

Huntingdon Journal.



W. H. BREWSTER, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, September 28 1859.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: GEN. WILLIAM H. KELM, 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.

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

PEOPLE'S COUNTY COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM H. WOODS, Dublin, Chairman. J. H. Kennedy, Alex. J. A. Doyle, Mt. Union. J. B. Clark, Birm'g'm. Adolph White, Onida. J. F. Wilson, Barre. Jas. Baker, Orbisoma. J. Vandevander, Brady. Basil Hopkins, Porter. Ralph Croley, Cassel. John Garner, Penn. E. B. Wilson, Cassel. L. G. Kessler, Pet. bor. Bend. Stevens, Clay. Wm. B. Leas, Shir. bor. T. C. Cromwell, Crom. J. Brewster, Shirley. Geo. Tate, Carbon. R. Madden, Springfield. John Kiner, Franklin. R. Wilson, Jr., Shaw. Gk. J. Williamson, Hunt. Henry Green, Toll. J. Elmer, Henderson. Geo. Wilson, Tell. J. Estriken, Hepewell. Sim. Wright, Union. W. B. Smith, Jackson. Henry Neff, West. Wm. Dean, Juniata. J. J. Patterson, Wm. Perry Moore, Morris. S. Peabody, Walker. Jacob Lutz, (of Jacob) Shirley.

A Grand Rally!

At the Court House, on Monday, Sept. 27th, and other Speakers will be present. By Order of Com. W. WOODS, Chairman.

A few Words of Exhortation to Republicans.

Vigilance Committees have been appointed.

These committees are made up of active reliable, working men; and we have no doubt they will do their duty, so far as so many men can, but it is not to be expected that they are to do all the work, or no one is to work but them. They have been appointed because it is necessary for some persons to be designated in this capacity the rule holding good in politics as in all else that what is every body's business is no body's business. There are, in all the districts, many other active, reliable, working men, and we want the co-operation of all such. The simple purpose of the appointment of these committees is to have some person in each district to initiate and carry forward the work of organization; and this once done, there is then plenty of work for everybody to do who is disposed to take hold with them.

We call special attention, therefore to this list of Committees, and we urge upon the men therein named to lose no time in beginning the work of organization. We appeal, also to every active Republican in the county to take hold with them and push forward the good work with alacrity. The time is short. Two weeks is but a brief period in which to do what is to be done. Let no time be lost, therefore.—Look to the assessment lists, and see that every Republican is assessed. Provide in season for getting out voters to the polls.—In the townships, appoint subcommittees in each school district to drive out the lazy voters. And do whatever else may seem necessary, under the circumstances.

We have said enough, hitherto, we think, upon the importance of having a full turnout and a large majority at the election; and if our readers do not heed what has already been said, nothing we may now say will be of any avail. We are happy to believe, however, that the Republicans, generally, throughout the county, appreciate the importance of the present contest and its bearing on the one to come. We have only, therefore, our exhortations to them to be active, vigilant and determined. The friends of our excellent State ticket, in other counties, are looking to Huntingdon for one of her rousing, old-fashioned majorities. Let us not disappoint them. We can give a good account of ourselves, if we will. It is just as easy to give a large majority as a small one, if we only determine to do it. To work them, my friends, earnestly and cheerfully. It is only the will to do, that is wanted.—The work will be easy if we but once determine to do it.

A Vote Against \$700.

The general appropriation bill of the last session of the Legislature, when introduced, contained a section for the pay of the members, in a gross sum for the whole at the rate then fixed by law. Mr. Hottel offered an amendment, that so much of that Act, passed 21st April 1858, increasing the salary from \$500 to \$700, be repealed. The effect of this amendment, had it passed, would have been to make the salary of the members \$500 per year, whether they were in session ninety days or two hundred. No vote was taken on this practicable and proper amendment, in consequence of an amendment to this amendment, made by Mr. Hamersley, that each member should make a statement of his actual traveling expenses to the seat of government and home again, under oath, and be paid accordingly—and that the compensation of each member should be \$1,50 per day, while in actual attendance upon Legislative duties. Upon this there was a vote, and it was carried by a vote of 48 for, to 41 against it, Mr Wigton voted against it, because the effect of it, if the amendment carried, was to prevent a vote on the proposition for a salary of \$500 a year.

