Huntingdon Journal.

WM. BREWSTER,.....Editor.

Wednesday Morning, September 7, 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 Oneida 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.

WILLIAM H. WOODS, Dublin tp., *Chairman.*

J. H. Kennedy, Alex'a.	J. A. Doyle, Mt. Union.
J. B. Clark, Birm'g'm.	Adolp. White, Oneida.
J. F. Wilson, Barree.	Jas. Baker, Orbisonia.
J. Vandevander, Brady.	Benj. Hopkins, Porter.
Ralph Crotsley, 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 Kiner, Franklin.	R. Wilson, jr. Shav. Ck.
J. Williamson, Hunt.	Henry Green, Tod.
J. Fleaner, Henderson.	Geo. Wilson, Tell.
J. Entriken, Hopewell.	Sim. Wright, Union.
W. B. Smith, Jackson.	Henry Neff, West.
Wm. Dean, Juniata.	J. J. Patterson, W'mk.
Perry Moore, Morris.	S. Peightal, Walker.

Jacob Lutz, (of Jacob) Shirley.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

[illegible] *Chairman.*

BEWARE!

The terrific slaughter of old-line Democrats at the late Loco Convention, has caused considerable excitement throughout the county.—It is a fact beyond contradiction, that political turncoats who submitted their names to the Convention, received the nomination, while the old veterans of the party were in every instance defeated where there were turncoat competition. It has been asserted that had there been a "bloody know nothing" candidate for each office, not a single original Democrat would have been nominated. We caution the members of the old k. n. party against being deceived by the turncoat ticket. We do this from an apprehension that they might think, owing to the number of Know Nothings on the ticket, that they were nominated by a Know Nothing Convention, This is not so. These men are renegades, who have broken their solemn oaths and who have deserted their old party for the sake of office—which they will not get, if the Opposition do their duty. Beware of tickets with the names of Africa, Speer, &c., on them, as these men are now affiliated with the Buchanan Federalists.

H. T. WHITE, ESQ.

The Locofocos are making great efforts to defeat this gentleman, for the office of Treasurer. They resort to the most foolish stories and base acts, and we warn our friends against them. Mr. White is a young man of extraordinary abilities, and has always been an ardent and enthusiastic member of the party. He is well deserving the support of the people, and we feel satisfied they will reward his devotion to the principles of our party, by such an overwhelming majority, as will forever vindicate the truth of the saying that the people delight to honor an upright and honest man; and as will rebuke his traducers. It is true Mr. White has to depend on his daily labor for his daily bread, but those who seek to make capital out of that fact, will, we think, find they have misjudged the principles of the yeomanry of the county. It is true he is young, but "old men are not always wise," and there is no danger of his being deficient in capacity. Vote for him by all means.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

That the Huntingdon *Globe*, the organ of J. Simpson Africa, is in favor of the repeal of the tonnage tax, and that its editor is in pay of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the Huntingdon *Union*, the organ of General George Washington Speer, is a supporter of James Buchanan; and its editor is the bellows blower of of that virtuous man's praise.

That two Locofoco candidates were members of the Know Nothing party; and that in deserting it, they have violated their most sacred obligations, and proven that they have no regard for solemn oaths.

TRY IT, IF YOU DARE.

We understand the Locofocos are ringing in religion in some quarters, for political capital. Let them try it again. We have not an infidel nor Jesuit on our ticket. Can they say as much?

A New Trap Sprung in the Campaign.

"Beware of the Dog."

If any man of the People's party in Huntingdon county, who is at heart opposed to the corruptions of Locofocoism can read the following extracts from the last issues of the Huntingdon *Globe* and *Union*, without a feeling of indignation, or a blush, it is because he has not sensibility enough left to feel as he should, in contemplating one of the most brazen-faced, impudent impostures of the age.

