

Huntingdon Journal.



WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1857.

Once more our glorious banner out into the breeze we throw; beneath its folds with song and shout we'll charge upon the foe.

FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID WILMOT, OF BRADFORD COUNTY. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM MILLWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA. FOR SUPREME JUDGES, JAMES VEECH, OF FAYETTE COUNTY. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Union County Convention.

The members of the American and Republican parties of the county of Huntingdon, are requested to meet in the several townships, boroughs and separate election districts, (in the townships at 4 and boroughs at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.) at the usual places of holding delegate meetings, on Saturday, the 8th day of August, next, to elect two persons (in each township and borough) to serve as delegates in a Union County Convention to be held in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket and doing such other business as the interest of the party may require.

J. GEO. MILES, Chairman Republican County Committee. DAVID BLAIR, Chairman American County Committee. July 15th, 1857.

Messrs Brewster & Whittaker: Please announce the name of Gen. JOHN WILLIAMSON, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. TOD TOWNSHIP.

We are authorized to announce the name of JACOB WAITE, of Morris township, as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

Messrs Brewster & Whittaker: You will please announce FRANK H. LANE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. BRADY.

Messrs Editors: Daniel W. Womelsdorf, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. FRANKLIN.

We are authorized to announce the name of Peter C. Swooper, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

Editors Journal: Please announce John Lutz, Esq., as a suitable candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. UNION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We invite public attention to the advertisement in another column, headed "Valuable Farm and Mill Property for Sale," by Wm. HULING, Esq., Williamsport, Pa. This is said to be one of the best properties in the State, having all the conveniences and improvements necessary, thereon, and being located in one of the healthiest, richest, and most productive sections of the Commonwealth. This is a rare opportunity for persons desirous of investing their money in a safe and "paying" business, or of purchasing a comfortable and beautiful home. We invite attention to the advertisement, as we know the property to be all it is said to be.

National Safety Saving Fund. This Saving Fund in Walnut Street, southwest corner of Third, Philadelphia, now has more than one million and a half of dollars, invested in first class securities.

Resigned. The Philadelphia Sun says that Judge Wilmot has resigned his Judgeship, and challenged Gen. Packer to meet him on the rostrum, there to discuss before the people, the various political topics of the day. The Judge is a noble champion of a good cause. His example should stimulate every friend of freedom to enlist for the war and rally around his standard. There can be no such thing as defeat under so gallant a leader.

Murderers Convicted. Charlotte Jones, Henry Fife and Monroe Stewart, were convicted in the Court of Allegheny county, on Friday week, of the murder of Mr. Wilson and his sister, two aged persons residing at McKeesport, uncle and aunt of the woman Jones, who assisted in planning the murder, stood by while it was being perpetrated, and showed the assassins where the money was, after the deed was committed. Such fiends cannot expect mercy at the hands of God or man.

We have received the Farm Journal for June and July, both of which Nos. are of the most interesting nature. Published by Emlen & Co., Phila., at \$1 per year.

CAMP MEETING.—Our colored friends are making extensive preparations for holding a camp-meeting near this place, next month. It will be held at "Bochen Glen," commencing on Thursday, 27th of August, and to continue eight days. We understand from the minister, Rev. Brooks, there will be a great many tents from various sections of the State.

We invite attention to the card in another column, of a gentleman, who has found a certain cure for consumption &c. Read it.

There has been no change in the market since our last issue.

The Election Frauds at Philadelphia.