It was necessary to take a vote on the amendment as amended, that is, to make the pay of the members \$1,50 per day in place of \$700 per year. Mr. Wigton thought if the rest could stand \$1,50 per day he could, and he voted in favor of making this the pay; but it was lost by a vote of 49 yeas to 51 nays. The amendment, and the amendment to the amendment, were both lost by this vote, the compensation remained at the same figure; that is, at \$700 a year.

The business of amending then commenced anew. Mr. McClure offered an amendment making the pay of the members \$5 a day and mileage. This was lost by a vote of 35 yeas to 59 nays, Mr. Wigton voting with the yeas. He had voted for \$1,50 per day, and we have just seen that he voted against \$5 a day. The question now is, what kind of a bill would have suited him? The conclusion to be arrived at from his votes, is, that he was satisfied with \$1 50, and that he considered \$5 per day was too much.

Now let us see what \$5 per day would amount to. The Legislature, especially when controlled by Locofocos, generally sits from 125 to 140 days. Should it sit 125 days the pay at \$5 per day would be \$700. This proposition therefore would save nothing for the State, more especially when it is taken into consideration, that in a lengthened session, the daily pay of the clerks and contingent expenses go on.

The effect of daily pay is to lengthen the session, for the reason that a great many of the members would have no other, or better business to attend to at home, and their interest would be to stay as long as possible. When they are paid by a reasonable salary, their interest is, to get through their business as expeditiously as possible and go home. The history of the vote on this subject clearly shows, that Mr. Wigton voted all the time for the best interests of his constituents. He voted against \$5 a day, because it was in effect giving \$700 a year to the members.

Forfeiture of the Charter.

The Locofocos are still harping upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, and against Mr. Wigton because he voted against forfeiting their Charter. They have ceased to charge him for voting for the repeal of the tonnage tax, because there is neither truth nor shadow of truth for it. They stuck to it, however, until they were challenged to produce the proof, and finding that they could not, they dropped the subject. But they still seem anxious to know why the Charter has not been forfeited. The editor of the Union will never get fat, or cut his hair, or look a woman in the face if that cursed charter is not forfeited. Is there no way of putting their infernal doctrine out of the way?

There is a provision in it, that should it ever be forfeited, it shall be done in such a way that no injury shall be done to the stockholders. The State, in the event of its forfeiture, would have to take the road and pay the stockholders, and take it encumbered with its millions upon millions of dollars of mortgages. The State debt would then be sixty-five millions of dollars. But this is not all. We would have a grand army of thieves from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, such as no man could number, worse than the lice of Egypt, robbing us of our substance on a scale of unequalled magnitude. We sold the Public Works to get rid of such vermin, and now the Union desires to inaugurate them anew—and in a style more diabolical still. Mr. Wigton did vote against the forfeiture of the Charter, because he did not want to double the State debt, nor look the thieves it would create, in the face.

Get Assessed.

Remember that Friday the 30th of the present month, is the last day on which this duty can be attended to in order to secure a vote at the October election. Do not, therefore, neglect to have your name enrolled upon the assessment list.

All Oppose Douglas.

There is not an administration paper in the State of Pennsylvania that is not down flat footed on Douglas. They oppose him in the most vindictive and bitter manner. Judge Black the President's bosom friend is out in a recent manifesto against the Illinois Senator's article in the September number of Harper's Magazine, in which he takes the extreme southern view of the question—that slaves, miserable negroes, are higher style of property, than even broad and fertile acres, and that neither congress, people nor anything else known to republican institutions can interfere with the glorious negro. This is Judge Black's new democracy, and this is the effort of the administration to break down Douglas's Popular Sovereignty. Every paper we pick up north, south, east and west that sustains this administration howls after Douglas a hundred fold more venomously than the Republicans. Ride hi down is their watchword. He has dared to disagree with the administration and its slavery extension notions, and therefore he is outlawed.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

The Democracy is the same everywhere—North, South, East and West. It seeks the ascendancy of the same principles and the success of the same measures in all sections.—Wash Union.

The Democrats of the South in the present canvass cannot rely on the old ground of defence and excuse for slavery, for they seek not merely to maintain it where it is, but to extend it into regions where it is unknown.—Rich. Eq.

The Democracy is national. It is the same in Maine and Massachusetts as it is in Virginia and South Carolina.—Ath. Argus.