"There is no use denying the fact that upon a strict *party vote* in this county, every man upon the Democratic ticket must be defeated." * * * * * * * * *

"The Democratic Convention placed in nomination men who deserve to be elected, and will be, if the voters of the county will but determine to disregard party and vote for the best men."—*Huntingdon Globe*

"It is of vast importance that we carry Pennsylvania this Fall, for if lost now, the chances are all against us for '60. What Democrat would desire to aid in bringing upon us so great a political catastrophe."—*Huntingdon Union.*

Here we have the distinct avowal that every man upon the Locofoco County Ticket "*must be defeated*" unless—it is with a blush we say it—*traitors* enough can be found outside of the organization to secure its triumph! We have also the *result* to be gained by the success of this scheme—"the triumph in 1860." Let us investigate the claims of these men upon American Republicans. Every man upon that ticket, voted for James Buchanan; they mocked at the efforts which were made by the patriotic citizens to secure the election of an honest man for President; they scoffed at the wrongs and sufferings which were endured by the people of Kansas, and the outrages which deluged that fair territory in the blood of freemen—our brothers and friends; and they denounced the principle that freedom was national. And these are the men for whom you are called upon to "disregard party;" and for what?—to secure another Buchanan "triumph in 1860!" Let the people beware of the men on this humbug ticket, and their supporters. Let them

REMEMBER

That they are the members of a party which is now represented by an administration, the most influential members of which, and whose chief supporters in Congress are, Southern secessionists, open and avowed disunionists: Or, on the other hand, a party which besides being fully committed to these sectional schemes of disunion, seeks to destroy the harmony of our society by drawing distinctions between poor working men of the North, and Southern aristocrats.

REMEMBER

That the success of the Locofoco county ticket would be an endorsement of the acts of the present Executive; an endorsement of the opening of the slave trade; of the free trade system; and the enactment of a slave code for the territories. If you support that ticket, you manifest a willingness to worship in the temple where Toombs, Stephens, Benjamin, and the like are clothed with vestments of the priest[illegible]

That the editor of one of the organs of the Locofoco party, is in pay of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and advocates by his silence the repeal of the tonnage tax—thereby assenting to the scheme to "defraud the people out of two hundred thousand dollars." That he has unbounded influence over the candidate of his party for Assembly, and will support that candidate, no doubt, on the ground that he will exert himself, if elected, to secure the repeal of this tax.

REMEMBER

That candidates who will willingly violate their words, and treat a vow as an idle thing, have proven recreant to the most solemn obligations which can bind men; have forfeited the respect of the community, and are unworthy the confidence of the people.—And finally,

REMEMBER

That "a full vote is a sure victory" for the People. In this State Locofocoism has no hope, but in the apathy of American Republicans. "We can't be whipped when we all pull together." Then, "UP! GUARDS AND AT 'EM."

Every interest dear and precious to American citizens calls upon the people of Huntingdon county to be up and doing, that the good cause of honest politics and an upright administration of the government may make progress, and this great State send forth an influence in behalf of the right which shall thrill upon the heart of the nation, and bring shouts of thanksgiving from gratified millions. The triumph of any part or portion of the Locofoco county ticket this fall, would be hailed by the partizans of the Buchanan factions, as a victory which would do much towards securing the "triumph in 1860." Whilst, on the other hand, if we all pull together, and roll up our old-fashioned majorities, for our candidates, it will contribute greatly towards securing the election of our candidate for the Presidency in 1860, and the consequent triumph of the Right.

CONSISTENCY!

When the editor of that unscrupulous sheet, the Bald Hornet, (brother of General George) started on his editorial career, he stated that he would utter no sentiment which he did not *know* to be correct. His practice has been in direct violation of this avowal. That paper has become notorious for its falsification of facts, and the persistent obstinacy with which it adhers to its false statements, after they are proven to be base falsehoods. We do not blame General George's brother so much for this, as his unprincipled controllers. We believe he is a young man—unsophisticated, it is true—who, if it were not for the influence of designing knaves, might be taught the virtue of truth; but in leaning himself to "base Trojans" has lost much of the beauty which rural simplicity stamps upon the character.

That paper asserted that R. B. Wigton had voted, last winter, for the repeal of the tonnage tax, and persistantly re-asserts the same thing in its last issue. This is a direct falsehood.—Mr. Wigton did not vote for any such thing, and the *Union* knows it. We defy it to prove this assertion. That question was not before the last Legislature. How, then, could Mr. W. have voted for it?

That paper asserted that Messrs Moore, Watson and White had a meeting in a private room at some hotel, where they acknowledged to each other their "hopeless cases," &c.—This is too simple and naked an untruth to demand notice. Suffice it to say, it is a falsehood. Mr. Watson was not in Huntingdon on the evening the conversation should have taken place. We think General George's brother has had his ear at the wrong key hole.

