

THE GLOBE.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 5, 1856.

The Speakership.

There may be many names prominent before the next House of Representatives of this State for the Speakership, and in this connection Col. J. M. B. PETRIKEN, of Lycoming county, is favorably mentioned.

Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. James Pollock, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—A public acknowledgment to the goodness of Almighty God, and of our constant dependence upon his providence, is eminently becoming a free and enlightened people.

As the "Giver of every good and perfect gift, He has crowned the past year with His goodness and caused our paths to drop with fatness." Our Free Institutions, our rights and our privileges, civil and religious, have been continued and preserved; Science and Art, with the great interests of Education, Morality and Religion have been advanced, industry, in all its departments has been honored and rewarded, and the general condition of the people improved.

Our Commonwealth has been greatly blessed. The ravages of disease and death—of famine and pestilence—have not been permitted to come near us; nor have the horrors of war disturbed the peaceful quiet of our homes. The earth has yielded her increase and richly rewarded the labor of the husbandman. Abundant prosperity, with smiling plenty and the blessings of health, has been ours.

Acknowledging with gratitude, these blessings of a kind Providence, let us "enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto Him, and bless His name."

Deeply impressed with the importance and propriety of the duty, and in accordance with the wishes of many good citizens, I, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend THURSDAY THE 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a Day of General Thanksgiving and Praise throughout this State; and earnestly implore the people that, abstaining from all worldly business and pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God, for His past goodness and mercy, and humbly beseech Him for a continuance of His blessings.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1856, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-first.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Sectionalism Rebuked.—The General Episcopal Convention.

Amid the fanaticism which has beset several religious denominations, the phrenzy of many political preachers, and the unkind and censorious spirit indulged by certain pastors and clergymen, it is refreshing to notice the cordial, fraternal feelings which seem to animate the proceedings of the Episcopal Convention, now assembled in Philadelphia.

There may be seen sitting side by side, in Christian love and fellowship, men from all the various climes of our wide-spread confederacy, eminent for their talents and virtues, and as less honored for their national patriotism than the sacredness of their functions. How different the tone of indulgence and magnanimity pervading the conduct of these reverend and honorable men from the unkind, bitter, and intolerant utterances of those pulpit demagogues, whom we have heretofore felt it our duty to hold up to public reprobation!

We cannot imagine that we shall be thought to overrate the significance of this selection of Richmond as the next place of meeting. It is the first time the Convention has ever chosen to go so far South. As the next meeting will not be held till 1859, it is a proclamation to the North and South of the Convention's firm faith in the stability of the Union, and in the persistence of one United Church. If anything were wanting to add to the influence of these considerations, it will be found in the singular unanimity with which Richmond was fixed upon. The House of Clerical and Lay Delegates originated the proposition, and it is understood that every Northern Delegate voted for it. On reception by the House of Bishops it was agreed to unanimously. In the name of the country we thank the fathers and members of a Church that recognizes not the boundary of Mason and Dixon's line.

Don't Know what to Say.

A Black Republican stumper in Ohio was sick to say, a few days ago, that he was sick of telling these d—d Kansas lies over and over. He "wished the Republicans would get LANE back to Kansas and get up a fight or two, so as to make some new speech timber." Since peace has been restored in Kansas, the Republicans don't know what to say.

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Democracy.

Democracy is the last resting place of LIBERTY, as the dove returning to the ark, because amidst the waste of waters it could not find rest for the sole of its foot. So liberty, seeking to expand its pinions over this hemisphere, often returns to the bosom of the Democracy, bleeding from the shafts which its enemies have leveled at its breast. There it hath repose; there it hath solace; there it hath disciples who worship liberty that is immortal.

We are in the midst of the nineteenth century of the Christian era; in the twentieth we shall be dust, without a tribute or memorial to our memories. "The path of glory leads but to the grave," but Liberty will survive us, and before the dread tribunal of posterity we shall be judged according to our present devotion to the essential principles which underlie the foundations of human happiness and prosperity. Present success is not material: the arts and diplomacy of ephemeral politicians may not have been apprehended to us, but if we will deserve the laurel of honors the children of the future will bestow it.

