



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

VOL. 33, NO. 41.

GENERAL

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff, of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

Tuesday after the first Monday, being the 6th day of November, 1860.

At which time, and the places designated, the qualified electors will elect by ballot,

TWENTY SEVEN ELECTORS

for the State of Pennsylvania, to cast the vote of said State, for President and Vice President of the United States.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to-wit:

- The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.
- The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.
- The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.
- The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.
- The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.
- The Electors of Junita Township to meet at Keyser's school house in said Township.
- The Electors of Hope Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said Township.
- The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.
- The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said Township.
- The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carmel, in Clearville, in said Township.
- The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.
- The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nyeum, Jr., innkeeper, in said Township.
- The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the School House near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.
- The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new School House at Bloody Run in said township.
- The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said Township.
- The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill in said Township.
- The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.
- The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodbury to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodbury.
- The Electors of South Woodbury Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of any city or corporate district, and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1849, further provides as follows, to-wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively preside, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 24 Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time appointed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person asserted by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years past a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid

shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list, of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote is in any manner questioned, he shall be a qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be held, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and may be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be found to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 85th of Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT PITTSBURG

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES.—A terrible explosion occurred on Monday week at the machine and marble works of W. Wallace, on Liberty Street, in Pittsburg. There were about one hundred men at work in the establishment when the steam boiler exploded with terrible effect. The boiler, it appears, in consequence of the force of the explosion, passed through the entire length of the building, reducing a part of it to a heap of ruins, and then struck a clothing store on the opposite side of the street, (one of the widest in the city), killing the proprietor, Mr. Robert Barker, who was standing at the door. His head was nearly taken off. The boiler then passed through the rear wall of the store into G. Schwartz's lager beer hall, which it nearly demolished, and a man named Wilhefer who was in the saloon, was killed. The boiler finally landed in the Presbyterian grave yard, back of the hall, having passed through four solid brick walls, besides tearing a corner out of a house. It was found lying in the grave yard, apparently but little injured. It was located in the rear of the first story of the building where it exploded, and furnished steam for running all the machinery of the establishment. It was 40 inches in diameter, 22 feet in length, and made of quarter inch iron. It carried 60 pounds of steam to the square inch, and was attended to by a boy. It is believed that the water had been allowed to get too low, and that it had been just turned on when the explosion occurred. The following workmen are among the killed: William Burke, Wm. McMurray, T. McCutcheon, W. Agnew, James McCutcheon, Thos. M. DeArmit, James Lafferty, Wm. McMillan, J. R. Hamilton and Lewis Hutchinson. Agnew had his head blown off, and presented a truly horrible spectacle. The others were all more or less mutilated. Several others were badly injured.

Douglas is to carry the following States, the State of —, the State of —, the State of —, the State of —, the State of —, which will give him 900,000,000 majority over all other candidates.

Bell and Everett are to carry the New York Ledger.

For the Inquirer.

New York Letter.

New York, Oct. 1, 1860.

FRIEND OVER:—The billows of the political ocean run high and dash over us here from the North, South and West, showing what a storm is rolling over the country. The Democratic party is in chaos. Its motions are the spasmodic convulsions of an expiring inebriate. That great party, which for so many years ruled and almost ruined the nation, now lies on its back, gasping as the last breath is departing. But yesterday the word of the Democracy might have stood against the world; now lies it there, and none so poor to do it reverence. It was pitiable to witness the imbecility and utter demoralization of the party in the long and painful effort to fuse the two factions. To give a certain eclat to the business, and thus dazzle the multitude, the high contracting parties stationed themselves in the magnificent hotels of the city. First came a missive from the Astor House to the Metropolitan, suggesting fusion; then a reply from the Metropolitan accepting and suggesting a plan; then a flare-up from the Astor at the plan. Soon the protocols of the negotiators were dropped, and the fiery missiles flew. The pot called the kettle very black. Confusion reigned in Tammany, and Mozart and war to the knife were proclaimed in those high places. But then a letter came from the St. Nicholas, replete with consolation. The "Pewter Mug" was suggested—that place so famous heretofore for drowning the sorrows of Democracy, and rubbing up the backs of the unterrified bad whiskey. Thither the high contracting parties, Messrs. Green and Ben Wood, with their retainers, repaired in the fond expectation that by the generous diffusion of whiskey, the resultant confusion of their brains, a fusion might be effected. Sure enough! O, thou whiskey! great pacificator of Democracy! The negotiators drank themselves to a fusion. But, alas! the course of true political gambling runs not smooth. Green and Wood were merely chairmen of sub-committees; and when they reported to their superiors, the great Mogul of the Douglas Democracy in the State, Dean Richmond, knocked this bantering of the "Pewter Mug" in the head and kicked it out of doors. Thus ended the first act.

