

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, July 8, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester. FOR SUPREME JUDGES, Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks. Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

J. H. K.'s request shall be attended to next week.

Greene's Monthly Magazine.

The Harrisburg Daily Telegraph of Monday afternoon, contains the following paragraph:—

A few of the closing pages of the Pennsylvania Magazine will be devoted to professional and business cards, etc. Those who would avail themselves of this medium of advertising can arrange with the editor for the first No., at COVERLY'S Hotel, or by letter, during the present week. The circulation of this Magazine will probably be large, as it embraces a larger list of distinguished and talented contributors than any periodical now published in the United States.

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of Coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday, July 2nd, were 2,300 tons; for the year, 37,880.

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.

The next session of the Huntingdon Seminary will commence on Monday, August 31st. This institution has been prospering under the excellent management of Miss BIGELOW, and has especial claims upon our citizens who have daughters or others to educate. We also recommend it to the attention of persons abroad. For terms see another column.

Attention is invited to the Card of Dr. HEIDENTHAL.

who has taken up his residence in this borough. The Dr. is a well educated and well practised physician, and comes backed by the good opinion of many eminent medical men, and the success of his practice elsewhere.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of this borough, celebrated the Fourth at "Cottage Grove." The Declaration of Independence was read by JOSEPH MORRIS, and an oration delivered by JOHN SCOTT, Esq., which is highly spoken of. It passed off very pleasantly.

The Lutheran Sunday School held their celebration at or near McCahan's Grove.

We have not heard any of the particulars.

The Democracy of Huntingdon County.

It is amusing to see the declarations of Black Republican and Know Nothing sheets crowding over a division of the Democratic party in Huntingdon county, and in consequence claiming an easy and sure victory!—This is all moonshine, and but exposes their fears of a total rout! We assure our friends abroad that there is no division in the ranks of the party in this county; but, on the contrary, that it is firmly united, and ready to enter the coming contest with redoubled vigor and a determination to succeed. The question which the opposition supposed might create a division has been settled to the satisfaction of all. It is not now and never was a party question—and those who expect that the Democracy will be weakened in consequence of it, will be greatly mistaken. Indeed, the indications are that as the question stands at present, we have gained strength. Our opponents may indulge in their rejoicings now, they will hear from us after the Second Tuesday of October, when we shall have a majority in "Old Huntingdon" for PACKER and the entire Democratic State Ticket.—Wait a little.

Democrats.

"Hang your banners on the outer walls,—The cry is still they come."

The Waynesburg Messenger says that Hon. John C. Flenniken, formerly Senator from the Greene county district, has renounced the hybrid doctrines of the Opposition, has given up "Republicanism" and divested himself of Know Nothingism, resolved to put on the battle harness of Democracy, and to join the gallant band of patriot conscripts that enlisted under the battle cry of "Buchanan and the Union." Good for John!

A "MORAL" TOWN.

The citizens of Indiana, Iowa, we observe by the last Visitor, have held an anti-circus meeting, denunciatory of shows of that kind, and passed resolutions against the exhibition of the "elephant," at that place, on account of its immoral tendency. The editor of the Visitor has also been brought to account for publishing a circus advertisement.

IOWA EMIGRATION.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Times says that the emigration into the interior of that State is immense, and has been a month past. Large numbers of wagons pass through that city daily, many of them by oxen. It is not uncommon to see four or five yokes attached to a wagon. In many cases they have large droves of cattle with them.

Good News.—D. S. AFRICA'S Market Car.

will be in town this evening, well filled with vegetables, &c.

Reader, if you want a substantial, well finished carriage or buggy, now is the time to call at Mr. BOAR'S establishment.

He has several now on hand—call and see them.

The Excursion to Broad Top City.

