

Huntingdon Journal.



W.M. BREWSTER, Editor. Wednesday Morning, August 31, 1859.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM, OF BERKS COUNTY.

People's County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY: R. B. WIGTON, of Huntingdon Borough.

SHERIFF: JOHN C. WATSON, of Brady Township.

COUNTY TREASURER: HENRY T. WHITE, of Onida Township.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER: M. F. CAMPBELL, of Union Township.

POOR DIRECTOR: WILLIAM MOORE, of West Township.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY: JOHN W. MATTERN, of Huntingdon.

COUNTY SURVEYOR: JOHN F. RAMEY, of Huntingdon.

AUDITORS: W. L. CUNNINGHAM, of Clay Township. ISRAEL GRAFFIUS, of Alexandria.

CORONER: HENRY GRAFFIUS, of Porter township.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY COMMITTEE.

SPRING CREEK, August 20th, 1859. Mr. Editor:—The following gentlemen have been selected to constitute the County Committee of the People's Party of Huntingdon county.

JOHN B. SIMONS, Chairman of the People's Co. Con.

WILLIAM H. WOODS, DuBois, Chairman.

J. H. Keene, Alex. J. A. Doyle, Mt. Union.

J. B. Clark, Birm'g'm, Adolph White, Onida.

J. F. Wilson, Barry, Jas. Baber, Onidonia.

J. Vandevander, Brady, Benj. Hopkins, Porter.

Ralph Crotley, Cass, John Garner, Penn.

E. B. Wilson, Cass bor, L. G. Kessler, Pet. bor.

Bend Stevens, Clay, B. F. Miller, Shir, bor.

T. T. Cromwell, Crom, J. Brewster, Shirley.

Geo. Tate, Carbon, R. Madden, Springfield.

John Kimer, Franklin, Jas. Wilson, Jr, Slav. Ck.

J. Williamson, Hunt, Henry Green, Tol.

J. Flemer, Henderson, Geo. Wilson, Tell.

J. Entriken, Hopewell, Sim. Wright, Union.

W. B. Smith, Jackson, Henry Neff, West.

Wm. Dean, Juniata, J. S. Patterson, Wm'k.

Perry Moore, Morris, S. Peighal, Walker.

This is a question of vital importance to every Christian in this country, and one which will be agitated in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, next winter.

The holy observance of the Sabbath day, is a duty which we owe to our Creator, who hath said "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy," and a duty which we owe to ourselves, to rest and restore the physical energies, after six days of toil and labor.

In America, this day is more universally respected than in any other country; and it is not a mere notion that this very strict observance of the fourth commandment, has been the means of establishing us so permanently as a people, gaining the approving smiles of Omnipotence, and as it were, marking us as His "own peculiar nation."

So long as we continue in this path of duty, we may confidently expect the aid of Providence in building us up, and making glad our borders with prosperity. It is the duty then of every member of this Commonwealth who has its interests at heart, to indignantly frown upon every attempt to violate the laws, or infringe upon the sanctity of our Sabbath.

As above intimated, a great effort will be put forth next winter, to secure the repeal of the law requiring the cessation of all unnecessary labor on the Sabbath. Money will be freely used for this object, and we betide the luckless community whose Representative has no conscientious scruples against abolishing "the day of rest."

It is a matter of grave importance—pregnant with the salvation or damnation of our country. If the Legislature of the moral and enlightened State of Pennsylvania, will ruthlessly break down the altar erected by an Almighty arm, upon which our people offer up their devotions to the "only living and true God," and build up in its stead the image of the "golden calf," for the adoration of the people, others will follow, until we shall at last become a nation of infidels, with no accredited God but Mammon. This matter of Huntingdon county consider the people. Choose between the right and the wrong. Will you be represented by men who worship at the shrine of the true Deity, in whose hands your interests will be secure and who will not bow the knee to the golden god; or will you tamper with the enemy, by supporting those who, with the fool, have said in their hearts, "There is no God." Perhaps upon your decision, in this country, the issue may depend. Will you hesitate? We have a higher opinion of your morality, your religion, your belief in the trine God, than to suppose for an instant that your practice will be opposed to the precepts you teach your children.

