The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 110 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the *Altoona Tribune*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

State Senator.

As we anticipated, and as will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Peoples' County Convention, published in another column, our townsman, Col. L. W. Hall, received the almost unanimous nomination, so far as this county is concerned, for State Senator. Considering the efforts made to bring about a different result—the contest lying between Judge McCune, a popular and clever gentleman, and Col H.—the vote, as recorded, shows the unanimity of sentiment which prevailed in his favor and his popularity with his party at home. If it be possible for the Peoples' Party to carry this district for Senator—and taking the vote of last fall as a criterion there would appear to be a strong probability that such will be the case, we should like to see Col. H nominated by the Conference, believing that he can poll as large a vote in the other counties ties in the district and a much larger vote at home than any other man who could have been selected, and from Blair the heavy vote must come to elect the Peoples' candidate.

A great disideratum in selecting a candidate for this office is to get one who has the *ability* and the *nerve* to stump the district, and in this particular the Peoples' Convention was fortunate in its choice, as the gentleman named combines both in an eminent degree.

If his party in the other counties in the district act wisely, the nomination will undoubtedly be conceded to the nominee of this county; and should he be elected, we know he will represent the district in a manner creditable alike to himself and his constituents, and fully sustain the reputation given it by our friend in the "town over-the-hill," who was honored with the responsible position of Speaker last winter.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—From the Johnstown *Tribune* we learn that the Grand Jury of Cambria county has found true bills against Albert F. Cantwell, Henry Reusch, Werner Bender, John W. Short and Charles Gleason, for wilful fraud in the discharge of their duties as officers of the election held in Washington township on the 12th of October, 1858. Our only wonder is that justice in this case has been so long delayed, as from what we have heretofore published, in connection with the able charge of Judge Taylor on the contested election case, it must be apparent to every one that the men named were guilty of a flagrant and daring viblation of one of the most sacred trust that could be committed to men in a free country. The finding of bills against these men and bringing them before a court of justice is no party scheme, but a matter in which every honest and rightminded man, without distinction of party, must feel an interest. If they are guilty of the crime laid to their charge, of which there now appears to be little, if any doubt, should they not receive the reward the law prescribes? and should it be meeted out to them to its full extent, will not every one say amen to it? If they be permitted to escape, the ends of public justice will be subverted, and the ballot-box, the palladium of our liberty, be at the mercy of lawless men in every district. Let them have their reward.

A CHANCE.—The editor of the Blairsville *True American* advertises for a partner to take charge of the books and editorial department of that paper, the time of the editor being so much occupied with out-door business that he cannot attend to the paper. Here's an opening for a young man with a few hundred.

SECRET SOCIETY.—The *N. Y. Tribune* reveals the existence of a secret order of filibusters, called the Knights of the Golden Circle," which it says is composed of two legions of ten thousand men each, and is intended for the conquest of Cuba.

Nature and Objects of the War.

A western reader of the *N. Y. Tribune* addressed a note to the editor, requesting him to give the real causes of the present war in Italy—by whom and for what purpose it was set on foot? and asking with which party American Republicans should feel a sympathy, to which the editor gives the following replies which we copy in full, believing that he fully understands whereof he affirms, and feeling sure that such a statement of the case will, at this time, prove as interesting to our readers as anything else we could present.

The questions of our correspondent take a pretty wide range, but we will endeavor, as far as possible, to answer them in their order.—First, then, as to the real cause of the war; it is exceedingly complex, being made up of the ambition and the necessities of Louis Napoleon, the wants of the Bonaparte family, the ambition of the Sardinian royal house, and the ardent aspiration of the Italians for national independence. These various springs of action having combined France and Sardinia to attack Austria, that power, knowing that war was resolved upon, and that all proposals of negotiation, mediation, and what not, were but so many diplomatic devices to gain time for the completion of the French and Sardinian preparations, finally took the bold resolution of commencing hostilities herself, and, at the beginning of May, occupied the Lomellina, a rich Sardinian province between the rivers Ticino, Po, and Sesia, with an army of some 150,000 men. By this step she assumed the immense responsibility of actually breaking the peace of Europe; she has gained by it the support of her army of occupation, for a month at least, at the expense of Sardinia.