But if we were to go on giving the falsehoods contained in that spurious sheet, we would consume too much space. We will only mention one more. It intimates that several prominent gentlemen of this town, of the People's party, oppose Mr. Wigton. We give a letter from one of these, as an answer and refutation of the slander:

MR. EDITOR:—In the *Union* of last week, in an article of some three-quarters of a column in length, I observe my name introduced in a manner which, if it means anything, would seem to convey the idea that I am dissatisfied with the re-nomination of R. B. Wigton, Esq., for the Legislature. If this is the impression intended to be made by the writer of the article, I can only say he is entirely mistaken. If I had made the nominations of the American Republican party, I am satisfied that out of the large number of good men, who were before the Convention, as candidates for the different offices, I could not have made a better selection than the Convention did. I am therefore entirely satisfied with the ticket nominated—from R. B. Wigton down to Auditor—and will give it my hearty support.

S. S. WHARTON.

The Extra Salary Candidate.

Let the free and independent voters of Huntingdon county remember, that whilst the Locofocos are endeavoring to make a little capital out of the resolution passed by their County Convention instructing their candidate for Assembly to receive but five hundred dollars of a salary, *if elected*, that same candidate—J. Simpson Africa—did pocket, last winter, one hundred dollars *more* than he was entitled to by the custom which fixes the clerk's salary at five hundred dollars. Recollect, when you are asked to vote for Africa, on the plea that he *underbids* honorable competitors, that in addition to his high wages, he received *one hundred dollars* EXTRA PAY, out of the Pockets of the People. And recollect, too, that Richard B. Wigton, for his faithful public services as your Representative, has *never* received one cent extra pay.

If any one doubts the truth of this charge, the most skeptical can be convinced of the fact, by examining the pages of the Legislative Record. It cannot be refuted or explained away; and every man who would be convinced, has but to call at our office and see the proof.—Now if J. Simpson Africa, whilst a clerk in the Senate of Pennsylvania, could and did abstract from the treasury of the Commonwealth $100,00 of *extra pay*, to which he was not entitled by justice, the question naturally arises in the public mind, would he be a safe man to entrust with the responsible duties and enormous power placed in the hands of a Legislator? Would the interests of the people of this county be safe in his grasping hands? What guaranty have we that he would not, if he had the power, commit the same abuses in other instances? None—none whatever; and the verdict of the people must be against him.

That unscrupulous Locofoco sheet, the *Union*, has shown a characteristic inconsistency in stating that "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." He will have no opportunity of doing anything of this kind, it is true; but he did pocket one hundred dollars of the money of the people of this State as *extra pay*, and he did return home and had "his party's convention pass a resolution" to impose upon the people by a very cunning yet nevertheless little piece of political trickery. A man whose political action and policy is based upon such inconsistancy, and fraud, is surely not the one to be trusted. What say you, voters?

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

The Locofocos have given up all hope of electing any of their candidates on the County Ticket, unless they can prevail on *our* partymen to support their ticket! Beware of the scheme, friends. It will strengthen Locofocoism, if we lose *one* of our county candidates. If we want to succeed in 1860, we must *win* in Pennsylvania now. We must make sure of our position here; we must consolidate and strengthen our power in the State, else it will be useless to talk next year of a Governor or President either. Friends, if you are wise, you will heed us, and go ahead at once to win in October. *Fail* then, and the worst consequences must ensue. Let your motto be "*there's no such word as fail*," and there is not if the work is done!

Look to it, people of Pennsylvania! Look to it, ye active men of the People's Party!—Look to it all who are interested, *and look to it in time. Now is* THAT TIME. A few days and it will be too late.—The mischief will have been done, and all the fond hopes of better times in store for us will have been dashed to the earth through our own folly and supineness. *Work while you may.* There is no danger of defeat if the proper work is done. There is every prospect of a Glorious Victory on the contrary, and an assurance of prosperous times in the future as one of the results of that Victory.

Is it not worth working for? WORK NOW, OR BE FOREVER FALLEN.

We ought not to be satisfied with a bare majority this fall—but should remember that the utter *route*, and almost total annihilation of the Locofoco party, is in our hands. If we are wise enough to improve the present opportunity, the battle of 1860 will be as good as won.—Let it be our aim to prepare for the National State canvass, of next year, by the establishment of an efficient organization—by arousing the lagging interest of our friends, and, above all, by polling a full vote this Fall for the State and County Tickets, which can only be accomplished by the proper preliminary arrangements. That the enemy are active, vigilant and determined as ever, is evident. That they will spare no means to avert the threatened defeat, is equally certain. *Vigilance* on the part of the friends of the People's Party was never more needed than it is at present—and vigilant we *must* be, if we hope to wrest the Government from the corrupt and unscrupulous politicians who now control it. Then "AWAKE! ARISE!" and march onwards, in solid phalanx, to victory in October, and a consequent Triumph in 1860. No negligence will do hence forward. *Be wide Awake!* Be fully Aroused! Be gloriously Victorious!