It is now well known that the Court of Quarter Sessions at Philadelphia have been for some time investigating election frauds charged on the Democratic party by William B. Mann. This gentleman was the American candidate for District Attorney, while Lewis C. Cassidy was the Democratic candidate for the same office. The examination was instigated by Mann, and the Court has decided that he, and not Cassidy, is the rightful District Attorney. The latter gentleman is therefore ousted. Some of the facts developed in this examination are astounding, and clearly prove the fact of extensive frauds on the ballot box having been perpetrated. The investigation on which the decision was based was extended to but eight of the hundred or more polls held throughout the city, these sufficing to prove Mr. Mann's election, but the defence were at perfect liberty to extend the scrutiny to any or all the other polls. These polls returned 2,620 votes for Cassidy, to 565 for Mann, the whole number of taxable (synonymous with legal voters) in the districts in which these polls were held was but 1,717, or 903 less than Cassidy's vote alone. Of the illegal vote, it was proved on the trial that at least 1,168 must have been cast for Cassidy receiving his returned vote from 34,475 to 33,307 and electing Mr. Mann by 518 majority. It is said that if the scrutiny had been sufficiently extended, frauds of equal extent would have been discovered in many other wards.

In view of these facts revealed, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—an independent Journal—of Monday remarks:

"We hesitate not to declare that the election of October now declared fraudulent, was the means of Buchanan's success. If the opposition had carried this city in October, there would not have been a shadow of chance for Mr. Buchanan. His party had been completely demoralized by the results in Maine and Iowa, and a defeat in Pennsylvania in October would have been fatal to his prospects. It was the consciousness of this that made the party leaders determine to carry the city, foul means or fair. By a system of frauds, the most flagrant ever witnessed in this city, a Democratic majority was figured up, and from that moment the Democrats felt sure of the State for Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan has to thank the inefficiency of the Pennsylvania election laws, and the very deliberate process of justice, for the seat he now holds as President of the United States. Could the wrongs committed have been exposed and exposed at the time we first declared them, John C. Fremont would now have been the President of the United States. It is deplorable to have thus forced upon us the conviction that the machinations of party leaders in one single locality can thus reverse the action of the popular will."

These are assertions of very grave import, and the facts on which they are based demand the hands of all who are concerned in the vast social and political results of our elections, and the purity of the ballot box, the most serious consideration.

We pride ourselves on our republicanism, on popular sovereignty, and declare to the world that our chief magistrates are duly and fairly elected by the people. Our poets refer to votes cast by legalized citizens as

"Coming down as still As snow flakes upon the soil, But exerts a freemason's will, As lightning does the will of God."

This is not so, and we promulgate an open and palpable lie, if gross and important frauds are of influence enough to the decisions in great national elections.

Many of the most prominent Republican journals have asserted that the election during the late campaign hung on the result of the Pennsylvania October election. All will admit that the moral effect of the Republican state defeat was immense, and yet if the 'ipse dixit' of the Bulletin and the New York Tribune are to be believed, had it not been for the frauds in Philadelphia, the State would have been carried by the Republicans in October, and Fremont would have been President in November. The Tribune of Tuesday, remarks:

"The late Presidential Election was virtually decided and the election of Buchanan secured by the result of the State Election in Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday in October last. The result was produced by money contributed in this City, and expended in Pennsylvania just before that election. Had the vote been taken two weeks earlier, Buchanan would have lost the State by five to ten thousand majority. His leading supporters knew it was against them when they came here and pressed our Pro-Slavery bankers and office-holders into giving them the requisite money wherewith to reverse the popular verdict. And they know now that Mr. Buchanan was made President by that levy."

Packer's Prospects. We noticed, some time back, a conversation said to have taken place with Judge Laporte, who is well known in this community as an old Democrat of the Shunk school, and the Democratic Surveyor General six years ago, in which that gentleman described General Packer's prospects as follows:

"A six winkle team can haul all the Packer men in Bradford county!"

At the time we noticed this conversation we thought the Judge was mistaken; but we notice since, that the Postmaster at Towanda, Mr. John G. Frazier, has been obliged to resign his post in consequence of his inability to keep up a paper called Bradford Times, which he had agreed to publish in consideration of the official patronage he enjoyed. It is therefrom evident that the Packer nigger drivers have no foothold in old Democratic Bradford; and that, since Judge Wilmot is in the field, his majority can easily be estimated by taking the whole number of votes in Bradford, and deducting twelve Postmasters, one Relative to Ellis Schnabel and Bill Packer.