We had the pleasure on Saturday of visiting Broad Top City in company with a party of over one hundred ladies and gentlemen, and "young America" being also well represented by both sexes, the crowd was all life and pleasure from morn till eve.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., the H. & B. T. R. R. Depot was thronged with excursionists and citizens, and after two handsome cars were well filled, the train started under the charge of that most gentlemanly, pleasant, and careful of all conductors, MONTGOMERY MORRISON. At every station between Huntingdon and Saxton accessions to the number of excursionists were had, and the kind and careful attentions of Mr. M. elicited general remark.

Arrived at Saxton, our pleasant friend, Sam—not the Know-Nothing "Sam"—but Sam Graybill, of whom we spoke last summer, was installed as conductor of the train to the much talked of City on the mountain. Besides the experience of Sam on this branch of the road, and his proverbial carefulness, the gay and happy throng had the additional satisfaction of the presence of Messrs. WIEMAN and LAWRENCE, who took special care of them during the remainder of the trip.

At Coalmonst station we had the satisfaction of witnessing the "Broad Top Rifle Rangers," under the command of our friend Capt. J. S. REED. They looked well, and certainly gave evidence, during the few moments the train stopped there, of being a well trained company. They were formed in front of the station for the reception of excursionists to this point. The appearance of the military here, with a large band of martial music, streaming flags, firing of guns, and the vast crowd of people, added much to the excitement of the occasion, and gave promise of a great day for Coalmonst.

Again the whistle of the locomotive was heard, and we were off for Broad Top City, and the way the locomotive now pulled and then pushed up and down the zigzag switches of the mountain slopes, was a surprise to ancient and modern railroad travellers, teaching them how to gain the summit of a mountain by travelling over comparatively level ground, and dispensing with planes, tunnels and heavy grades. This branch of the road was constructed principally for the accommodation of visitors to the City, and passes through a most wild and romantic country, where the lovers of "picturesque scenery" can feast their eyes with admiration to the fullest extent. There are to be seen rocks and hills, and dales and vales, without number—with here a towering precipice, and there a broad, level grove—so that persons of all tastes and inclinations are admirably prepared for by Nature and Nature's God on the everlasting mountain of Broad Top! What a pity it is, that this country is not better known to the sickly inhabitants of "brick and mortar domes," and the lovers of pleasure, who seek health and pleasure at Saratoga and Newport, in vain, as the world affirms; submitting to imposition and extortion with wonderful complacency, for the sake of purse-bleeding and health and soul destroying fashion?

But, amidst much joy and congratulation, in due time, we reached the place of our destination, and found it answered well to its name—the broad top of a mountain—a "city on a hill," that cannot be hid. It is the garden spot of all this region of country, and we could not refrain from uttering a word of praise in behalf of the person who conceived and carried into execution the idea of commencing the erection of a "city" here. For a summer retreat, it is a model—you have magnificent scenery—cool, bracing air—pure, fresh, healthy water. Here also you have a hotel that will favorably compare, in point of size, with any between this place and Philadelphia, and in many other respects it is quite superior. It is splendidly furnished, and has an experienced, attentive, and kind landlord, who administers to the wants of his guests with a good will that must make every one feel comfortably at home. Here, then, is a splendid retreat from the dirty, dusty, pent-up city—here can be found everything that is sought at Saratoga and Newport, except their impositions and extortions. With truth it may be said—

"Rivers of love and mercy join In a rich ocean here."

But we are forgetting our party. Wherever we would trace our steps from the finely furnished parlors below to the cupola above, of the Broad Top City hotel, we would find gay groups of ladies and gentlemen in the height of enjoyment, and happiness and good will marked upon every countenance; while numerous parties set out for exploring the woods near by in search of flowers, minerals, and various curiosities, not a few of which were gathered.

Two o'clock having arrived, dinner was announced; and in speaking of this item in the programme, we must say, that instead of the energetic landlord having been surprised by the ascent of such a large party upon his premises, his guests were surprised at the amount and quality of the articles served up. To say that the table was "well furnished," would be but a common expression, and would be taken as descriptive of an ordinary dinner, but we would go further, and say that it would put a Saratoga dinner to the blush! Thus three tables were served, the guests taking leave, with expressions of satisfaction and delight.

