THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

muntingdon. Pa.

Wednesday, February 18, 1857.

To Delinquents!---Pay up. All those indebted for the Globe, advertising and job work, are requested to settle their accounts at the earliest moment convenient-at least between this time and the first day of April, 1857. This notice is particularly intended for those whose accounts have been standing for two years and upwards.-There are few, if any of these, who could not pay their accounts at a moment's notice, without any difficulty; and we hope they will not wait for another asking. We, as a general thing, are not in the habit of dunning, but justice to others requires this to be done .--We pay cash regularly to our operators, as well as for type, paper, ink, and so on, and cannot recognize as friends, those persons who are so negligent as to leave their accounts run for several years, when they are abundantly able to pay. We like to do business in a business way, and hope to be seconded by our friends.

Money Registered, can be sent by mail at

APPOINTMENT BY POST MASTER GENERAL -Samuel Brooks to be Postmaster at Coalment, vice Dr. Moore, resigned. An excellent appointment.

The Baltimore Patriot says: "this city, as is well known, is infested by bands of burglars, pickpockets, and workers under the new principle styled 'garroting.'"

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Legislature is overrun with applications for new Banks, and the Free Banking project is again advocated by opposition members. The Senate have finally agreed to meet the House in Convention, on the 17th of March, for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. The bill for the sale of the public works, has not yet been acted upon.

A resolution has passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, authorizing the Committee of Ways and Means to examine into the propriety of, and if they deem it expedient, insert an appropriation of \$10,000 in the appropriation bill, for the erection of an Executive Mansion on the public grounds in the borough of Harrisburg.

The salary of the Governor of this great State is \$3,500 a year-just about a good salary for a good clerk holding a responsible position. If a Governor lives as he should live, and extends the hospitality to the people visiting the seat of government he should and is expected to do, he will come out of the office poorer than when he went in. Five thousand a year would be little

A resolution has been read in the House, for the temporary adjournment of the Legislature, from the 27th inst., to the 9th of we hope for a prudent consideration of these ed all the administrations of our party, both March, for the purpose of giving members | matters at the coming Spring election. an opportunity to attend the State Convention, and the inauguration of James Buchan-

In less than a month, the Democratic candate for Governor, will be known to all.-Who the lucky man will be, we have no opare named-with either of them, we intend to go into the fight with a determination to come out with nothing less than a victory in "old Huntingdon."

APPOINTED .- Col. John P. Hoover, of Venango, has been appointed Supervisor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Gadd, Esq. Gen. R. C. McGill and Mr. David Black of this place, were applicants for the office. Better men cannot be found in the

GIDEON ELIAS, Esq., of Tod township, we learn will soon start for Kansas, where he intends to locate as a Land Agent. F. H. LANE, Esq., of this place, will be associated with him, and will give at any time all information desired by persons wishing to purchase lands in Kansas. Mr. E. is known to be a safe gentleman, and his capacity for selecting the best lands for those who may authorize him to do so, will not be questioned. He will leave in March, and those who wish to invest their money in that Territory should see him before he leaves.

New Stores.-We learn that Mr. W. J. GISINGER, of Marklesburg, will commence business about the first of April, in West Huntingdon, at the old stand formerly occupied by Harrison & Couch, near the old Juniata bridge. Mr. G. is a clever fellow, and we ask for him a good run of patronage.

Mr. Moses Strous, (everybody knows "Old Mose") has got his new building under roof. It will be finished and occupied by "Old which they are attached, we must arrive at Mose' about the first of April. It is in the the startling fact, that this monster man while

stand of Col. Gwin, in a very handsome man- have thrown a cannon ball weighing 18 lbs. ner. It will be the handsomest store room in town, and will be occupied by Mr. G. as in each hand, and walked with perfect ease soon as he receives his new spring goods and at the astounding rate of thirty seven and one-

DEATH OF E. A. PENNIMAN.-Col. E. A. seven years of age.

Something for the Thoughtful.

One of the most unpleasant features in the profession of a journalist is the task of pointing out evils which exist in the community ties as a citizen, and cannot at all times be mocracy both North and South: avoided. Such being the case, we trust to be excused for plainness of speech, on the score of good intention.