In Minnesota, the two conventions continue to meet separately, but the Republican Convention numbers fifty-nine members, or a clear majority of the whole body, while the Democratic array has dwindled down to thirty two, in consequence of a number of the members having become disaffected and gone home. The Republican Convention proceeds regularly with its business, while the Democrats have effected no permanent organization. It is however, probable that it will form a separate constitution, to be submitted to the people.

Political Preaching.

On the outside of to-day's paper will be found an interesting article from the pen of Dr. Cheever. It is a plain, practical, common sense, unanswerable argument, proving conclusively that Ministers of the Gospel who abstain from mentioning the word Slavery in their pulpits, from motives of a questionable character, are guilty of a sin almost if not equally grave in the sight of God, as the slaveholder himself. We invite attention to it. Dr. Cheever is a powerful champion of Human Rights, and who will dare deny the influence he exerts in favor of the cause of God and Humanity. Generally, Ministers throughout the country have carefully abstained from all political contests. Of late they have felt that grave questions were affected by political men, affecting the morality and religion of the whole country, such as the repeal of sacred compromises, renewing the agitation of slavery, its extension over free territory by the most high-handed measures of tyranny and wrong. They also have seen the freedom of speech struck down in the Senate of these United States; freedom of speech and of the Press almost entirely interdicted in the Slave States, and in Kansas, and seeing these things, multitudes of them have felt that they were called upon to openly rebuke and denounce them as monstrous wrongs. They felt that allegiance to God and truth rendered it imperative upon them to adopt the course they did. That they have merited the abuse they have received we do not believe.

Some time ago we heard a Minister of the Gospel in the course of his sermon denounce the books entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Dred," &c., &c., and the author of them, together with Rev. H. Ward Beecher, Dr. Cheever, and others, "dangerous," and insinuatingly declare the Republican movement "a sectional party, arraying the North against the South," and further that Beecher, Cheever, &c., "converted their pulpits into political rostrums." We shall not attempt an analysis of this argument, so powerful in its truth (2) so suggestive of annihilation to Messrs. Beecher and Cheever, and that too by sheet-iron thunder. This opinion was expressed before Franklin Pierce, Esq., delivered his last dying speech, but we were so forcibly struck with the similarity of sentiment entertained by the two, that we made a "note out of it." Pierce declared the election of Buchanan an endorsement of his administration by the people. This being the case, every individual who voted for Buchanan, openly endorsed Border Ruffianism, and slavery extension, and every individual who denounces the principles of Republicanism, arrays himself on the side of slave-drivers and slave-breeders.

From the former statements, relative to Drs. Cheever and Beecher, we most respectfully differ. Clergymen have no right to be accused of converting their pulpits into 'political rostrums' because they may have alluded to or denounced our national sins, such as have rendered us a reproach to nations, or because they have prayed that the Almighty would not suffer the terrible evil of Slavery to be extended over our free Territories. We cannot believe them to be guilty of any sin in bearing honest and fearless testimony against outrages which, in their atrocities, were never exceeded by any in the history of civilized nations. What would be the decision of any Pro-Slavery Northern Democrat—Minister or not—if the "shoe was on the other foot," if Beecher and Cheever were Slavery Extensionists, and upheld that doctrine in their pulpits? It makes all difference whose ox is gored.

Why should these men be denounced, and others who are guilty of a similar error "on the other side of the fence," be overlooked? Archbishop Hughes of New York, the Bishops and Priests of the Catholic Church, Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, and other ministers of the Protestant Church, have never hesitated to be publicly known as political partisans; and it is a well known fact, that they were all on one side and with one party in the last election! But they used all their clerical influence and authority to favor the dominant and successful party. This accounts for the strange oversight.