Finally the whistle of the locomotive gave notice that the cars were on the track and ready to start. We heard murmurs at this proceeding from many who felt disappointed

at their pleasures being so abruptly broken off, at so early an hour. After returning to Saxton a large portion of the party took an excursion to Hopewell, and partook of an excellent supper. At 9 o'clock the train filled to overflowing returned to Huntingdon, old and young wishing for many such happy excursions. We are sure that but few persons celebrated the "glorious fourth" with more pleasure than those who went to Broad Top City. And we would here remark in conclusion that we are fully convinced of the entire safety of passengers travelling over this road—as the employees and officers are all men of experience, and reliability; and their regulations are so complete and well-timed as to preclude the thought of a collision or any other accident endangering the lives of passengers. It is as safe a railroad as there is in the country.

"Place None but Americans on Guard To-Night."

The Democratic Watchman says: The sentence that heads this article is attributed to Washington by our abolition "Plug Uglies," and frequently used by them as an argument against adopted citizens. From the manner in which it is used, we would infer that it is palmed off as a literal quotation from the writings of that good man. Believing that Washington never made use of that expression, we would be pleased if some one would refer us to the place where it can be found. We put the interrogation as a matter of information, and hope to hear from our friends on the subject.

It does seem strange to us, if none but native Americans were to be put on guard, and those of a foreign birth not to be entrusted, and if the order was general as they say, we would ask where did Washington find all his native born Americans in those trying days to guard the army? As the greater part of the army was composed of foreigners, they must have had easy times while the handful of native borns were only allowed to stand on guard. How must Lafayette, De Kalb, and a host of other foreign patriots who voluntarily crossed the ocean to shed their blood in the cause of freedom, have felt when informed that no foreigner could be entrusted as a sentinel? Why did Gen. Washington not say: "Place no foreign General in command?" which could have been given with as much propriety as the order "place none but Americans," &c.

"Americans must rule America." This is another foolish, unmeaning, and uncalled for term used by the opposition. From the foundation of this government to the present time, all the Presidents of the United States have been native born Americans—all the Governors of the different States and Territories—all the Congressmen—all the Legislators—all the Judges of our Courts—in short, all the functionaries, whose duty it is to frame laws, and attend to their execution; have all been native born Americans, with here and there an exception.

Never, since the first drop of American blood was shed at Lexington—never, since the Thirteen colonies threw off the British yoke—never, since Mr. Jefferson proclaimed it in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are born free and equal," has this country been ruled by any other than native born Americans. Why, then, that senseless, unmeaning and ridiculous motto which the Know Nothings have adopted.

"Americans must rule America!" Tell us when, (since the Revolution) Americans did not rule America? These are proper questions, and if the Know Nothings do not prove that this government is now controlled and administered by foreigners, there is no sense nor reason in their favorite motto, and it shows most conclusively, that it was only adopted and intended to be used, to excite the prejudice of our own people against adopted citizens. Away with your hypocrisy and your catch words, by which you seek to deceive and mislead the people.

Sale of the Main Line.

We have been asked the question when the company are to take possession. On this point we refer our readers to the following extract from the law:

Sec. 7. That as soon as the purchasers shall have made the payments and delivered the bonds in number, and for amounts equal to and falling due at the time provided for the payment of the respective installments, and shall have fully complied with the conditions of this act, then the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transfer under the great seal of the State to such purchasers, their successors or assigns, upon such terms and conditions as are mentioned in this act, the whole Main Line of public works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

In connection with this subject, the following section may be of interest to some parties, and we append it:

Sec. 8. That as soon as the purchasers shall have given notice to the Governor of their readiness to take possession of said works, he shall cause notice thereof to be given to all superintendents, toll collectors, and agents of the Commonwealth, who shall continue nevertheless to discharge the duties of their said offices or employments (at the expense of the purchasers of said main line) until removed or re-appointed, and the official bonds of said officers or agents shall cease to be of use as said purchasers, as to all moneys received, or acts done by them on account of said works subsequent to the time when said purchasers shall take possession as aforesaid.

