

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

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of coal from the Broad Top mines, for the week ending Thursday, June 4, were 2,412 tons, for the year 34,625 tons.

To Advertisers.

The *Globe*, having a larger circulation than any other paper published in the county, affords business men and all others having anything to purchase or dispose of, an excellent advertising medium. Its subscription list embraces a large portion of the substantial farmers and thrifty mechanics and laboring men of the county, and those availing themselves of its columns cannot fail, in the end, to be amply remunerated for any expense thereby incurred.

To Correspondents.

Communications intended for publication in *The Globe*, must come direct to the office, accompanied with the writer's name. And as it is our wish to give, hereafter, as much of the local news of the county as we can procure, we would be pleased to have a correspondent in every township in the county, who will communicate to us every occurrence in his neighborhood worthy of note. We do not desire a long and carefully prepared communication, detailing unnecessary particulars; but merely the substance of the matter intended for publication, and though it may not be couched in the choicest words nor dressed in the most elegant style of language, it will be thankfully received, corrected, if desired. We should like especially to have a weekly correspondence from Alexandria, Spruce Creek, Barree and Jackson townships, Shirlsberg, Cassville and Broad Top. Clergymen and others will do us a favor by sending us notes of all marriages and deaths occurring in their respective districts.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The American State Convention met at Fulton Hall, Lancaster City, on Wednesday morning last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the Supreme Court. The Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of Daniel McCurdy, of Allegheny, as President; E. C. Wilson, of Dauphin, and Samuel Kenegay, of Lancaster, as Vice Presidents; William M. Nichols, of Philadelphia, as Secretary, and Mr. Thomas, of York, as Assistant Secretary.

The following are the nominations made by the Convention:

For Governor—Isaac Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia.

Supreme Judges—Jacob Broom, of Philadelphia, and Jasper E. Brady, of Allegheny.

For Canal Commissioner—Joseph Lindeman, of Berks.

LANDLORD'S DUTIES.—Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, has decided that landlords were bound to accommodate all persons who ask for it, so long as they have room; that it made no difference if the applicant was a person of distrustful appearance—taverns were regarded by law as places for the accommodation of travelers, and that their proprietors have no right to turn any away, no matter whether they think them able to pay for their lodging or not. His Honor said this was clearly the object of the law, and no license would hereafter be granted where it was known that this part of the landlord's duty had not been complied with.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Some weeks must necessarily elapse before the official returns of the late election in Virginia can be obtained. At present it is sufficient to know that the democracy of the Old Dominion have swept the State by an overwhelming majority. They elected their State ticket by a majority which, we think, will not fall short of thirty thousand; they have elected their candidate for Congress in every district, and have secured both branches of their Legislature by increased majorities.

We learn that the business men of Washington City, are about raising a fund of \$10,000, which they offer to any person who will inform them of the cause of the National Hotel malady. Some of the most learned of our medical men have labored and studied hard to decipher this mystery, but so far have failed.

PRETTYMAN'S DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY.—We lately visited the Daguerreotype Gallery of Mr. E. P. PRETTYMAN, and were shown several fine specimens of likenesses as we have ever seen—certainly equal to, if not surpassing any ever before taken in the "ancient borough." The excellent quality of the Daguerreotypes taken by him, is worthy of notice, and with his extensive facilities, many improvements, and his fixed determination to make perfect pictures, it is no wonder that his rooms are daily visited by ladies and gentlemen, in search of a truthful and un fading likeness. He takes daguerreotypes, ambrotypes and portraits on glass, at extremely low prices. Call and be satisfied.

From the Phila. Pennsylvanian.

The State, and her Destiny.