Nor will it avail us ought to show that the negro is most happy and best situated in the condition of slavery. If we stop there we weaken our cause by the very argument intended to advance it; for we propose to take in no way to liberty, self government and equalisation with other men. We must go a step further. We must show that African slavery is a moral, religious, natural, and probably in general a necessary institution of society.—Rich. Eq.

We rejoice in our candidates as national—in our principles as national—the same everywhere.—Sen. Bright.

Make the laboring man the slave of one man instead of the slave of society, and he would be better off.

Two hundred years of liberty have made white laborers a pauper band.

Free society has failed, and that which is applied must be substantial.—Senator our candidates is no sectional thing. It is broad enough to cover, and does cover, the whole Union. Its principles are the same in the free as in the slave States.—Senator Hunter.

Free society is a monstrous abortion, and slavery the beautiful, healthy and natural being which they are trying to adopt.

THE SLAVES ARE GOVERNED FAR BETTER THAN THE FREE LABORERS OF THE NORTH. OUR SLAVES ARE NOT ONLY BETTER OFF AS TO PHYSICAL COMFORT THAN FREE LABORERS, BUT THEIR MORAL CONDITION IS BETTER.—Rich. Eq.

I trust, the day will come when the principles of Democracy as understood and practiced at the South, will prevail over the entire country.—Sen. Evans.

Men are not born entitled to Equal Rights.—It would be nearer the truth to say that some were born with saddles on their backs, and others hooded and spurred to ride them, and the riding does them good.

Life and liberty are not inalienable.

The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly false and ardorously fallacious.—Rich. Eq.

Shall the Democratic party fear this issue to oppose the extension of Slavery? No, indeed! THERE IS NOT A SINGLE DEMOCRAT IN THE WHOLE OF THE NORTH OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, and they only await the truth spoken out, and things called by their right names, to sweep the abolition atmosphere from the Republic, and to bury its hated tools in the profoundest depths—the lowest possible depth of public contempt.—N. Y. Day Book, Dem paper.

The Storm on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The heavy storm on Friday night and Saturday was very generally felt along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—a considerable part of the track between Harper's Ferry and Duffield's the next station, six miles beyond, was heavily washed the cutwater and drains being for several hours entirely overflowed. Beyond Martinsburg the floods were even greater, and at one time threatened to do very serious damage, particularly in the neighborhood of Cherry Run, about 115 miles from Baltimore. Near this place one of the strongest siders was injured to such an extent as to require the passenger trains to stop on either side on Saturday night, and transfer their passengers. Besides this detention and the delay incident to proper care at other threatened points, no difficulty was experienced by any of the trains, which have all run with their usual regularity, with the exception of the freight trains on the second division of the road, between Martinsburg and Piedmont, which were not sent out on Saturday night, as a matter of precaution.

The New Italian War.

Upon the heel of the great Italian war seems about to follow a small war, which, however, may eventuate in not less serious consequences. According to the latest accounts, the Romagna, intending to suppress the insurrection there a la Perugia. But the Romagna has entered into a treaty with Modena, Parma, and Tuscany, for joint resistance to the re-establishment of the old order of things, and whatever might be the case with Romagna alone, this Central Italian league ought to be more than a match for any forces that the Pope would be able to assemble, even if he should have the aid of the excluded Duke of Modena and of the army, which still musters under his standard.

Should this expedition fail in reducing the Romagna, that might not be the worst of it. The invasion might be retorted and steps might be taken to enable Perugia and other of the Papal provinces to join the Italian league. To what extent this process might be allowed to go on it is difficult to foresee. Austria, after the lesson she has had, would not be likely to interfere without the consent and co-operation of France; and if it be true, as is surmised, that the French Emperor still expects that the crown of Central Italy may devolve upon his cousin Napoleon, he might not in that case have any objection to see the new kingdom somewhat extended at the expense of the Pope. If the principle is to be adopted in the case of the Romagna of freeing it from the obnoxious rule of the Pope, it might be just as well extended to other portions of the Papal territory. In this expedition against the revolted inhabitants of Romagna, the Pope seems to have forgotten the significance of the fact that Peter whose successor he claims to be—who draws the sword shall perish by the sword. The Pope has no doubt proceeded on the assumption that while his right to subdue the Romagna if he can will be fully recognized by France and Austria, he can yet depend upon their interference to protect him against what might be the consequences of failure. But on the very same principle on which the Emperor of the French declines to interfere to compel the Province of Romagna to submit to the Pope, or to consent to any such interference on the part of Austria, he might also decline to interfere with other provinces which might follow the example of the Romagna. The City of Rome and its immediate dependencies may be considered as guaranteed to the Pontiff by the presence of the French troops in his behalf beyond those limits, is not quite so certain.—N. Y. Tribune.