But let us look a little more closely at the elements of which the efficient cause of the war is composed. Of these the personal impulses which govern Louis Napoleon are the most influential. Emulous of the renown of the first Napoleon, he desires glory; but he desires also to leave his son and the Napoleonic dynasty in possession of the throne of France. To this end, war and military success are indispensable, not only as satisfying the appetite of the army on whose bayonets he was borne into the Tuileries, but also as enlisting in his service the enthusiasm of the French nation. Martial triumph abroad makes tyranny, and the tyrant, and the tyrant's successors, beloved and safe at home; and such triumph, for such objects, Louis Napoleon is now pursuing. The traditions and interests of the Bonaparte family he also no doubt keeps steadily in view. Thus it is plain that he intends to establish his burly and bothersome cousin Prince Napoleon on a new throne in Central Italy, where the King of Sardinia has just been compelled to abandon his claims to Tuscany, which he had begun to annex to his own dominions. Whether Napoleon III, will try to restore the Murat dynasty at Naples is not so clear—the present representative of that branch of the Bonaparte line being rather too much of a fool to make a tolerable King of; but nobody can well dispute that to aggrandize himself and the Bonapartes in general along with him is the supreme end of his career. In this respect he faithfully cherishes the injunctions laid down in the famous will of his putative uncle. At the same time he probably finds a keen pleasure in the consciousness that he is undoing the work of the Vienna Congress, and revising and reversing all that long history of the coalition against Napoleon I. which culminated in the catastrophe of Waterloo. That catastrophe too, will also be avenged at the right moment if Napoleon III. can have his way; and then, if not before, he will restore to France her natural northern boundary, the Rhine. But it will probably be some time before that consumation is reached.

The ambition of the King of Sardinia is a more genial and generous passion than any we can attribute to Napoleon III, for the reason that he is a much more genial and generous fellow. The representative of one of the oldest ruling families in Europe, with dominions which the settlement of 1815 considerably increased, and with a degree of political fairness and honesty which has not been common among European princess, we can easily tolerate if not applaud his wish to add to his dominions the rich and populous provinces of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. But to find a truly noble motive in this war, we must go to the Italian people. Centuries of internal division and discord, and of foreign oppression have only made them loathe the one and detest the other. And as the foreign influence chiefly maintains the national disunity, it is the foreign, or rather the Austrian domination which above all they hate, and whose abolition they most urgently long for. "Out with the Austrians!" is their cry; and in the whole range of European politics, there is no purpose and no hope more worthy of entire success than this of theirs.

This brings us to the question: With which party should Americans and Republicans feel a sympathy? We answer that our sympathies must be entirely and exclusively with the Italians. No generous heart in the whole world but must be warmly engaged in their interest.—But, for this very reason, our regret is only the more poignant at seeing them and their noble patriotism used for his own selfish ends by such a man as Louis Napoleon. If they were animated by any base and contemptible motive, one might see them fall into his wiles without a pang; but as it is, there is something inexpressibly tragic in the spectacle. We know very well what many intelligent Italians say on this point; we have also read Kossuth's speeches; but, in our judgment, they are misled by their feelings and their desires. They are not so much the dupes of Louis Napoleon as of their own hopes. Forgetting that if Italy is freed by his arms she must then submit to his dictation, they delude themselves into a wilful confidence in his present honesty. Putting the antecedents of the man out of sight, they conceive that he has now become sincere, disinterested and philanthropic. But what sort of liberty is the tyrant of France likely to bestow on Italy? Will he tolerate in his Italian dependents a degree of freedom which he does not permit to his French subjects? Will he give them the liberty of the press? Will he allow an independent legislature among them? Will they be a whit freer to manage their own affairs in their own way after the expulsion of the Austrians than they were before? And will the change be any other than that which consists in receiving orders from Paris instead of Vienna? And what will be the advantage of being under French rather than Austrian despotism? It is true that in some respects the French is the less brutal, the more cunning, and infinitely the more hypocritical of the two; but, as respects the great interests of political freedom and social progress in Italy, the one is, in our judgment just as good as the other. And as this war is, to all substantial intents, waged between the French and the Austrian autocrats, with the Italians only used as a pretext and a make-weight by one of them, it appears to us preeminently a war for Americans and Republicans to observe as disinterested spectators; judging the acts of both parties and the varying phases of the struggle with equal and impartial justice; and hoping that from the efforts at mutual destruction of these two gigantic despotisms some unknown higher good may yet be providentially evolved for mankind.