How to SUNDUCE MONS.—The Albany Journal advocates the employment of fire engines in quelling riots, in preference to the use of balls and bayonets. This plan, if followed, would certainly "throw cold water" upon the rage of a mob.

Democratic Judicial Nominations.

The Committee appointed at the State Convention to inform Messrs. STRONG and THOMPSON of their nomination for the offices of Supreme Judges, have received the following replies:—

REPLY OF HON. WM. STRONG.

READING, June 13, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 10th inst. has been received, informing me that the Democratic State Convention recently assembled at Harrisburg, had placed me in nomination as one of their candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth. I am profoundly sensible of the honor which has been conferred upon me, and feel grateful for the confidence of my Democratic brethren. The office for which I have thus been named, has attached to it no ordinary responsibilities. Should the nomination of the Convention be approved by the people, I shall endeavor, by earnest and faithful effort, to meet those responsibilities in such a manner as to preserve the confidence thus reposed in me.

Please accept for yourselves, individually, my thanks for the extremely courteous, and flattering manner in which you have communicated to me the action of the Convention. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. STRONG.

REPLY OF HON. JAMES THOMPSON.

ERIE, June 13, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor, dated Harrisburg, June 10th, 1857, has been duly received, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 9th inst., as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth. For this distinguished mark of confidence I desire to express my sincere gratitude to each and every member of the Convention. In accepting the nomination, which I do with great diffidence, in a view of the responsibilities of the position, I can only say, that in the event of my election, the best energies of my life shall be devoted to such discharge of duty as may, in some degree, be worthy of the confidence of the Convention in making their nomination, and of the people in ratifying it. I am greatly obliged by the kind terms you have chosen to employ in communicating the action of the Convention, for which please accept my sincere thanks. I have the honor to be very truly yours, JAMES THOMPSON.

THE WAY GOOD LIQUORS ARE MADE.—Dr. Hiram Cox, appointed Chemical Inspector of liquors in Cincinnati, has published facts which should be engraved around the rim of every drinking-glass. He states that during two years he has made 249 inspections of various kinds of liquors, and has found more than nine-tenths of them imitations, and a greater portion of them poisonous concoctions. Of brandy he has not found one gallon of pure in a hundred gallons, the imitations having been whiskey for a basis, and various poisonous acids for the condiments. Of wines, not a gallon in a thousand, purporting to be sherry, port, sweet malaga is pure, but they are made of water, sulphuric acid, alum, Guinea pepper, horse radish, and many of them without a single drop of alcoholic spirit. Dr. Cox warrants there are not ten gallons of genuine port wine in Cincinnati. He also states that in his inspection of whiskey he has found only from 17 to 20 per cent of alcoholic spirit, when it should have been 45 to 50, and some of it contains sulphuric acid enough in a quart to eat a hole through a man's stomach.

The Main Line.

We clip the following from the Pittsburg Commercial Journal, whose editor has been to Philadelphia to see Mr. Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the subject of the Main Line.

He says:

Mr. Thomson stated that he would cheerfully communicate to me his views, and he would give them fully, with no other reserve than that imposed by the fact, to which he carefully directed my attention, that these are but his individual views and opinions, and cannot be authoritative until they shall have been approved by the Stockholders and Board. Mr. Thomson avows himself favorable in the first instance to offering the whole Main Line of the Canal, Eastern and Western Divisions, and the Portage Railroad, for sale together, to the highest bidder, retaining only the Columbia Railroad, to the end that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall own nothing but a continuous line of Railroad from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, and discontinue baseless clamor about monopoly of both lines, and oppression of Canal freightage. If the Canal and Portage Railroad cannot be sold together, it shall be sold in sections. He suggests, as advisable, that the Canal may be offered to the Counties which they traverse, in default of sale. In relation to the Western Division, he says an effort will be made to sell it; in default of sale or lease, he would offer it to the Counties through which it passes, conditioned that they should keep it in navigable order. In any event and under the most adverse circumstances, he holds that the water power on the Northern Division, from Blairsville to Pittsburg, will suffice to keep that much of the Northern Division open forever. He has no doubt that the Canal from Blairsville to Pittsburg, will be kept up and open forever!