One of the great errors of political partisanship, which should call for constant watchfulness, in order to restrain its evil consequences, is the idea that at present prevails, that everything connected with Government should yield to the success of mere party notions, however erroneous in principle and disastrous in effect they may appear to the correct thinker in political economy. It is a difficult matter to avoid the tyranny of partisanship; but still there are *pathways* which guide to National wealth and greatness that cannot be diverted from their well settled course. They are so absolute in their requirements, that they admit of no deviation. If strictly pursued, wealth and power are the certain results. What State ever rose to permanent greatness that long continued to disregard the rules which govern prosperity?—Nations and Commonwealths are but extended families; each requiring the same care, and subject to the identical rules, which control well regulated families. Political economy and domestic economy are synonymous, both having the same object in view—the welfare of the community. What prudent man, engaged in business, holds on to that portion of it which consumes the whole profits of all other branches? There are many evidences of insanity beside raving, and it often happens that the quietly mad are more incurable than the boisterous maniac. So it is that National errors, patiently submitted to, in time become a morbid disease, admitting of but a single remedy. The Chinese exhibit this condition of morbidity, and the cure is only in blood-letting. We in Pennsylvania have just escaped that deplorable state of insanity by an act of wise legislation, which should have been adopted many years ago.—The determination to sell the Main Line of State Improvements, gives evidence of returning reason, and a persistence in this course will soon establish a healthy action of both brain and blood.

The reasons which induced Pennsylvania to engage in the construction of her public works from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, have of late years been lost sight of, or have not been properly considered. Not a half century since, the great lakes which traverse a large portion of our empire, were almost undisturbed by human appliances, except the ripple caused by the bark canoe, and the rude paddle of the Indian. Ohio was then an infant, helplessly feeble; and Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and their prolific Western sisters, were scarcely in an embryonic condition. Under the magic influence of civil and religious liberty, thousands of hardy pioneers left the homes of their childhood and the land of their nativity, and sought the prairies of the West, that their worldly prospects might be benefitted, and their consciences unrestrained. Suddenly, an empire sprang into existence. Communication by the usual routes of bad roads and long rivers were found to be almost impracticable for heavy burdens. The Conestoga wagon, with its slow movement, between this city and Pittsburgh, and the flat boat on the Ohio river, were then believed to be the paragons of usefulness. A single idea in the mind of FURCO, which was subsequently elaborated by FULTON, peaceably revolutionized all water communication by rivers, and oceans were made subservient to its uses. JAMES CLARK, of our own State, and CLINTON, of New York, saw, in perspective, that even mountains were but slight impediments to slack water navigation, and that lift-locks could overcome the Alleghenies. The demands of trade required that these should be sealed, and science carried the necessity into execution. Canals, beginning on the Atlantic border, and ending in the streams which encircle the West, buoyed upon their bosom the freighted wealth of the East, and the latter received in return the cereals and stock that the boundless West produced in profusion. In its day, the conception of this mode of conveyance was a grand one, and richly has it repaid its adoption. But, in time, a new and superior idea arose, springing out of the suggestive character of steam, and railroads soon demonstrated their usefulness, if not absolute necessity. Canals had served the purpose of their construction. The human mind, in its progress towards perfection, is never satisfied, and in contrasting three miles an hour with thirty, resolved not to bear the former trammel. Everywhere throughout the world steam and the iron rail are ignoring the pretensions of internal water communication.—The latter can only be subsidiary to the former, and may never again rise to an equality. Time, space, individual selfishness, and general prosperity, are all in favor of railroads over canals, and therefore, with such odds in their favor, steam and the rail must triumph.

But Pennsylvania soon discovered that she must construct a railroad, in connection with her line of improvements, if she would contend for the riches of the West. Crude minds, but half burthened with information, devised a disjointed scheme of railroad, and made it traverse the most difficult route. Inclined planes, sufficient in number and extent to appal the senses, were both projected and executed, as if in mockery of natural laws and the hope of gain. An attempt was made to play with mountains, as if they were mole hills; but nature admits of no such freaks of folly, and the consequences were seen in the absorption of a great portion of the State's revenue from other quarters, to maintain a policy of evil. How long is such a loose sys-