To the observer of what is going on upon the surface of our Huntingdon society, it must be apparent that immorality is upon the increase. Rowdyism stalks undisguised in our midst. Street-fights, and drunken men reeling to and fro, are no uncommon spectacles. Violent language and ribald songs 'vex the drowsy ear of night."

reflecting persons, while the churches are weekly adding to their numbers by the score. But so it is; we cannot escape the painful evidences which present themselves before our eyes, and those of our wives and children. day by day. If something effectual is not done to check the rising tide of dissipation and sin, Huntingdon may yet stand alongside of the boroughs of Blair county in the calendar of crime. This is not said as a joke. We earnestly deprecate arriving at that issue.

Within the past week, the peaceful dwellers on our street have been awakened at 'the dead and witching hour of night" by a volume of blasphemous oaths, followed by an obscene chorus and exclamations too foul to be heard in a christian land. On Friday evening in particular, Satan'seemed to be unchained. There was a protracted and brutal fight in a public place, and a crowd to witness it. At a later hour, returning from a neighbor's house, we stumbled over something rolled like a log across the side-walk. On stopping to examine, it proved to be an insensate drunkard, who had reeled to that spot after a row, in which his body had received several hacks and bruises.

Now, we put it to the sober judgment of our citizens-

-" Shall such things be. And overcome us like a summer cloud. And not excite our special wonder?"

There are hundreds of children whose tender minds are hourly in danger of being corrupted by these scenes of shame and outbreaking wickedness; who are learning from the coarse lips of reprobates, the language of infamy. And shall we loiter without seeking a remedy, until the moral poison becomes ingrained in each young brain and heart?

And now comes up the pregnant inquiry, who is to blame? Where do minors and habitual drunkards get the whiskey? Are officers negligent in the performance of their duty? If so, have they been properly sustained by well-meaning citizens? When a rowdy is arrested, is not bail too readily forthcoming? In short, has not the arm of the law been paralyzed by the injudicious course of those very men who are loudest in their complaints against the authorities?

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—Benj. Fockler was severely cut in several places, with a knife in the hands of an Irishman, on Friday night last, in front of the Franklin House. The Irishman was a wicked devil, and determined on cutting somebody because nobody would portunity of knowing. Several good men harbor him. Ben. tried to drive him from the house, and in a scuffle got several severe stabs, none of which, however, with care, will prove mortal. The wounds were promptly dressed by Dr. Luden, and the victim is doto his heels, and has not been arrested.

> The cause of Christianity is said to be in a very progressive state in the Fegec Islands, and the efforts of the missionaries are attended with the greatest success. Late advices from there report that at the present time there are over 30,000 of the natives under the teachings of Christianity.

There were Giants.

If any of our readers have had doubts as to the existence of giants in former times, let them read the following, and believe:

"A correspondent of the National (III.) Emporium writing from Cleves, Ohio, says: -A few days ago, while Wat Eckman and Mike Shots were digging a well for James Malson, Esq., near North Bend, Ohio, the skeleton of a man, or rather of a giant, was found, twenty-nine feet below the surface of the earth—who, when living, towered to the enormous height of twenty-three feet and ten

Prof. Lind, who examined the skeleton,

says:
"The os-humerous of the skeleton measured six feet four and a half inches, and the superior condyle, where it enters the glenoid cavity of the scapula, measured eighteen and three-eights inches in diameter." Hence, says the Doctor, "admitting the proposition demonstrated by comparative anatomy, that all muscular power depends on the magnitude of the articulating condyles of the limbs to in the full vigor of life, was twenty-three feet and ten inches high, and was capable of Mr. D. P. Gwin has been fixing up the old wielding the forearm with sufficient force to from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, or a distance of 88 miles, or to have taken a large millstone

Whar's Samson and Goliah of Gath now?

J. Kennedy Morchead, of Allegheny, Penniman, formerly a member of the Legis- has been named by the opposition, as their lature from Philadelphia, died in that city, on | candidate for Governor. Wilmot is most Monday 9th inst., of cancer. He was forty- prominent among the Black Republican faction of the opposition.

Let the President be free to select his own Advisers.

