

Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

TERMS, \$2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1855.

VOL. XXIV, NO. 1.

Select Poetry.



Building on the Sand.

BY ELIZA COOK.

It will to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world has done,
Since myrtle grew and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.
But have a care, ye young and fair,
Be sure ye pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth.
For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the "sunwise" part,
And built upon the sand.
'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff—
For charity is cold.
But place not all your hopes and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust
Mixed with purer things.
And he who piles up wealth alone,
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffin chest and own
'Tis built upon the sand.
To good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe wherer we can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind,
And love link man to man.
But stay not the gentle words,
Let deeds with language dwell;
The one who pines for starving souls
Should scatter crumbs as well.
To mercy that is warm and true
We find a helping hand,
For those who talk yet fail to do,
But build upon the sand.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Aug. 17, 1855.

From the Fulton Democrat Aug. 15.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

On Monday evening last the Democracy of Fulton County met in the Court House for the purpose of expressing their opinion and endorsing the action of the recent State and County Conventions. The meeting was very largely attended—every township in the county being fully represented.

On motion of W. B. Saylor, JAMES J. KIRK, Esq. of Bethel township, was called to the chair.—The following persons were appointed Vice Presidents:

Thomas Houston, Capt. Geo. White, Jacob Lake, Daniel Peck, Gen. Jacob Mumma, Henry Brewer, Jacob Hoke, Samuel Baker, David F. Chesnut, John Sanders, C. Barton, Peter Mann, Jacob Houser.

James B. Sanson and Lewis A. Carpenter, Secretaries.

After the organization of the meeting, J. B. Sanson offered the annexed resolutions which were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we approve of the manly and patriotic Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE, and have undiminished confidence in his ability and integrity—and also in the ability and patriotism of his Cabinet.

Resolved, That the principles contained in the Nebraska and Kansas Bill is hereby approved and endorsed by the Democracy of Fulton County.

Resolved, That viewing the great and happy results of Democratic rule in our National and State Governments, and the deleterious effects of an adverse policy when Federalism, or any of its kindred isms, occasionally obtain the ascendancy, we are confirmed in the opinion that the identity of the National Democratic party, as it has existed since the days of the illustrious JEFFERSON, should be steadily and unflinchingly maintained, as well in adversity as prosperity.

Resolved, That the principles and policy of the Democratic party have ever been openly and fearlessly proclaimed to the world—having no concealments, and shunning no responsibilities. We are therefore determinedly hostile to all secret, midnight political associations, or dark lantern movements—looking upon all such political cabals as anti-republican, insidious and designing, or they would not seek to conceal them from the public gaze.

Resolved, That to the free born American citizens, there is something revolting in the idea that men are to be ostracized and degraded on account of their religious opinions, and that, too, at the bidding of the leaders of a secret, oath-bound political party, whose sole object is to divide and deceive the masses, so that they, themselves, may reach places of profit and trust to which they are not entitled, either socially, morally, or politically.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Fulton County, in Mass Meeting assembled, avow their hostility to the Know-Nothing organization and oppose it, for the following among other good reasons:—1st. Because of the secret character of its proceedings. 2d. Because it imposes upon its members, by solemn oaths, a blind obedience to the dictates of others in their social and political relations. 3d. Because it enjoins upon its members the denial of the truth, inculcates, and promotes insincerity and duplicity, and stifles the bold, open, manly conduct and conversation which characterize the man of honor and the freeman. 4th. Because it builds up and diffuses through society an organized band of secret spies to watch the conduct and catch the words of the unsuspecting, to be reported to their secret midnight councils, and made the foundation of personal and political proscription and persecution. 5th. Because it makes religion a test of qualification for office, thereby violating the constitution, engendering ill will among relig-

ous sects, and leading to personal strife and the shedding of human blood. 6th. Because it closes the door of all political rights and preferment to foreigners of every grade and character, and strikes at the privilege of emigration, thereby condemning the sentiments and policy of the founders of the republic, and reversing the uniform action of the democratic party in holding out to the world that "America is the asylum for the oppressed of all nations." 7th. Because it sanctions old Federal doctrines which have long since been condemned by the good sense of the American People, and because it is now made use of by the remnant of that party as a disguise under which they hope once more to steal into power and place—and finally because its doctrines are opposed to the genius of our Democratic Government, and to the principles and policy of the Democratic Party, of which we are members.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the sale of the Main Line of our Public Improvements and believe that the Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the sale, to be unwise, impolitic, and detrimental to the interests of the People of Pennsylvania; and that we will support no man for General Assembly who is in favor of the sale of said improvements.