tem to prevail? The taxes have become frightful, with no prospect of abatement, so long as the State is willing to descend to the mere condition of a toll-gatherer. Her agents may be perfectly honest, and we are willing to believe that the large majority are so; but all experience proves that it takes individual enterprise and supervision to make public improvements profitable. Are heavy drawbacks upon internal commerce, in the shape of taxes upon merchandise, for State purposes, to be continued forever? We had supposed that our lines of canals and railroads were constructed with the view of fostering trade and improving the condition of our people. It would seem that we have been mistaken. Under the destructive tendency of former legislation, merchandise was placed under the ban of proscription, and restrictive measures were adopted to keep it without the limits of our Commonwealth. Salt was permitted to pass free, or nearly so, over our public works, and as a consequence more salt took that route than was consumed in the whole United States. Every article seemed to be converted into salt, while passing over our works; but became merchandise of various sorts before reaching its destination.—This fact alone, without considering the reported dishonesty of many of the State's agents, is sufficient to explain the annual loss of several hundred thousand dollars to the public treasury. While embarrassment sat heavy upon our finances, all good citizens were willing to bear onerous taxation; but when the necessity for this ceased, then the demands of trade should have been consulted, and all superfluous taxation removed. Was this done? Not until the late session of the Legislature, when a wiser policy took its rise. New York had several years before discovered the injurious effect of taxing trade upon her canals and railroads, and true to her own interest, she immediately abolished the pernicious practice. This was inviting trade to traverse her limits, and richly has she been rewarded for her liberality. We in Pennsylvania have now started upon the same road to prosperity, and nothing should be permitted to interfere that will mar our success.—The clamors of an interested few must not be taken for the voice of the State; for those who have least at stake in the community, generally make the most noise. The wants of trade demanded that the Main Line should be sold, and the response from those who bear the burthen of taxation was instantaneous and approbatory. To Philadelphia, as a commercial mart, and to the State as a manufacturing and agricultural division of the Union, it was of the first importance that the Main Line should pass out of the hands of the State, because it could never be managed, under such control, without a great loss to trade and profit. We shall pursue this subject further.

The Sale of the Main Line.
No. 11.
In discussing the prudential action of the late legislature of Pennsylvania, so far as it relates to the sale of the Main Line, we can appeal with confidence to our columns for years past, to prove that we have invariably sustained those measures of public policy which were most likely to advance the interests of Philadelphia and the State generally. That which strictly belongs to partisan politics, we have never failed to use for party purposes; but we cannot consent to aid in making matters which belong to the aggregate of the people in a business capacity, subservient to the mere scramble for office. The impression sought to be created by an interested few, that the sale of the Main Line to private individuals, or a chartered Company, will be injurious to the Democratic party, is the veriest fallacy that can obtain possession of anything short of an addled pate, or utterly selfish heart. The fact is precisely the reverse. From the day of the completion of the Public Works up to the present moment, the bitter strife for position on them, has caused more difficulty in the Democratic ranks than any thing else beside. Counties which should have been permanently with us in politics, have suddenly changed their front, merely because some dishonest Superintendent has been removed, or the political claims of an unworthy person unregarded by Conventions or Canal Commissioners. Instances are fresh in our memory where large and excited bodies of men have attended the sittings of the Canal Board, and threatened a disunion of the Democratic party, unless their favorite, who attended more to their personal interest than he did to that of the State, was continued in office, even after his corrupt practices had become manifest. It is a notorious fact, that wherever there was much patronage along the Line, there were great abuses, and constant danger of a disruption of our party. Men whose characters had become infamous, under the power of threats, were held in position, and the Democratic party thereby both weakened and brought into discredit. The experience of every observant man teaches him that, in this country, where every citizen has the privilege to vote, and where multitudes are candidates for office, because they are supposed to have equal claims to them, the possession of patronage is always injurious to its dispenser. For every fortunate applicant or candidate for office, there are at least ten disappointed, who believe their claims and merits superior to him who obtained the position. This always acts disadvantageously to a party; but more especially so at this day, when the mad rush for office, by all sorts and conditions of men,

would seem to indicate that principles are entirely lost sight of in the desire for spoils. The official who has places to bestow, is really to be pitied. Act as best he may, delectation will follow him, and even his own personal friends will often become censorious. It is a maxim in ethics, that he who makes one friend, and creates two enemies, plays a losing game—for the vigilance and zeal of the latter are unceasing and tireless. They derive pleasure from the very hostility of their labors, and are content with nothing less than the political ruin of him who failed to discern their merits. How much greater the loss when ten enemies are made for one friend? The poet has truly said, that human power cannot evade the patient search and vigil long of him who treasures up a wrong. It is this imperfection in our nature which makes patronage so dangerous to both parties and parties in this country. The masses have begun to think, because education is more generally diffused than formerly, and names are fast losing their identity with things. It is only in times of high excitement that the judgment of the million can be moved, and, even then, the operating cause must be based on seeming right and justice. It is idle now, in the general quiescence of party feeling, to hope for success in any measure that runs counter to the cold dictates of reason. The attempt, therefore, of boisterous demagogues and selfish officials to make the sale of the Main Line a party measure, is worse than absurd. It is cruelty to the party of which they profess to be members, and an outrage upon the rights of our citizens generally, who have a common interest in the public improvements.