MR. BREWSTER: In the last *Journal*, under the head "The Sunday Law," where speaking of the religious sentiments of Legislators, your article is so worded that the impression may be fastened upon the minds of your readers throughout the county that I do not believe in the existence of a Supreme Ruler, and have no regard for the institution of the Sabbath, and might vote, if elected to the Legislature, for its abrogation. This impression, sir, is far from the truth. I am as firm in the belief of the existence of a Superior Intelligence as any man can be and would be the last to desire, vote for, or assist, in annulling any law, regulation or custom, having the effect of preserving inviolate the Sabbath day.

Presuming that you as a neighbor and particularly as a religious man would not willingly permit my sentiments to be misconstrued on these important questions, I desire you to publish this note and thus correct any false impression which might have been made by the article in question. J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

☞We insert the above note at the request of Mr. Africa, not wishing to do injustice to any person, but we think his own version of his opinion on the subject alluded to does not make a satisfactory impression. What does he mean by a "Superior Intelligence." Is it the orthodox term for the Supreme Being who presides over the Christian system? Or does the gentleman wish to evade a direct acknowledgement of that system?

MAZZINI'S MANIFESTO.—England is in a terrible nervous condition at present, and Mazzini, by his late proclamation, has contributed much to keep alive this feeling. Just at the time when there is a general distrust of the French ally, just at the time, too, when fears of a war are entertained, and while rifle clubs are being actively organized, Mazzini throws out a manifesto, most ingeniously contrived to prove everything which the English want proved to confirm their agitation. According to the Italian revolutionist, there is forming, or has been formed, an alliance between France, Russia and Austria, whose object is the partition of Continental Europe between these three powers. At least Mazzini thinks that the original plan was the division of Europe between France and Russia, but the admission of Austria to the fraternity limits the programme to the Mohammedan Europe between the three, and to war against England and Prussia.

How much of this is true? It is all certainly very plausible. But a child can see that Austria, by taking part in this tremendous coalition, would be preparing her own downfall. With only Austria left between them, France and Russia would soon cut in pieces the empire of ten languages, which has no social unity, no real national existence. This appears improbable. But in one thing Mazzini shows sense. He recommends a league, headed by England, comprising that country, with Prussia, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Spain and other minor states of Europe. With the exception of Portugal, such a league would embrace only countries who have definitely cleared their names in industry and commerce; on the other hand, [illegible] unquestionably position towards annexation in Europe. It certainly cannot be denied that the Mazzinian manifesto embodies an idea or two well worth consideration.—*Bulletin.*

MURDER.—Two murders have been committed in Ulster county, New York. A daughter of James Vandervoort, of Lloyd, was engaged at the house of Mr. Albertson in making a shroud for the body of his wife, when her father came in and demanded her to go home threatening her with personal injury if she refused. Young Albertson interfered to reason with him. The two got into a quarrel, in the course of which Albertson was stabbed in the breast. He expired shortly after the wound was inflicted. Vandervoort has since been arrested, and is now in the Kingston jail. On Sunday a man named Cunningham was murdered by three brothers, Thomas, Augustus and Peter Berhany. They, in company with others, were at a "clearing bee," when they got into a quarrel with Cunningham. One of them stabbed him in the breast with a knife, and another struck him on the head with a stone, fracturing the skull. One of them has been arrested, and is now in the Monticello jail. Augustus and Peter are still at large, and officers are in pursuit of them.

VIRGINIA OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.—The State Central Committee of the Opposition party in Virginia met at Richmond on Wednesday last, and agreed upon the 14th of December next, as the best time, and the city of Richmond as the most suitable place for holding a State Convention representing the Opposition in that State. This Convention is "preliminary to a National Convention intended to be held hereafter, with the view of collecting, and harmonizing, and organizing the conservative Union sentiments of the country."—*Nat. Intel.*

As the Opposition in Virginia defeated themselves last May by the extreme course they took on the Slavery question, and as they cannot hope, now, in any event, to carry that State for any Opposition candidate for President, their right to lead or initiate a national Opposition movement seems to us a very doubtful one. It would be much more modest in them to yield the lead to some State that *can* be carried in 1860.