Since it is plain that the first, last great duty of man is to foster Liberty, and to diffuse it, and to give it a habitation everywhere, let us emulate the example of the heroes whom history has placed among its defenders.

"OH LIBERTY what crimes are committed in thy name!" Those words were uttered upon a scaffold, in the eighteenth century; it is a hundred years later, and we repeat the cry which that martyr put up to heaven. We are not surrounded by the accessories of death, the beam, the muffled drum, the funeral bell, the scaffold; but we are surrounded by the enemies of human liberty, who would precipitate moral and physical death upon us if they had the power to do it.

The Know-Nothing party has inaugurated its natural reign in this free State, by equalized imposition of taxes, acquittal of criminals, embezzlements of public monies, employment of spies, ostracisms and persecutions of public officers. They have put trammels upon reason and thought, and freedom of action, and like the holy inquisition, they deny to free born man the imperceptible right of acting according to the dictates of his own conscience. They have shackled him with oaths repugnant to the spirit of liberty, and have deliberately violated that provision of our Magna Charta which made the soil of America an asylum for children of every clime.

But death has laid his hand upon the Order: and the organization which betrayed the confidence of the people, is now approaching its fall. A weed of unnatural growth—a vile and obnoxious seed, thrown by some unfriendly hand into our domain of freedom—it cannot flourish beneath the shadow of the tree of liberty, but it decays and dies. The sun of reason and reflection has dispelled the mists with which the tempters veiled the intellects of our free born youth. Absolved once more from their hateful thralldom—restored to their original station among their fellow-men, they press forward to swell our ranks and shout our battle-cry.

Throw wide the gates of oblivion, that it may receive into its bosom the debris of this fallen order, which carries upon its front the brand which God placed upon Cain—or let it wander, like Nazarine, in the deserts of the earth, without a home to shelter it, without a pillow to support its drooping head, without a garment to cover it, without even the power to die.

The grave which the Democratic party has dug for Black Republicanism is broad and deep enough for that also. Without the asseveration made by Macbeth to Banquo's ghost, we will fight the monster of faction in any shape, material or incorporeal. Know-Nothingism, Black Republicanism, Native Americanism, or any other name which it most affects—we contend in the Constitution, and we say to you as we say to our enemies across the sea: "You may injure us in the first onset—you may destroy our seaports and burn our towns, but in the end we will entirely whip you."

From the Troy Times, October 20th. A Shameful Affair.—A Boy almost eaten up by a Dog.

Yesterday afternoon, while a boy named James O'Connell, aged about 12 years, son of Mr. Barney O'Connell, who lives on Third street, South Troy, was passing along the side-walk near his father's residence, a man, name unknown, set upon him a large and savage bull dog. The boy, on turning and seeing the dog coming full speed upon him, naturally became very much frightened, and endeavored to escape by running—the man meanwhile encouraging the nobler brute on ward. Of course, the dog speedily overtook the boy. He caught the lad in the middle of the back, his teeth sinking to the bone, when, by clashing his jaws, and jerking with them, he tore out a strip clean to the bone, as large as a man's hand! His rage increasing with the taste of blood, it was now impossible to shake off the dog. He again caught the boy by the thigh, and bit out a piece as large as he could grasp with his teeth, laying the bone bare here. Another bite was inflicted upon the leg, but it was not so serious as the other. Over two pounds of flesh must have been extracted by the dog. The boy was literally being eaten up by the monster. The brute who set the dog upon the boy, deserves, as we hope he will receive, severe punishment. Dr. Burton, who was called to attend the case, did everything that lay in his power, but it is hardly possible that he can recover.

Italy has been compared to a boot. It is a boot that stands grievously in want of heading.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

October 14, 1856—Official Returns.

Table with columns: Auditor Gen., Suro'r. Gen., F.V. Dom., Phelps Union, Rowe, Dom., Laporte, Union. Lists counties and their respective votes for Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Snyder, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Total, 212468 209261 212623 208888. Majority, 3207 3735.

Official Vote for Canal Commissioner.

