THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

EUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 7, 1857.

Book Notices.

The North British Review is once more or our table, and its contents are highly interesting. Dr. Chalmers' Works. Froude's History of England. The Workmen of Europe. The Sight and how to See. Remusat's English Statesman-Bolingbroke. Religious Novels. Cockburn's Memorials. Spain .-These articles are certainly attractive.

Blackwood for December is also before us. The contents are: A Recent Confession of an Opium-Eater, Our Indian Empire, The Athelings-part VII, Respectability-A Dialogue, Dred, The English Ecclesiastical Courts, The Food of London, The Political Lull; and what will break it.

See advertisement in another column, of the Re-publication of Foreign Periodicals, by L. Scott & Co. Now is the time to subscribe for the new volumes.

visiting our county, and that he will accompany our Superintendent, visiting schools and lecturing on the necessity for qualifying teachers for their profession by Normal training. This is but the beginning of the good and important work of our industrious Superintendent. The teachers and the public generally should attend the Lectures.

RESIGNED .- Mr. T. K. Simonton, has resigned the Agency of Adams & Co's Express at this place, which he has filled for five years with entire satisfaction to the Company and the public generally, and with credit to him-

Mr. J. J. Lawrence, Ticket & Freight Agent at Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Depot, has been appointed Agent at this place for Adams & Co's Express. That Mr. Lawrence will render as general satisfaction to the Company and the public as did Mr. Simonton there can be no doubt, as Mr. L. is an active and obliging business man.

MURDEROUS ATTACK .- We learn that Thomas W. Horton, Esq., of Hopewell, was waylaid near that place on New Year's Day, and horribly beaten by several Irish laborers. It will live, at least long enough to see the cowardly rascals "put through." Three of the party have been arrested.

He was handsomely rewarded for his labors.

PREMATURE INTERMENT.-Lorenzo Shepherd, a prominent Democratic politician, recen'ily died in New York, and was buried in a vault in the Second street cemetery. Shortly afterwards it was found necessary to visit the vault; when it is said the body was found turned in the coffin.

The Court of Over and Terminer at Pittsburg, a few days since, rejected an application for a divorce made principally on the ground that the wife was an inveterate scold, therefore a most undesirable life companion. Judge M'Clure remarked, that if men married sharp tongued women, they must expect an occasional exceriation, and not trouble his Court with an application for a severance. Bachelors should remember this decision and as a remembrancer, we advise them to cut this paragraph out and paste it in their hats.

MORAL INSANITY .- In the case of Huntingfence. This is something of a new wrinkle in the meshes of the law, entangled as they are, and the plea, surprised the Court, Bar, Jury and all. In the opening of the defence during his life, but contended that he comcessary to constitute crime was wanting. To show this the father of the accused was called to testify in his behalf—according to his testimony, he had a penchant for doing such er. He would cut into a costly rose-wood seeming to have an idea of the injury he was true, disinterested, self-sacrificing reformers doing. - Should this plea of Moral Insanity of the age. be successful, it will hereafter, no doubt, be made available in many cases, and add another loop hole to the many loop holes of the law already existing, through which rogues but too frequently escape from getting their just deserts.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES .- The following named gentlemen are spoken of in connexion with the Gubernatorial nominations.

Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette. Gen. William F. Packer, of Lycoming. Col. William Hopkins, of Washington. Hon. William H. Witte, of Philadelphia. Col. Samuel W. Black, of Allegheny. Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia. Banks and Banking.

Every meeting of our Legislature witnesses a horde of applications for bank charters, most astonishing in the aggregate, and leads one naturally to ask the question, is all this paper circulation really needed to make the business of our State more prosperous?-Thus far great care has been taken in granting charters, not to give such institutions powers of an unlimited nature, and in some instances they had been permitted to do business under the most stringent restrictions .-To this fact, in a great measure, do we owe the safety of our monied institutions, and our comparative freedom, of late years, from the infliction of a fluctuating currency. The sound doctrine advocated by Bigler, during his administration, in regard to Banking privileges, had a powerful influence over the people of this State upon this question. His plain expositions presented the bad features of unlimited banking in such a vivid style, that all, who had never looked beyond the pretty pictures upon the face of the note, when they grasped it, to inquire its worth, at once saw the power of such corporations at one time to flood the country with their issues, and at another to depreciate their notes We understand that Prof. STODDARD of to a mere fractional value. No greater inthe University of Western Pennsylvania is | convenience can be visited upon the business community than an unsafe currency, a fact which many now living can testify to with sorrow. Who does not remember the days of shinplasters and bankruptey, when the most reckless speculations were entered into with an avidity bordering on insanity-all resulting from the fact that there was little, if any, limit to incorporated institutions of