"He will record no vote to defraud the people out of two hundred thousand dollars and then return home and have his party's convention pass a resolution strongly opposing the repeal of the tonnage tax!"

"Will you reward an upright man for his life long devotion to your interests, or give confidence to one who, on every occasion, has shown himself utterly unworthy of it?"

The above extracts are from the Union of last week. They occur in an article headed "J Simpson Africa," in which his brief history is sketched, interspersed with some wind-bag laudations of his personal character, and in the conclusion we find the above extracts, loaded with unmanly insinuations against some person not named, but whom we suppose to be Mr. Wigton, the People's candidate for Assembly. Neither of the Democratic papers of this place has charged him with voting last winter for the repeal of the tonnage tax, in direct terms; because they well know he did not thus vote; but the parizans and the clique of the Union especially, are circulating among the people verbally and by such insinuations as the above extracts contain, that he did vote for its repeal. The truth is, the question of the repeal of the tonnage tax was not before the last legislature, and therefore Mr. Wigton did not, and could not have voted for it. The persons who are circulating the story know that the charge is false, and if they have any confidence in the truth of it themselves, we challenge them to produce the proof.

The first extract at the head of this article, refers to the passage of a resolution by the People's Convention, instructing Mr. Wigton to oppose the repeal of the tonnage tax. Such a resolution was passed with his approval, and he stands bound by all the obligations of party allegiance, to carry out the will of the people, as expressed by their Convention; and all who know his character for integrity, can have no doubt as to the course he will pursue in reference to this subject, the insinuation in extract number two, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Democratic Convention instructed Mr. Africa to oppose the repeal of the tonnage tax, so that as far as this subject is concerned, both candidates are on the same platform. The question then comes simply to this: Which candidate would be most likely to betray his constituents? In which of them do the characteristics of Judas Iscariot most potently abound? We have no disposition to answer these ugly questions to the prejudice of Mr. Africa; but we may be permitted to ask, when and where has Mr. Wigton broken his word or shattered his oath? Has he ever denied the existence of the God who made him? Social duties which bind him to society as one of its members? On the contrary, has he not uniformly shown himself to be a man of integrity and truthfulness, in whom implicit reliance could be placed? He is then, the kind of man whom we safely trust; and therefore we call upon all men in the county to cast their votes for him as one entirely worthy of their confidence.

But let us look at Mr. Africa's position in another light. The Union newspaper is opposed to the repeal of the tonnage tax, as are also the men who surround it; the Globe is in favor of it, including the men in its special favor. Mr. Africa's name swings at the mast-head of both and both advocate his election. Which faction is to be cheated? He certainly cannot vote for both. Will the Globe and its friends, who occupy every rat-hole along the canal, vote for him without knowing, at least quietly, that he is right? He was a member of the last Democratic State Convention, and voted against the friends of the National Administration, and with the friends of Gov. Packer. He was then with the Globe faction. When did he leave it? His last public position was with the Globe, his instructions now place him with the Union. Which will hold him?

The tergiversation of the Administration, says the Lancaster Union, on the subject of the liability of our naturalized citizens to render military service to their native monarchs, puts its apologists and the pretendedly exclusive friends of that class of our people in a terrible quandary. Some four or five official papers appeared, each of them irreconcilable with all the others, and manifesting an inconsistency absolutely ludicrous. The only resort to which the "Democrats" of the Administration stripe could betake themselves to was the boy's revenge of saying, "you're another!" and so they cited the Massachusetts provisions requiring naturalized citizens to live two years in the State before voting, as proof of Republican hostility to them. They were answered in their own way, and it was shown that in the motto "Democratic" State of South Carolina the same provision existed before it was thought of in Massachusetts. This was for a while denied; but here is the proof of the assertion in the words of the statute itself:—"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that the amendment of the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution of this State ratified on the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, be altered and amended to read as follows:—Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, paupers and non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the army of the United States excepted, who shall have been a citizen and resident in this State two years previous to the day of election, and who hath a freehold of fifty acres of land or a town lot, of which he hath been legally seized and possessed at least six months

before each election, or not having such a freehold or town lot, hath been a resident in the election district in which he offers to vote, six months before the said election, shall have a right to vote for a member or members, to be elected in either branch of the Legislature or the election district in which he holds such property, or is a resident."