Table with columns: Scott, D. Cochran, U. Lists counties and their respective votes for Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Snyder, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Total, 212886 210112. Majority, 2774.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Table with columns: STATE SENATE, 1st Dist. Philadelphia City—Wm. A. Crabb and Charles B. Penrose. 2d " Phila. county—N. B. Browne, H. Ingram and R. L. Wright. 3d " Montgomery—Thomas P. Knox. 4th " Chester and Delaware—Jas. J. Lewis. 5th " Berks—John C. Evans. 6th " Bucks—Jonathan Ely.

- 7th " Lancaster and Lebanon—John W. Killinger and Jacob G. Sheuman. 8th " Dauphin and Northumberland—David Taggart. 9th " Northampton and Lehigh—Joseph Laubach. 10th " Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—James H. Walton. 11th " Adams and Franklin—George W. Brewer. 12th " York—William H. Welsh. 13th " Cumberland and Perry—H. Fetter. 14th " Centre, Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan—Andrew Gregg. 15th " Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—Jno. Cresswell. 16th " Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—George P. Steele. 17th " Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—E. Reed Meyer. 18th " Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson—H. Southern. 19th " Mercer, Venango and Warren—G. W. Scofield. 20th " Erie and Crawford—D. A. Finney. 21st " Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—John R. Harris. 22d " Allegheny—Wm. Wilkins and Ed. D. Gazzam. 23d " Washington and Greene—John C. Flemiken. 24th " Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—F. Jordan. 25th " Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—Titian J. Coffey. 26th " Juniata, Mifflin and Union—James M. Sellers. 27th " Westmoreland and Fayette—Wm. E. Frazer. 28th " Schuylkill—C. M. Straub. Democrats 15; Opposition, 18; New Senators marked with a star.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- ADAMS. John Musselman, Op. R. K. Campbell, D. ALLEGHENY. W. E. Stevenson, Op. R. B. Moorhead, Op. C. S. Eyster, " Wm. Hamilton, Op. John T. Peters, " J. A. Hiestand, " J. B. Backhouse, " P. W. Housekeeper, " N. Westrich, jr., " C. S. Kauffman, " ARMYSTRONG, & C. J. K. Calhoun, " C. D. Pownall, " W. M. Abrams, " J. E. Lebanon, " R. J. Nicholson, " C. O. Hoffman, Op. BEAVER, & C. Steuben Jenkins, D. Di. L. Imbrie, Op. Thomas Smith, " Geo. P. Shaw, " MERCER, & C. A. W. Crawford, " Samuel Kerr, Op. BEDFORD, & C. S. P. McCalmont, " G. N. Smith, D. Thos. Struthers, " Wm. C. Reamer, " BERKS. John Purcell, Op. J. Law. Getz, D. MONROE AND PIKE. Wm. Heins, " L. Westbrook, D. B. Nunemacher, " MONTGOMERY. Michael Hoffman, " Jos. W. Hillegas, D. BLAIR AND HUNT. A. W. Longaker, " J. H. Winthrope, Op. George Hamil, " J. M. Gibboney, " NORTHAMPTON. John A. Innes, D. J. G. Babcock, Op. Jesse Pearson, " Cullen F. Nichols, " NORTHUMBRLAND. John Maugle, D. J. H. Zimmerman, D. Alex. B. Johnson, D. Chas. C. Brandt, D. JOHN LOVETT, " FREDERICK AND LEITCH. Herman Rapp, D. S. S. Bishop, Op. Enos Tolan, " Geo. T. Thorn, Op. CENTRE. Jacob Dock, Op. John Ramsey, D. SUSQUEHANNA & C. Simon B. Chase, Op. CHESTER. Alfred Hine, " Dr. E. V. Dickey, Op. SCHUYLKILL. James Penrose, " William B. Lebo, D. Paxton Vickers, " G. N. Wagonseller, " CLEARFIELD, & C. PHILA. COUNTY. Seth A. Backus, D. C. M. Leisenring, D. J. M. B. Petriken, C. T. Yearley, " Isaac Benson, Op. Franklin McIlvain, " COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR. Charles Carty, " TOUR. Abraham Arthur, " Peter Ent, D. John Roberts, " CRAWFORD. Joseph Brown, Op. John Hancock, " Leonard Reed, " ROBERT B. KNIGHT, " CUMBERLAND. John Wharton, " Wm. Anderson, D. Fred. J. Walter, " Jm. Harper, " HENRY A. GILDEA, " DAUPHIN. Jonas Augustine, Op. David Mumma, Op. TIOGA. John Wright, " L. P. Williston, Op. DELAWARE. Hiram Cleaver, Op. UNION, & C. W. Warner, Op. Thomas Bower, D. ERIE. Gideon J. Ball, " J. S. Vanvorhis, Op. FRANKLIN. John C. Sloan, " George Jacobs, Op. WAYNE. John Withrow, " N. W. Vail, D. JOHN WITHEROW, " YORK. FAYETTE AND WEST-MORELAND. James Ramsey, D. Henry D. Foster, D. Samuel Manear, " John Fausold, " ISAAC BECK, " Samuel A. Hill, " Peter A. Johns, "