LANCASTER.—The Republican Convention met on the 24th and nominated the following ticket:

Legislature—Nath'l Ellmaker, Jr., Dr. Sam'l Keneagy, Jacob E. Cassel, A. S. Green.
District Attorney—Emlin Franklin.
County Treasurer—Michael H. Shirk.
County Commissioner—Levi S. Reist.
Prison Inspectors—Hugh S. Gara, Joseph Sampson.
Directors of the Poor—David Styers, Simon Groth, Christian Warfel.
Auditor—John Mecartney.

Messrs Ellmaker, Keneagy and Green were members of the last House.

BLAIR COUNTY—The anti-Lecomptonites in Blair county were defeated at the locofoco Convention held on Monday last. Neff, Lecompton, was nominated for Assembly, by a vote of 24 to 19 for Gillmore, anti-Lecompton. Maj. T. Snyder was nominated for Senate, with the power to choose his own conferees; but as he is a Lecomptonite he is probably a mere tool of Bigler's, who will use his conferees to secure the nomination of a Clearfield man for Senator.

☞On Saturday night last, at Tyrone city, Pa., some young men were disposed to be playful, and Maj. F. E. Shindle jumped upon a chair to make a speech, when his feet slipped and he fell with his entire weight across the back of the chair, thereby breaking three ribs.

Address of the People's State Committee.

We received last night, by mail, a printed copy of the address just issued by the State Committee of the People's party of this commonwealth. We should be glad to publish it entire, but it is too long for our space, occupying as it does four and a half closely printed columns of the Lebanon Courier. It is written in a clear, candid and forcible manner, and expresses satisfactorily all the party views on questions of present moment. We quote from it the portion which more immediately concerns the industrial interests of Pennsylvania:—

The industry of American freemen has another great and vital interest which has always been refused the recognition of those who are engaged in the schemes of slavery aggression which we have noticed. The welfare of the people, as well as the financial interests of the government, indicate a policy of protection and defence of our agricultural, mining, manufacturing, mechanical and manual labor, against the schemes and systems of foreign nations, as the true course to be adopted in our legislation on the subject of a tariff. Properly considered and as actual experience proves, revenue and protection possess a blended harmony of interests. At those very periods in our history, when the labor of the people was best sheltered from unequal competition with accumulated foreign capital, long trained skill and low rates of wages, the national coffers were most fully replenished—the expenditures of government were completely met from its resources, and the process of national debts, contracted under other systems, was in most successful operation. When, however, discriminating duties were taken off, or made to discriminate *against* home industry—when free trade was put in practice, and protection entirely abandoned and condemned by the party in power, not only did industry languish and suffer in all its departments—failures became frequent, disastrous and overwhelming—furnaces, forges, factories and workshops cease their operations—labor asks in vain for employment—mechanics seek unavailingly for customers—and even the great foundation interests of agriculture suffer in the general stagnation of business, and contraction of prices, and scarcity of money, but the revenues of the Treasury fell off in rapid diminution, and the government, which had just been paying a high premium for its own bonds, was compelled to throw its notes on the market to raise the means of defraying its ordinary expenses, and, in a time of profound peace, to contract a new national funded debt. This has been the recent experience of the country, and at this moment the people are suffering from the practical consequences of the injurious policy of their public servants. Pennsylvania has witnessed, during the last two years, the most disastrous sacrifices of the property of her people, and the most depressed condition of her great industrial interests. Valuable properties have been brought to the block of forced sales, and at no time have sheriffs and other executive officers of the law reaped such abundant harvests of fees, while productive labor has stood idle, and looked on helpless at the sacrifice of hard earned possessions passing from the grasp of the toiling hand that gave them all their value, for mere nominal prices, into the ownership of capitalists and speculators, most of whose means were wrung in usury from the very men whom they were thus dooming to houseless poverty.