The next was a grand fusion meeting at the Cooper Institute. It was given out many days before, that all the great Democratic and Bell-everett guns of the nation would be on hand to swell the general thunder. It was placarded all over the city that a fusion ticket would be then and there announced to the assembled thousands of Gotham; and of course curiosity was on tiptoe. But New York was again doomed to disappointment. No such ticket was proclaimed. Instead, a committee of fifteen was appointed to select a ticket. The fifteen met and adjourned; met again, and adjourned. However, at last they succeeded in patching up a fusion ticket. But the Breckinridge party very generally will discard it.—The fusion between Douglas and Bell previously agreed upon has precipitated thousands of native and naturalized voters from the Democratic and so called Union party into the camp of Lincoln. The day is passed in this State when men can be sold at the political shambles for so much per head. New York will roll up an immense majority for Lincoln. The trading politicians, seeing this, have turned like a school of sharks from New York to Pennsylvania. They calculate that your State, which they call the "d-d Dutch State," can be more easily humbugged. The free-trading merchants in this city, who feel no interest in the industry and welfare of Pennsylvania, who are constantly sneering at the productions of this country, and say there is nothing made here fit to have in the market, who would go on their bellies, and eat dirt all their lives to get Southern trade, and who give their money by thousands to strike down the Tariff of 1842, to crush Pennsylvania's prosperity and keep her prostrate ever since—these men are now again lavishing their money to carry your State. Will glorious old Pennsylvania not send those rascals howling back to their native hell? Will she accept and drain the poisoned chalice? Will she again prostitute herself, and dash out her brains at the bidding of these great enemies of her interest? Thaddeus Stevens, the other night, said at the Cooper Institute, "in Pennsylvania every man is a protectionist." "Pennsylvanians! There is a conspiracy formed in this free-trade city, by your enemies, to corrupt your ballot box, and make your State stab itself. Everyman to his gun!"

D. S. RIDDLE.

A dispatch from Washington says that a land patent has just been issued to Abe Lincoln, the Republican candidate for President, as Captain of the Illinois Militia during the Black Hawk War.

CARL SCHURZ ON DOUGLAS.

Carl Schurz made a long speech in N. York on the night of the 13th ult., in which he devoted himself to the political record and personal pretensions of S. A. Douglas.

After saying that he considered Mr. Douglas "one of the most over-estimated men in the country," and that his political policy must spring either from the profoundest ignorance of the principles upon which the liberty of man is maintained, or an innate love of the principles by which the liberty of men is subverted, he went on to ridicule Mr. Douglas' argument in favor of slavery on account of its furnishing a variety of interests, and thus being one of the safe-guards of our liberties.

In summing up the accounts in the indictment against Mr. Douglas, the speaker made out the following bill:

I arraign him for having changed his position in regard to the Missouri restriction, time and again, according to the interests of slavery.

I arraign him for having broken the pledged faith of the people by the repeal of the Compromise of 1820.

I arraign him for having upheld the most atrocious violations of the ballot-box; for having trampled upon the most sacred rights of the people of Kansas, so long as the struggle between Freedom and Slavery was doubtful.

I arraign him for having committed a fraud upon the people by forging and adulterating the principal of Popular Sovereignty, and making it the machine of Slavery propagandism.

I arraign him for having deserted the cause of Free Kansas when the people, having complied with all reasonable conditions, applied for admission into the Union.

I arraign him for having repeatedly made the attempt to disturb the system of constitutional checks and balances, by placing the war-making power in the hands of the President.

I arraign him for having attempted by his conspiciences, a thing more outrageous than the Sedition Law of 1798, to put the liberties of Speech and Press at the mercy of a political inquisition, and to make the judicial persecution of opinions a standard of policy.

I arraign him, lastly, for having attempted to pass off upon the people the doctrines of political philosophy which are an insult to the popular understanding. No, I beg your pardon, I do not arraign him for that, for this is a free country, where everybody has a right to make himself as ridiculous as he pleases, "subject only to the Constitution of the U. States." [Loud laughter.] And yet, I arraign him for that also, for I protest that he has no right to make the Republic ridiculous with him.

In conclusion Mr. Schurz said:

The time of the Baltimore Convention arrived, and the struggle recommenced. It became at once manifest that Douglas' nomination could not be forced upon the Democratic party without splitting that organization in twain; and he saw clearly enough that then his election would be an impossibility. The South was seceding en masse, and leaving the rump Convention to do as it pleased. Then Mr. Douglas, seeing a disgraceful defeat inevitable, wrote a letter to his friends in the convention, requesting them to withdraw his name if they found it in any way consistent to do so. And I declare, if Douglas was ever honest in anything he did or said, I believe he was honest then and there.