The Legislature will be called upon this winter to act upon a large number of banking institutions-granting charters to new ones and increasing the privileges of old ones. That they will carefully guard the interests doubt. In certain localities, where a healthy business demands its presence for convenience and expediency, a bank, honestly and when its privileges are abused, as in the case of the Lancaster Bank, where an issue beyond the means of redemption was made, the people, the laboring classes, will be the sufferers. It is well for our legislators, when necessarily granting privileges of the above nature, to engraft into the charter all needful regulations to guard the innocent note-

Death of Father Mathew.

Rev. Theobald Mathew, the Irish Apostle The Carrier" returns thanks to the of Temperance, better known as "Father numerous patrons of The Globe in the "an- | Mathew," died at Cork, Ireland, on the 9th cient borough," for the handsome manner in | of December. He was one of the true rewhich he was received on New Year's day .- | formers of the age-an enthusiast, indeed, and an inspirer of enthusiasm in others; but at the same time a hard-working, devoted and practical philanthropist, whose work still survives in Ireland and other lands that he has visited. He was born of a good family, at Thomastown, Ireland, on the 10th of October, 1790. Having been left an orphan early, his aunt adopted and educated him. He was seven years at an academy in Kilkenny, then at Maynooth, and was ordained for the church at Dublin. He had previously taken religious vows as a Capuchin, and began his labors among the poor in the vicinity of Cork. The frightful effects of drunkenness among them, induced him to urge upon them the necessity of taking the total abstinence pledge. He began to hold meetings, at which thousands attended; great excitement was created, and the number of signers was immense.-He went all over Ireland, holding meetings which sometimes numbered hundreds of thousands of persons. Since the time of the Crusades there had been no such extraorditon, the forger, now on trial in the city of | nary scenes witnessed anywhere in the world. New York, for the forging of papers to a large | The effect of the reformation of so many hunamount, some thousand of dollars in extent, | dreds of thousands of people, upon the conthe plea of moral insanity, is set up as a de- dition of Ireland, was remarkable. He then went to England, where good results also attended his labors. In 1849 and 1850 he visited the United States, and administered the pledge to many thousands of his countrymen. the counsel for the accused not only admitted | His health was broken down, however, by the perpetration of the forgeries, but gave a | his arduous labors and the exposure attenseries of others committed by the accused | dant upon them. He has visited Maderia and other mild regions in the hope of benefit; mitted no crime, as he had no idea of what but he has at last died, at the age of sixtyhe was doing-and that therefore the dnimus | six years. He has expended all his means as we believe lawyers call it, or intention ne- in his temperance labors, and has been supported for some years by a government annuity of £300, and by the assistance of friends who appreciated his services in the cause of temperance. No one ever showed greater things, without having any motive for so do- | patience in suffering and fatigue, greater gening. At one time, he altered the family tleness of temper, greater zeal in the cause record, so as to make his age one year young- of religion and morality. His death will be lamented by the people of all countries and Piano to see what was in the inside, without all religious sects; for he was one of the few

> WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Charleston (S. C.) Standard opens its battery against the late convention of strong-minded women with the following flourish of trump-

> Tremendous Revolution-Four and Twenty Hoops in a Row-Dry Nurses on a Strike The Pillows and Bolsters of Society badly Shaken-Emancipation of the Tongue Feminine-Katherine and Petruchio, with an Interchange of Character.

"Little boy, little boy, who made your breeches? Mammy cut them out and daddy sewed the stitches."

Rest Progressing-The Huntingdon Commercial College. A good institution.