We are willing to agree with the friends of Napoleon III. who contend so clamorously that he does not now aim at acquisitions of territory by conquest, as if that were something of great moment in his favor. Of course he has bargained with Sardinia that the boundaries of France shall be corrected by the incorporation of Savoy with the Empire in exchange for Lombardy, which is to be taken from Austria and added to Piedmont. But what is the essential difference whether all Italy is nominally annexed to France and ruled directly by Napoleon III. or whether it is divided up into three or four States, ruled by the Napoleonic system and with lieutenants of Napoleon III. as their ostensible monarchs? The controlling power would be the same, and the despotism would be just as thorough in the one case as in the other. And the despotism would excel that of Austria in this important respect, that Piedmont, hitherto the only free country of the Peninsula, would be completely subjected to its pernicious influence. Constitutional government there, however its pretenses may be kept up, must date its demise from the day of the Bonapartist alliance.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ Gen. Houston has consented to be an independent candidate for Governor of Texas.

☞ Blessed are they that do not advertise, for they shall be rarely troubled with customers.

☞ Eggs are selling in Minnesota at five cents per dozen, and potatoes at forty cents per bushel.

☞ Dr Young says that a man and wife are like soul and body—often a variance, and yet loth to part.

☞ The New Jersey folks notify the world that the frost has not injured their cranberries, but that the crop will be very fine.

☞ A bowl containing two quarts of water set in an oven when baking, will prevent pies, cakes, &c., being scorched.

☞ That was an intelligent young man who asked a friend what kind of a wagon a vehicle was.

☞ Not hard to take—a glass of sparkling soda water from Taylor's fountain, next door to the Bank.

☞ Among the wounded in the personal staff alongside the Emperor Napoleon, is Edgar Ney, son of the great Marshal.

☞ The proprietors of the San Francisco *Bulletin* have been fined $100 each, for publishing the confession of Mrs. Sickles.

☞ Fact—which grumblers at the weather should remember—if we never had mud, we would never have flowers.

☞ "What church do you attend, Mrs. Partington?" "Oh! any paradox church where the Gospel is dispensed with."

☞ James S. Clark, Esq., of Ebensburg, has been appointed Freight and Ticket Agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Cresson.

☞ A late visitor to Cuba divides the inhatatants into two classes—one of which makes a living by manufacturing segars, and the other by smoking them.

☞ The son of Henry S. Gunn, of Mississippi ran off two weeks ago with his father's second wife. The young "son of a gun" has not been heard of since.

☞ Temptation is the half-way house on the road to ruin, and the toll-gait is only passable by the forfeiture of a very heavy fine, namely, our characters and constitution.

☞ I am certain, wife, that I am right and that you are wrong; I'll bet my ears on it. Indeed, husband, you shouldn't carry betting to such *extreme lengths*."

☞ Boston has appropriated $14,000, and Baltimore $1,500, through their respective councils, to celebrate the approaching national anniversary, on the 4th of July.

☞ The commissioned officers of this Brigade will meet at the Logan House, Hollidaysburg, on Monday next, in full uniform to vote for a Major General of this Division.