Democrats 54—Opposition 46.

Table with columns: Senate, House of Representatives, Opp. Dem., 18 15, 46 54.

Dem. maj. on joint ballot. 5

One Democratic member of the Legislature lost his election in Washington county by 9 votes; another in Mifflin by 25; another in Adams by 20; another in Franklin by 5; another in the Clinton, Lycoming and Perry district by 23; and another in Chester by 17 majority.

A Pretty Woman.

The subjoined wail we have discovered in an exchange: A pretty woman is one of the "institutions" of the country—an angel in dry goods and glory. She makes sunshine, blue sky, Fourth of July, and happiness, wherever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfumes and beauty. She is a sweet poem, written in rare curls and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before her as so many admiration points, to melt into cream and like butter. Her words float round the ear like music, birds of Paradise, or the chimes of Sabbath bells. Without her, society would lose its truest attraction, the church its firmest reliance, and young men their best of comforts and company. Her influence and generosity restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, fannish the heathen, and strengthen the faint-hearted. Wherever you find the virtuous woman, you also find pleasant freshe bouquets, clean clothes, order, good living, genteel music, light and model "institutions" generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of Heaven.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Full Particulars of the Battles of Massaya and Granada.

Terrible Scenes in Granada!—Wholesale Murders and Robberies!

Our files of New Orleans papers to the 23d are at hand. They contain the details of the late Nicaraguan news.

Capt. Williams, of Gen. Walker's army, who came as a passenger in the Tennessee, gives detailed accounts of the battles fought at Massaya and Granada. His report agrees with the telegraphed news. Gen. Walker was preparing to march in pursuit of the enemy.

The howitzers and Minnie rifles sent from New York, were received previous to the recent battles.

Minister Wheeler was dangerously ill, having been attacked with a fit of apoplexy.

CAPT. WILLIAMS' STATEMENT.

Gen. Walker was well advised of the movements of the enemy, but with his usual caution he kept his information and plans from the public. About the 1st of October, the public was given for the outposts at San Carlos, Rivas, Tipitapa, and Managua, to concentrate on Granada. Shortly afterward the advanced guard at Massaya was ordered to fall back upon the capital. It at once became evident that Gen. Walker had determined to draw the enemy on, and choose his own ground for the battle.

On the evening of the 11th, he left Granada with 1100 men for Massaya. This is a town situated some fifteen miles from Granada, containing about 8000 inhabitants. Nature has endowed it with many advantages. It has two plazas, in the centre of the principal one stands a large church, on either side a few shops. The houses are principally built of adobe. It was here that Gen. Walker had determined to meet the forces of the Allies. The troops marched nearly all night over a very muddy and slippery road, and before the morning of the 12th, were before the town, which was in possession of the enemy, who were said to be about 4000 strong.

Being advised of the approach of General Walker, they had advanced on the road from the town with a strong body of troops. Either side of the road was lined with high bushes and cactus. At daybreak Gen. Walker formed his men in column, and ordered a charge at once. The rush was made, and the enemy broke and fled before the head of the column could reach them. The Americans kept on and followed the enemy into the town, where they were strongly posted in the plazas and streets. After a gallant fight, which had lasted all through the day and evening, Gen. Walker was in position at 11 P. M., with his howitzers before the main plaza, ready to open upon the enemy in the morning. The artillery had been brought up through the walls of the houses, which were cut through for that purpose. The troops were ordered at this hour to sleep on their arms. They had fought hard, and they slept well.