We thank God, that the Protestant clergy generally, almost universally, in the Free States, sympathized with the Republican Party in the struggle last Fall. It was through their influence those immense majorities were given for the candidates of that party in the New England and other States—especially glorious New York. Then let us have more of this so-called "political preaching," until we shall have the blighting, withering, damning curse of slavery confined within its present limits, nevermore to be extended over another inch of the free soil of America. Let these political ravens, jackdaws and buzzards, who are forever croaking and squeaking over "political preaching" say what they will, the consciousness of doing right should be sufficient to cause every minister to go on in the good work, regardless of the silly opposition of silly men for

"Let Hercules himself do what he may, The cat will mew, and dog will have his day."

Judge Wilmot's Letter in favor of true American principles, has completely knocked the breath out of the "side door" operators.—Their occupation is gone. The rank and file are everywhere flocking to the Union standard—and Sanderson & Co. find themselves in the position of leaders without a party. They had better come out as flat footed Locofocos and be done with it. The farce is as good as played out. We will publish his letter next week.

All the American leaders of the State, all the American papers, all the American counties, all the American officials of the State, the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Adjutant General, the Speaker of the Senate, every American member of the Legislature, every American member of Congress from this State, without exception, go for the Harrisburg Union Nominations. American hearts beat for Wilmot's election, American tongues speak for it, American energies wish for it, and American votes will effect it. Locofoco aid or funds are contributed to help Wilmot, as they are to help Hazlehurst. No Locofocos put Wilmot on the track, as they put Hazlehurst.

A Probable Murder.

The Hollidaysburg papers bring us the intelligence of the death of a man named Malcolm Roesh, of Elizabeth Furnace, Blair Co., under circumstances which would seem to indicate that he was the victim of a foul murder. It appears that the car inspector whilst performing his duty on the arrival of the fast line west, at Altoona, on Saturday night the 18th inst., noticed a piece of muslin and a quantity of blood upon the engine and cars, which led him to suppose that some one had been run over by the train. A party immediately proceeded down the road on an engine, and after running about a mile and a half, discovered a pair of shoes and a coat, and immediately afterwards the head of a man lying near the track; retracing their steps the headless body was found under a bridge. The body was conveyed to Altoona immediately, and on Sunday morning Coroner Fank summoned a jury, and an inquest was held. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by being run over by the fast passenger train westward, having been lying on the track from some cause unknown to the jury.

It is the belief of a majority of the citizens of Altoona, that the man was murdered, and then lain upon the track to ward off the suspicion of foul play. The grounds for this belief are, that there was no evidence of intoxication; that there were wounds upon the body which might have been made by a pistol ball and knife; that the affair happened in the vicinity of a house of bad repute; and the affirmation of a man that he had walked over the spot where the accident happened, a few minutes before the train passed, and saw nothing of the body. The citizens have commenced an investigation of the matter.

M'Kim's Attempted Escape. Since his incarceration in the Hollidaysburg jail, M'Kim has pertinaciously insisted upon his innocence of the crime. He has been closely watched, and securely, as was supposed, manacled; but, either on Monday or Tuesday night last, he managed to cut in twain the hobbles about his ankles. These irons were examined on Sunday night, by the jailor, and found to be in every way perfect. The only instrument discovered in his cell by which he could have done the work—and it is said to be the nearest and most complete job imaginable—was a common case knife, with a slightly hooked edge.—Had not the discovery been made in time, he would, no doubt, have successfully effected his escape. As matters now stand, his chances are forever frustrated, and the gallows alone awaits his victim. The day fixed for his execution is the 21st of August next.

A letter was found upon the person of the prisoner, and which was evidently written at a time when he considered his escape certain. The letter was directed to his wife, and ran in this way:—

Hollidaysburg Blair County } July 16th 1857. My Dearest Wife and Dearest Child Here are the Last Lines that you will receive From Me. I am in the hands of the Murder of Norcross. Now if I succeed in getting to the water I will jump in and that will take my Tribbles in the world I will Sink my Self with Awaite to the Bottom And when I am Dead I want you To Receive my Body And have me Buried At Marcons Hook Church yard.