Resolved, That we cannot approve of the conduct of the Senator from this District, Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN, in voting for the infamous Jug Law passed at the last session of the Legislature. By his vote he has knowingly set at defiance the expressed will of his constituents, and we call upon him to resign the position he has proved himself unworthy to occupy.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the principle of Legislation which seeks to correct moral abuses by the enactment of restrictive and prohibitory laws. Whilst we approve of temperance and sobriety we regard all legal enactments of a prohibitory character, as out of place and improper, and as tending to more serious wrongs.

Resolved, That the experience of every day more and more strengthens us in the conviction that there is something radically wrong in the banking system of the country—and that the course pursued by those worthy Democratic Executives, Governors SULLIVAN and BIGLER, is the only true policy, by adhering to which the rights and interests of the people can be secured against the designs of unscrupulous and dishonest Bank officers.

Resolved, That we hail with hope and joy the recent brilliant success of the Democratic party in the State of Virginia, believing that this overwhelming victory is but a prelude of others soon to be achieved in our own and other States.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Pollock thus far has given proof, as strong as any man who has ever held office in power any man whose predilections are with the isms arrayed against the Democracy of the country. His urging and agreeing to the sale of the public works, which cost the tax-payers many millions, for a merely nominal price; his giving away some three hundred thousand dollars annually of the people's money, by approving the repeal of the tonnage tax; his depriving the treasury of some \$200,000 more, per annum, by sanctioning the repeal of the license laws, and substituting therefor the "Jug Law," a law not demanded by the people, and which if not repealed, will increase, instead of lessen the evils of intemperance; his promiscuous signing of all laws granting special corporate privileges, and his numerous other acts of omission and commission—all go to prove either his utter unfitness for the Executive chair, or a dishonesty of purpose which none but a Know-Nothing would be guilty of.

Resolved, That the Know-Nothing Legislature of 1855 disgraced itself and State for which it pretended to legislate. The little good the majority of the members did, can only be attributed to accident—the vast amount of evil they accomplished was manifestly intentional and premeditated. As citizens of our good old Commonwealth, having its welfare at heart, we are sorry that such a legislature ever had an existence;—and, as Democrats, we pledge ourselves to work for the total eradication of every vestige of its existence.

Resolved, That we will gladly welcome back to our party the members who, seduced from their allegiance by the false promises of Know-Nothingism, have since discovered their mistake and separated from the order, and we cordially invite them together with all our good citizens, to unite with us in opposing the insidious and dangerous doctrines of this dark lantern fraternity.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the nomination of Hon. ARNOLD PLEASANT, for Canal Commissioner, and pledge him our undivided support.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Fulton County assembled here to night, do cordially endorse the nominations made on Saturday last by the Democratic County Convention, and we pledge the nominees—Messrs. Bernhard, Garland and Chesnut—our hearty and unanimous support.

Maj. S. H. TATE, of Bedford, was then introduced and delivered one of the best off-hand speeches we have ever listened to. His views on Know-Nothingism met with a hearty response from the audience. He was followed by JOHN CESSNA, Esq., and WILSON BELLY, Esq., in short speeches of great power and eloquence. We wish every man in Fulton County could have heard the remarks of the eloquent speakers.

The meeting adjourned at an early hour amidst enthusiastic cheering.

J. W. SHEAHAN, Esq., editor of the *Chicago Times*, has been presented by his political friends with a gold double-case full jeweled hunting watch. Judge Douglas participated in the ceremony.

They don't watch editors as well as that in this part of the world.

The Jug Law.