About half-past 2 A. M., an express from Granada arrived, advising Gen. Walker that the city had been attacked at noon of the day before, by a force of nearly 1,400 men, these were from the hacienda of San Jacinto, and had been joined by bodies of troops from San Salvador and Guatemala, with a few Chamoristas. They had advanced upon Granada by a different road from that leading to Massaya, and had surrounded the city, attacking it on all sides. There were very few troops, which, with the American citizens left in the city, did not amount to over 150 men. These took possession of the ordnance department, guard-house, hospital, and principal church, all on the main plaza, and the ladies took refuge in the house of the American Minister and some of the foreign Consulates. The handful of men defended the plaza successfully for twenty-four hours.

The enemy ransacked every house in search of Americans and money. Mr. Lawless, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Ferguson and some were dragged into the streets and murdered. Gen. Walker's residence was pillaged and his papers scattered over the floor in the wild hunt for plunder. About 10 A. M., of the 13th, the gallant band in the plaza heard the first intimation that succor was at hand in the booming of the howitzers and the rattle of the musketry in the attack of Gen. Walker on the osney at Jalteba Church, about three-quarters of a mile immediately behind the Ordinance Department.

Immediately on receiving the news brought to Massaya by the express, Gen. Walker vacated that town with all his troops, and commenced a forced march for Granada. At 10 A. M., he attacked the enemy, who were posted in force on the height of the Jalteba Church, and charging at once, captured two field pieces, and drove them, at the point of the bayonet, into and through the city. The rout commenced in every direction. But on all sides they were met by parties that Gen. Walker had ordered to make a detour round the city, and their dispersion was complete.

It was estimated that about 400 of the allies were killed at Massaya, and an equal number at Granada. Nearly every house on the evening of the 13th, when our informant left, was filled with their wounded. The loss of the Americans in both engagements was only 16 killed and 25 wounded. We have not been able to learn the names of any of the killed. Among the wounded are Capt. Bell, Dr. Scott, Capt. Hardy, Mr. Tabor, editor of the Nicaragense; Capt. Green, Harbormaster, Capt. Pickersgill, and Major Giles.

The enemy were reported to be retreating from Massaya, and Gen. Walker would advance northward as soon as his troops had some little rest.

Capt. Williams informs us that his baggage was packed ready to start when the attack took place. He was rified of everything by the enemy in the assault on Granada. In his trunk was nearly two hundred letters from persons in the United States, but he was able to gather up only a few of them, and many of these without their envelopes, after the route of the enemy. Those he saved, have been mailed here.

A company of Gen. Walker's troops are stationed on the San Juan river, at the mouth of the Sotapiqui, and about 100 recruits arrived at Greytown on the Tennessee. They would proceed to Granada at once.

Captain Williams informs us that he learned from one of the men who returned from the battle of San Jacinto, that Mr. Callahan, our late esteemed correspondent, was last seen wounded, and nearly exhausted, pursued by some cavalry, and endeavoring to get into the bush. In this he did not succeed, as the horses were nearly upon him at that time.

THE SLAVERY DECREE.

We find in the papers no decree relative to the re-institution of slavery. and think the

announcement of that step by the Texas, at New York a few days since, was unfounded. The following is a resume of the condition of Gen. Walker's forces and resources, published on the 11th, just before the advance on Massaya:

All the internal and external foes of the States have been straining their utmost energy to cripple us at a season when it was impossible to take the field; and yet, despite all these obstacles, the Government stands firmer than it ever did. With two thousand men capable of bearing arms, with all the improvements of warfare, with a better knowledge of the country, with a steamship line bringing means to us at every juncture, and with renewed confidence, how can we entertain an opinion contrary to the speedy and certain restoration of peace and executive authority over all the departments of the State? It is only a matter of time, of weeks, before this whole difficulty will be terminated.

Interesting from New Mexico.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 23, 1856.

The Santa Fe mail reached here to-day. By it we have little news of importance. Business of every kind is reported to be dull, and trade, unless the mines yield more readily than usual, or the gold hunting expeditions turn out more favorably, must continue to offer little inducements to adventurers. The quartz crushing apparatus, introduced into the Territory recently, have not yet fulfilled the sanguine expectations of the proprietors, and unless their erection is completed soon, many will begin to lose faith in the firmness of the companies.