Here we have it in black and white, no longer capable of being denied. And there is "worse and more of it," for it seems that "Democracy" in South Carolina not only requires an alien to be a citizen, and of course two years naturalized, before he can vote, but according to the Southern Guardian—a paper published in that State—he cannot even after that time be eligible either to the Legislature or as Governor, nor serve as a juror, for, says that paper—"Except as to votes, and as to being eligible to the Legislature and Executive departments, and as to serving as jurors, there is not at present any discrimination between a native born and naturalized citizens in South Carolina."

We submit that there is considerable in these exceptions. A foreigner may, we suppose, own negroes, but he is not considered fit to vote until he has been two years naturalized, and even then is not competent to sit as a juror, or serve as a member of the Legislature or Governor. This goes a hop, step and jump ahead of the much stigmatized Constitutional Amendment in Massachusetts. It is a "Democratic" diamond of the first water too, for South Carolina dictates the policy of that party, and has long played the part of "task-master over it."—What do our adopted citizens think of this type of Democracy? It is likely to spread too, for the party has copied equally extravagant and outrageous things from the peculiar political notions of that State.

The Locofoco Doctrine. In order to keep the position of the Democracy in regard to the rights of adopted citizens fully before the people, we again print the letter of Secretary Cass to Mr. Le Clerc, who wished to re-visit France, his native country. Coming from a high officer of the Government, and a life-long Democrat, we are bound to accept its statements as the true platform of the party:—"I have to state it is understood that the French government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim should you voluntarily repair thither."

Mr. William H. Witte, a prominent candidate for Governor of this State, made the following assertion in his speech at West Chester, a few weeks ago. His mode of putting the case must be especially gratifying to the German citizens of this county:—"The Opposition have made a great noise about Mr. Cass' letter; but if a man owes a debt in a country and goes back he should be made to pay it. The Irish are dumb, and the Dutch are dumber, but they can see through this easy enough."

The Washington States, one of the Democratic organs, further illustrates this Democratic doctrine as follows:—"If a male slave of Virginia—one of Mr. Paine's, for instance—were to desert from his master, and subsequently return to Virginia, it is likely that he would be restored to his master upon the demand that he is a Prussian subject? The notion is too absurd to be entertained by a rational being. Old Virginia would surrender her existence before she would surrender him. The cases are identical."

This is the Democratic doctrine, and yet they have the brazen faced effrontery to pretend sympathy for the naturalized citizen. Oh! shame, where is thy blush!

The following is an extract from a letter of Col. A. B. Wright, who is running for Congress in the Eighth district of Georgia, on ultra-Southern principles, accepting his nomination:—"I think gentlemen, your Convention acted wisely in ignoring those political mantraps, ye 'cept 'platforms.' The people have been so often deceived and deluded by the promises made to them by these 'shuffle boards, that they have come to look with suspicion on all who are generally fair to look upon, but like 'Dead Sen fruit, they turn to ashes on the lips.' Take, if you please the great piece of master carpentry, constructed at Cincinnati in 1854, by the great timber builder of modern Democracy, with the timber furnished and the joints smoothed by the sections of the Union—the South furnished palmetto, cotton and slavery—the North, oak, commerce, and abolitionism—the East, pine, manufactures, and free-soil—the West, agriculture, improvements, and squatter sovereignty—the Atlantic and Middle States, popular free trade, and non-intervention. And dove tailed harmoniously together, and to the eternal glory of the masses of the people—exceedingly fair to look upon; but within it is a 'whited sepulchre, filled with dead men's bones.' The filling of the seams in the structure indicates the master's talents. The 'internal improvement' opening is filled with the 'Pacific Railroad.' The 'squatter sovereignty' opening is made smooth by 'non-intervention.' The 'slavery plank' is covered with 'Cuba.' The 'free-soil' is covered with 'unfriendly legislation,' while the 'Abolition' panel is garnished with 'southern lines.' Thus all uniting in one harmonious and symmetrical structure, well calculated to catch the popular gaze, and cheat a nation of freemen out of their dearest rights."