We take the following sensible remarks on this subject from the Richmond Enquirer. in which he lives—yet this is among his du- which goes to show the feelings of the De-

"It is unquestionably true that the President elect ought to come into office absolutely untrammeled by party dictation, either North and South; and we shall be the last to infringe in any wise upon his just and clear prerogative. He has been declared to be the President of the whole country, and doubtless, he will enter in good faith upon the discharge of the duties of his position, with a wise regard to the welfare of the whole country.

For ourselves, we should prefer that, in the selection of the Heads of Department, the President shall be let alone to select his All this seems a strange contradiction to own men. As he will be held responsible for the conduct of the administration, into whose hands soever the chief and subordinate offices may fall, it is but just that in the choice of workmen he should be without trammel or hindrance.

Of course we all have our preferences, and, in most cases, we dare say these preferences are based upon an accurate knowledge of the men, and proper confidence in the fact. that they will carry out the measures which the election of Mr. Buchanan was designed to secure. But it will require no extraordinary charity to believe that others too, are equally trustworthy, and equally competent with our own, and will do as much to advance the true welfare of the country, by fearlessly adhering to the wise and whole-some features of bublic policy, the triumph of which was secured by the recent election. And whether Mr. Buchanan shall choose his colaborers from the North or the South, from Virginia or New York, is and ought to be a matter of small concern, if he shall choose wise, worthy and faithful men. He will do this, let croakers say what they may. If no higher motive prompted it, a polite regard for the success of his administration will ensure such a course. We have no fears, then, that the chief offices will fall into the hands of unworthy men, or that we shall have any need for crimination or complaint when the names of the chosen ones are announced.

We have again and again set forth in substance what we now say, and are determined, let the President do as he may in the selection of a Cabinet, to defend whatever of wisdom there shall be found in his policy at home or abroad. Were Mr. Buchanan an unknown man, there might possibly be some occasion for anxiety as to his men and measures; but with a veteran officer, so able and so distinguished, at the helm, who can doubt, that even in this present crisis, he will guide us safely and surely through the perils that may encompass our course?

Upon the same subject the Philadelphia Evening Argus remarks:

"Nearly every paper we take up, it matters not how obscure, has some one to recommend to the President elect as a proper person to fill a position in his Cabinet. Some go so far as to intimate that the country will not be safe unless their favorite is chosen. This is all folly, let the President be free to make his own selections, he alone is responsible for the success or failure of his administration. We have our preferences. There are men whom we admire and think would adorn Cabinet positions, and whose services would be a great benefit and redound to the honor of the country; but we yield to the su-We submit these queries to the tribunal of the people; and in common with many others interested in the restoration of perfect order, supported Democratic principles and defend-State and National, because our heart and judgment prompted us to do so, and it matters not who James Buchanan selects for his Cabinet, his past course justifies us in saying we shall heartily sustain his administra-

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL—CORONFR'S VERDICT.—The Coroner's investigation in this appalling tragedy came to a close on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock. Snodgrass was identified by two women as the person who had purchased a dagger on Tuesday or Wednesday preceding the murder. On being the Constitution has withstood the metal of ing well. The Irishman immediately took re-examined, he positively denied the charge. The Coroner, after delivering his charge to the jury, said that he would examine another uted were to be expended in the purchase of witness who had just arrived, after which ammunition to blow open their own vaults, the investigation was brought to a conclusion. The Coroner then introduced D. C. Walter, who, being affirmed, said :-

I live at No. 90 Horatio street; I was passing along Bond Street, on the night of Friday, the 30th of January last, at about a quarter before eleven o'clock; I saw a man sitting on the steps of this house, No. 31; he was apparently at work at his shoes.
While he was thus engaged, I saw the door

of the house opened-a man put his head out, and said to the person sitting on the steps "What are you doing there?" I saw the man who was sitting on the step leave it. I noticed this fact and went on.

The Jury then retired to consider the ver-

THE VERDICT. NEW YORK, 11 o'clock, P. M.—The Coroner's Jury have just come in. They find as

follows:—
First—That the deceased, Dr. Harvey Burdell, was found dead at his house, No. 31 Bond street, on the morning of the 31st of January, 1857.