We have already stated, that the object in constructing the public works of our State, was to facilitate intercourse between the several sections of Pennsylvania, and give us a connection with the great and constantly growing West, that we might invite trade to our towns and cities. Where there is so much competition between the rival States of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland and Pennsylvania, for the trade of the Western region, there must necessarily be great inducements held out to that traffic, in order to make it secure. We have the advantage in shortness of route; but this has been more than counterbalanced by the continual attempts to trammel commerce over it with unusual taxation. The three mill tax on the Central Road was a folly, amounting to an abomination, because it prevented the Pennsylvania Company from entering into the most vigorous contest for the Western trade. It would have been much better had the sum raised by this objectionable mode of taxation been assessed upon some other species of property. Discrimination against commerce is a ruinous policy whenever carried into effect, and the fate of nations sunk into insignificance, warns us of the error. The good sense of the people, unceasingly importuning the Legislature, has at length produced a curative, and the same good sense will rebuke the petty efforts of shallow agitators who only live in the public eye by their senseless clamors about party fidelity.

Nothing would add more to the strength of the Democratic party, than to have the State entirely free from the supervision of our internal improvements. Local strife, arising out of the dispensation of patronage, would altogether cease and the man of correct moral and political principles would not have his sensibilities wounded by the knowledge of frequent recurrences of official delinquencies, or the fact staring him in the face, that the profitable portion of the line is unable to make up the difficulty of another portion.—The argument of those opposed to the sale of the Main Line, that the three mill tax would in time pay the larger part of the interest on the State debt, is fallacious. The continuance of that tax would inevitably embarrass traffic, and in the struggle for the carrying trade, our Southern and Northern sister cities would derive all the advantage of our pertinacious blindness and egregious folly. They know that trade must be courted in these days of competition, or it will speedily glide into other more liberal channels; and the consciousness of this fact makes them chary in their legislation.

Business, like religious belief, should be kept out of politics. The demagogue and the fanatic may think otherwise, but the cool decisions of judgment and the settled interest of mankind, are both clear as to its propriety and advantage. Any attempt to make all other relations of life blend with partisan tactics, must bring ruin upon the party that adopts such unwise policy and contempt and discomfiture on the restless projector of so dangerous a scheme. The threat to make the repeal of the law, for the sale of the Main Line, a question at the October election, should be indignantly met by every true Democrat. No well-wisher of our party could desire such an issue, nor should the gubernatorial and legislative contest be laden with such an objectionable question. Let us triumph, as of old, upon the justice of our principles, and spoil the trade of demagogues by rejecting all selfish issues. We shall still continue the discussion of this subject.

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing warmer than love; nothing more bright than virtue; and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind, form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the brightest, the holiest, and the most steadfast happiness.

We should never wed an opinion for better for worse; what we take upon good grounds we should lay down upon better.

The Failure of Walker in Nicaragua.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* in referring to the failure of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, says it predicted such a result a year ago, and that it became realized when he failed to obtain the sanction and sympathy of the natives and the recognition of the Government of the United States. During the eventful and variable course of his operations, the hope would sometimes rise in our hearts that he would triumph over the terrible difficulties in his path. We knew the man—that his motives were not sordid or base—that he was prompted by the ambition to associate his name with the successful experiment of inoculating *Hispano-Americano* decline and imbecility with Anglo-American energy and progressiveness, and we believed that such a success would be a great benefit to mankind, and particularly to our own country. The *Enquirer* adds:—

As to the morality of the scheme, we could see but little distinction between it and other enterprises to extend Anglo-Saxon civilization and colonization. Those who now lavish upon Walker the vilest terms of abuse are themselves enjoying the results of like schemes of conquest and colonization. There is no better mode of determining this point than to consider what would be the judgment of the world if he had triumphed. The cultivation of the waste fields and deserted mines of Nicaragua by American capital, industry and enterprise—the introduction of these institutions, social and political, which have achieved such wonderful results in other parts of the country—would have wrought a change in the condition of this new, poor, desolate war and poverty-stricken region which would have given immortality to the chief who had originated and consummated it. Nor would the world dwell with much concern upon the many lives lost and treasure expended in the execution of such a scheme.