A report having been started that Judge McLean had changed his opinion somewhat as to the power of Congress to legislate upon Slavery in the Territories, the following extract from him, dated a year ago, should settle it:—"Without the sanction of law, Slavery can no more exist in a Territory than a man can breathe without air. Slaves are not property where they are not made so by the proper law. The Legislature of a Territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by Congress."

A man named Wm. Thompson, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was killed last week, at the crossing just below Cambria City, by the eastern express freight train. Both of his legs were cut off and his skull fractured. He was married and leaves a family.

Two unhappy little lads drowned themselves in a boat load of wheat, lying at a wharf in Milwaukee, last Saturday week. The little fellows jumped in for a frolic, and sunk almost as if in water. Their bodies were found standing straight up, and out on.

EMLAY AND BICKNELL'S Bank Note Reporter for September, is on our table. It is a good reliable guide; and only \$1 per year for the monthly edition.

Circular to the Republican National Committee.

The Cincinnati Commercial has the following dispatch, dated Albany, August 16:

The Republican National Committee, at their meeting recently held in this city, issued the following circular to their Republican friends throughout the Union:—"In the judgment of the undersigned members of the Republican National Committee, the time has arrived for consultation and preliminary action in regard to the approaching struggle for the Presidency, and they beg, therefore, to call your attention to the suggestions which follow."

The Republican party had its origin in the obvious necessity for resistance to the aggressions of the Slave Power, and maintaining for the States respectively their reserved rights and sovereignties, in the context of 1856, by the presentation and advocacy of the free science of Government, it laid the foundation of a permanent political organization, although it did not get possession of the power to enforce its principles. When the result, adverse to its efforts and its hopes, was declared, it unaffectedly acquiesced, giving to the victor, for the sake of the country, its best wishes for an honest and fair administration of the Government.

How far Mr. Buchanan's Administration has realized these wishes is now patent to the world. With the executive power of Government in his hands, his Administration has failed in every respect to meet the expectations of the people, and has presented the most humiliating spectacle of corruption, extravagance, imbecility, recklessness and broken faith. So apparent is this, even to our opponents, that the so-called Democratic organization, always distinguished for its discipline and party fidelity, is utterly demoralized and distracted, without any recognized or accepted party principle, and threatened with disruption by the rival aspirants and struggles of its leading partizans. While the Administration has been thus faithless to the interests of the country and has thus disorganized the party which placed it in power, at the same time the great Republican party has been constantly mindful of the great public necessity which called it into existence, and faithful to the fundamental principle upon which it was erected. Experience has only served to strengthen the conviction of its absolute necessity, in the reformation of the National Government, and of the wisdom and justice of its purposes and aims.

Although some of the exciting incidents of the election of 1856 have been partially disposed of by the energy, enterprise and valor of a free people, the duty of Republicans to adhere to their principles, as enunciated at Philadelphia, and to labor for their establishment, was never more pressing than at this moment. The attitude of the Slave Power is presently insolent and aggressive. It demands of the country much more than it has demanded of the white man. It would elevate slavery to the position of a national principle, not content with the dispensation of the honors and emoluments of the National Administration; not content with its well known influence—always pernicious over the legislation at the national capital but it demands fresh concessions from a free people for the purpose of extending and strengthening an institution local in its character, the creature of State legislation, which the Federal Government is not authorized to establish or extend by any grant of delegated powers. It demands by an unauthorized assumption of power—adopted and repudiated all the crude theories for the extension of Slavery, of the ambitious politicians who sought its favor—the establishment and protection of Slavery in the Territories, the African slave trade, and the revival of the African slave trade.