In the above we have another instance of the deep cunning and hypocrisy of M'Kim. He never intended, had he succeeded in breaking jail that the letter should reach his wife. His object in writing it was to impress the minds of the people of Hollidaysburg that he had committed suicide immediately on regaining his liberty, and thus prevent a pursuit which under other circumstances would be promptly made.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived at Leavenworth in fifteen days from Salt Lake City. The territory of Utah is represented to be peaceful and prosperous. Rumors of the expedition of U. S. troops against Brigham Young's rebellion had reached the city, but attracted little attention. The emigrant trains were getting along rapidly. Grass was abundant on the plains, and the Indians friendly. The Mormons have trumped up charges of official dishonesty against Surveyor General Burr, who, on being obliged to leave Salt Lake brought to the States such evil reports of their doings.

Gov. Medary, of Minnesota, has again telegraphed to Washington for permission to enrol five companies of volunteers to act against the hostile Indians. Additional troops have been ordered thither, and a special agent has been sent out from the Indian Bureau to see whether there is any necessity for calling out volunteers.

In a densely populated German neighborhood in Cincinnati, twenty children were poisoned a few nights since by eating poisoned lozenges, which were scattered among them by two persons, apparently with some diabolical intent. Several of the unfortunate lads have since died.

DEATH OF "WILD CAT."—From a letter in the San Antonio Texan, dated Laredo, Texas, May 25th, we learn that "Wild Cat," the celebrated Seminole Chief, who gave the United States so much trouble in Florida during the Seminole war, is dead—he, with forty of his followers, have fallen victims to the small pox.

Who but George D. Prentice could have originated the following? "The Roman Forum is now a cow market, the Tarpeian Rock a cabbage garden, the Palace of Cæsars a rope walk, and Ashland, the residence of James B. Clay."

The shipments of coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday, July 23, were 2121 tons. For the season, 43,716 tons.

The hailstorm which visited us some two weeks since, done considerable damage to the corn in several parts of the county.

The census of Kansas taken by the Marshals appointed by Governor Robinson, makes the population 50,000.

OUR KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Glance at the Past.—The Course of Free State Men in the Future.—More Dictatorialism.—Gen. "Jim" Lane's Speech.—The interesting aspect of Affairs—etc., etc., etc.

CAMP NEAR DOMPHAN; July 7th, 1857.

DEAR JOURNAL.—For the last few days we have been having quite an exciting time in this part of the Territory. You are aware, there exists a bitter feeling between the Free State and Pro-Slavery men in this Territory, which nothing can calm down, until the Free State men have their rights, as squatters, as citizens and Americans.

Time was when the Free State men were overpowered by ruffians from all parts of the South, with assistance of U. S. Troops. They were persecuted for their rights as American citizens from them, and all this is still fresh in their memories. But things have changed since then, and to-day the Free State party stands forth in the Territory in proportion to the pro-slavery party as 9 to 1. They will no longer bear insult upon insult; the blood of their murdered brothers, the violated persons of their wives and sisters forbid it. The black emigrants of their burnt homesteads tell them that henceforth forbearance with them will be no virtue. Such is now the Free State feeling, always, however, acting in self-defence. But hereafter, we be to the man that sheds Free State blood; 'twere better that a mill stone was tied about his neck and he was cast into the Missouri.

Yesterday, a difficulty occurred between a Free State and Pro-Slavery man, originating from remarks made by the latter. A challenge was sent and accepted, preliminaries arranged but the fight did not come off; they were both arrested and bound over to keep the peace. So much for that. But it was rumored around the town, that the Pro-Slavery men had scolded over to Missouri for more Border Ruffians; threats were made by these Ruffians that every "d—d Abolitionist"—and they call every "d—d Abolitionist"—"would leave the town." When this became known, the Free State men consulted together, and resolved to make a stand. By 12 o'clock, that night, they had their forces drilled and ready to defend their wives and children to the last—and a more resolute and determined set of men never shouldered muskets. They were drawn up on a rising hill in the western part of the town, close to the 'old saw mill.' During the night, several pro-slavery spies were taken up by the sentinels, and so the night wore away without an engagement.