Second—That his death was caused, on

the night of January 30th, by numerous wounds from some sharp instrument. Third-That the Jury find that Dr. Harvey Burdell was murdered by Mrs. Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckel, as princi-

Fourth-That George Vail Snodgrass was accessary before the fact.

Fifth—That Miss Augusta Cunningham and Miss Helen Cunningham are persons having a knowledge of the facts, and concealing their knowledge of them.

GIRLS AND BEARDS .- Two young misses, discussing the qualities of some young gentlemen, were overheard thus.

No. "I say Billy has got a beard, but he No. 1-No he aint either, any more than I have."
No.2—I say he has too, and I know it,

the dog spoken of in Shakspeare. But this was a mad dog; and, although it was stoned and fired upon without mercy, yet we did not succeed in killing it before a great many oth-

The Woolly Heads.

Black Republicanism has had its day, like

From the Daily Argus.

ers were bitten, and the virus became disseminated in many populous districts of the country. The Beechers, the Parkers, the Reverend gentleman in Boston, (we forget his name,) who ran away with his neighbor's wife; and philosopher Greeley, are all rabid. And, what is most extraordinary, this peculiar species of negrophobia exhibits among its prominent developments a most libidinous infatuation. All the Free-love disciples, male and female, are Abolitionists. The Reverend gentleman, now occupying the attention of the Boston press, and who, making a temporary lecturing excursion of profit and pleasure, and leaving his wife and children at home, was accompanied by the wife of his neighbor, something younger and handsomer than his own, is a decided Fremont Black Republican Abolitionist. He was one of the rabid preachers who made political diatribes in the pulpit, having displayed on the wall behind him a map of the United States, with all the Southern members of the Confederacy blotted out with ink, while Kansas was strongly incarnadined. In every instance, the three thousand political parsons, when holding forth to their Black Republican congregations, had a certain number of women clustering around the pulpit, who smiled and encouraged them, and who seemed to say, "when we obtain our rights, we'll play the deuce with the laws, and put an end to the reign of the mulatto wenches!" And why should they not be there as well as in the upper tiers of the theatre? They had the sanction of the preachers for what they did, or whatever they had an inclination to do; and if their spiritual teachers were capable of leading them into out-of-the way places, how

characteristic decrepitudes. But rabid Black Rehublicanism has other symptomatic atrocities. It has an aversion for Constitutions, as the mad dog has for water, and is pre-disposed to rend the Union in fragments. We never could conceive how some of our wealthiest citizens, who love their money bags, could manifest any sympathy for such a crazy, desperate and dangerous faction of malignants. The triumph of such a party would afford the same security, as turning loose in our streets some 7,000 mad dogs—that being the Fremont vote of the city. The Constitution of the United States once violated—and that was precisely the purpose of the Fremont party, if we are to credit the opinion of the Supreme Judges, whose province it is to decide what is constitutional—of course every subordinate legal restraint would instantly cease to exist. Then what would become of the money bags of the hundred millionaires who united in the invitation to Mr. Speaker Banks to address them on the Free Soil hydrophobic paroxisms of Fremontism. How much in the dollar would their railroad securities bring? Or their bank stocks, their scrip, their "paper" discounted at one per cent per month? Or on the estimate value of their real estate? If they assist in unchaining the devil, they must be prepared to entertain his majesty. And we have the best authority for knowing that he has use for an unlimited amount of wealth. power and dominion. To be able to tempt the many, he would be under the necessity of levying on the resources of the few. And it might not be difficult for him to persuade a multitude of poor men, that their condition would be improved by pillaging a few scores

of millionaires. This would be contrary to law. But all laws are subordinate to, and based upon the Constitution, which these millionaires were persuaded to destroy. Having escaped this woolly headed danger, they should study the French Revolution. Or if they are determined to persist in the temararious experiment of the few against the many, the rich against the poor, usurpation against the Constitution, of course the devil himself could have no motive for arresting them on their journey to destruction. They have escaped once; and we doubt if they will be impatient to plunge into new perils. They have reason to thank Heaven and the Democracy that their batteries, else ere this the devil would have had them all. Surely they could not have been aware that the funds they contrib-Nothing but a profuse expenditure of their money could have kept so many Free Soil papers in motion in a city numbering only 7000 Black Republican voters against 63,000 Constitutionalists. And do they not still give