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We have been informed that the first telegraphic dispatch to be transmitted across the ocean, will be the compliments of James Buchanan, President of the United States, to Queen Victoria, and the return dispatch will convey her Majesty's reply. The third dispatch will be from England, and will be, it is said, a complimentary tribute to Horace B. Tabbetts, Esq., the original projector of this great enterprise. Mr. Tabbetts was for many years a resident of Boston, and is now of New York. He has devoted the last six years of his time almost exclusively to the enterprise now so near completion.

Why does a blacksmith seem the most dissatisfied of all mechanics?

Because he is always striking for wages.

A young lady says that "if a cart wheel has nine" felloes attached to it, it's a pity that a girl like her can't have one.

Treason Stalking Abroad at Noonday.

The positions assumed by the Black Republicans have of themselves a strong, direct and natural tendency to treason, in the form of disunion. All true patriots have denounced every sentiment and movement pointing in that direction. But treason to the Union has a lodgement in the Black Republican breast, and is not consequently, clearly manifested by the more ardent, or weak and incautious, in their ranks. They give encouragement in their speeches and papers to a less politic class, who serve them in their hour of need. They agree more or less fully in sentiment, but, as policy demands, their professions are somewhat variant. But they respectively sail in the same direction. The open disunionists recently held a meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, and took bold ground in favor of disunion. They are but one step in advance of the regular Black Republicans of the Fremont stamp. The Worcester convention passed resolutions declaratory of their principles and objects, some of which we copy below. They are but little ahead of the open opinions of Mr. Banks, who is known to have "calculated the value of the Union," and to have arrived at the conclusion, in a certain contingency, to "let the Union slide." The members of this convention will doubtless give him their hearty support for the governor, as one of the means of eventually attaining their great object, which he intended to do. These avowed treasonable intentions, eg. wholly unrebuked by the Republican press, and doubtless for the reason that it approves of the purpose avowed. We invite the serious attention of all lovers of the Union, to the following, found among the resolutions passed at Worcester:

"Resolved, That the necessity of disunion is written in the whole existing character and condition of the two sections of the country; in their social organization, education, habits, and laws; in the dangers of our white citizens in Kansas, and of our colored men in Boston; in the wounds of Charles Sumner, and laurels of his assailant; and no government on earth was ever strong enough to hold together such opposing forces.

"Resolved, That this movement does not merely seek disunion, but the more perfect union of the free States by the expulsion of the slave States from the confederation, in which they have ever been an element of discord, danger and disgrace.

"Resolved, That it is not probable that the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion, but that a long period of deliberation and discussion must precede it; and thus we meet to begin.

"Resolved, That hereafter, instead of regarding it as an objection to any system of policy that it will lead to the separation of the States, we will proclaim that to be the highest of all recommendations and the greatest proof of statesmanship; and will support, politically or otherwise, such men and measures as appear to tend most to this result."

Affairs in Kansas.