What more melancholy sight than this can be presented, and how doubly bitter must the experience be to the sufferer when he reflects that the cruel and foolish policy of the rulers of his country, whom his own vote may have assisted to their places of influence and power, has struck the blow under which he has fallen? Yet more unwisely we are pursuing a course of dealing with other nations utterly destructive of our own interests, buying recklessly and extravagantly, paying in gold, robbing the country of its specie circulation and basis of paper currency, and contracting debts abroad which must be settled for in the future. There was imported at New York alone, of foreign dry goods, since the first day of the year up to August the 5th, the enormous amount of $79,623,418—$9,000,000 more than in the corresponding period of wild extravagance just before the crash in September, 1857, and about 42,000,000 more than under the compelled contraction of the same period in 1858. We imported during the year ending June 1st, 1858, of foreign goods, wares and merchandise, $243,239,000; during the year ending June 1st, 1859, $340,000,000, an increase of nearly $97,000,000. During the first period we exported $52,633,000 of specie—during the last, $68,000,000, and as our imports of the same article were ten millions less in the last than first period, our stock on hand was $26,337,000 less than the year before. Our exports of cotton, grain and flour, and all other products of every kind of labor, are vastly below the importations; for while we sent out only $37,751,000 in the first seven months of the present year from New York, we had to make up the sum of $42,249,600 in coin, to pay the balance due to foreign nations on the dealings through that port alone. Facts like these convey their own best comment; they explain, without any learned parade of argument, the reason of the paralyzed state of our home industry, and call trumpet-tongued for the application of the proper remedy. This is in the hands of Congress and the Executive Administration of the national government, to which the adjustment of the terms of our commerce with other nations has been committed by the constitution. But the "democratic party," which wields these powers, refuses all relief. It is bound to the opposite interest, which professes to see in the protective policy a foe to all who are engaged in raising southern products by slave labor. We believe that policy is the best, most beneficial, and advantageous to every interest and investment in the country—the farm and the plantation—the mine and forest—the factory and workshop—all have here a complete harmony of interests.

But Free Trade is the pet delusion of the South, only second in its estimation to the physical, moral and political blessings of slavery, and, therefore, "the Democratic party," whose course of conduct it dictates, denounces the Protective Policy. Even the President of its choice guardedly differing on this point from the controlling power, is shorn of his influence and regarded as wholly unsound; for when Mr. Buchanan, in his last annual message, modestly suggested to Congress that the *ad valorem* system was prolific of frauds, and that specific duties, especially on such articles as are sold by weight and measure, as coal and iron for example, would be much safer for the government as well as beneficial to the people, he was flatly contradicted by his own Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report on finances—his party in Congress never acted on the President's suggestion, and he failed to exercise in behalf of his tariff recommendation those influences whose potency was so actively experienced when, in concert with his southern friends he fought the battle of Slavery in Kansas on the Lecompton Constitution and the English Bill. *Ad valorem* duties, favored by our financiers of the modern Democratic school, are not only productive of fraud and perjury, but they have the very admirable quality, in the eyes of their advocates, of being lowest when they are most required to be high, and when foreign goods are forced into our market on low invoices, sworn through the Custom House by false oaths, to the entire destruction of the American manufacturer and producer, and of being highest when the foreigner, having overthrown domestic competition, asks enormous prices for his goods, and compels our people to pay the most for articles of inferior value. The specific duty of so much by the yard or pound is, on the contrary, fixed and invariable—always the same; the American producer knows exactly what to calculate on, and no fraudulently under-charged invoice can be sworn through the Custom-house by individuals reckless of perjury, when the article itself defines the rate of import. But the reasonable demand of the people for the protection which would be secured both to them and the national treasury by the substitution of moderate, fixed, specific duties for the *ad valorem* rates of the present Tariff, falls unheeded on the ears of the governing powers at Washington, or is treated by them with derision and contempt. Pennsylvania has a vast and vital concern in this matter. We need not refer to the coal and iron interests—her investments for improvements to carry the products of her farms, mines, forges, furnaces, factories, &c., to market, and the advantage which the active prosecution of those now languid or suspended operations would be to the agriculturalist, mechanic, and manual laborer, in giving them purchasers for their products and fabrics, and employment for their stalwart arms. The people of this State are too intelligent not to understand these things, and the classes mentioned have by bitter experience, had them deeply impressed upon their minds and memories.—Will they not with united purpose work together for the accomplishment of the great reform which is necessary in our system of imposing duties on imports, and as "the democratic party"—its representations and active agents in public station and political management—not only committed the wrong of introducing free trade, but refuse to remedy it, themselves throw off the influence of this party, and by rejecting its candidates make plain their unalterable determination that the protection of American industry shall be the settled, abiding and irreversible policy of the government? When fully convinced that such is the resolution of Pennsylvania, opposition will begin to disappear, and her true representatives will be clothed with power to make effectual her demands.

