latter at $4,60 per bbl. WHEAT is less active some 3a4000 bushels fair to prime red brought 195a200c, closing at 198c, and 6000 bushels white at 200a216c, as in quality, mostly at the latter rate for choice. RYE meets with a steady demand and further sales of 2500 bushels Western were made at 125c. CORN is scarce and wanted, with small sales from the cars at 95c for old, and 60a70c for new yellow as to condition. OATS are in steady demand at 44c for Southern, with small receipts and sales.


## TO AGENTS.

**A Book for Every Family in the Union, Impartial and Reliable.**

BELCHER'S HISTORY OF ALL THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

This is a large Octavo of 1,024 pp., illustrated by nearly 200 engravings, and gives the "History, Doctrine, Government and Statistics" of all the sects in this country. It is sold exclusively by subscription, and the demand for it is increasing from every section of the country.

There are still a few counties unengaged in Penna., in which thorough-going men of good address might do a large and profitable business. The terms are such as cannot fail to pay. For these and other particulars apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 15 Sansom St., Phila.

Oct. 24, 1855.—2m.

### Stray Cattle.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Hopewell township., Huntingdon Co., sometime in the month of August last, five head of young cattle supposed to be two years old, marked with a piece off the right, and the left ear scolloped on the under side. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN J. DECKER.

Oct. 24. 1855.—4t.

### Dr. John McCulloch,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Mr. Hinderbrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel.

Huntingdon, Aug. 29, 1855.

## MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AGENTS WANTED.

In every county in the United States and Canada, to sell one of the most important Books ever published in America, and one that should be in the hands of every male and female, who regard their own health and the welfare of their offspring, entitled

HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

Revised and enlarged by Horton Howard, M. D., containing nearly ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS, of great importance, and nearly one thousand large octavo pages, bound in substantial leather binding library style, three volumes bound in one containing an important SYSTEM OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE, with a Treatise on anatomy, Physiology, and all diseases that mankind are heir to with Prescriptions of the greatest importance to mankind. Also, an extensive TREATISE ON MIDWIFERY, giving a full description of the Diseases of Women—the cause of disease and care.

This book was first published as a Text Book and is now used in the Eastern Colleges; but the revised edition is made simple and plain, that all classes may comprehend it. It contains an explanation to all the medical terms used in the book. Price $4.

Agents wishing to engage in the sale of this valuable book, will do well to make immediate application as it will be exclusively a subscription book, and the greatest pains will be taken to prevent one Agent from selling on the territory assigned to another.

A sample copy will be sent, by mail, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on the reception of the retail price in current funds or postage stamps with term to Agents, and to those wishing to engage in the business.

Address H. M. RULISON, Publisher, Quaker City Publishing House, 32 South Third street, Philadelphia, or Queen City Publishing House, 115½ Main street Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct. 24.—5t.

*VALUABLE*

## LIME STONE LAND FOR SALE

Will be sold at Public Sale on the premises, one mile from the mouth of Spruce Creek in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, on

*TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th*, 1855.

**TWO LIME STONE FARMS.**

One of which contains

**265 ACRES,**

more or less. About 150 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance good timber land. On this farm there is erected a

**LARGE BRICK HOUSE,**

now occupied by Daniel Shultz. A large bank barn, and all the convenient out buildings.—There is also a good well and spring of water, never known to fail, conveniently located to the House and Barn.

The other of which contains about

**157 ACRES**

more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared, and under excellent fence, and well cultivated; the balance is well timbered. On this farm is erected a good, substantial *STONE HOUSE*, now occupied by H. L. Harvey. A small Bank Barn and a good Well of water; and there is also a small orchard on it.

Both of the above farms are situated one mile from the Depot of the Penna. Railroad, at the mouth of Spruce Creek, and four miles from the Penna. Canal at Waterstreet; and in one of the best neighborhoods for a home market, in the interior of the State; being surrounded by numerous Iron Works.

**TERMS:**

On the first farm there is due a widow's dower of $2780 27. On the second farm there is also due a widow's dower of $1409. The purchaser will be subject to the payment of the above dower, or the yearly interest, as the case may be.

The balance of the purchase money to be paid as follows, to wit:

$500 to be paid on each farm when the property is knocked down, or satisfactory security given therefor. The purchaser of the first farm to pay $1000 on the first day of April, 1856, when a deed shall be executed and delivered, and possession given of the farm. The balance to be secured by bond and mortgage, and the time of payment to be in 3, 4, 5, or 10 equal annual payments to suit the purchaser.

The purchaser of the second farm to pay $500 on the 1st of April, 1856, and the balance secured as in the case of the first farm, with same privilege as to time of payment. Any information relative to said farms, can be had on enquiring of

FISHER & McMURTRIE,
*Huntingdon, Penna.*

October 17, 1855.—ts.

## NEW GOODS AT MILL CREEK.

KESSLER & BRO. have just received a large and well assorted stock of fall and winter goods, suitable for the wants of all, and particularly the farming community; a good assortment of made up clothing, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

**GROCERIES.**

A superior article of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and Tobacco, which will be sold at a small advance on cost. Call and examine for yourselves. Also, large supply of fish, salt, plaster, stone coal, Iron nails, and stoves, constantly on hand and for sale.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

We are prepared to exhibit a much larger stock of boots and shoes than heretofore, and at reduced prices. Call and see before purchasing your winter supply.

☞ The highest price paid for all kind of produce.

Mill Creek, Oct 10, 1855-6t.

75 Bbls. Mackeral just received and for sale by KESSLER & BRO.

300 Sacks Ground Alum Salt rec'd and for sale by KESSLER & BRO.

170 Tons Plaster received and for sale by KESSLER & BRO.

75 KEGS of nails & spikes for sale by KESSLER & BRO.

ONE New Tide Water Canal Boat just finishing and for sale by KESSLER & BRO.

## BOOKS! BOOKS!!

30,000 VOLUMES for below their retail prices.

THE subscriber is happy to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has added very largely to his already extensive and varied stock of new and popular books—and can now boast as great a variety at the same low prices as the City Book Stores. His STATIONARY is of great variety and well selected, viz: Fancy and Plain Note Letter and Cap paper and Envelopes. Gold Pens and Silver Holders from $1 upwards, Pen and Pocket Knives, Port Monnaies and Pocket-Books, Ink and inkstand. Razor-strops and Brushes, &c.

School Books in quantities to country merchants and teachers at City wholesale prices.—Wrapping paper constantly on hand.

1000 PIECES WALL PAPER of every kind, Window Paper and painted Shade, with Putnam's Patent Self-Adjusting Curtain Fixtures. All the above at Phila. retail prices, call and examine, "I endeavor to please." Store on Railroad St. Huntingdon, Pa. WM. COLON

Oct. 17, 1855