Morning dawned; the pro-slavery men numbering some 250, still stood as before, feeling, without a doubt, a little "stagnant" about the stomach. Last fall, when the Free State men in this place were greatly in the minority, the pro-slavery men oppressed and trampled them down, treating them like dogs, pursuing them through town, yes, more, they put ropes around the necks of several, threatening to hang them if they did not leave the Territory. Still, they are usually tarrad and feathered one poor fellow, and then beat him almost to death; but thank God! that time is past, and this morning when the glorious old sun came peeping from the east, the pro-slavery men found that times had really changed, that Border Ruffian reign was over, that Freedom was "spreading itself."

Some of the Free State boys having no arms, and not wishing to go to battle without them, captured 14 U. S. muskets last night, from the pro-slavery camp. The ruffians were very angry over this, and put up printed notices that unless they were returned by 3 o'clock, P. M., they would go and take them. The Free State men sent them word to "come along," they would return 3 o'clock came, everything was ready for a grand defence; but they came not a 4 o'clock came, and still they came not all this time. The Free State men on the defence, awaited their coming, the camp was all active, every preparation made, the boys were armed, and the muskets should never go from their hands; so matters stood till 6 o'clock, P. M. The pro-slavery men then "caved in" most beautifully. They sent in the White Flag, Col. Engle, being bearer—he is a conservative pro-slavery man, and a gentleman. He said he came as a peace officer—he came in to mediate between the pro-slavery men to say, that they would deliver up their guns, and he "hoped to God" the matter would go no further," &c., &c.

Gen. Lane replied, that "the Free State men had ever acted on the defensive, and such was their policy still. They asked no favors and would not think of any responsibilities. If the pro-slavery men wished to fight, let them come as soon as they pleased; they would be treated no longer. They wanted to be treated like men, they wanted their rights, and with the help of Heaven that was what they would have, regardless of threats, of Missouri Border Ruffians, or Ruffians from any place in the U. S." Col. Engle then replied that "the pro-slavery men had given up all their muskets, and he pledged his word and honor as a man that they should never again be used against Free State men." He acknowledged they were in the wrong, and asked forgiveness, and "hoped to God the matter would be dropped and forgotten." The pro-slavery men then came forward together, and resolved to be as numerous as the pro-slavery men. So the muskets were given in charge of one Free State and one pro-slavery man for keeping. The beligerent camps then broke up, and both parties mingled together again. Gen. Lane then made a speech to the people. He said Free State men were not peace officers, but they would not purchase peace by a dishonorable refusal to resent insult and injury. If pro-slavery men wished fighting, they could be accommodated; Freedom were ready to meet them singly or collectively, and fight them any way they choose—by fists, with guns, revolvers, or 40 pounders; that they might go to Missouri and bring on more ruffians, and that their forces on any field, and the Free State men would meet them. He wished pro-slavery men to know, that they were for peace, but were now and always ready to defend themselves from attacks of Border Ruffians from Missouri or—

He concluded his remarks by hoping the little trouble now passed, would not interfere with the Free State Mass meeting that was to meet here on Thursday. Three hearty cheers were then given for Freedom, and things soon became quite calm.

This is the first lesson the pro-slavery men have had in this place, and they are changed men; they know it will not do any longer to be peace officers, and insult them with impunity, and hereafter I think things will move on more pleasantly.

REPUBLICAN.

[Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.] OUR MISSOURI CORRESPONDENCE. The Platte Purchase.—Savannah.—"Big Muddy."—St. Joseph.—A River Town.—Black Snake Hills.—Fourth of July.—Barbecue—&c., &c.

