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

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

BUNTINGOON, PA. Wednesday, July 22, 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 Eric.

Democratic County Convention. The Democratic voters of the respective townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, are requested to neet in delegate meeting at their usual places for the helding of the Belegate Elections, on Saturday, the Sth day of August next, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., opening the meeting and keeping it open during the whole time, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent them in a Democratic County Convention to be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on Wednesday evening, the 12th day of August next, at 7 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a Democratic County ticket, appoint three Senatorial Conferes, elect a delegate to the next State Convention, and transact such other business as may be thought necessary for the proper organization of the party.

R. B. Ettinken. Secretary.

BESS_We would enjoin it upon our demo-The Democratic voters of the respective townships and

We would enjoin it upon our democratic fellow-citizens in every borough and township in the county to respond to the above notice of the County Committee, and turn out on the day named, and assist in the selection of good, true and reliable men as delegates to represent them in the County Convention. In order to secure success at the approaching fall election, it will be absolutely necessary that we present an unobjectionable ticket for the suffrages of the people, or, in other words, men of ability, honesty, and popularity-men in whom the people can place the utmost confidence; and not old, galled, worn out, despised officeseekers, of which, we rejoice to say, the Democratic party of Huntingdon county has few. The cause of Democracy in our county has latterly been on the ascendant, and every indication argues its future preponderance, if the party will scrupulously adhere to the Jeffersonian qualification of candidates for office, and nominate those possessed of "honesty and capability," and who have been at all times, and under all circumstances, true to the principles of the party. And to secure this end our fellow-democrats should select men of judgment, discrimination, and intelligence, to represent them in the Convention which is to place in nomination the county ticket to be supported at the fall elec-

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.-The first number of this Magazine, of which our friend, MAX. GREENE, Esq., is editor, will be issued in about a month. This publication possesses a larger list of distinguished contributors than any other in this State, and perhaps in the country. The Harrisburg Telegraph says "Its pages will be stored with articles from the pens of some of our most celebrated statesmen; and, from a perusal of some of the productions, we can safely assert that its reading matter will be of the most interesting and writer of considerable note, and fully able to in the United States! So much for his letconduct a periodical such as this is intended to be. We trust the Magazine will receive the patronage we feel assured it will merit.

THE CROPS.—It is gratifying to us to announce that the crops throughout our county look exceedingly fine, and will be equal to if they do not exceed those of last year. Should the weather prove favorable during harvest we feel quite sure that our farmers generally, will be able to boast of the largest and best crops of wheat and rye they have had for several years. The oat crop, we believe, will be the largest ever raised in Huntingdon county; and the corn promises an advance on the average yield in both quantity and quality. The kindness of Providence we not, and cannot be surpassed by Saratoga, or authorities used no suitable exertions to prothink will, this year, interfere with the any other watering place in the country, teet the voter, or to restrain, or arrest, or machinations of heartless speculators.

The Cresson House.

This large and magnificent building on the summit of the Allegheny Mountain near Cresson station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a favorite summer resort, and arrangements are making to bring it into competition with other noted places. . Many visitors are there at present, and we learn that every day increases the number. Bath houses are being erected there on an extensive scale, and every other requisite which it has not already, will be added, to make it one of the most comfortable and pleasant summer resorts in

SECRETARY CASS .- It is stated that Gen. Cass, for the first time in many years, yielded to the solicitations of the President and dined with the Cabinet a few days ago. It is also stated that he was waited upon by some friends a few days since, who came to him having legitimate business to transact with his department. General Cass said: "Office-seeking in men, women and children has become our national malady. God only knows how it is to be checked, or in what direction the cure lies." This was in response to the statement of two old friends who called on him simply to pay their respects, and assured him they were not about to ask his aid to obtain office. "I am very glad to hear you say so, gentlemen, and very glad to see you." The General looks remarkably hale and vigorous for his years. So much for abstemious and strict habits, and his imperturable cheerfulness and good temper.—Baltimore Sun.

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday, 16th July, were 1,895 tons; for the year, 41,595

Bedford Springs, Pa.