☞ A woman named Mary Delany was murdered by her reputed husband, Constable Jones, at Pittsburgh, on Friday evening last. Nothing new for Pittsburgh.

☞ One of the trick mules belonging to Lents Circus which passed through this place a short time since, died at M'Keesport a few days ago.

☞ That man who is afraid to make an enemy, or is afraid of his enemies when they come ready made, as come they will, is not made of quite the metal to cut his way through this world. That's so.

☞ Danced a $3,500 jig—John Baughen, of Maryland, for trifling with the affections of a Miss Herring, in that State. He promised to marry her, and then wouldn't. *Herring fishing* ain't very profitable, John.

☞ Mr Stephen Chevalier, near Waterford, Erie county, has a lamb born with eight legs—four of the legs are right and the other four reversed. It is alive, and is a wonderful freak of nature.

☞ At a hotel table one day, a boarder remarked to his neighbor. "This must be a very healthy place for chickens" "Why," asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones about."

☞ Old Grumble was sneering to his wife's crinolines the other day, when Mrs. G. said: "They keep men at a proper distance, and that's a blessing." "Yes, to the men," said Grumble.

☞ Prof. David Wilson, of Juniata county has accepted the chair of Mathematics in the in the Pennsylvania Farm School. No better instructor in that branch of education could have been secured.

☞ "An Engilshman's Idea of Fraser's River.—"My hopinion is, the mining season is too bloody short—the blarsted Winter is too long, and in Summer the river is too 'igh, yer know; so what can a man hexpect to do 'ere, any 'owe."

☞ During the past week all the Catholic children in Johnstown have been withdrawn from the Union School and placed in a couple of parochial schools recently opened under the direct control of the priesthood. So says the Johnstown *Tribune*.

☞ A learned antiquarian has discovered that four different persons have been known, since the nineteenth century came in, to return borrowed umbrellas. Out of that small number, three were found to be hopelessly deranged, and the other was proved to be so abstract that he picked his teeth with a boot-jack!

☞ Many women prefer the shallowest praise to the deepest affection. Lord Peterborough said to Pope, "I have more than once seen a woman turn from a lover to a flatterer." "Ah, my Lord, that was a good many years ago."

☞ The members of the Democratic National Committee have agreed upon the 2nd of June, 1860, as the day of the meeting of the National Convention at Charlestown, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

☞ The Utica *Herald* reports that Mrs Daniel E. Sickles has taken rooms for the season at the Clifford Springs Hotel, and that she will resist any application of her husband for a divorce, and will furnish proof of infidelity on his part which will prevent any decree in his favor.

☞ Subsided.—The frost panic is rapidly subsiding, and those farmers who so thoughtlessly purchased great quantities of grain at fabulous prices, feel like the fellow whose girl, in an ungrateful mood, dispensed with his attentions—

"O thunder! to make such a fool of myself,
And be so aware of it now!"

People's County Convention.

Pursuant to a call issued by the American and Republican County Committees, the Delegates elected by the Peoples' Party met in Convention, at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday, 28th instant.

On motion, JOS. ROBISON, of Frankstown, was called to the Chair, and J. G. Adlum, Geo. W. Reed and W. S. Africa appointed Secretaries.

The following persons presented their credentials and were admitted as Delegates:

Antis—A K Stewart, John Halfpenny.
Allegheny—Joseph Higgins, James Williamson.
Altoona—East Ward—Daniel Price, S A Alexander.
" West Ward—J G Adlum, G W Patton.
" North Ward—H O Dern, Robert Green.
Blair—Landon Reeves, Job Barefoot.
Catharine—G W Reed, Archibald Rankin.
Freedom—L F Butler, J B Kephart.
Frankstown—Jos Robison A K Figart.
Gaysport—A M Lloyd, Francis Henry.
Greenfield—Dan'l Shock, D K Lingenfelter.
Huston—David Hamilton, Frank Wolfkill.
Hollidaysburg—E W—John M'Keage, R M Lemon.
" W. W—Geo A Jacobs, W S Africa.
Juniata—Jos Kelly, Alex Gwin.
Logan—Wm Hagerty, Alex Riling.
Martinsburg—A S Morrow, S P M'Fadden.
Snyder—Wm Holden, M Robison.
Tyrone T—Ephraim Bukett, Matthew Morrow.
Taylor—Job M Spang, L Lowry Moore.
Tyrone Borough—M H Jolly, W K Maxwell.
Woodberry—Joseph R. Hewitt, Joseph Feay.
North Woodberry—Henry Bringet, John Z Smith.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator, which resulted as follows:

L. W. Hall, of Altoona, received 42 votes.
Seth R. McCune, of Huston, " 4 "

On motion, the nomination of L. W. Hall was made unanimous.

On motion of S. P McFadden, the nominee for Senator was authorized to appoint his own conferees.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Assembly, whereupon Jacob Burley, of Tyrone, and James Roller, of Huston, were placed in nomination.

Previous to a vote being taken, the name of James Roller was withdrawn, and, on motion of J. G. Adlum, Jacob Burley was unanimously nominated.

On motion, Hugh A. Caldwell, present incumbent, was unanimously re-nominated for Register and Recorder.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner, which resulted as follows:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.	4th Bal.
Geo L Cowen,	6	10	17	25
Nehemiah Campbell,	2	withdrawn		
Joseph Feay,	11	18	12	withd'n
George Koon,	20	19	17	21
Philip Hileman,	3	withdrawn		
Henry Lingenfelter,	4	4	withdrawn	

Geo. L. Cowen having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee, and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Director of the Poor, which resulted as follows:

John McClure, Hollidaysb'g, received 21 votes.
Peter Good, of Logan, " 25 "

Peter Good having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee, and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Auditor, which resulted as follows:

Alex. M. Lloyd received 28 votes.
Joseph Stiffler " 16 "

Alex. M. Lloyd having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee, and on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Surveyor, which resulted as follows:

James L. Gwin received 32 votes.
John Miller " 11 "

On motion, the nomination of James L. Gwin was made unanimous.

After the close of the nominations, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the times demand for the nomination of the Peoples' Party for the Presidency in 1860, a man who is emphatically of the people—and that in SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, we find the man for the times. Born in Pennsylvania, educated in Pennsylvania, he is identified with the interests of Pennsylvania, and the interests of Pennsylvania are the interests of our whole country. With him for a candidate, the old Keystone State will give the People's Party an overwhelming majority in 1860.

Resolved, That the nominations of the Peoples' State Convention have our decided approbation and will receive our undivided support.

Resolved, That if integrity of character, high mental culture and sound conservative opinions on all important political questions of the day, constitute guarantees of the fitness of a man for high official trusts, we feel justified in warmly recommending to the people of Pennsylvania the Hon. SAMUEL CALVIN for the high position of Governor in 1860.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the strong expression of public sentiment in favor of our fellow citizen, the Hon. Samuel Calvin, as the standard-bearer of the Peoples' Party in 1860.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

JOS. ROBISON, *President*.

J. G. ADLUM,
GEO. W. REED,
W. S. AFRICA, } *Secretaries*.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION AMONG SLAVES.—The Episcopal Convention of South Carolina has declared that the marriage relation binds slave and master equally; that every Christian master should so regulate the sale or disposal of a married slave as not to infringe the Divine injunction, forbidding the separation of husband and wife; that where involuntary and final separation of married slaves has occurred, the case of the sufferers is to be distinguished from any human agency which has separated them. The master is responsible to God for disregarding his commands; the slaves are entitled to sympathy and consideration; that in such cases of separation, where neither party is in fault, and where separation appears to be permanent and final, the refusal to allow a second marriage would often produce much evil and hardship, and this convention, in giving its judgement in favor of such marringes, would do so in the qualified language applied by the Apostles in case of self-restraint—"If they cannot contain, let them marry; for it is better to marry than to burn."