Upon no organization except that of the Republican party can the country rely for successful resistance to these monstrous propositions, and for the correction of the gross abuses which have characterized the present National Administration. It is the duty, then, of all patriotic men who wish for the establishment of the Republican principles and measures in the administration of the National Government, to aid in perfecting and strengthening this organization for the coming struggle. There is much to be done, involving earnest labor and the expenditures of time and money; there should be:—

First: A thorough understanding and interchange of sentiments and views between the Republicans of every section of the country.

Second: An effective organization of the Republican voters of each State, county and town, so that our party may know its strength and its deficiencies, its power and its needs, before we engage in the Presidential struggle.

Third: The circulation of well considered documents, making clear the position of the Republican party and exposing the dangerous character of the principles and policy of the Administration.

Fourth: Public addresses in localities where they are desired and needed, by able champions of the Republican cause.

Fifth: A large and general increase of the circulation of the Republican journals throughout the country.

To give adequate effect to these suggestions, an adequate amount will be required, for the legal and faithful expenditure of which the undersigned will hold themselves responsible. The vast patronage of the Federal Government will be wielded against us, to which we can oppose nothing but earnest and efficient devotion to the Republican cause and the voluntary pecuniary offerings of our Republican friends.

In conclusion, the undersigned may be permitted to express their opinion that the signs of the times are auspicious for the Republican party, and that in their judgment discreet and patriotic action through-out the Confederacy, promises to secure a Republican victory in 1860. Unwilling, however, to encourage hopes which may be disappointed, and to place their appeal for aid and co-operation upon the assurance of success in the contest that is approaching, the undersigned are constrained to say

that they rely most confidently upon the patriotism and zeal of their Republican brethren for such aid and co-operation: meanwhile we have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servants.

E. D. Morgan, N. Y.; Wm. M. Chase, R. I.; Jos. Bartlett, Me.; G. G. Fogg, N. H.; J. C. Goodrich, Mass.; L. B. Brandard, Vt.; Gideon Wells, Conn.; J. N. Sherman, N. J.; Thos. Williams, Pa.; E. D. Williams, Del.; Geo. Harris, Md.; Alfred Caldwell, Va.; O. N. Schoolfield, Tenn.; Thos. Spooner, Ohio; Norman B. Judd, Ill.; Jas. Richie, Ind.; Zach. Chandler, Mich.; And. J. Stevens, Iowa; John N. Tweedy, Wis.; Cornelius Cole, California; M. F. Conway, Kansas; L. Clephane, D. C.; Asa. S. Jones, Mo.; Alex. Ramsey, Minn.; Cassius M. Clay, Ky. Republican National Committee.

The Republican Party.

The following article from the Peninsular News, on the mission of the Republican party, we commend to the attention of our readers. The paper is published in the lower part of the State of Delaware, where nearly all the slaves in the State are held, and is an outspoken and able champion in the cause of freedom and free labor.

"The American Republican party is prominently the party for the people. It was the offspring of an almost universal sentiment, and it was organized by the people in opposition to the wishes of the politicians and leaders of all parties. The North had suffered from the aggression of the South until in self defence the people were compelled to raise in their might and strike for their liberties. Their industry, upon which they were alone dependent for their prosperity, had been for years crushed down by a foreign competition for low wages, encouraged and fostered by our own legislation, under the influence of the South, that while working men might be kept down on an equality with Southern slaves, for this purpose the use and importation of foreign manufactured goods was encouraged by a tariff of revenue, and we as a nation were made subservient to England and France—Free trade tends to make us a nation of farmers dependent on other nations for such goods as require the intelligent labor of freemen for their construction; while protection and encouragement to manufacturing industry tends to make us independent of all foreign nations, and to elevate and improve the condition of the free white men who work for a living."