SAVANNAH, Mo., July 14th, 1857. In my former letters, I failed to say anything about our flourishing town and country. Whether something pertaining thereto would interest your readers, I know not, but as news are now numbered among the things that were, I shall take occasion to speak concerning the Platte Purchase—the garden spot of Missouri, inhabitants. She is possessed of many commercial advantages over some of our larger inland towns, being five miles from the river Missouri, more properly, "Big Muddy." Being situated in one of the most fertile valleys of the

State, with a thickly populated country adjacent, who can doubt, considering her present prospects, that she will become one of the largest and most beautiful inland towns in the State. Savannah, *comme il faut*, is the county seat of Andrew county. The town was laid in the year 1839, but did not become possessed of a spirit of go-ahead-ness, until about four years after, when the real men—the patriots—were thoroughly extinguished from the Purchase.

In 1852 the small-pox was raging furiously here, and indeed was so alarming that the town was soon quite deserted; many fell victims to the epidemic, and the consequence was, the contagion seemed, for several years, a barrier to the onward march of the town? A barrier cannot help but notice the general hospitalities of Savannah are truly an affable people. The ladies—for we have ladies in the west—are "Ladies, though to your conquering eyes Love owes his chiefest victories, And borrows those bright arms from you With which he does the world subdue; Let you yourselves are not above The empire nor the griefs of love, Then wrack not lovers with disdain, Let love on you revenge your pain; You are not free because you're fair, The boy did not his mother spare; Though beauty be a killing dart, It is no armor for the heart."

This section is endemic to no disease, and has always been remarkably healthy with the exception of the year 1852.

St. Joseph is situated 12 miles distant, rather south-easterly. It bids fair to make a good river town—that is, the city is situated immediately on the bank of the river, upon a portion of the famous Black Snake Hills; and the banks of the stream are continually growing, sweeping off, terrifically, in the turbulent river large and magnificent buildings—and it is to be supposed, that that there has already accumulated a sufficient number of buildings to constitute a good River town. Two printing presses have been emerged in the Missouri river, which will make it notorious on that score. Let not the "Liberty of the Press" be profaned and white washed unbecomingly decorations are calmly submitted to by the General Government.

The anniversary of American Independence was appropriately celebrated at Filmore in this county. We don't remember of ever having attended a public demonstration that passed off with so much *edat*. Three or four counties were represented. The Railroad Convention and barbecue will ever be remembered by those who partook of the hospitalities of the citizens of Filmore. Much depends upon the early construction of the Platte County Railroad, and now is the time for those interested in the matter to strive in its behalf.

A Curious Case of Marriage—Singular Story.

The Patterson (N. J.) Guardian of the 14th inst., tells the following story of a marriage lately consummated in that place. A young lady of that place lately visited New York, and was introduced and became acquainted with a family living in Fifth avenue. The visit was agreeable, and soon after a son and daughter of the family came to pay her a visit in Patterson. What follows is thus narrated in the Guardian:

"Bed-time arrived, and both were shown to their rooms. In a short time after the young man had retired, the young lady, who is the heroine of our story, introduced herself into his bed-chamber and passed the night there. Extraordinary as this conduct seems to have been, it was not such an extraordinary proceeding as is generally received in the morning, for he found himself entrapped, the minister present, and has generally been kicked up by the girl's relatives. The sister upon being informed of the true state of the case, was highly indignant and astounded even more than the young man himself. Only one way presented itself for the young man to escape the wrath of the household and the meshes of the law. A marriage was quickly solemnized, he at last expressing his willingness to become a husband sooner than face a prosecution raised by his sister. He returned to the city to acquaint the father on the avenue with the scrape, and the young man, her brother, we believe slipped off in the next train. Nothing has been heard of the bridegroom from that time to this; but his mother came up and visited his newly-made wife, and, after reproaching all hands for their part in the affair, she came to her son's room to live with the woman he had been forced to marry—that, sooner than that he should see her, they should send him as far as water would carry him.