A FACT OF IMPORTANCE TO FARMERS.—It is stated that in 1817 a heavy frost destroyed all the wheat and most of the other crops in the month of June. Many of the farmers mowed their wheat fields to secure the straw for fodder. In a few days the wheat sprouted out again at the root and on such fields as were not plowed up or pastured a very fine crop was realized.—As corroborative of this fact a friend informs us that some wheat which was killed by the recent terrible frost is sprouting already, although the old stalk is still standing. It is coming up thicker on the ground than before, and as the wheat was very light on many fields, it may turn out that the frost has really done good in many instances. There is another benefit also arising from the severity of the frost. It is alleged that the weevel is destroyed. If this is generally the case, the loss of a single wheat crop will not be so sorely felt, for of late years the crop has been almost ruined, in many sections, by the ravages of this insect pest.

DESPERATE COMBAT.—Last Sunday morning a severe conflict took place between a cat bird and a copper-headed snake, in the alley in the rear of the Episcopal Church, in this city, which attracted a number of persons to the spot by the fluttering and screaming of the bird. The combat was a most determined and desperate one, lasting, it is said, by those who witnessed it, probably half an hour, in which the snake appeared to act on the defensive. For some time the conflict was doubtful—now the snake seemed to have the best of it, and now the bird—until, finally the bird with a savage scream and rapid swoop, lit upon him "like a duck on a June bug," and effectually settling his hash.—The snake was a venomous copper-head and measured about 12 inches in length.—*Lancaster Union.*

GRAPE CULTURE AT HAMMONTON.—A number of grape growers from Ohio have introduced the culture of grape at Hammonton, New Jersey.—It is twenty-five miles southeast from Philadelphia, and the soil and climate is considered by many the best adapted for the grape of any in the Union. Frost never injure the vine, and there is a high district of land between the little and great Egg Harbor rivers, where they have never been known to suffer from mildew or rot. We understand that some forty vineyards were set out the past season, mostly Catawba and the Isabella.

The market here presents a great inducement, grapes bringing twice the sum they do in Cincinnati; being within but several hours of either New York of Philadelphia by railroad, the market is unlimited. Adjoining Hammouton is a bottle manufactory, and every appliance necessary for extensive wine-making.

Hammonton is a new settlement but of marvelous growth, rivalling many of the Western towns in rapid increase. A little over a year ago the tract of land was opened to sale, and within that time the polulation has increased some 1,500; over 300 buildings have been put up; stores, mills, churches and every facility of an old place introduced. It was a portion of an old tract of land, which has been for generations in one family, and is only now thrown in the market for sale.

Its proximity to market and advantages of climate iusures its rapid improvement. The soil is said to be early and very productive.—The crops raised are excellent. Many persons from this State are going there, and we are sure it is much more desirable than many points at the West.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

BISHOP PIERCE ON TEXAS.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Pierce, now journeying through Texas on his way, overland, to the great Eldorado of the West, thus writes of our new and flourishing sister of the southwest:

"Texas is a curious country—a paradox.—Everything is in the superlative, or contradictory, or marvelous. It is the richest and the poorest—has the best land, the meanest water; is the hardest country to live in, and has the most to live on; the days are the hottest and the nights the coolest; the best roads and the slowest travel; the finest building material and the least use made of it; there are more clouds and less rain; more plains and less timber; more ropes to tie horses and yet more estrays; a poor country for farming and yet the most productive; the least work and the largest yield; the horses are small and the cattle big; the frogs have horns and the rabbits have ears like mules; the people are intelligent without general education—inventive without being tricky—refined without mannerism—rich without money—hospitable without house—bold, generous and brave. In fine, here is an empire in extent and resources, but in the slowest process of evolution and yet destined to population, wealth and power. There is much to admire, but little to deplore; many things to enchant, but few to offend; and for the people and their institutions, there is a splendid future."