Meeting of Forgemen.

Pursuant to public notice, delegates from the different forges in the counties of Huntingdon, Centre and Blair, assembled in convention at Tyrone City, on Friday, Decem-

A session was held in the Town Hall, with closed doors, at ten o'clock in the morning, and organized by electing Benjamin R. Hop-KINS, President; William Barry and Benjamin Rough, Vice Presidents; and William R. Hopkins and Stanley Kays, Secretaries .-More than one hundred forgemen and runout men were present. Business matters pertaining to their mutual interests were discussed, and the following preamble and resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, The system of paying in trade of this region, with its attendant evils, is re- The scene is described as follows: ducing us to a condition but little more desirable than that of slavery; therefore,

Resolved, That we form ourselves into an association to be known as The Forgemen's

AID SOCIETY. And Resolved, That we will not make nor run out iron for less wages than we have hereto-

forc been receiving; and after April 1st, 1857, our wages must be paid in cash. And Resolved, That those thrown out of emply in carrying out the restrictions of this soety, shall be entitled to receive three dollars a week from us, so long as the necessi-

ties of their case demand it. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the socieduced A. W. Benedict, Esq., of Huntingdon, who proceeded to deliver a masterly and entertaining lecture upon the subject of Labor ture of society rested-and being most indispensable, ought therefore to be most valued. He spoke at length of the relations existing between the employer and the employed, and of the duties which they owe one another .-He maintained the dignity of labor, and the of the great mass of the people, we have no a thorough knowledge of whatever task is undertaken, and honesty in the performance of it, as being essential to the self-respect and social elevation of the laboring man .properly conducted, is advantageous, but The remarks of Mr. B., were in his happiest vein-enriched with passages of genuine pathos, and a fund of quaint illustration and racy ancedote, which called forth frequent bursts of applause.

Max. Greene, Esq., was next called for, and responded in an earnest address. Mr. Greene had come there from his sick room, but in reply to their solicitation, could not was thought at the time that he could not re- holders against loss. It is right and proper refrain from assuring his friends of his heartcover, but the latest reports are that the Squire | that it should be done .- Armstrong Demo- | felt sympathy. He dwelt upon the practicability of regulating and advancing the prices of labor by organized effort, and glanced at the history of the progress which had been so made in this country, and other parts of the world. He spoke of the great social charge was, that Wilson, in a public hotel in wrong which gives to the manufacturers, merchants and professional gentry the enjoyment of riches which have been created by the ill-paid toil of hard-fisted artizans; and alluded to the fact that, in a fertile country like this, two hours out of the twenty-four, of well-directed labor, on the part of every healthy man and woman, would be enough to supply the whole population with the nebetter for all classes-for the child of "updebased by luxury, and certainly better for eral slaves resided with their masters. the toiling thousands who are bowed in body their condition. He looked upon the moral and social elevation of the laboring classes, as sure to follow in the wake of better wages: there would then be more time to read and reflect, and the man of work would become a match for his employer in point of shrewdinterests in politics and everything else, without having a privileged order of fellows set over him to do head-work. The title of educaled workingman, he said, was the noblest on earth. As a representative of the craft which instituted the first trade-union in America, Mr. G. congratulated the members of this their well-begun enterprise.

The speeches throughout were listened to with interest and evident satisfaction. At a spirit of determination and perseverance. After which the convention adjourned.

Statistics of Intemperance.

that in New York city there are 15,000 dram | moved. shops and 400,000 drunkards; at the very least calculation, each of these drink two gills of intoxicating liquors every day, being patient can be persuaded to follow up the equal to 800,000, or 806 barrels per day; 300,000 barrels in a year. This quantity would make a reservoir 900 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 26 deep, equal to 3,744,000 cubic feet, and could float four large ships in full sail. At \$30 per barrel it amounts to \$6,-000,000. Sixty thousand children never enter the school. During the last year 60,000 arrests have been made, and 42,000 convicwhich there were 4,200 convictions. Not more than 94 of the subjects of these trials were sober when arrested. Not more than With regard to the number of dram shops and drunkards, we think the Judge has made a very extraordinary calculation. Dividing his totals by three would come nearer the fact, especially in the number of drunk-15 years of age, is hardly 400,000. N. Y.