It is certainly true that the refuse material at the "placers," if properly used, will yield very abundantly of the precious metal, and we will await with anxiety to hear of the results of the different enterprising companies who have already their apparatus in the Territory. The Indian relation with the department has not much changed since I last wrote to you. The majority of the tribes are comparatively quiet, yet, true to their natures, they cannot let an opportunity escape for committing theft. These most noted for this are the Mesqueros, and it is said their depredations arose from the fact that the Senate failed to ratify the treaty made with them.

The Kowahs tried their hands recently in the same way, and were proceeding still further to deeds of daring in the Nabajo country, but were turned back.

In military matters, General Garland and Major Brooks were about leaving for the States. Col. Bonneville, in the absence of the General, will command the department, and has removed the Regimental Head-Quarters to Santa Fe. The Rifles, who are to replace the Dragoons, are on their way up the valley of the Del Norte; their Head-Quarters will be at Fort Union.

In local matters, the work on the State House is progressing rapidly, and before cold weather sets in the work will have reached the second story. Nothing has, as yet, been done on the penitentiary—a building, judging from the necessities of the country, which needed erection previous to any other. The summer and fall rains have been very abundant, and many houses have suffered in consequence.

On the first Monday in September the elections were held, and the Democrats have a majority in both Houses. The mail party had a pleasant trip out and in, barring one or two cold rains. In the outward bound train, Mr. Porthoff, a passenger, accidentally shot himself in the hand. Quite a number of Cheyenes and other Indians were seen on the route, but offered no violence.

Wealth of British Aristocracy.

The Duke of Bedford includes, or included, a mile square in the heart of London, where the British Museum, once Montagu House, now stands, and the land occupied by Woburn Square, Bedford Square, Russell Square. The Square of Westminster built, within a few years, the series of squares called Belgrave. Stafford House is the noblest place in London. Northumberland House holds its place by Charing; Chesterfield House remains in Audley street. Sion House and Holland House are in the suburbs. But most of the historical houses are masked or lost in the modern uses to which trade or charity has converted them. A multitude of town places contain inestimable galleries of art. In the country the size of private estates is more impressive. From Barnard Castle I rode on the highway twenty-three miles from High Force, towards Darlington, east Ruby Castle through the estate of the Duke of Cleveland. The Marquis of Breadalbane rides out of his house a hundred miles in a straight line, to the sea, on his own property. The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland, stretching across Scotland from sea to sea.

The Duke of Devonshire, besides his other estates, owns ninety-six thousand acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond has forty thousand at Goodwood, and three hundred thousand at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Norfolk's park in Sussex is fifteen miles in circuit. An agriculturalist bought lately the Island of Lewes, in Hebrides, containing five hundred thousand acres. The possessions of the Earl of Londsdale gave him eight seats in Parliament. This is the Hoptrichy again; and before the reform of 1832, one hundred and fifty-four persons sent three hundred and seven members to Parliament. The borough mongers governed England.

These large dominions are growing larger. In 1786 the soil of England was owned by two hundred thousand corporations and proprietors; and in 1822 by thirty-two thousand. These broad estates find room on this narrow island. All over England, scattered at short intervals among shipyards, mines and forges, are the paradises of the noble, where are lifelong repose and refinement, heightened by the contrast with the roar of industry and necessity out of which you have stepped aside.—R. W. Emerson's English Travels.

CHILD CARRIED OFF BY A BEAR.—One of those fearful incidents occurred near the village of Neshota, on Saturday week, which goes so far to create the thrilling interest in written romance of pioneer life. Just before sunset, a child, five years old, was seized in presence of its mother, by a full grown bear, and in spite of its screams, and the frantic efforts of its mother, was borne into the thicket. The alarm was given, and the men with clubs and firearms, commenced searching the woods, but up to Tuesday nothing had been found of it, upon which to base a conjecture with reference to its fate. Bears are quite plenty in this neighborhood, but this is the first instance where human life has been sacrificed by them, though they have frequently carried off stock from the farmers, coming up, as in this case, to the door of the house.—Marionette (Wis.) Tribune.