"The old contest between 'Free Trade' and 'Protection' was but another phrase of the same contest that is now being fought out between slavery and freedom, between the encouragement of free labor on the one hand, and the support of freedom on the other. Here is the way the people of the North, almost as one man, stand up for the free working man; and its policy tends to his elevation and benefit; while that of the present Democratic party tends to sustain the labor of slaves at the expense of the white man. It would elevate slavery to the position of a national principle, and the ruling power in the nation, and instead of shaping our legislation to the welfare of free white men, all its efforts under the management of its Southern masters, is to extend the area of slavery, to increase the productiveness of slave labor, to add to the negro element; while the white working men of the North are to be choked down to an equality with Southern slaves!"

"Under such aggressions the working men of the North have struggled on, until 'forbearance has long ago ceased to be virtue,' and contrary to the advice of those who have hitherto been their political leaders, they united in the formation of the American Republican party; while Webster and Clay, Winthrop and Crittenden, held aloof, and others of their leaders went over to the Democracy. Hence you find that nearly all the leaders of this great party have sprung up from the ranks of the people. Many of them were once members of the Democratic party, while others were Whigs, but nearly all of them at that time, were unknown as political leaders. Thus has originated the party of the people, and its destiny is not run, until this government of the nation is placed in the hands of free men who will shape it for the welfare of free men, and not for the strengthening and advancing of slavery and slave labor. Where then is the white working man who will not go with all his heart for the success of the principles of the Republican party! If there is such a one, he is either ignorantly or wilfully neglecting his duty to his country and the personal interest of every freeman in the Union. If he votes with the Democracy, he votes to degrade and impoverish free white working men, and to strengthen, extend and increase slavery and slave labor to the gratification of the whole country, (except the slaveholding aristocracy,) and to degrade and cheapen the labor of free white men until they are placed on an equality with the working classes—slaves—of the South. Is not this as plain as sun at noon-day? If so, what white working man in this State is fool enough to vote for his own damnation? Is there one? We trust not. If there is, let him study this subject in all its lights and shades, and he will see that his duty to his country, as well as to himself, his family, his children and his children's children, to the remotest generation, is to stand up for FREE SOIL! FREE LABOR! AND FREEDOM FOREVER!!!

Blondin's Last Feat. [From the Buffalo Express of August 25th.] The crowd gathered at the Falls yesterday to witness another of Blondin's performances upon the rope, although large and numbering many thousands, was somewhat the smallest, we should say, that has yet been collected, and hardly more than two thirds as great as that of the last occasion. Blondin's performance would have been accounted in the outset of these exhibitions a marvelous one, but after the great overshadowing and unsurpassable feat of last week, it could not seem very astonishing nor produce any very thrilling degree of interest in the minds of the spectators. It was of a more curious and laughable character than an exciting one, and might be by many preferred to the terribly great performance of last Wednesday.

Blondin first crossed from the American to the Canadian shore in manacles a collar about his neck—a chain pendant to his arms—and two others from his wrists to his ankles. The fetters were not very weighty, and could not have materially interfered with his performances, or added very greatly to the fatigue of the journey. During the passage he performed most of the feats previously exhibited—standing upon his head, hanging beneath the rope, swinging his body under it backward, sustained by the arms with the elbows bent, &c., all difficult and daring in the extreme, but by Blondin himself made common-place and simple. The return performance was the most interesting.

After a stay of fifteen or twenty minutes upon the Canada shore, he started back with a cook stove swung upon his back, the culinary appliances thereto, consisting of saucapan, ladle, sundry dishes and a pair of bellows, securely fastened upon the stove. It must not be imagined that the stove he bore upon his back was a full sized cast iron "Victor," neither must it be fancied a miniature affair, as disguised with the skill of a chef de cuisine, and when it was completely lowered to the deck of the Maid of the Mist, where, we doubt not, it was divided into the smallest possible shares, and eagerly treasured by the passengers. Gathering up his "hotel," Blondin readjusted it upon his back, and quickly landed himself and it upon the American shore, amid the loud cheers of the throng.