Temperance in all things is a virtue enjoined by the Apostle, and it is one that should be practised in everything, an indulgence in, or abuse of which, results in vice. That evils have been produced by intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquors no sane man can or will deny, and just so it is with an unrestrained gratification of the appetite in any other propensity. Public as well as individual morals are better inculcated, corrected and preserved by an enlightenment of the public mind, and instruction of the individual intelligence by means of *preceptive* suasion and good example, than by coercive measures. The attempts to legislate a people into moral have been futile, as the history of the world shows. Sumptuary laws have been, and always will be, obnoxious to the great body of the people. The enactment of such laws is no part of the proper duty of a legislator. They are tyrannical and oppressive, and particularly so when they are passed in the teeth of the expressed will of a majority.

Ultra prohibitionists and total abstinence men have an undoubted right to urge their ideas of liquor manufacture or drinking in fair discussion, or impress their correctness by open explanatory conduct, but they have no right to disregard the opinions of those who do not go the length they do on this question, but who, nevertheless, are equally sound in their morals. Much as we deplore the evils that flow from excessive drinking, we doubt also the policy of an attempt to coerce mankind into a measure which they believe to be wrong, and the propriety of which argument has failed to convince them. A disposition prevails amongst mankind to dictate to one another what shall be drunk, worn or ate. And there is as much reason or right in the one as the other. The abuse of anything which works an injury to the public is the subject of legal restraint, but the proper use, (lawful in itself) we maintain cannot be prohibited by legislative enactment without a violation of that inherent right possessed by every man, to use his own property in his own manner, without detriment to the public. Moral reforms are not effected by force, or by any other means than reasonable argument and good example.—Whenever coercion is employed, it becomes persecution, and the strongest feelings of our nature are aroused against it.

The efforts to reform drunkards made by temperance men are praiseworthy and deserve success, so long as they use the legitimate means to accomplish their philanthropic object; but when they undertake impossible things, when they seek to compel, by operation of penal statutes, every citizen of the State into their belief and their mode of life, their efforts must become failures, and they peril all the good they have done by a resort to harshness. The prohibitory law is now in *esse*—famously known as the "jug law," is, in the language of Col. Black before the late State Convention, not only wrong, "but it is ridiculous." Discrimination amongst those who shall have the privilege of vending ardent spirits, except where it is made as to the character of the applicant for license, is wrong, and is an infraction of the principle of equal and exact justice to all men.

Opportunities to exhibit partiality and favoritism is too much afforded under this new law. Respectable hotel keepers and proprietors of necessary restaurants are excluded from the privileges of this law, and to grocers and druggists and others who do not keep a place of public entertainment or amusement is allowed a monopoly of the liquor business. Manufacturers may sell, but not less than a five gallon jug or keg full, whilst those who can obtain a license may deal out indiscriminately to every purchaser by the quart. Those who will drink, most either drink a quart or five gallons—no less measure can be bought. The man who occasionally took a single drink can no longer get it after the full enforcement of this law, whilst he who can purchase his larger quantity and wishes to indulge to excess, has an entire legitimate protection. Will this law effect the purpose intended by its framers and supporters? Will the habits of any be corrected? Will there be less drunkenness in the land? Upon an examination of the provisions of the law, and from the well-known disposition of mankind, we do believe this law must be a failure. We have already on our statute books laws stringent and severe enough to punish and prevent drunkenness, if they were only enforced. 'Tis the certainty of punishment, not the severity, that prevents crime. Under this "jug law," the man who is disposed to dissipate and guzzle excessively has a protection; and instead of preventing scandalous drinking, this law will drive those who will drink, and who are afforded an opportunity to get it in larger quantities than they usually obtained it, to buy their quart or five gallons, and take it to their homes, where will be acted in its full perfection the drama of the "Drunkard," and were the complete misery and wretchedness of a drunkard's life will be seen and felt. Instead of sober reform being brought about by this law—instead of temperance becoming universal in our good old glorious Commonwealth—we believe the contrary result will flow from the existence of this law, and our land more cursed with absolute drunkenness than ever. For this, and other reasons which we will take occasion to mention hereafter, we are in favor of the repeal of this sadly defective anti-liquor law, and ask the attention of the people to it, in the selection of their members to the next Legislature.—*Armstrong Democrat.*

EXCOMMUNICATION.—Mr. Davis, one of the editors of the *St. Alban's Messenger*, has been expelled from a Know-Nothing Lodge, for expressing the opinion in his paper that the party would never succeed in the free States unless it took strong anti-slavery ground; that it should rid itself of its secrecy, and come out boldly in the light of day. Mr. Davis details his wrongs to his subscribers in a column and a half of complaint.