But the enterprise has failed, and now Walker is, of course, held up to the execration of the world. Well he says in his speech at New Orleans, that he has not abandoned his scheme, and we know he is a man of his word. When we remember that he entered Nicaragua with only fifty-six followers, and maintained himself for two years against internal and external enemies—against so many obstacles—chief of which was the obstinate refusal of Mr. Marcy to give him the encouragement of a recognition by our government of his, as the governor *de facto* of Nicaragua, we feel quite well satisfied that when he resumes his position on the Isthmus, backed by such aid as he will be able to command now from the prestige of his name—with the well-understood sympathy of the present Administration of our Government—he will finish the work which he has been compelled to suspend, not abandon. This Isthmus is bound to fall under the control of our people. Walker is the mere pioneer of a movement which twenty years hence will have achieved its great result. Those who now abuse, vilify and denounce him, will then change their tone, and marvel that they could ever have been so short-sighted and narrow-minded.—They will then be as difficult to discover as the opponents of the annexation of Texas now are.

Meantime, Walker is not the man to rest in inglorious inactivity. His intense ambition and earnestness will not be content with the usual career of youth. Devoid of the appetites and tastes of our young men generally—ardently ambitious, and purely intellectual—earnest, devoted, patriotic and courageous—utterly insensible to those ties and weakness which disqualify men for enterprising so full of the perilous, horrible and harrowing—William Walker is destined either to write his name in broad and legible characters on the history of our race, or to sink into a premature but not inglorious grave.

A Nauseating Pill.

The Delaware County *American*, which suffered itself to be drawn into the slough of Republicanism, manifests great uneasiness over the position of the Republican press. It says:

Honest men must blush to acknowledge that there are newspapers in our State which, while they pretend to advance the right, by distracting the just plans of its friends, encourage the wrong. We have striking illustrations of this in the *Tioga Aviator* and the *Republican* of this county—the former of which (being the more able) does the writing, the latter the publishing, and both have grossly violated the covenant entered into in Convention at Harrisburg by the American and Republican parties. By their rapid exclusiveness they oppose that which they pretend to support—by their crazy policy they drive men from a cause which they would otherwise aid. Let us have no more of this. It is ten fold worse than the most nauseating pill.

It is only Abolitionism, and we do not see why Republicans should object to that. It is the complexion to which they must come at last.

COINING NEW CENTS AT THE MINT.

The Philadelphia Ledger says the demand for the new cent pieces in that city is unabated.—Of the mode of making this coin at the mint it says:

There are at present nine presses engaged in making the impressions upon this new coin; five mills are also in constant operation forming the rim on the coin previous to receiving the impression. These last named machines are capable of making rims upon three various kinds of coin at the same time; at present, however, they are engaged upon the new cent exclusively.—About 100 persons in all are constantly engaged in the operation of the mint, and at the present time the whole force are employed on the "cent." Each of the presses throw off eighty-six finished coins per minute. At this rate, working from nine o'clock A. M. till three o'clock P. M., the nine presses throw off each day the sum of \$2, 750 40 in cents; that is providing the presses are kept going regularly.

Sixty thousand dollars of this coin, six million pieces, were paid out on Monday and Tuesday, and orders are still coming in from all quarters of the Union, even from the south and southwest, where the old cent never obtained circulation, the lowest prices there being graduated to the smallest silver coin. From the present indications the old cent will be hurried out of use and out of sight, even sooner than were the small Spanish fractions of a dollar.

The Ohio Fugitive Slave Case.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following summary of the facts in this case. It is perfectly clear that, if every county Court may, by the interposition of a writ of *habeas corpus*, nullify and render valueless the process of the United States Courts, that the jurisdiction of those Courts is simply an idle claim of power, without the ability to render it effective. It is not a little remarkable, since the object of this interference is the attaining protection against *illegal* arrest, that we never hear of a conflict between the powers of the State and federal courts, except in a case in which a negro is in some way involved, and in regions strongly imbued with lively negro-worshipping propensities. The *Enquirer* says:

There has been no exaggeration of the fragrant of the assaults on and indignity to the authority of the United States, and of the injuries and insults offered to the men who were engaged in serving the writs of the highest court in the land. The testimony in the case shows that the Sheriff of Clark county was fully aware of the official character and the authority of the officers of the United States, who had arrested certain parties, against whom there were warrants issued from the United States Commissioner, in this city, for a violation of the Fugitive-slave Law; that he obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* from a county court and, with a desperado of a police officer, proceeded to intercept the officers, and without even exhibiting his authority, or declaring his character, drew his pistol and endeavored to shoot the Deputy Marshalls, while his Assistant actually did snap and fire his pistol twice at the officers.