Under this heading, we notice a letter in a late number of the N. Y. Herald, which is a monstrous big lie from beginning to end, and forces the conviction upon our mind, that the author is either a paid tool, or an unscrupu-

lous, revengeful, disappointed sponge. The writer commences his attack by comdoors, for want of money, and forced to sleep in the streets, or beg for quarters in a low, here is a mystery to us, but he was here, and as report says, without money enough to put had no idea of being fleeced by carpet-sack gentry, who travel to watering places, boasting of more brains than cash, the individual exposed his situation accidentally, and was politely informed that the hotel was "cramped!" Hence his resort to some "dusty, musty, cramped tavern," the whereabouts of which we have not learned. But we here convict him of wilful, deliberate lying, when he complains that passengers to the Bedford Springs, by this route, must "endure another night" in Huntingdon. That his intention was to wreak his vengeance in a New York paper, is palpably manifest. Passengers for the time to reach the Broad Top cars, but are not detained one half hour; and passengers in the morning, have one hour's time to breakfast. So passengers from the East have the advantage of gaining the connection of two western trains, are not detained at any time more than a couple hours, except those arriving in the night trains. It appears that the scribbler was fully satisfied with the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road, as he has not a word of disparagement to utter. Probably he euchered a free pass over the roadby no other way can we account for his silence on that subject, as every place and everything else but the railroad between Hundinner, coach, horses, driver, men, women and children, fall under his vengeance. He mountains "cut up, cut down and quagmired" melancholy hours-and such a town, and such a people-they all look sour kroutish," the Bedford Springs, the water, the building, and the proprietors, in a style decidedly fivepointish! The secret of all which is, we learn, the refusal of Col. Gossler, the prodent demand of "rooms and accommodations for the season," in return for letters to be to abandon their secret operations, including written by himself to New York papers, puf- their oaths, tending to screen guilty brethable character. Mr. Greene himself is a fing the Springs, as the best watering place ren, even in courts of justice, and come beter; but where did he get money enough to sed to stand. From that day the doom of

> at the conclusion, he "puffs" Saratoga! eral hundred at the Springs. Since the erection of the new buildings, there are accommodations for at least one thousand people, besides several hundred can be accommoda
> tempting to vote, while large numbers of peaceable, quiet-loving Catholics voluntarily staid from the polls. It is now history that ted in the borough of Bedford, in a superior | very large numbers of both were driven from manner. The fare at the Bedford Springs is ting, while the know-nothing mayor and city

ald? In explanation, it may be stated that

secure its publication in the New York Her- know-nothingism was sealed.

Post, referring to the efforts of the Black occasional local success through the means Republican editors to foment a quarrel between Democrats, says: "The attempt is useless. Individual Democrats may differ in abandoned its power was annihilated, and it opinion, and honestly differ; but as for a fell, and the hand of resurrection will never Democratic quarrel, such a thing exists only come to its rescue. There is too much liberin the morbid visions of Black Republican and religious charity in the breasts of our

Register says the first fire engine used in the sect entertaining different tenets and practi-United States is in the neighboring town of sing different forms of worship. This party is substantially disbanded and at an end.— Bethlehem, and still in working order. It The democrats who have unwittingly been was built in London, in 1689, and shipped seduced into its ranks will return to the to Philadelphia, where it was in service many years—until the manufacture of domestic and more modernized "mersheens" was established, when it passed into the tice. Illiberality, bigotry, and tyrannical achands of the Bethlehemites, who now greatly | tion have no supporters in the democratic revere it as a memento of "auld lang syne."

THE FARMER'S PROSPECTS .- Everywhere we hear more cheering accounts of reward tached by the pure principles of democracy, for the farmer's toil. The Albany Argus and their beneficent results, and join our says summer though somewhat late in coming, is with us in all its glory and power.-Nature responds to its influences, and the country: the democratic, devoted to the Concrops are coming forward with astonishing stitution, the Union, and liberal principles; rapidity. The corn crop, about which so much croaking has been indulged, will put whatever concerns either. on a different complexion during the week, and with fall, the yield may yet prove an average one. All other crops are more than usually promising, and the prospects of the husbandman are certainly not discoura-

The Court Proclamations, Jury and Trial Lists will be found on the fourth page. a half of dollars.