Another Outrage in the Senate---More Work for the Massachusetts Legisla- Prison

We happened to be absent, says the Washington Union, of yesterday, when Senator on Monday by Charles L. Decature, a con-Brown made the closing speech of the debate in the Senate on the President's message, and therefore did not witness the impaling to Jupiter Tonans of the black republican par-

ty. The regular correspondent of the Albany Argus, under date of December 23, gives a graphic description of the proceeding; and his neck, severing at once the principal arteas it corresponds with the oral description of ries. Mr. Dearing ran to seize Decature. the same given to us by several eye witnesses, we transfer it to our columns, that our readers may be prepared for such action in | hospital. the premises as the Massachusetts legislawhich has been practised upon the forgemen ture, in its wisdom, may choose to adopt .-

"The Ajax Tlemon and Jupiter Tonans of

the black-republican party-so Senator Brown terms your Senator Seward-and the left leg of the Massachusetts senatorial representation, (Brigadier Wilson,) received a scathing review from the Mississippi senator yesterday. I only object to the classical nomenclature of Governor Brown; for, however well it sounds in his mouth, it seems wofully misplaced in this connexion. Substitute Mephistopheles for Senator Seward, and 'Bob Acre' for the Massachusetts brigadier, and I will at once move on to the parts of Senator Brown's speech to which I have not the heart to make the least objection. You know it is not the ty being called to order, the President intro- role of Seward & Co. to play the conservative, and to deny and explain away the mass of in- knife, saying that that which he had been flammatory and incendiary expressions piled up in their speeches like Ossa on Pelion, in view of a general spoils intrigue now on foot and the Laborer. Mr. Benedict said that late to take effect in 1860. Gov. Brown's speech, bor was the foundation upon which the struc- like that of Senator Jones, which Seward has not yet had the courage to answer, taxed Seward and Wilson severely with the inconsistency of their present professions, and demonstrated it, too. Wilson was confronted with a letter of his own, written to that notorious abolitionist and traitor to the constitution, Wendell Phillips, during the late cam-paign; which letter, like the ghost at Macnecessity of a manly and true life; and urged beth's kingly table, came to perturb and vex the Massachusetts senator inopportunely .--Mr. Wilson was unable to reply as Macbeth did: 'Thou must not say I did it!' though he had the best will to do it. He hesitated, squirmed, and blushed, like a swain whose first enthusiastic love-letter is read in the presence of a cold blooded company of relaives; and, indeed, the fond expression of Wilson's missive to his 'dear Phillips' sufficiently carries out and finishes the figure.-The unhappy senator tried to explain, but halted and stumbled like a horse in a bog, and finally fell face foremost in the muck, in which position the senator from Mississippi pitilessly pelted him with a remorseless raw hide. It was, in fact, another Sumner outrage, though Mr. Brown's weapons were simply those of cutting but courteous parliamen-

to the sympathy of Massachusetts.
"When all this was over, Mr. Brown next came down on his unarmed antagonist with a charge, which, if true, must shock the morthe throats of their masters, and not know that he would advise them not to do it !' The charge horrified the Senate, and Wilson cowering under the indignant gaze of the Senate and the galleries, falteringly denied that he had used the expression .-Gov. Brown said that he made the charge on good authority, and the gentleman on whose authority it was made publishes a card in cessaries and comforts of life. He argued this morning's Union, assuming its whole that were labor properly paid, it would be responsibility. I learn, also, that this atrocious sentiment was uttered in the presence of a slave, who greedily listened to the senaper-tendom," who is sunk in effeminacy and tor's conversation, and in a house where sev-

tary language. Mr. Wilson should go home.