AN IMMENSE AERIAL SHIP.

From New York to London in Forty-eight Hours. The N. Y. Times contains an account of a new aerial ship, which is in course of construction about four miles from that city, under direction of the aeronaut, F. S. G. Lowe, of New Hampshire, a man who is said to have made thirty six balloon ascensions. The new aerial ship has been christened the 'City of New York' and is designed for a trans-Atlantic voyage. It is five times as large as the largest balloon ever built. Its dimensions are as follows: Greatest diameter—feet 130 Transverse diameter—feet 104 Height from valve to boat 350 Weight, with outfit—tons 84 Lifting power (at sea level)—tons 224 Capacity of gas envelope—cubic feet 752,000

Six thousand yards, or fifty four thousand square feet, of twilled cloth have been used in the construction of the envelope, and seventeen sewing machines have been employed in connecting the pieces. The upper extremity of the envelope intended to receive the gas valve, is of tripple thickness, strengthened by heavy brown linen, and sewed in tripple seams. The pressure being greatest at this point, extraordinary power of resistance is requisite. It is asserted that one hundred women, sewing constantly for two years, could not have accomplished this work which measures by inches. The material is stout, and the stitching stout.

'I be varnish applied to this envelope is a composition the secret of which rests with Mr. Lowe. Three or four coatings are applied, as applied in order to prevent the leaking of the gas.

The netting around the envelope is equal to 160 tons. The basket is circular, twenty feet in circumference and four feet deep. To be warmed by luminous which is to furnish heat with cut fire. Below the basket is a metallic boat, containing an Ericsson engine, designed to control a propeller by which means it is to have a regulating power can be obtained. The propeller is fixed in the bow of the life boat, projecting to an angle of forty five degrees. From a wheel at the extremity twenty fans radiate. Each of these fans is five feet in length, widening gradually from the point of contact with the screw to the extremity, where the width of each is 14 feet. Mr. Lowe claims that by the application of these mechanical contrivances his air ship can be readily raised or lowered to seek different currents of air; that they will give him ample steering way, and that they will prevent the rotary motion of the machine.

Mr. Lowe expresses complete confidence in his aerial ship, and declares his purpose to start for Europe with it, and hopes to make the trip to London in forty eight hours. The enterprise involves an expense of \$20,000. The time for the ascension is not definitely fixed, but the event will probably occur in three or four weeks.

Some people seem to think that 'liberty' means the right of getting drunk.

Reduction of the State Debt.

Governor Peacher has issued his proclamation, announcing that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have reported to him that they have, from Nov. 30th, 1857, redeemed the debt of the Commonwealth to the amount of \$1,137,115 36 made up as follows: Certificates of Stock Loan of April 11th, 1848, 4 per cent. \$44,550 00 Certificates of Stock Loans of various dates, 5 per cent. 1,047,238 25 Interest on cancelled, 41,971 00 Total issue cancelled, 4,296 10

Total, \$1,137,115 36 Of so much, therefore, of the State debt the Governor proclaims "the payment, cancellation, extinguishment, and final discharge." Pennsylvania, since the sale of the Public Works, are getting used to announcements like this. But they are, nevertheless, very agreeable, and they make it as certain as anything in the future can be, that many who read this will live to see Pennsylvania entirely out of debt.

THE SPEECHES OF DOUGLAS.—All the late speeches of Douglas are re-productions, close and rather servile ones, of his notorious essay in Harper. The Illinois Senator has little fertility and less variety of intellect. His resources of expression are singularly scanty. His intellectual wardrobe is poor. A single threadbare suit of homespun is about all that he has for the best matured and most cherished of his thoughts. This, however, is or would be comparatively a small matter, if his thoughts themselves, what there are of them, were sound and well developed; but they are not. They are neither. His thoughts are false in substance and sophistical in form, as well as exceedingly sparse. Their shape is even meaner than their dress.