The Washington Union, in alluding to the studied determination manifested by the Free State men of Kansas, to take no part in the pending election in that territory, says the position of the Democratic party, and the administration, in regard to existing difficulties in Kansas, cannot be misunderstood. It is that the people of the Territory have the right to settle the character of their institutions. If a considerable or inconsiderable portion of their number conceive that they can impair and ultimately destroy that right by creating difficulties and disturbances, or by taking no part in the elections, they labor under an error, of which they cannot be too soon disabused; for the Democratic, conservative portion of the country will regard as the people of Kansas only such as are now uniting to frame a form of government in accordance with the provisions of law, and not those who are seeking to paralyze the popular will by illegal subterfuges, and the quibbles of fanaticism. Whatever the constitution may be—whether recognizing or excluding slavery, or silent in regard to the institution—it will be viewed as the expression of the will of the people of Kansas, as those who frame it will act under the federal constitution, and in a manner recognized by the organic law. The administration stands on the doctrine of non-intervention, in the strictest sense of the term, and will insist to the extent of its constitutional power, that the people of that Territory shall manage their own affairs in their own way.

Tried in Seven States.

The Maine law (says the Providence Post) has been fairly tried in seven States of the American Union, and in every one has proved a complete failure. From the eastern bound-ary of Maine to the western line of Michigan it has not permanently closed a single grog shop. In Rhode Island there are three grog shops to-day where there was one when the law was repealed.

And we know that the law was a dead letter in nearly every school district in Maine for at least two years before it was repealed. There are not (continues the Post) ten temperance men in any single town or city in New England who will raise a finger to enforce the Maine liquor law. The law has been on the statute book of this State, with an interruption of only three or four months, ever since July, 1852. During the last two years not four rum sellers have been imprisoned under it; and we are confident that not more than six warrants have been issued.

The Maine law in Rhode Island had not only the effect of multiplying grog shops to an indefinite extent, but it has caused a general spirit of resistance to all excise laws; and, indeed, has been a most efficacious cause of the general insubordination of the community to the laws of all kinds. The general defiance of the late excise law at New York city and elsewhere would not now be witnessed if the friends of the Maine law had not set the example of disregard of the rights of the people in their unconstitutional scheme, and had not created a habit of disobedience by their unwise project.

The oldest book in the United States, it is said, is a manuscript Bible in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama, written over a thousand years ago! He describes it as follows: The book is strongly bound in boards of old English oak, and with things, by which the leaves are also bound together. The leaves are entirely made of parchment, of a most superior quality, of fitness and smoothness little inferior to the best satin. The pages are all ruled with great accuracy, and written with great uniformity and beautifully in the old German text hand, and divided off into chapters and verses.—The first chapter of every book in the Bible is written with a large capital of inimitable beauty and splendidly illuminated with red, blue and black ink, still in vivid colors; and no two of the capital letters in the book are precisely alike.

CROPS IN MAINE.—A correspondent writing from Farmington, Me., informs us that the crop in that vicinity never looked better.—

Oats, wheat and potatoes are looking finely; corn rather backward, but has a decidedly healthy appearance, and no one doubts a large crop. Apples bid fair for an unusual harvest. He adds: "I have not seen such fields of grass for many years; the very road-sides will yield a ton to the acre."

We find in the Repertoire Pharmacie, that M. Leperdriel advises, to conceal the disagreeable taste of cod liver oil, the addition to the latter of about ten per cent, of common salt. Not only does the salt render the oil palatable, but it causes the stomach to digest the oil more completely. In the same way, we presume the coup d'oeil of a lobster salad is improved, its taste made palatable, and digestion assisted.

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN, THE INSANE POET.—The editor of the Pittsburg Journal, in a recent letter from Harrisburg, Pa., where he visited the Asylum for Insane, thus speaks of one who was the prince of American song writers, Charles Fenno Hoffman:—

"His disease is of peculiar form, and Dr. Corwen tells me presents the only instance he ever met with of hallucination of the five senses—touch, taste, sight, smell, and hearing. The most distressing indications of his disease are exhibited in his fancies that somebody is touching, pressing or pinching him, or that he sees persons and objects which trouble and disturb him."