smother his head in wet cloths, and appeal

"Such is black-republicanism-Massachusetts black-republicanism! Is it any wonder and mind by constant work, and are not even that southern men, and patriots all over the allowed time to think how they may improve | country, dreaded its ascendancy, and united in the late campaign to ward off such a re-

the London Lancet says:-

"I would recommend ipecacuanha as a remedy for drunkenness, taken in half drachm doses as an emetic. Ipecacuanha has the exness, and be qualified to look after his own traordinary property of stimulating the whole system, equalizing the circulations, promoting the various secretions, and, indeed, assisting each organ of the body to perform its function, and restore it to its normal state.-Ipecacuanha can be taken with perfect safety as an emetic; on that account it is preferable to tartar emetic. I believe the administration of half a drachm of ipecacuanha, as an emetic, to be a cure for periodical drunkassociation, and wished them God-speed in enness. It is observed, that in the intervals between the periods of these attacks, the person is quite soher, and often remains so for two, three, or four months, or for a longer time. When the mania comes on, the intense the close, some appropriate and pointed re- desire for alcoholic stimulus is so strong as marks were made from the chair, breathing to render the sufferer subject to no control, and, from the sensation of depression and sinking, he can look upon alcoholic stimulants as his only remedy. When a person is in this state, it will be always found that his stomach is in fault, and the unnatural appe-Our reporter understood Judge Capron, at tite arises from that cause alone; if half a the Union Temperance Meeting, held in the drachm of the powder of ipecacuanha be ta-Tabernacle, on Thursday, the 11th inst. to ken so as to produce full vomiting, the desire state as the result of his own investigations for intoxicating stimulus is immediately re-

"From the experience I have had of the effects of ipecacuanha, I am of opinion, if a emetic plan for a few times, when the periodical attack comes on, that he will be effectually cured, and the habit (for such I look upon it) will be broken."

DIED, at his residence in Juniata township, on the 12th of December, 1856, Mr. WM. Shaw-the oldest person, perhaps, in tions. At the Court of Special Sessions dur- this or any of the adjoining counties. His Bible-a venerable relict of olden times, when Bibles were scarce, and of plainer hundred and one years of age at the time of his death! -- Hollidaysburg Register.

ards. The entire population of the city, over Cork, was attended by fifty thousand people, not always reflect upon the inconveniencies and the bishop and seventy priests officiated and sufferings which are often caused by this

The murderer of Mr. Solon H. Tenney, the warden of the Massachusetts State prison, vict, was a most cool and deliberate act. The Boston Courier of Tuesday last furnishes the following particulars of the tragedy.

Mr. Tenney entered the shop at the west which he subjected the Ajax Tlemon and the door, conversed a moment with the overseer. Mr. Theodore Dearing, and had passed on almost to the east door, when Decature jumped upon his back, and thrust a sharp pointed shoe-knife, about four inches in length through Mr. Edward Crowther, the instructors or foreman of the shop, went to the assistance of the warden, and bore him away to the

Decature, the moment he stabbed Mr. Tenney, withdrew the knife and threw it from him. When Mr. Dearing approached him he extended his arms. The overseer seized them, placed his knee against the murderer's breast and threw him on his back. Decature resisted; but the overseer threatening to strike him with a hammer, he became calm. The tragedy took place in the presence of forty-five men, who, upon seeing the warden fall dropped their tools as if amazed; but upon the command of the overseer they at once returned to their respective benches, and Decature was conveyed to a solitary cell. He was reproached for the murder and replied-"I have been watching my chance for two days."

It would seem that the murder was the result of predetermination and plan. About six weeks ago, Decature asked for a new using had been misplaced or lost. The murderous weapon, it now turns out was the same which he said he had lost. He had sharpened it for the purpose, and secreted it somewhere about his bench. The other evidence of premeditation is found in the facts that he yesterday morning asked Mullen, a convict, "If the warden would come through to-day," and said to Thayer, also a convict, 'You'll see fun before night." Other convicts report other language, to the same general purport.

Mr. Tenney never spoke after he was stubbed. He reeled, drew his revolver and fell upon his knees. He muttered, and gasped and died in the arms of Mr. Crowthen within fifteen minutes after the assault. The suddenness and violence of his death, coupled with the recent death of the deputy warden -Galen C. Walker, who was stabled on the 15th instant in the prison chapel by the convict James Magee-together with other circumstances of late date, combine to make the murder of the warden a cause of more than common sorrow. On the 10th instant he was married to Miss Mary E. Bartlett, daughter of Wm. S. Bartlett, superintendent of Suffolk county jail, and while yet on his marriage tour, he was summoned home in consequence of the murder of his deputy .-And now he, in the 23d year of his age and the first month of his marriage, is cut down. His mother and wife resided with him in the 'warden's house," in the prison grounds .-Their grief cannot be measured. Mrs. Walker, on hearing that Mr. Tenney had been killed, became frantic, and for an hour a feeling of insecurity and excitement prevailed throughout the premises.