A SOUTH CAROLINA SPEECH.—Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, has been making a speech to the free and independent electors of Edgecombe, York District, in his own State, which is probably the key note of the universal policy of the Democracy, in the next Presidential campaign. Its substance is this: "We (the Slave States) have made great gains since the organization of the Government. We mean to keep all we have, and in due time, to get more; but the present time is unfavorable. The North is in a ferment. If we demand the revival of the Slave trade, Congressional intervention for slavery, &c., we shall be beaten; and as we can do better in the Union than out of it, we will for the present be quiet. But, if the Black Republicans go ahead as they are going now, and in defiance of our howls, persist in electing their President, in taking possession of the Government, and in turning us out of all the fit places, we will dissolve the Union and set up a Southern Confederacy! As long as we are permitted to administer the government in our own way, subject only to the interpretation of the United States, we are content; but when the majority of the people express other views, by taking the field in our hands, we will rebel."

THE MAINE ELECTION.—The net gain at the recent election of MORRELL, the Republican candidate for Governor, over last year as heard from, is nearly 2,000.—The whole vote will reach nearly 100,000, and MORRELL'S majority will exceed 11,000, and may possibly reach 12,000, the largest majority ever given for the Republican ticket. The Republicans have elected thirty out of thirty-two senators, and nearly three-fourths of the Representatives in the Legislature. Well done for Maine!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE thinks that the farmers who sell their grain the soonest will get the best price for it. We think so too. The wheat has an immense amount of grain which must come into the market; there is no foreign demand for it, grain is plenty in the east. Where now is the foreign market that free traders talk about? If we had a tariff to encourage home markets, our farmers would not be looking anxiously but almost hopeless for a demand from abroad.

Col. Forney has announced his determination to withhold his support from the administration State ticket, which he pronounces it a "ticket nominated by the office-holders of the Administration, and placed by Mr. Robert Tyler, Chairman of the Administration State Committee, upon the scaffold or guillotine of protecting slavery in the Territories of the United States against the popular will."

A COTEMPORARY, in commenting on the election in Vermont, says: "There will not be a single 'Nigger Democrat' in the next Congress, from the New England States—the 'critter' has run out, and judging from the past elections, they will scarcely have a foot hold in the Legislatures of the New England States. Some enterprising showman like Barnum had better engage up one or two, and keep them for a show in the North. After the next Presidential election they will be so scarce in the North, that many people will pay a 'bit' for a sight of one of them."

THE NEW STYLE OF ENVELOPES.—A number of orders for the new patent envelopes having been already filled in the Department, the Postmaster General has directed that the contractor furnish half a million of the self-ruling envelopes ordered by the Department, in boxes and packages suitable for immediate distribution to the post-offices. It is expected that the envelopes will be ready by the 1st of October.

Clark's Ferry Bridge is being rebuilt, and will be completed early next spring.

We were just going to press, when the news came of the arrival of the North American off Father Point. We give a synopsis of her news. Renewal of the Chinese war. Allied Squadron Defeated; Five hundred British killed and wounded; The American Minister at Peking. Serious explosion on board the Great Eastern. Five foremen killed.

Hiram Losh, the music teachers' swindler, was tried on Tuesday Sept. 20th for larceny of the wearing apparel of one of his victims. The Judge regretted that he was only amenable upon this charge, and sentenced him to three years' hard labor in the Penitentiary, the extreme penalty of the law.

SLAVERY IN TEXAS.—Another Methodist preacher, the Rev. Solomon McKinney, has been ordered out of Texas for the offence of speaking against slavery.—A public meeting of the citizens of Dallas adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the Methodist church north in general, and Mr. McKinney in particular, and warning the preacher to depart.

MARRIAGE NOTICES.—"The Louisiana Baptist says:—No one ought to send a marriage notice to an editor without a dollar or at least the name of the bridegroom as a cash subscriber."

PITTSBURG AND CINCINNATI.—The traffic between Cincinnati and Pittsburg is rapidly becoming one of great magnitude. The trade in breadstuffs, especially, is very large and lucrative, amounting at present to 40,000 barrels of flour and 100,000 bushels of wheat a week.—Recently there were 893,000 lbs. of stock on the hoof forwarded by P. R. R. to Philadelphia and New York. This is nearly 1,000,000 lbs. in a day, and will serve to give an idea of the amount of traffic now going on.

There was lately on exhibition at Sidney, Australia, a set of horse shoes made of native gold, weighing twenty-four ounces, and worth about \$500.

In the Constitution formed for Kansas women are allowed to vote in school matters. They may vote for school officers, school taxes, and everything pertaining to the organization of the common schools equally with men.