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—An occurrence which has given rise to a good deal of excitement, took place, a few days since, in Oxford township, Chester County. A young lady—a white woman, respectably connected—was living in a farmer's family as a domestic. A mulatto was employed on the farm as a laborer.—The two became enamored of each other and resolved to marry. The party to whom they applied to perform the ceremony, however, declined. Before the marriage was effected the girl's parents were informed of the condition of things. They were horror stricken and overwhelmed with shame. No time was lost, and every effort was made by them to dissuade the deluded girl to forego her purpose. Her brother also remonstrated with her, as only a brother can. All efforts, however, to induce her to give up her swarthy lover were unavailing.—They only made her cling to him closer. The matter became noised about the neighborhood, and a disposition was manifested to lynch the black fellow. This came to the ears of the infatuated girl. She met the dusky fellow.—Their purpose was at once taken, they determined to elope together, and did so. They disappeared from the neighborhood about ten days ago, and have not since been heard from. It is supposed they have gone West. The girl's parents are almost distracted.—*Village Record.*

WHAT A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN THINKS OF THE OPERA.—The editor of the *Gospel Banner*, who is also an esteemed clergyman in Maine, having recently visited the opera at Boston, gives his impression as follows:

"The music of the orchestra, and now and then a strain of the singing, were fine, but the performance, as a whole, we thought a *bore*.—Whiskered men and painted women, tricked out in plush and tinsel, growling, and grunting, and shrieking, and squalling, sometimes in solo and then in duet, and anon the whole swarm, like so many cats, gesticulating, and menacing, and embracing, and frowning and going through with all sorts of antics, in a gibberish that nobody can understand—that is the Italian opera as we heard and saw it. To us—and we profess not only to have a ear but two ears for music—a quiet seat on a mossy rock, near some pond full of frogs, would have been quite as edifying, and nearly as musical."

A NEW KIND OF INFERNAL MACHINE.—The Columbus *Journal* is responsible for the following: "A professional gentleman, living in the southern part of the city, was the victim, yesterday, of a most malignant attempt of assassination. He had stepped from his office on a business errand, and on his return found several small nuts lying upon the table, and, wondering how they got there, took one and placed it between his teeth for the purpose of cracking, when a loud explosion ensued, lacerating and burning his mouth in a shocking manner. Examination showed the remaining nuts—filberts—to be charged with powder and friction igniting material, calculated if exploded in the mouth to blow a man's head off. The sufferer knows of no one whom he would suspect of the dastardly act of placing the infernal machines on his table.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Road, on Tuesday last, occasioned by the washing away of a culvert. There were about one hundred persons on the train. Thirty-three have been taken from the ruins dead, and fifty or sixty others wounded. Rest not heard from. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

TO PRESERVE CHERRIES.—Add to the cherries on equal weight of nice loaf sugar. Melt the sugar with the fruit, taking care not to boil. After the sugar is melted, let them stand in a hot place for three hours; then pour out in soup plates, cover them with a thin cloth, and set in the sun for several days. By preserving this way, the fruit retains its natural flavor and color, and will keep the year round.

☞ The St. John (N. B.) Morning *News* says of a cotemporary, that "the most curious part of this machine is, that he has a head, the weakest part of him, standing directly between a pair of shoulders, strong enough to carry more sins than those of any other six men in the Province."

☞ Christopher Robinson, American Republican, was elected to Congress from the Eastern District of Rhode Island on Wednesday. He received 3,200 votes, and Thomas Davis, Straight Republican, 2,500.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
DELAWARE STATE
LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE $40.000
TICKETS $10.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.
SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of THE ABOVE LOTTERY CHARTER IN DELAWARE offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn each Wednesday in JULY, 1859, at Wilmington, Delaware, in public, under the superintendence of sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 372 Draws Wednesday, June 6, 1859.
Class 334 Draws Wednesday, June 13, 1859.
Class 396 Draws Wednesday, June 20, 1859.
Class 408 Draws Wednesday, June 27, 1859.

THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX PRIZES!

Nearly one Prize to every two Tickets!