Barbarity in Missouri. The latest refinement in the art of persecution and cruelty has been organized by the legal authorities of a western county of Missouri. The new instrument of torture consists of a cat-o-nine-tails made of strips of sheet iron, which is applied without mercy until the desired "confession" is drawn from the hapless negro. But to fully unfold the wickedness and cruelty of this diabolical invention, in the hands of the relentless border ruffians, we append an account of a case which occurred in the town of St. Joseph:—

The system pursued in Missouri in regard to negro men assumes all the diabolical features that human tyranny ever assumed. To be black is a crime. Hunted like wild beasts, the poor Africans are a prey to the miserable, petty slave-stealers and slave-traders who are ever ready to pounce on their helpless victims, and to pursue their vile trade securely for any sympathy for the oppressed is denounced as "Abolitionism." During the few months of Dr. Dox's incarceration, many such cases came under his notice, and they reveal a frightful state of morals. I give but another one. A negro had been caught somewhere and was brought to the jail. No means to look out for him, and communication could not be had through a hole for a stove-pipe. Through this, Dr. Dox learned from the captive that he was a free man, and had been born in the State of Illinois. He had—has—80 acres of land, with some improvements, near Aurora, Calumet, and he was anxious to look out for expecting to locate there, and on his return he was seized by Missouri thieves and hurried to the county jail. The day after his arrival he was taken out, stripped, and tied to a post. The iron whip with its sharp blades and dagger-points, was produced. The Sheriff, his Deputy, and other legal parties were present. The unfortunate negro was asked where his master lived, what that master's name was, and when he ran away. In vain did the poor fellow tell his story. It was received with oaths and abuse, and he was told that "that kind of torture was applied ferociously to his naked back. Blood started from the wounds, and the victim shrieked and shrieked in his agony. At last there was a cessation, and the question:—"Well, tell us who's your master, and when you ran away?"

"Oh, I never had a master. I was born in Illinois. I am free."

"Oh, d—n you, we have heard such stories as that before. Give it to him, Tom, till he confesses."

Again the horrid scene was renewed. It was in the jail court, in the precincts of justice, and the prisoner, through the grades could witness it. In agony the wretched victim cried for them to tell him what they wanted.

The questions were repeated, but the immediate horrors being respited a little, the trembling, bleeding victim hesitated to repeat words that would consign him to a fate even more horrible than death. Again a torrent of profanity was poured forth. He had fallen down as the cords had been somewhat loosened.

"Put him up! put him up! we'll bring him to yet," and the poor, crushed victim was made to writhe under the horrid torture. At last, to what too shriek, bleeding and weak, the execution was once more stopped, and questions asked:—"Who's your master?"

"Oh, anybody you like."

"Well, was it Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, yes."

"Culpepper County, Virginia?"

"Well, was you like; I don't know any county in Virginia; I never was there."

"What?"

"Yes, yes," cried the trembling victim, "that was the county—Virginia."

"And it is rather more than six months since you ran away from him?"

"Yes, yes—oh, yes," and the shrinking man, without a hope in the world of despoisoning around him let his head fall forward on his breast, and his agony broke in tears and sobs.

"You have got them all noted down," said one of the officiating villains to the Sheriff.

"Yes, all right."

The victim was unfasted and led away. It was nearly two weeks before his wounds were well enough for him to be fit to travel, and then he was taken away. Where?

"This kind of work is, I suppose, as necessary to the slave trade. Who would want to go to Africa for untrained Africans, when civilized men are to be had for the stealing in the States or the Union? And, in the midst of all a prejudice against the oppressed race is fostered among intelligent white men, in order that no sympathy for the infatuated should be a barrier to the commission of such crimes."

We had the pleasure of listening to a couple of sermons, delivered in the Methodist Church of this place on last Sabbath, by Mr. James Clark, of Birmingham, which were, indeed, master pieces of true gospel eloquence. The talented speaker delivered his discourses in a manner so pleasing, and at the same time so convincing, that we have seldom seen a congregation so attentive and deeply interested from the beginning to end of a sermon, as his appeared to be. Mr. Clark promises to be a bright and useful light in the church. We are sorry that our space prevents us from noticing these able sermons at length, but we may, hereafter.