"Thus the affair stands at present. Considerable excitement and a great deal of gossip have grown out of the affair, and how it will end time alone can tell."

On Monday last the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, held an election in Philadelphia, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the purchase of the Main Line of the Public Works. Each share was entitled to one vote. The vote stood as follows:

For accepting, 104,212 Against, 614 Majority for, 103,598

The polls were to be kept open until Thursday the 23. This settles the matter, and Pennsylvania will be rid of the burden in a few days.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We have never known any other medicine win so large a share of public confidence in so short a time as this has done. It has not been more than a year since we first heard of it, and it now stands at the head of all remedies of the kind. We have never used any of ourselves, having had no occasion, as our "crowns of glory" not only yet retains its original color, but gets more so—but some of our friends have, and we have never known it fail of restoring the hair to its original color. We advise such as are becoming prematurely gray, to give the "Restorative" a trial. (See *Herald*, June, '54.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as snow. Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed. PETRIDGE & Co., N. Y. For sale by all Druggists. Feb. 18, '57. 6m.

The Rev. C. S. BURNETT, while laboring as a missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, and all impurities of the blood; also, an easy and effectual mode of healing the Remedy. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address, HENRY C. S. BURNETT, 831 Broadway, N. Y. City. July 29, '57. 6m.

We wish to say to every person who reads this that there is an article known as Dr. Sanford's Investigator, or Liver Remedy, which can be relied on as certain to cure liver complaints, described in another column, besides which it is one of the greatest preparations for consumption, taken in early stages, that is now known.

We take it for granted, as experiment has proven, that diseases of the lungs are not generally the first cause of consumption, but a debilitated system, caused by the improper action of the liver, reduces the power of the lungs to resist or throw off diseases caused by cold or irritation, leaving the lungs at the mercy of any disease, because the liver has incapacitated them from performing their proper action of throwing off diseased matter caused by cold, thus to prevent consumption, cure the liver and keep the system strong enough to throw off slight diseases of the lungs.

There is not in the world a better liver remedy or a cure for debilitated system than Dr. Sanford's Investigator, for it has been fully tried in a large and extended practice till its results are fully known, and now it is offered as a tried remedy, and one that can be relied on.

A FIXED FACT.—Hurley's Sarsaparilla is everywhere admitted as the only reliable and radical cure for scrofula, chronic bronchial affections, incipient phthisis, enlarged liver or spleen, chronic rheumatism, scrofulous ophthalmia, and all anomalous complaints incident to a glandular disease. It is without doubt the most searching and purifying medicine that can be used, and during the spring and summer well adapted for the removal and permanent cure of those complaints which take their origin in an impure condition of the blood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

DAVID GROVE informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has been fully tried in a large and extended practice till its results are fully known, and now it is offered as a tried remedy, and one that can be relied on.

As I am determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest, I want everybody to call and examine my stock and prices. DAVID GROVE. Huntingdon, July 29, '57. ly.

To Saloon and Inn-Keepers, Grocers, and Families Generally.

Fifty thousand Practical Recipes FOR ONE DOLLAR. To make Cider without Apples; Pure Vinegar in three days; excellent Whisky, Whiting Fluid, costs only 6 cts per gallon; James' Brandy, Gin, Rum, Pure Port and Champagne Whisky. Editors in Penna. inserting the above to the amount of one dollar, and sending a copy to the proprietor, will be entitled to the receipts. Address, W. A. MILLARY, Sugar Valley, Clinton Co., Pa. July 29, '57.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS ARE infallible in removing stoppages or irregularities of the meneses. These Pills are the best ever made, both in France and America, with unparalleled success; and he is urged by many thousand ladies, who have used them, to make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those sufferings from any irregularities of whatever nature, as well as to prevent pregnancy to those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family.

Pregnant females or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against these Pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admission, although their mildness would prevent any mischiefs to health; otherwise these Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box