aid and comfort to the enemy? The Democracy of the South, as well as the North, merely contend that the territories belong to all the States in common.— They insist on the exercise of their constitutional right to remove into them with their families and their property. They care not how many Northern emigrants become their neighbors, nor what description of property they bring with them, so they do not steal their negroes. But the rabid Emigrant Aid Greclevites, declare that the territories belong to "freedom," and the slave owner must be utterly excluded. They say, moreover, that it is degrading to white labor to permit negroes to work in an adjoining field. A strange doctrine for Abolitionists, the frantic advocates of human equality, without regard to color! If the negroes were all emancipated, and sent to the North, what would become of them if not allowed to labor in the vicinity of white philanthropists? It is madness—i is woolly-headed madness!

Erie City Bank.

This bank, as every body knows, is now in a state of suspension—that is, it is closed for the present against all demands. We presume, that every thing tending to throw light upon its condition will be interesting to those who are so unfortunate as to have their in health pockets full of its notes. A communication in the last Erie Observer, gives the followin information: The stockholders met on th 4th inst. and to them the committee made as interesting report, from which it appear that the assets are \$387,934 29, and its lie kemen, were overheard thus.

No. 1—"Well, I like Billy, but he's favor of the bank of \$93,347 46. This look rather girlish; he hasn't got the least bit of a pretty well on paper, but truth compels u to say that implicit confidence cannot l placed in such reports. Not long since the Lancaster Bank made a pretty fair statemen and intimated that business would be resum ed-but it has recently made an assignmen -so that bubble has burst. The Eric Bank may do the same, and we shall therefor

only state facts, without offering advice, to note holders. Since the suspension—so says the report—"the debt of the bank to bill holders has been reduced \$105,380 by the receipt of its own notes on debts due the bank," and the stockholders have "instructed the directors to collect the amount outstanding on the stock, amounting to \$50,-000." The correspondent of the Observer thinks that by adopting a course of forbear-ance, and allowing the board to conduct their affairs in their own way, none can be injured and many may be benefitted. This may or may not be so. In our opinion the wisest course for the note holders to pursue is to turn their paper into money as soon as they can.—Harrisburg Pairiot & Union.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Report of Superintendent. To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lu

natic Hospital: GENTLEMEN:-In obedience to the requirement of the by-laws, the sixth annual report of the operations of the Hospital is herewith respectfully presented.

The number of patients in the Hospital on the 31st of December, 1855, was two hundred and fifty-one hundred and thirty-eight males, and one hundred and twelve females.

The number admitted during the year, was one hundred and twenty-nine-seventy-four males and fifty-five females; so that the number under treatment in the course of the year was three hundred and seventy-nine.

The number discharged during the year 1856, was one hundred and forty-six-eightytwo males and sixty-four females; leaving in the Hospital, on the 31st of December, 1856, two hundred and thirty-three patients-males, one hundred and thirty; females, one hundred and three.

It will be seen from this statement that the number of admissions has been less, and the number of discharges greater, than during could they do otherwise than follow? Perhaps the monomanical political economists the previous year. The opening of the Wesmay be an exception to the rule. The fact tern Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, during the spring, for the reception of pa-tients, offered to the residents of the western of propagation would be too consistent a demonstration for the establishment of their and south-western parts of the State accommodations more convenient, and involving much less difficulty and expense in traveling, consequently a large number who would otherwise have been sent to this Hospital were taken to that. In addition to this, all the patients supported here by the county of Allegheny, were removed, towards the close of the year, to that institution.

Of those discharged the number of restored was....

The cause of death in sixteen cases was the exhaustion of chronic mania; in nine cases, dysentery; in one case, suicide; in two cases, inflammation of the lungs; in one case, chronic bronchitis; in two cases, erysipelas following violent inflammation of the throat; and in one case, acute mania.