But now the moment had arrived when it became manifest that there is justice in history. Douglas' position was disgusting, but his punishment was sublime. Then his friends for the first time refused to obey his command. Those who he had used so often and so long for his own advancement, saw now there was a last chance for using him for theirs. They said to him, "We have performed our part of the contract; now you have to perform yours. We have nominated you for the Presidency; now you have to permit us to be elected Congressmen, Sheriffs, County Clerks, or Constables, on the strength of your name. There is no backing out. Ho! for the spoils!" "Dost thou think because thou hast suddenly become virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yes, by Saint Ann! an' ginger hot in the mouth, too!"

And so the saddle of the rump nomination is put upon his back, and the whole ghastly pack of office-busters jump upon it.

The spurs are put to the flank—the whip applied to the back of the panting, bleeding jade, and so the spectral ride goes, east, west, night and day—and may the steed go to perdition, if only the riders reach their goal.—[Loud applause, cheers and laughter.]

Oh there is justice in his history. He has at least the idol of his dreams—the object of his fondest wishes—for which he has laid so many a treacherous scheme—for which he has turned so many a summersault—for which he has struck so many a blow at the peace of the

Republic, for which he so often prostituted himself and his followers, for which he has hugged so many a loafer, and insulted so many an honest man, for which he made every ruffian his headquarters and every ruffian his friend—he has at last the nomination for the Presidency, but what he has craved as a blessing has come down upon him as a curse; to be nominated and know that an election is impossible! To be voted for, and know that every vote for him is for Breckinridge or Lane, whom he hates, and every vote against him a vote for Lincoln, whom he does not love! To be voted for, and be aware that those who vote for him work not for him but for themselves! To be dead and yet living enough to be conscious of death! Oh, there is justice in history! Am I exaggerating? Where is that mighty leader, whose voice once called millions into the field? At the street corners and cross-roads you see him standing like a blind, downfallen Belshazzar—not in virtue, not in poverty—a bevy of political harlots surrounding him, and begging for the miserable obolus of a vote; begging the Know-Nothing, whom he once affected to despise; begging the Whigs whom he once insulted with his brawling denunciations; invoking the spirit of Henry Clay, whom he once called a black-hearted traitor. Oh, but poor Belshazzar! The party harlots that surround him with their clamorous begging cry, steal every vote they receive for him, and put it into their own pockets.

Where is the bold, powerful agitator, whose voice sounded so defiantly on every contested field? Behold him on his sentimental journey, vainly trying to find his mother's home and his father's grave, apologizing with squamish affectation for his unequalled and indecent appearance in public, like one of the condemned spirits you read of in the myths of by-gone ages, restlessly perambulating the world, condemned to a more terrible punishment than Tantalus, who was tortured by an unceasing thirst, with grapes and water within his reach—more terrible than that of Dantes, who had to pour water into the leaky cask—for he is condemned to deliver that old speech of his over and over again. [Applause.] As often as he arrives at a hotel that has a balcony, as often as his hasty journey is arrested by a spontaneous gathering, when you hear a subterranean spectral voice cry out "my great principle of non-intervention"—that is the dead squatter sovereign atoning for the evil deeds he committed in his bodily existence. [Prolonged laughter and cheers.] Not long ago he haunted the railroad crossing and clam banks of New England; then the cross-roads of the South, and the ghastly apparition was last seen in this neighborhood. [Prolonged laughter and cheers.] Where is that formidable party tyrant whose wishes once were commands; who broke down sacred compromises with a mere stroke of his finger, whose very nod made the heads of those who displeased him fly into the basket; whose very whims were tests of Democracy? Where is he who once like Macbeth, thought himself invulnerable by any man "who was of woman born;" invincible, great.

"Till Birnam wood Do bid to Dunsinane hill, Should come against him." Like Macbeth he has believed the fiends "That patterned with him in a double sense." There he stands, tied to the stake of his nomination.

"He cannot fly, And bear like, he must fight his course." But as Birnam Wood marched to Dunsinane, so the very fetter rails of Illinois are rushing down upon him (tremendous laughter and cheers), and, like Macduff, there rises against the spirit of free labor, one whose children he has murdered, and that is a champion "not of woman born. [Laughter.] And now

"On Macduff, And damned be he who first cries hold—enough." (Renewed laughter and cheers.) Oh, there is justice in history. (Cheers.)