As soon as possible the convicts were sent to their cells for the night. Generally they manifested sorrow; for the warden had been that he did kind to them. He was a man of experience in prison matters.

JUDGE LEWIS makes the following sen-

sible remarks, in a recent lecture before an association in Spring Garden, Philadelphia: -"Each of the employments to which we have referred has its peculiar rights and duties. Where trust and confidence are reposed the most perfect good faith is required .-This applies to all who act as agents, factors, or trustees. In the trades, and professions, the law requires the exercise of ordinary skill and care. In all occupations, the punctual performance of contracts is demanded. This obligation extends over all, from the poor boy who shovels the snow from the door, to the rich banker who draws his bills of exchange for millions. When the master-workman takes an apprentice, he should bear it INTEMPERANCE AND IPECAC.—A writer in in mind that the apprentice gives his services in consideration of instruction in his master's art, trade, or profession. The boy's fime should be employed in the business stipulated in the contract. The practice of employing apprentices in domestic services, not connected with the business to be taught, has no countenance in law or morals. Its tendency is to deter parents from putting their children to useful trades, and hence many vonths are brought up in idleness. Every thing which tends to elevate the laboring man promotes the general gool. When apprentices are respected as they should bewhen the public mind conforms to the rule of law—that apprentices to the mechanical when starting upon the said we tern bridal arts are on equal footing with apprentices, to tour. The plaintiff is described as being of law—that apprentices to the mechanical the learned professions we shall have more young and handsome, and during the giving useful workers and fewer drones. It may sound strange, to speak of a blacksmith's had been a great change in her health and student, in the same category with a lawyer's mental condition, since the unfortunate terstudent or a doctor's student. But in law, mination of her engagement, and that she and in common sense, all three terms mean | was given to frequent weeping and a desire the same thing, and the persons thus designa- to be alone. ted all stand on the same level of respectability, so far as their occupations are concerned. Senator Douglas.—The Washington cor-Their may be many interchanges of kindness respondent of the Traveler writing on the between master and apprentice, not strictly within the legal obligation of either. The happiness of each is often promoted by these courtesies. But it is essential to the welfare

according to the contract. The tradesman should execute his contract in a workmanlike manner, whether it be so "nominated in the bond" or not. This is an obligation of common honesty which the law ing the last year 5,000 cases were tried, of birth, as recorded by himself in his family implies in every contract. When the work is done, or the service rendered, the price should be paid without delay. The employee should not be compelled to waste as much 194 who were habitually sober persons.— make than now—was on the —— day of time in collecting what is due to him, as it Paupers cost the city \$2,000,000 a year. August 1755, making him unwards of one cost him in the first place to earn it.—"The August, 1755, making him upwards of one cost him in the first place to earn it.—"The wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night until morning." Lev. 19 v. 13. The sin of with-holding payment unreasonably for goods purchased, or services The funeral of Father Matthew, in rendered has no justification. The rich do

unjust practice.

of each, that they should be understood as

discretionary, and not to be exacted as a

cal, and will be confined within reasonable

limits. The apprentice should be diligent

and faithful in his master's business. The

master should, in like manner, fulfil his obli-

gations in good faith. He should see that

his apprentice is provided for, and instructed

matter of right. They will then be recipro-

Particulars of the New Treaty between the United States and England on Central American Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. By the first article of the recent Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the contracting parties agree jointly to propose to the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, that a territory shall be set apart for the Mosquito Indians, the boundary to be designated and marked by two Commissioners, one to be appointed by Her Britanic Majesty, and one by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The fourth article declares that the Repub-

lies of Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall allow the territorial disputes between them and the limits of extension to be given to the town of San Juan or Greytown, if the same carnot amicably be adjusted between themselves and that town, to be settled by the arbitration of the United States of America and Great Britain, who, in any doubtful point, shall be able to call for the decision of a third party.