Amongst the fair articles to be seen at the county fair, we expect to see somebody's fair daughter.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The October number of this publication is again before us. It is a most interesting and valuable addition to the Farmer. The great demand for it is sufficient evidence of its worth, 45,125 copies are published per month. Come send us your names and swell the number to 50,000. The price is only \$1 a year.

Peterson's Magazine for October is again with us. It is one of the best two dollar Magazines with which we are acquainted. It needs but to be seen to be admired. Price \$2 a year.

New Advertisements.

Stray Horse with Carriage. Was left at the subscriber's Home, on Miles S. W. of Orbisoma, Hunt. Co., Pa., on Saturday, 17th August 1859, about 9 o'clock P. M. an iron gray horse and a falling top buggy, by a man unknown to me. He had with him a woman and a small child, and was rather suspicious looking. After some questions interrogatory of his whereabouts, he stated that he had hired the horse and buggy at some very stable. In the night he went away, leaving the above with me, and has not been heard of since. Any person claiming said horse and buggy, can have it by coming forward, proving property, paying charges, &c., otherwise they will be sold to the highest bidder. R. D. RUTTER, Orbisoma Sept. 28 1859.

1859.—DRY GOODS FOR AUTUMN.—1859 Full stock of SILK GOODS, Full stock of FANCY GOODS, Fashionable FALL SILKS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS. Blouses, Quilts, Table Linens, &c. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch Sts., PHILADELPHIA. Large Black Silks, Wholesale, at low rates. Large Black Silks, from New York Auctions. Sept. 24, '59.—3m.

THE CELEBRATED COPPER TOE! I. Michael's Patent Metallic Tip, designed especially for Boys', Youths' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES.

AN IMPROVEMENT has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a saving of expense to the customer, of two thirds is realized, by actual experiment. The Tip consists of a piece of copper or other indestructible material, neatly fastened to the toe of the boot or shoe, forming a complete protection. This invention is now presented to the public, with the fullest knowledge of its practical utility, having been tested over two years, and is destined entirely to supersede the old style, for CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND YOUTH'S BOOTS AND SHOES. The importance of this invention will be readily appreciated, as it is well known that children invariably wear out their boots and shoes.

FIRST AT THE TOE, and, with this protection, they will upon an average wear at least two to three times as long as the old style, while the expense is but a trifle more.

This invention is also especially applicable to Miners' Boots, and all occupations subjecting the toe of the boot or shoe to be cut or worn. Merchants, and the public generally, will see the importance of obtaining these goods immediately, as they are destined for general use, to supersede all other kinds. The Goods may be obtained of nearly all the wholesale dealers in the principal cities, or of the Subscribers. CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO., (OWNERS OF THE PATENT,) Boston, August 31st, 1859.—6m.

TAGGART & FARR'S IMPROVED



Family Sewing Machines! NO. 103, NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These Machines were awarded the first premium 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 stitch is made which gathers beautifully. The stitch 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, with no 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, Philadelphia. We would refer to Gen. S. Miles Green, Barre, Forges, and Sept. 7, 1859.—1y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR HUNTINGDON, PENNA. 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 28th day of September 1859; as the property of John Ker, late of said county, dead, 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 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 217 acres and 60 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 grazing or stock feed which they would well furnish.

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 57 perches; and 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 149 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 Millwood Academy, in Dublin, Pa., the exact share 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 Leffler or Spring House Farm; and 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 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 Millwood, 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.

CHADWICK & BRO.

(Successors to Neman & Warnick.) NORTH-EAST CORNER OF SECOND & RACE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. Manufacturers, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Heaters, Ventilators, Ranges and Stoves.

McGregor's Celebrated Heaters and Stoves. With a great variety of the latest patterns of Cook and Parlor Stoves; also, Queen's Patent Portable Forges. Aug. 31st, '59. NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—Collectors of 1858 and previous years who have not been already issued against, you are hereby requested to have your duplicates paid off, on or before the first day of November next, or the balance of your accounts will be put into the hands of the Sheriff for collection. The collectors of 1859 are requested to have one half of their duplicates paid against the November court, and to have them fully settled up on or before the first day of April, 1860. If not paid by that time, the balance of your accounts will be immediately placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection. By order of COMMISSIONERS, HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk, August 17, 1859.—4n. FRUIT JARS, made air tight by simply turning a screw. For