It is a remarkable peculiarity of the present National Administration that, with a deficient revenue and a people suffering in all their business interests from the unfriendly policy of the government, the public expenditures have increased to an unprecedented amount, and corruption, peculation, mismanagement and favoritism prevail at the cost of the Federal Treasury. When Mr. Buchanan entered upon his office, he found a surplus of $14,000,000 on hand. Before the first year of his time had closed, this was all exhausted—the issue of $20,000,000 in Treasury notes, and a stock loan of the like amount were authorized by the first session of Congress after his inauguration—the total annual expenditures of the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June, 1858, reached the enormous amount of $89,628,867, and the appropriations for the ensuing year covered the sum of $98,854,201 24, and this was less by $7,769,000 than the Administration asked for.

When John Quincy Adams, thirty years ago, expended some $15,000,000 annually, the outcry against his extravagance was loud and incessant. Mr Buchanan being among those who raised it for political effect; but he has not only nearly sextupled, but has, in time of profound peace, with all nations, far exceeded the annual expenditures when the country was engaged in a foreign war, with fleets on the enemy's coasts, and an army in his capital. If these expenses were judicious and legitimate, there would be less cause to complain; but, unfortunately, they have been made for improper purposes, and to effect partisan designs. The navy yards of Brooklin and Philadelphia were crammed with unnecessary [illegible] tion to Congress of the friends of the Administration, and its supporters in attempting to consummate the Lecompton fraud and outrage; contracts for building ships and supplying coal for the navy were awarded, not to the lowest bidders, but to family connections of members of the Cabinet, or to establishments whose recommendation, referred by the President himself to the Secretary of the Navy, was that they exercise a strong influence in a congressional district, and ought to be rewarded for deserting old political associations to contribute to Mr. Buchanan's election, and as an encouragement to them to work for the re election of his friend to Congress. Large purchases of mules, wagons, and other materials for the Utah expedition were made of near relations of the members of the House of Representatives, who pleased the Administration by supporting its Kansas measures, or of members of the party supposed to wield political influence in particular localities.

Calculating the Chances.

The New York *Tribune* is calculating the chances for the Presidency in 1860. It makes out 186 free State votes in the various electoral colleges, and 120 slave State—total, 306, making 154 necessary to a choice. Counting the eleven States that voted for Fremont in 1856 as *sure* for the Republican candidate in 1860, would give 114 electoral votes, making 40 more votes necessary. The remaining free States poll 72 votes. Of these, Pennsylvania (27), Illinois (11), and Kansas (3), are *certain* to go for the Republican candidate, with the best chance for New Jersey (7), Indiana (13), and Minnesota (4), making altogether 25 votes more than enough. This is without counting a single Southern State. Upon the whole, the chances are decidedly favorable to the Republican side, and their success is absolutely certain if they are wise in making a nomination that will not be objectionable to the distinctive American branch of the party. If the election goes to the House, the South Americans and Independent Democrats will probably hold the balance of power. In that case we may expect warm work, and a possible success of proslavery party for another term. The American Republicans have the game in their own hands, and it is hoped they will play it judiciously so as to carry off the prize.

Nervous Diseases Controlled and Conquered.

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 Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills, invented and prepared by *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, 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 severe Cramps, Spasms, &c. We now record the fact, that persons will find these Pills equally efficacious in curing every form of nervous debility;—no matter whether manifested in the acute and excruciating form of Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, or Nervous Headache, the misery of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, the sufferings of Rheumatism or Gout, the melancholy hallucination of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally happy and certain.—Persons in the country can write to the inventor, and have the medicine forwarded to them 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 SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

MARRIED:

On the 5th inst., by Rev. M. Spangler, Mr. John Smith to Miss Sarah Ann Miller, both of Union township, Huntingdon county.

TAGGART & FARR'S

IMPROVED

Family Sewing Machines!

NO. 103, NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These Machines were awarded the first premiums at the Lancaster and Montgomery County Fairs (the only fairs at which they have been yet exhibited) in competition with the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, and other machines, and are offered to the public with confidence as being the cheapest and best machine in the market. They are now in extensive use and have met the unqualified approval of all who have tried them. They are strong and simple in construction, and are not liable to get out of order, as an examination will fully satisfy every one. They will do as great a variety of work, do it as well and do as much of it as the high priced machines can do.

FAMILIES, TAILORS & SEAMSTRESSES

Will find these machines adapted to their wants. They will sew fine or heavy goods of every description with equal facility. For Quilting purposes they are unequalled. By a simple adjustment of the tension, a stich is made which gathers beautifully. The stich is the Double Lock Stitch, strong and elastic, and will not unravel or draw the goods when washed.