The same betrayal of the Free Labor cause—the Nebraska bill, which was to be his stepping stone to power, proved to be the abyss which engulfed his honor, his manhood his strength and his hopes. There are those who mean to reverse the judgement of history. Vain undertaking! That man is marked by the hand of eternal retribution. On his very front stands the fatal touch. Do not attempt to arrest the hand of Supreme justice. You cannot save him from his ruin. Why are you so eager to share his disgrace? Leaders of the Douglas Democracy, what means your empty bravado of strength? You cannot deceive others; why are you working so hard to deceive yourselves? You know that your orators are but endeavoring to galvanize a dead body into artificial life. You are well aware that your mass meeting demonstrations are nothing but huge galvanic batteries at play. What means your desperate attempt to glue your broken fortunes together with those of other parties? Do you think this

is the way to cheat destiny out of its dues? Is it your ambition to have your descendants read in the history of our days there were men living in 1860 that with instincts so depraved that when they could not accomplish that which was evil, they endeavored, at least, to prevent that which was good?

And you who are warned by this sacred voice of conscience that you are doing wrong in adhering to Douglas, and yet obey the command of party, here me: Is this party drill a discipline so omnipotent an idol that you would sacrifice upon its altar your independence, your manhood, and all that constitutes your moral worth?

And you who claim the exclusive privilege of swearing by the Constitution and the laws will you stamp the evidences of hypocrisy upon your brow by indirectly indorsing him who has done more than any other living man to undermine the Constitution and pervert the laws? Will you permit your political hucksters to barter away not only your votes, but your consciences and your honor?

But let the conspirators come on; we defy them. Go on with your coalitions, which are made with the distinct understanding that those who unite to-day are to cheat each other tomorrow. Has it become a ruling principle in your parties that the "rank and file have no rights which the leaders are bound to respect?" You will find out your mistake. Look around you. Do you see thousands leaving your banners, unwilling to submit to your treacherous scheme to rob the people of their elections?—Do you know what that means? It means that the man rises above the partisan. It means the revival of conscience in our politics. It is the true sovereignty of the people vindicating itself. (Cheers.)

Now build up your mole-hills, and call them impregnable fortresses. It seems you do not know how small they are. The logio of things will not roll its massive wheel over them. Your puny contrivances will leave no trace behind to tell your doleful story.

Sir, only those whose hearts are unmoved by great moral impulses, can fail to see that we are in the midst of a great moral revolution.—They cannot prevent final victory; I firmly believe they cannot retard it. No, they are aiding it in spite of themselves; for their general rottenness demonstrates its necessity. Douglas himself is powerfully promoting its progress. He has taught the people of America a great sublime lesson.

I think it was Senator Pugh who once said that if Douglas were struck down by the South, he would take his bleeding corpse and show it to the youth of the Northwest as an example of Southern gratitude. Let that modern Mark Antony come in with his dead Cæsar, (pardon me, it is neither Cæsar dead nor Mark Antony living,) let him bring in his bleeding corpse, and I would suggest the funeral oration. Let him say to the youth of the American Republic: "This is Douglas. Look at him. For every wound the South inflicted upon him, he has struck a blow at the liberties of his country. Let him serve as a warning example that a man may be a traitor to liberty, and yet not become a favorite of the slave power.—Mark him. By false Popular Sovereignty he tried to elevate himself, a true Popular Sovereignty strikes him down." [Loud Applause.]

If the youth of America profit by this lesson, then it may be said that even Douglas has done some service to his country. [Laughter.]—Then peace be with him—his mission is fulfilled.

THE UNBURIED DEAD OF SYRIA.

Our Syrian correspondent writes that more than ten thousand human bodies still lie upon the side of Mt. Hermon, in full view from the Sea of Galilee and the Mediterranean, upon the Plains of Sidon, the ancient Phœnicia, blackening in the sun, and their blood still cries out to heaven for vengeance. It is an Oriental custom to leave the murdered dead unburied until justice has been satisfied, and although in Syria the effect of the climate upon a dead body requires its burial within twenty-four hours of the departure of the spirit from its earthly tenement, these bodies have remained unburied and in a complete state of preservation! In the court-yards of the palaces, in the barracks, and wherever the Christian has fallen, there lies the body now, still awaiting the vengeance of Heaven upon the oppressors and the slayers of the Christians of Mount Lebanon.—Boston Trav.

Several families from Schroon and Pottersville, Rensselaer county, N. Y., last spring removed to Prince William county, Virginia, designing to make their permanent homes in the Old Dominion. Not finding the climate, soil, nor the convenience to mills, churches, schools, post offices, or the customs and enterprise of the people, all they had anticipated, a part of them turned their faces Northward and are back again amid the association of their old homes. They saw just enough of the "peculiar institution" to return sound Republicans, every man of them.