We received some splendid peaches from our clever friend Cremer, on Saturday last. They were raised in his extensive nursery in this place, and we are free to say we have never seen or tasted larger, handomer or better ones. Messrs Taylor & Cremer have a number of trees of precisely the same kind from which this fruit was plucked, which they offer to the public. We hope our farmers will see to it and procure them, so that our good old county may rejoice in raising the finest fruit in the State.

We have later news from Europe, by the steamship City of Washington. The trial trip of the steamship Great Eastern had been postponed until the 10th of September. The Duke of Tuscany had arrived at Paris, and met with a friendly reception from the Emperor Napoleon. All the warnings previously issued to the French newspapers had been withdrawn.

A splendid almanac for 1860, entitled "The Illustrated Pilgrim Almanac," is on our table. It is designed as an auxiliary in the construction of the National Monument to the fore-fathers, at Plymouth, Mass. It is hoped that every American citizen will contribute towards this noble enterprise, and by subscribing for this almanac—25 cts.—they will do this, and procure for themselves a highly useful and interesting work. We heartily recommend it, as the very best of the kind we have ever seen. Address Ross & Tousey or H. Dexter & Co., New York.

The Hon. American Agriculturist, for September, is before us. It is a prime number, beyond all cavil. This work should be in every farmer's family. Published by Orange Judd in New York, at \$1 per annum in advance.

The Hon. Franklin Pierce, late President of the United States, arrived at Boston, from Europe, with his wife, on board the steamship America, on Friday night. General Pierce has made an extended tour of the continent, and was everywhere well received.

FORN—An ear-ring. The loser can get it at this office.

Nervous Diseases Controlled and Cured.

Of all the various ills that detract from the enjoyment of human life, most of them may be traced to a disordered condition of the nervous system. The horrors of Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, arise in most cases from this cause. Our readers may remember, on several occasions before, we have alluded to the wonderful cures, or modifications of Fits, made by the use of the Electric Pills, invented and prepared by Dr. S. S. Hays, of 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. We feel fully satisfied that these Pills have cured some of the most stubborn cases of Epilepsy, as well as the milder forms of Fits, such as vertigo, Spasms, &c. We now record the fact, that persons who had these Pills equally efficacious in curing every form of nervous debility;—no matter whether manifested in the acute and excruciating form of Neuralgia, Tic Doloroux, or Nervous Headache, the misery of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, the sufferings of Rheumatism or Gout, the melancholy hallucinations of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally happy and certain.—Persons in the country, or who are unable to come by mail. The prices are, one box, \$3; two boxes \$5; twelve boxes \$24; and sent to any part of the country, free of postage. Direct your communications to STEPHEN S. HAYES, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

MARRIED.

On the 29th inst., by Rev. G. V. Zahmner, Mr. George Decker, of McAlwey's Ferry, to Miss Eliza Chaney, of Sauburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

New Advertisements.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Valuable Farm at Public Sale. Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

Friday, the 21st day of October next, the valuable farm, known as the Bowman Farm, situate in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, one mile north of Burnt Cabins on the public road leading from thence to Huntingdon. This farm is well watered, with a never-failing Branch of Tascara Creek running through it, having thereon erected a large two story Dwelling House, double log barn, Tenant House, out buildings, &c. The farm contains about

allowance, partly limestone, with fine limestone quarries—of which there are farm land and thirty meadow; balance well timbered, with two extensive apple orchards; is admirably adapted to raising stock—and within a mile of a good market for grain and stock.

The situation is beautiful and on the line of the Sherman's Valley, or Pennsylvania Pacific Railroad, now being constructed, which is expected to be the great line of communication between New York and the South West.

The owners having removed to the West when young, are determined to sell. Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known on day of sale by

DANIEL K. BOWMAN, DANIEL B. BOWMAN, DAVID PORTER BOWMAN, Or by Jamison Kelly, their Attorney in fact.

W. S. Morrow, tenant on the premises, or Jamison Kelly, Burnt Cabins, will give information of the premises. Aug. 31st, 1859.—ts.