Among the deaths marked as caused by chronic mania, was one which presented such striking features in a medical point of view. that a more extended notice appears to be de-

The patient was a female, aged about fifty-three years, a widow, who had been a resident of the Hospital nearly three years. Of her previous history, and the length of time her mind had been deranged, no definite information could ever be obtained. On the day of her admission, a peculiar bronzed appearance of the skin was noticed, and though frequently asked by her to explain the reason of "her becoming so much like a mulat-I was unable to factory to my own mind. After her death, my attention was called to the cases described by Dr. Addison, of London, as disease of the supra-renal capsules, and her case corresponded in all essential respects with those described by him. The skin of the face and hands, particularly, was of a deep coppery brown; her body inclined to emaciation; her appetite very delicate; but the bodily functions were generally regular. Her constant complaint was her great weakness; but neither tonics nor malt liquors, which she was constantly craving, seemed to have any ben-eficial influence. She gradually failed without any other disease, and circumstances prevented a post-mortem examination, which would probably have thrown some light on the obscurity of the case.

During the early part of the year, our household enjoyed an unusual degree of health; but on the 1st of July an epidemic of dysentery, which prevailed extensively in the neighborhood, made its appearance, and continued for six weeks, when it disappeared almost as suddenly as it had appeared. Though so extensively as to include nearly one-third of our whole household, the mortality was comparatively small. Eighty-four patients, and fourteen officers and attendants were attacked, and nine patients and one attendant died: nearly all the patients who died having suffered from mental derangement for a long period. Many of the cases were severe and very protracted, and in several cases death was clearly to be attributed to our inability to keep up a systematic medication, from the obstinate refusal of the patient to take the

means prescribed. During the last quarter of the year, another epidemic extended from the community around us to our household, and presented many cases of an anomalous character,-Commencing as a violent inflammation of the fauces, in several cases it extended so as to include all the glands of the throat and mouth. with the tongue, so as entirely to prevent articulation, and even deglutition, but gradually subsiding in the course of a few days; in others, as the violence of the inflammation of the fauces abated, erysipelas of the face nerves of the apparently prostrate fellow, appeared, involving the whole head; and in others, again, the affection was confined entirely to the fauces, and was quite obstinate. During the same period, a disposition to the formation of large, very painful boils on every part of the body, very tedious in their course and in healing, prevailed very gener-

The causes of insanity, so far as they could be ascertained, are given in the following ta-Males. Females. Total.

ir i	All lecardion, factors of the least of the l	30	68	
-	Domestic trouble 35	60	95	
\boldsymbol{a}	Grief	3	ž	
g	Millerism 1	3	Ă	
_	Spiritual rappings 1	,,, ,	i	
10	Excessive study 2	~~ ~		
ın	Disappointment 3	1	3	
	Over exertion 7	**:	3	
rs	Enilangu	1	8	
a-	Epilepsy 18	8	26	
_ 1	Fright 1	5	6	
in	Intemperance 22	1	23	
ks	Religious excitement 4	2	6	
	Puerperal	22	22	
28	Ondin eating	1.	2	
be l	LIOSS OT STEED	ĩ	· 3	
	Disease of the brain	î	ĕ	
1e	Failure in business 2	-	8	
at l	Anxiety 3	• • •	2	
	Disordered menstruction	ar.	4	
n-	Injury of the head		23	
at l	Loga of money	\boldsymbol{z}	9	
1	Loss of money 2	•••	2 2	
ık	Ill treatment 1	1	2	
re '	Masturbation 28	1	29	
	Ехсевнов 10	•••	10	

In enumerating the causes of insanity, I cannot refrain mentioning one which is much more productive of insanity than would appear by reference to the tables generally giv-I allude to the practice of a solitary vice by the young of both sexes, which, as is too

well known to those who are constantly brought in contact with its victims, prevails to an alarmingly fearful extent in the community. It is not probable that it is more prevalent at this time than in previous years, but the facts and the cases have been brought more distinctly under notice. Its extensive prevalence as an effect of insanity—and it is impossible to say to what extent it may have been the cause—every one connected with the management of hospitals has had too frequent occasion to deplore; but the same opportunity has not been offered them of raising a warning voice against the habit, before it has become confirmed, and its deleterious influence has been manifested. In yielding to this, as to all other bad habits, the individual cherishes the fond, but fatal delusion. that he will escape all the evil effects which are forcibly represented as following this practice; but there is no fact more certain,

and verified by more convincing proofs, than

that unless the habit is at once and finally

abandoned, insanity or some serious disorder

of the nervous system will follow. It may

safely be affirmed, without fear of contradic-

tion, that nothing undermines the nervous system more insidiously, but more certainly;

and it is also painfully true, that in no class

of cases is the prospect of restoration so un-

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favorable. The reason of this is evident. The habit has become so confirmed by the time symptoms of insanity have appeared, that the individual seems unable to make any effort to break it off; added to which, is the fact that the controlling power of the mind has been so weakened, that the resolution and determination to pursue a correct course seem no

longer to actuate the individual. The social condition may be thus classed: Males. Females. Total... 154 147 301 ... 22 38 60 .. 273 121 394