Henry Clay on Fusion.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Henry Clay, in the house of representatives of Kentucky, November 19, 1850, and now applicable to know-nothingism:

"But if it (the whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the whig creed from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a whig. I go yet a step further: If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time he is a whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the constitution and the Union."

THE EXPERIENCE OF A KNOW-NOTHING.—A citizen of Morgan county, Indiana, who had been seduced into a know-nothing council, gives the result of his experience to the public, through the *Martinsville Monitor*, in the following pregnant paragraph:

"Reader, you may think you hate know-nothingism; but until you are initiated into its secrets, and witness something of the height and depth of its iniquity, the solemn mockery of its rituals, and the completeness of its tyranny, its fiend-like indifference, and its utter disregard of moral honesty, you will not know what to detest. Then, if you are true to yourself, your country, and your God, you will have so great a detestation for the order that you will avoid a *bona fide* member as a political demagogue, and shun a lodge as a Uvas tree."

A HYPOCRITE EXPOSED.—The Washington (Pa.) *Commonwealth* comes out in a long article, exposing the treachery and hypocrisy of the Hon. John H. Ewing, a leading member of the Know-Nothing party, in thrusting himself into the old-line Whig Convention of Washington county, and aiding his K. N. confederates in defeating the object of the Convention, which was to nominate a pure Whig ticket for county officers. The affair, it seems, was but a repetition of the duplicitous, imposture and fraud which have distinguished the Know-Nothings in all their public political movements. These dark-lantern gentry take good care to guard themselves from instruction, by meeting in secret places, with barred doors, which are only opened to the initiated, who have been duly instructed in the signs, passwords, grips, and cabalistic language of the Order. But they never hesitate, when an object is to be gained, to force themselves into the company of honest men who meet by daylight, with open doors, and there repudiate their Know-Nothingism, and take upon themselves the name of those whom they have set out to deceive and betray. And this base offshoot of European Jacobinism and Jesuitical craft, is called *Americanism!* And the oath-bound conspirators who embrace it, are the sort of Americans who claim the exclusive right to rule America!

A Bold Letter.

The manly and outspoken letter of Hon. E. M. Pease, of Texas, the regularly-nominated democratic candidate for governor of Texas, is as follows:

AUSTIN, JULY 7, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 5th instant was received this morning, too late to reply by return mail.

To the interrogatories contained in it I make the following answers:—1st. I am not now, and never have been, associated with, or a member of, the know-nothing party, nor any other secret political party or organization whatever.

To the principle and objects of the know-nothing party, or the party usually called by that name, so as they have been made known, I am unalterably opposed.

2d. The proscription of American citizens on account of their foreign birth, or their religious creed, is anti-republican, and contrary to the letter and spirit of our constitution, which recognises no distinction between native and foreign-born citizens, and expressly declares that no human authority ought in any case whatever to control or interfere with the rights of conscience in matters of religion.

Whatever influence I may possess will at all times be used in opposition to the establishment of any such proscriptive principles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. M. PEASE.

THE "EMISSARIES OF THE POPE" DURING AN EPIDEMIC.—One of the fundamental obligations of Know-Nothingism is uncompromising opposition to Catholicism. Every Know-Nothing, before being admitted into full fellowship with the Order, solemnly takes oath that he will not vote for a Roman Catholic nor appoint one of that religious denomination to any office which he may have in his gift. To show the class of people against whom this wretched spirit of proscription is invoked, we make room for the following notice, which appears in the *Norfolk Argus* of Tuesday last. The reader need not be told that the yellow fever is now prevailing in Norfolk to an extent to justify the alarm which at present exists in that city:

"Worthy of all Praise.—Several cases of the yellow fever having been announced, the Sisters of Charity connected with St. Patrick's Church, of this city, received a note yesterday from a physician informing them that their services, which had been offered to attend the sick, were desired. They replied with commendable promptness, and in terms expressive of a self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of suffering humanity, and stated their readiness to enter at once upon the work of love and mercy. They add that their force will probably be divided between Portsmouth and Norfolk, and, if needed,

aid will immediately be procured at Emmitsburg, so that in case the fever should unfortunately spread in our city the public may not want for careful and experienced nurses, and attend at the bedside of the sick, the suffering, and the dying."