The Republic of Nicaragua shall constitute and declare the port of Greytown, or San Juan, a free port, and the city a free city, though under the Sovereign of the Republic, whose inhabitants shall enjoy the right to govern themselves by means of their own municipal government, to be administered by Legislative, Executive, and Judicial officers of the town election, according to their own negotiations; trial by jury in their own courts; perfect freedom of religious belief and of

Article ninth provides that the two Governments shall bind themselves, in case the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or either of them, should refuse to accept the arrangements contained in the preceding articles, not to propose nor consent to any other arrangement more favorable to the refusing

The additional articles state that it is mutually agreed and understood that her Britanic Majesty's Settlement, called the Belize or British Honduras, bounded on the north-by the province of Yucatan and on the south by the river Serastoon, was not and is not embraced in the treaty entered into between the contracting parties on the 19th of April, 1850; and that the limits of said Belize on the coast as they existed on the said 19th day of April, 1856, shall, if possible, be settled and fixed by treaty between her Britanic Majesty and the Republic of Guatemala, within two years from the exchange of the ratification of this instrument, which said boundary and limits shall not at any time hereafter be extended. That the islands known as the Bay Islands, having been, by a convention bearing date of 27th of August, 1856, between her Britanic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a free territory under the sovereignty of said Republic of Honduras, the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of the republic of Honduras.

The Widow's \$300.

The Pittsburg Union reports a case in the Supreme Court of this State, of general interest. Sarah Smith took out letters of administration on the estate of her deceased husband, James Smith, who died Sept. 15th. 1854. In her administration account she charged herself with the proceeds of a lot of ground, sold by her under an order of the Orphans' Court, and retained credit for the sum of three hundred dollars claimed by herself as widow, by virtue of the act of April 14, 1851. Joseph Spencer held a judgment against James Smith, the decedent, entered January 24, 1854, on a bond with warrant of Attorney, waiving a benefit of the Exemption Act of 1849. Joseph Spencer accordingly filed exceptions to the administration account. and contended that the widow was not entitled to retain \$300 as against him. The Court below, McClure, P. J., decided differently, and Mr. Spencer appealed.

I e opinion of the Court was delivered Nov. 27, 1856, by Judge Lowrie, who decided that a widow of a decedent is entitled to three hundred dollars out of the proceeds of his real estate in preference to a judgment creditor, in whose favor the husband has waived the benefit of the Exemption Act of 1849.

A Breach of Promise.—A breach of promise case was tried at the late Circuit Court in Cooperstown, N. Y., wherein Jane Drake. of Otsego, was plaintiff, and William Waterman defendant, in which the plaintiff recovered \$2000 damages. It appears that the defendant was engaged to be married to the plaintiff, the day set, the dress was made, and packed in trunks ready for a bridal tour west, and that on the same morning the ceremony was to have taken place, the defendant was married to Miss Ann Warren, a near neighbor of the defendant, and that she (Miss Warren) occupied the same seat in the stage that the plaintiff was to have occupied of the testimony it was proven that there

15th inst., says:-

Senator Douglas appeared in his seat today, for the first time this session. The greatest possible improvement is visible in his appearance since his marriage. Last session he wore ill-trimed whiskers, long hair, turndown collar, seedy dress-coat, and had a decidedly shabby look. Now, his face is clean shaved; his collar stands stiff and glossy; his linen looks decidedly respectable; he wears his hair much shorter than usual; and, to crown all, he appears in a new suit of black, a neat fitting frock, instead of the shabby old dress-coat, and looks about ten years younger than ever. On coming into the Senite chamber he was congratulated by all, and by none more warmly than by his political

It is stated that in New York city there are two hundred gambling houses, and probably one hundred faro banks! Can we wonder at defalcations and forgeries under these circumstances.

APPOINTED .- Nathan G. Horton, Postmaster at Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon Co., vice John Hamilton, resigned. Also Jesse Barnes Postmaster at South Hill, Bradford Co., vice