The thread is used from spools of any size, as purchased at the stores, without re-winding. Instructions in operating the machines given to purchasers. Each machine is accompanied with directions, which are very explicit, and contain all the information necessary to operate successfully.

TAGGART & FARR,
No. 103, North Eighth Street, Phila.

☞We would refer to Gen. S. Miles Green, Barre Forges, and

WM. BREWSTER, Agent,
Huntingdon, Pa

Sept. 7, 1859.-1y.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The undersigned will meet the teachers and school directors in their respective districts as indicated in the following table:

Carbon, September 10, at Coalmont.	
Porter & Alexandria, Sept. 12, at Alexandria.	
West, September 13, at Petersburg.	
Walker, " 14, at McConnellstown.	
Juniata & Henderson, Sept. 15, at Huntingdon.	
Brady, September 16, at Mill Creek.	
Oneida, " 17, at Donation.	
Shirley & Shirleysburg, Sept. 20, at Shirleysb'g.	
Barree, September 22, at Manor Hill.	
Jackson, " 23, at McAlavey's Fort.	

The hour for meeting at each of the above places, will be 9 o'clock, a. m. Teachers are requested to be punctual. A. OWEN,

September 7, 1859.-3t. *Co. Sup't.*

1859.--DRY GOODS FOR AUTUMN.--1859

Full stock of SILK GOODS,
Full stock of STAPLE GOODS,
Full stock of FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable FALL SHAWLS,
☞CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS,
Merinoes, Cotton Twills, Flannels, &c.☜

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth and Arch Sts., PHILAD'A.

N. B.—Black Silks, Wholesale, at low rates.
☞*Bargains Daily from New York Auctions.*

Sept. 7th, '59.-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

In pursuance of Orders of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, the Tracts of Land, &c., hereinafter described, situate in said county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises,

On Thursday, the 29th day of September, 1859; as the property of John Ker, late of said county, dec'd., to wit:

1. All that tract marked (A) in the diagram annexed to the return of the Inquest, containing 237 acres and 130 perches, it being the Mansion Farm of said dec'd. About one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation; about 40 acres of which is meadow. Running water for cattle, &c., may be readily introduced into almost every field upon this farm. There are upon it a two story frame dwelling house, a large brick barn and other buildings. Also, a good apple orchard.

2. All that tract marked (C) in said diagram, containing 237 acres and 68 perches, and called the Moore Farm. Somewhat more than half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, a fair proportion of which is meadow. On account of the nearness of these two farms to the borough of Huntingdon, and the large quantity of meadow upon each, they would be well suited for grazing or stock farms.

3. All that tract marked (D) in said diagram, containing 185 acres and 132 perches; about one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, and has thereon erected, two tenant houses.

4. All that tract marked (E) in said diagram, containing 214 acres and 87 perches; about 100 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation. No buildings thereon.

5. All that tract marked (G) in said diagram, containing 119 acres; woodland.

6. All that tract marked (K) in said diagram, containing 87 acres and 147 perches; woodland.

7. All that tract marked (L) in said diagram, containing 148 acres and 83 perches; woodland.

8. All that tract marked (M) in said diagram, containing 117 acres and 147 perches; woodland.

9. An undivided interest in Milnwood Academy, in Dublin tp., the extent of which interest will be made known on the day of sale.

10. All that tract marked (B) in said diagram, containing 203 acres and 39 perches, and called the Leffard or Spring House Farm; about one half of this tract is cleared, and has thereon a dwelling house, saw mill, and an excellent spring of water. To be sold as the real estate of Joshua W. Ker, dec'd., under his last Will.

11. All that tract marked in said diagram with letter (F), containing 170 acres and 124 perches, and called the Creek Farm; about 80 acres thereof are cleared, and a dwelling house thereon erected; the uncleared part of this tract is heavily timbered. To be sold as the real estate of Henry M. Ker, dec'd., under his last Will.

All these lands, except Milnwood, lie in one body near the borough of Huntingdon, and will be sold together or separately, so as to suit purchasers. TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue to be payable, with interest, at such times as may be agreed upon on the day of sale. The unpaid purchase money to be secured by Bonds and Mortgage.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day. Attendance will be given by

DAVID S. KER, *Trustee.*

August 31st, 1859.