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

In the year 1826, after all save one of the band of patriots whose signatures are borne on the Declaration of Independence had descended to the tomb, and the venerable Carroll alone remained among the living, the government of the city of New York deputed a committee to wait on the illustrious survivor and obtain from him, for deposit in the public hall of the city, a copy of the Declaration of 1776, graced and authenticated anew with his sign manual. The aged patriot yielded to the request, and affixed, with his own hand, to a copy of that instrument, the grateful, solemn, and pious supplemental declaration which follows:

Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, He has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation, and on myself in permitting me, under circumstances of mercy, to live to the age of 89 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American independence, and certify by my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the 2d day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the civil and religious liberty they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity, and extended to the whole family of man.

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

August 2, 1826.

South Carolina.—The telegraph several days ago reported that at an election for High Sheriff in Charleston, S. C., the Know-Nothing candidate was elected. The *Charleston Mercury* says this is not true; that Col. Carew, the person elected, is neither a member of the Order, nor directly or indirectly its supporter, and that the Know-Nothings only supported him to hide their weakness, as he would have been elected quite easily without their aid.

A Whole Family Poisoned.

THREE OF THE CHILDREN DEAD.

We learn by a letter received from Dr. J. O. Patterson, residing in Candor Washington county, Pa., the particulars of a most melancholy case of poisoning. It seems that on Saturday, the 28th ult., three lads, sons of Mr. Alexander Plotts, residing in the vicinity of Candor, proceeded to the woods and gathered a large quantity of mushrooms, which they took home for table use. The whole family, seven in number, partook freely of the dish, and shortly after exhibited the most alarming symptoms. Three physicians were called in, and pronounced them poisoned. The proper remedies were speedily administered, but all efforts to save the boys who had gathered the plants, proved abortive. They died in great agony, shortly afterwards, and all buried in the same grave. They were aged, respectively, ten, six, and four years. The parents of the children were so unwell as to be unable to render them any assistance. The parents, and the two children who survived, exhibited favorable symptoms on the 31st, and at the time our informant wrote, hopes were entertained of their recovery.

This is one of the most distressing cases of poisoning we have ever been called upon to record, and should serve as a solemn warning to parents.

It is perhaps a fact not generally known that while some varieties of fungi are esculent, others are poisonous; and great care should be exercised by those who use them as food. It would doubtless be the better plan to discard them altogether. Some are even of the opinion that those which are usually considered eatable possess deleterious qualities when they remain over a certain time on the ground—and that those are particularly pernicious which spring up in every moist soil. It may be possible that the very damp weather of the present season has rendered them rank and noxious. Whatever may be the cause, the fact that lives have been lost by their use, should be sufficient to place a ban upon them.—*Pills. Union, 3d.*

HOPE FOR THE POOR.

The accounts daily received in reference to the grain crops of the country, are of the most gratifying character, and afford the hope that in a few months, if not weeks, the prices of breadstuffs will be reduced to what may be esteemed a fair eating price. The news from a broad by each steamer is happily of the same character, the advices per the Canada, which arrived at Halifax on the 28th inst., showing a decline of from one to two shillings in the quarter in the price of corn. There has long been need for this change, and it will be hailed by the poor of the country as the grateful shower of rain to the thirsty and parched traveller in the desert. Speculation in breadstuffs we hope has had its day for a time, at least, and it is fair to conjecture, that ere long, a barrel of flour may be obtained for something less than the three months' earnings of many widows, who have suffered most excruciatingly from the high prices which have so long ruled.—*Daily News.*

Elopement in Columbus Ohio.—The *Parties Caught*.—During the latter part of last week, officer Dewitt, of this city, received information from Chicago that a couple (one a married lady) had eloped from that city, and that the officers had traced them to this place. After three or

four days of unremitting search she was discovered at a boarding house on Front street. Her lawful husband had arrived here a day or two previous to her discovery, and suspecting her being at the above house, watched the premises from the loft of a stable near by, until he was satisfied of her being there. On Saturday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, he, in company with some police officers repaired to the house, where they found her. Her husband had her conveyed to the d-pot, and the couple took the eleven o'clock train on their return trip homeward. The name of the lady's first husband we did not learn, but the name of her seducer—the man to whom she now professes to be married—is Burt. The lady showed great repugnance for her lawful lord, and declared she would never again live with him as his wife. Burt, as we are informed, followed the occupation of a boatman, and is said to have been on terms of intimacy with the husband of the lady with whom he eloped.—*Columbus Enterprise.*

Another Horrible Death.

Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, a most shocking accident, resulting in death, occurred in Simpson's Court, in the rear of No. 64 Catharine street, below Second. A married woman named Catharine Gwin, aged about 27, with a child aged about 18 months, entered the rear premises of their residence, and in a moment both were precipitated a distance of some twenty feet into a cess-pool containing eight or ten inches of water. The flooring gave way, the structure of the place being in a wretched and dilapidated condition. The screams of the mother alarmed the neighbors, and for a time great excitement prevailed. She was discovered holding her infant in one arm, while with the other she was dashing the water from her person. A lad, named Samuel Holt, about 12 years of age, was lowered into the cess-pool, by means of a rope, and through his courage the child was safely brought up, and is now in the family of Mr. Francis Jarek, a member of the police.

Last evening it was doing well, and will no doubt recover. Mr. John Adams next went down, and brought up the poor woman, whose life was extinct. She had been in the place full three fourths of an hour, while the child was there about fifteen minutes. The cool daring of the lad Holt is deserving of all praise.—Mrs. Gwin is the mother of four children, and at the time of her shocking and terrible death was *enclave*. Her husband has been out of employment for several months and the family is in a deplorable condition. They are really worthy objects of the benevolent, as we are assured. Coroner Delavan was sent for to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Gwin. The occurrence of this accident is of such a character as to demand a full investigation.

The appointment of Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, as Gov. Reeder's successor, no one acquainted with him can object to. We know him well, and no one need fear but that he will do just what he thinks is right, if the powers of darkness should stand in the way.—He is a bold, honest, fearless man, and a Democrat every inch, and is clear of all the fanaticisms of the present hour, on one extreme or the other. He is a *States Rights* man, and believes that the people of the States have a right to adopt their own laws, and that the people of a Territory emigrating from the States are just as capable of knowing what laws will best suit them, as they were before they emigrated.—*Ohio Statesman.*

A few days since a gentleman who was en route for New York, got out at the station, leaving his "better half" sole occupant of the seat; returning found a goodlooking gentleman occupying his seat and making himself sociable with his travelling companion, politely requested the stranger to give him his seat. "Your seat, sir?" said the stranger, "I don't know that you have any better claim to it than I have."—"Very well, sir," replied our friend, "if you will keep it, allow me to introduce you to my wife." The stranger looked blank, and made very hasty tracks for the next car.

A gentleman was once riding in Scotland by a bleaching-ground, where a poor woman was at work watering her webs of linen cloth. He asked her where she went to church, and what she had heard on the preceding day, and how much she remembered? "She could not even tell the text of the sermon." "And what good can the preaching do you," said he, "if you forget it all?" "Ah, sir," replied the poor woman, "if you look at this web on the grass, you will see that as fast as ever I put the water on it, the sun dries it all up; and yet, sir, I see it gets whiter and whiter!"

DARING LEAP.—Two persons were convicted of being drunk at Saratoga yesterday, and were sentenced to the Ballston jail for 10 days each. One is named Robt. Morris, said to belong in this city. On the train coming down to Ballston, they were locked up in what is known as the "State Room Car;" and when about midway on the road, and the officer had left them shackled together, both jumped out of the car window, while the train was running at pretty good speed, and they were last seen by the passengers on board the other cars, rolling down an embankment some 30 feet deep. Whether the prisoners were injured or not we have been unable to ascertain. The train was stopped shortly after, and the officer started in pursuit of the fugitives.—*Troy Budget.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CINCINNATI.—The cornice of the new building in process of erection for the Ohio Life and Trust Company, in Cincinnati, fell on Tuesday afternoon, crushing to death six persons, injuring others so seriously that their recovery was doubted. Robert Cameron, master builder, W. B. Curtis, superintendent of the building, were sitting beneath at the time, and John S. Chambers and B. Waldron, passing by—all well known—are among the killed.