Foiled, however, in their efforts, the cry went forth through the fanatical regions of Greene, Campaign and Clark—a cry vented and raised by the demagogues in that region, that a gang of Kentuckians were kidnapping and carrying off certain of the citizens. The object was to excite the passions of the ignorant and violent, and instigate them to join in the foray against the authorities of the United States. The parties who were active in overcoming the Marshalls by their superior force, and releasing the prisoners in their custody, were fully cognizant of the falsehood of these pretenses, and of the authority of the United States officers. They acted knowingly in the matter, accompanying their action by words and acts of the most aggravating and insulting character. Gathering in superior force, they fell upon the Deputy Marshalls near Xenia, armed with guns, swords and pistols; arrested them, delivered their prisoners to the Sheriff of Campaign County, and bearing the Deputy Marshalls to Springfield, where they were incarcerated literally in a dungeon—eight men, having the commission and authority of the United States, the officers of the highest judicial tribunal under the Constitution—being crowded into one small, filthy room, in a basement and without windows or ventilation, and subject to other outrages that would disgrace a semi-barbarous people.

While the Marshalls were thus confined, their prisoners are hurried off to Urbana, in Champaign County, and, on a bogus writ of *habeas corpus* against "one Churchill, a United States Marshal," it is pretended, by a hypocritical, traitorous and cowardly Sheriff and Judge, that the said Marshal has been duly notified to attend and show cause why the prisoner should not be discharged; that he has failed to appear, and the Judge orders that his name be cried at the door of the Court-house, when he and his Sheriff have been already instrumental in having the Deputy Marshalls imprisoned and detained by force in Springfield, twenty miles off!

Two Phases of Know Nothingism.

We clip the following from the New Haven Register:

"In the Senate of Massachusetts the proposed constitutional amendment requiring adopted citizens to reside in the State two years after being naturalized, before being allowed to vote, was adopted by a vote of 25 to 9. This is Massachusetts *Know Nothingism*. In New York the property qualification for negroes is not only to be abolished, (says the *Albany Argus*), but the three years residence heretofore required of that class.—This is New York *Know Nothingism*. In one State five years is too short a term for a white man, and in another three years is too long a term for a negro! Well, Black Republicanism is a queer affair."

Spiritualism.

The Boston *Harvard* relates the following as the last exploit in the way of spiritualism:

LIVING WITHOUT EATING.—There is a man in this city who has not partaken of any food for eleven days, and intends to live without food for the future. He has been recently married, and himself asserts an spiritualism. He sits at the table and takes hold of one of her hands while she does the eating. If spiritualism could but drive away hunger, what a host of believers it would have in these "hard times."

A Grizzly Bear.

Here is a refreshing grizzly bear item. It occurred near Orville, California:

"A man named Field, engaged in trapping grizzlies on Pine Creek, had succeeded in securing one of the largest kind, and had him secured in a cage. Shortly after he was attacked by a she bear, having two cubs. He fired upon her in the jaws, and then turned to run. The bear pursued, and, overtaking him, a dreadful struggle ensued. The hunter endeavored to defend himself with his gun, which being thrown from him, he thrust his feet and elbows into the mouth of the enraged beast, and thus prevented her from tearing him to pieces. He would have been killed had not the animal's jaws been badly injured by the shot. Finally his dogs, attacking the bear, enabled him to reload his gun and dispatch her. "Field is so badly hurt that it is thought he will not recover."

A young lady of sixteen, of distinguished birth and fortune, is about to marry the hero of the Crime, Marshal Pellissier, who is sixty years of age. It is said to be an affair of the most romantic sentiment on the part of the youthful bride.

The young lady is a fool and the old Marshal is another December and May don't assort well, and the chances are that the young lady who fancies herself in love with a veteran of sixty will run off with one of his corporals of more congenial age before the honey moon has expired.—*Brooklyn Eag.*