DISGUSTING IF TRUE.—The following paragraph is going the rounds:

"The Troy (N. Y.) ladies have introduced a new feature at their fairs, which makes them draw like steam engines. All the most bewitching girls wear placards labeled 'kisses one shilling each,' and in some cases where dealers possess extraordinary beauty, as high as twenty-five cents is obtained.—Gentlemen who are fond of gathering this kind of fruit, 'melting from trees,' go in for it according to the weight of their purses; and one of the newspapers states that some rosy-lipped, bright-eyed gal realized \$62 worth in one evening. One gentleman actually purchased \$11 worth of this honey."

DEAD UNDER HOOPS.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveller says, the doctors have declared that the late extraordinary invasion of colds, gripes, and peritoneal inflammation, (which proved unusually fatal,) were entirely owing to the bell petticoats, which expose the female person, from the waist down to the feet, to the weather. Ladies, after a promenade, return home shivering; the crinoline has given them a chill; and the first thing that we hear is that the family undertaker has been sent for. Is it not strange that ladies should never adopt any fashion which is not prejudicial to health? Corsets, thin shoes, microscopic bonnets and crinolines have murdered as many persons as Moloch himself.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—On the 16th ult., Mr. John Henderson was sitting by the window of his residence in Cleveland, Tenn., during a thunder storm, a discharge of electricity struck him between the shoulders, rending a hole in his coat, vest and shirt, from one to two inches in diameter; the fluid then passed down his back, and along his left leg, scorching his clothes and burning his flesh to a continuous blister, from three to ten inches in width, from the points of the shoulders to the heel of his left foot. No marks were found on the right leg below the knee. The current of electricity burst the boot of the left foot, and passed down, burning a hole in the carpet, and was then dissipated on the floor. Mr. Henderson became unconscious from the effects of the shock, and remained so for some ten or fifteen minutes. When he recovered, his sufferings were most excruciating, but he is slowly recovering.

PRINTERS.—In noticing the Democratic State Ticket, the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, an opposition newspaper, says:—

The Democratic party has not many qualities that meet our approbation, yet there is one that it deserves credit for—namely, the preference it has always shown, in this State at least, for printers—their hardest workers. Of the four candidates now supported by them for State offices, three have been members of the "Art preservative"—Messrs. Parker, Thompson and Strickland. Of their facilities we need say nothing; suffice it to say that they have rendered valuable service to the party, and receive their reward. This is one of the traits that Democracy deserves commendation for—through we confess it is like a pearl among muscles. There is both right and policy in this course, for it is rewarding the severest laborers in the cause of the party, and inciting their fellows to stronger struggles, with a bright prospect before them, in case of success. Printers—editors—are undoubtedly the real soldiers of a party, and though public speakers alone, oftentimes obtain honors, it will be easy to show that they do not render the most service.

MR. BUCHANAN ON POLYGAMY.—Major Jack Downing thus relates a conversation he had with Mr. Buchanan on Utah:—"Old Buck is a good deal riled with Brigham Young, who, with his one hundred wives, has created a rebellion—when the old Buck has't one that he can call his own. If one woman created a rebellion in the garden of Eden when she had a man and ought to bin satisfied, it isn't wonderful that one hundred should do the like in Utah, having only one man among 'em all? Says I, Buckley, did you ever see union and harmony where there was a hundred women and but one man—it's agin all nature, to expect it—and the only way to bring matters to good starting point is to see each woman her man. Yes, said he, well then, sez he, they'd blame me for the hull of this trouble and say I'd set 'em a bad example. That's so sez I, and since you druv so many wamen to take up with one man because you refused to take your sheer, its your duty to make 'em live peaceable as they are, or else break the whole thing up by reforming and setting every old bachelor a good example by takin one of these deluded women for your sheer, to once."

A Dr. Jackson, at the Syracuse Dress Reform Convention, in favor of short petticoats, told the audience that "he had seen fifteen hundred women take off the long skirts and put on the short skirts."

This is coming nearer to the naked truth than usual, but with Tom Moore we must say to the Doctor:

If all this you've only seen, Lord bless you what a fool you've been!