306 The accompanying table shows the age at

which the insanity was first developed:

Males. Females. Huder 10 years of age Do...20 " 30...
Do...30 " 40...
Do...30 " 50...
Do...50 " 60...
Do...50 " 70...
Do...60 " 70... 11 92 188 222 147 69 19 306 449 A PENNSYLVANIA DUTCHMAN WHO WANTED

to be Hung.—An evening or two ago, a large slab-sided, robust looking Pennsylvania Dutchman, entered the restaurant of Mr. Archibald Barron, on Second street near Willow, on a begging expedition. There were about a dozen persons sitting around the place, and the stranger approaching them, addressed one of the party as follows: "Me wants a feep for mins ped to sleep

"Look here, old fellow," responded one of the men, "what kind of a Dutchman are you, a real Simon pure, or Pennsylvania?" "I ish a Pennsylvania Dutchman, I comes

from mine blase, where I lifs mit mine vife, de oder side of Susquehanna, where I lifs mit mine children too." "Well then," said the proprietor, who can crack a joke as well as any body, "you ought to be hung. You fellows up in the country

charge twice as much for butter, eggs and poultry as they are worth; now clear out or I'll hang you." "You may hang me and pe tam, if you

shoost do it now.'

"Well, come along," said the proprietor, "and I'll give you a free passport to the other side of Jordan. The crowd by this time were prepared to

see a star engagement done up in a first class style, and the worthy landlord procured a chain, formerly used to fasten a black bear. He put one end through the ring on the other end of the chain and then placed the noose, thus formed, over the head and around the neck of the Dutchman.

Of course there was not the least intention of hanging the fellow, but merely to crack a joke. So interesting had the scene become by this time, that several persons indulging in the luxury of chicken salad and broiled oysters, served up in excellent style, for which the worthy host is so justly celebrated, dropped their knives and forks temporarily, in order to enjoy the sport. Dutchy was led to the rear part of the restaurant, and the loose end of the chain was fixed on a hook in the ceiling. After standing in this position a moment, he let himself fall, the chain tightened around his neek, and as the links grated through the ring, a sudden sharp crack was heard. "Heavens," exclaimed the landlord, "the fellow has broke his neck." "Take him down, take him down"-shouted several; but all seemed to have lost their presence of mind for the moment, and poor Dutchy was, to all appearances, in a fair way of making a transit from time to eternity, in a very expeditious style. There he was, his tongue hanging out, his limbs becoming rigid, and his pedal extremities twitching about. He was, however, relieved from his perilous po-

sition, but he appeared to be about half dead. The landlord flew about on the wings of fright, got a large tumbler, filled it with the best brandy, applied the same as a lotion, but no sooner did the fumes affect the olfactory than he gave unmistakable signs of returning animation by taking a long breath. In a moment after he raised his hands, seized the tumbler, and bathed his insides with about two-thirds of its contents. His speech returned-"datish goot, datish nice; it makes mine pelly feels petter as goot," exclaimed he, as he arose to his feet without further

Of course the spectators were agreeably surprised, and none more so, or better pleased, than the distinguished landlord himself. The latter person remarked that for the moment he could see police officers, courts, juries, prison bars and gallows, staring him in the face. To use his own words, he thought he was a "goner." The best of the story is that the Tuetonic son of Pennsylvania was playing possum, to a very considerable extent, and remarked, that he would often come and be hung every time, provided he should be restored in the same manner. He then took his departure, leaving the crowd in the cellar to talk about the adventure of the evening .- Phila. Daily Argus.

We learn that the dam at Newton Hamilton, has been swept away, also, a part of Raystown Branch dam.