78 Numbers--13 Drawn Ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.
TO BE DRAWN
EACH WEDNESDAY IN JULY.

1 Prize of	$40,000 is		$40,000
1 "	20,000 "		20,000
1 "	15,000 "		15,000
1 "	10,000 "		10,000
3 "	6,000 "		6,000
1 "	5,000 "		5,000
40 Prizes of	1,000 are		40,000
60 "	500 "		30,000
200 "	250 "		50,000
65 "	100 "		6,500
65 "	70 "		4,550
65 "	40 "		2,600
66 "	20 "		1,320
4,810 "	10 "		48,100
27,040			270,400
32,396 Prizes amounting to			$539,568

Whole Tickets $10—*Halves* $5—*Quarters* $2,50

Certificates of Package will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk.

Certificates of Package of 26 Whole tickets		$149,50
" " 26 Half	"	74,75
" " 26 Quarter	"	37,37

DELAWARE LOTTERY—CLASS NO. 356,
DRAWS ON SATURDAY, JULY 30th, 1859.
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

1 Grand Capital Prize of $70,000!

2 Prizes of	$25,000	2 Prizes of	$3,500
2 " "	20,000	65 " "	2,000
2 " "	15,000	288 " "	1,000
2 " "	10,000	&c., &c., &c.	

32,396 Prizes amounting to $3,198,197!
Whole Tickets $20; *Halves* $10; *Quarters* $5.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,
Enclose the amount of money to our address, for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Wholes, Halves or Quarters, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing, the drawn numbers will be sent with a written explanation.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give the name of their Post Office, County and State.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent us AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE, from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be enclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPE," or the Express Company cannot receive them.

☞ Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Express, to be directed to WOOD, EDDY & Co.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

☞ The Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries are published in the New York Herald.

GREAT OPENING
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

J. B. HILEMAN HAS JUST RECEIVED and opened at his old stand, on Virginia st. a large and attractive assortment of seasonable goods, comprising all the novelties in

BEREGES,
DUCALS,
CHINTZES,
LAWNS,
GINGHAMS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, HOSIERY & GLOVES,
and all varieties and textures of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
together with a full assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.
Also a full stock of Hardware, Queensware and

GROCERIES,

and an assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, &C.,

of all sizes and styles, which equal to any in the market, and will be sold at fair prices.

Having recently enlarged my store-room, I can now display my largely increased stock to better advantage and would respectfully invite everybody to call.

May 12, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD respectfully inform his oldtime customers and the public generally that he has just received a large and HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, AND VESTINGS,

which he is now offering for sale, and is prepared to make them up in the latest style & most durable manner, as none but the best workmen are employed, and all work made will be warranted to give satisfaction. He has also a good Stock of fixed FURNISHING GOODS, such as SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, SHIRTS, Drawers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Stocks, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c., &c.; also a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of which he is determined to sell as cheap as they can be bought this side of Philadelphia. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as I shall take pleasure in showing them. Doors open at all times from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M. Admittance free.

May 5' 1859-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

FRESH FISH & VEGETABLES.—The subscriber will receive daily during the season, by Express, direct from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, all kinds of VEGETABLES, such as

Sallad, Onions, Rhubarb, Radishes, Cucumbers, Strawberries, &c. Also, Fresh Lake Fish,

all of which may be had at his stand on Main street, two door above Pa. R. R. Co. Warehouse.

Altoona June 2, 1859.-3m MATHIAS OTTO.

BUY
THE
WAMSUTTA PRINTS.

They are the Best Calicoes yet offered to the Public for the money.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
April 21, 1859-4m NEW YORK.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Dwellings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

Jan. 27, '59-tf D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.

Jan. 3, '56-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.—THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he still continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes of every description, on the shortest notice, at his shop on Main Street, next door to the Post office. His work is done up in the best of style, and can not fail to give satisfaction. Only give him a call.

Nov. 4, 1858.-1y. I. RICHARDS.