From the Washington Union. Know-Nothingism, its origin, rise and

Disappointment is ever fruitful of schemes to revive hopes and secure long-sought but unattained objects. The democratic and whire parties contained ambitious men whose merits had not been estimated by their party friends according to their standards, and, consequent-The writer commences his attack by com- ly, had met with political disappointments plaining of the "infliction of a whole night which they could not bear with patient resignations." in Philadelphia!" Was he turned out of nation. Know Nothingism originated in these disappointments, and was nursed into activity by newly inspired hopes. The oriin the streets, or beg for quarters in a low, ginators sought to organize a new party, of "dusty, musty, cramped tavern?" If so, he which they should become the profiting leadshould have written affliction! But believ- ers, which should appeal to the pride of birthing the village of Philadelphia will survive place; and to prejudices supposed to be easily excited against a religion not well understood his venom, we will meet him at the next point | and professed by few born within the Union; of his attack-Huntingdon. How he got and to secure the advantages of a popular name, the new party was christened "American," although based upon an illiberality and a bigoted prejudice foreign to the prinup at a first-class hotel—and as our landlord | ciples and instincts which secured liberty in America.

Conscious that the principles upon which the scheme was based could not bear the test of open public scrutiny, they were veiled in secresy, and all its arrangements, views, and objects were sealed with an oath. To guard those whose discretion could not be trusted from the danger of revelations, all were charged, upon leaving their secrét political lodges, to make one uniform reply to every possible question, and to say I "know nothing," which conferred the name by which the party has been distinguished. This scheme of closing the mouth with a falsehood avoided an avowal of indispensable princitravel over the route as a "dead head," or to | ples and precluded a discussion which would have proved their fallacy and their hostility to real American principles. Before the public was aware of the existence of an organi-Bedford Springs, arriving in Huntingdon from | zation, disappointed democrats and whigs the East by the evening train, have sufficient | often drew into and subjected to the influence of those midnight political conclaves sufficient numbers to secure a triumph at the polls, and especially in cities where secret combinations are most easily managed.— Many were duped; the managers assuring unsuspecting democrats that, in the end, the trains in one day; and those arriving in the like unblushing assumption that whigism wastern trains are not detained at any time would alone be benefitted was made to unsuspecting whigs. A few leading spirits controlled everything in every part of the United States, and the masses were sworn to obey, and vote as they directed, exercising neither independence or judgment for themselves, thus submitting to a political slavery unequalled within our limits. The leaders ordered their subordinates when and how to vote, and whom to expel from the polls, and directed the application of force when deemed necessary and safe to prevent their adversaries from exercising the privileges of freemen. tingdon and Bedford-Hopewell, Hopewell In the execution of the lodge edicts, blood has been freely shed in this city, Baltimore, New Orleans, and other cities, including Louisville, where the torch, as well as the mussays he walked and swam alternately over ket and bludgeon, wreaked vengeance even upon innocent women and children. Suc--"arrived at Bedford after six mortal and cesses thus acquired were naturally temporary. The secret oaths and contrivances for controlling the well-meaning and ignorant were revealed by those whose conscientiousand so on. He then launches out against ness could not be longer reconciled to them. The denunciations which honest indignation and patriotic feeling heaped upon these wretched and wicked contrivances carried conviction to thousands that such eaths and contrivances constituted treason to morals, religion. prietor of the Springs, to accede to his impu- and liberty, and thereupon they commenced the work of renouncing them. The leaders were compelled, at least in form and pretence,

ated the illiheral and narrow principles of the order. To Maryland alone was reserved But the Bedford Springs continue to be the distinction of an apparent approval of visited by persons from all parts of the United | what her thirty sisters had emphatically con-States. The travel over the Broad Top Road demned. It is due to her to add that the recorded vote was not the will or voice of a is daily increasing, and we learn from the majority of her voters. The war upon all Bedford Inquirer, that there are already sev- not native born deterred hundreds, and probably thousands of good, worthy naturalized citizens, and probably some others, from athowever lying newspaper scribblers may as- punish the aggressors. Had the vote in Maryland been a full and fair one she would have marked her condemnation of the illib-DEMOCRATIC QUARRELS.—The Pittsburg oral and intolerant principles of the and achieve an eral and intolerant principles of the knowsuccessfully used in Baltimore, and attempted but failing, here, the party has fallen to rise no more. When its secret operations were ality of principle and Christian sympathy people to secure the stability or success of a A VERY OLD FIRE ENGINE.—The Lehigh birth-place and intolerance towards a single standard of their old friends, who will welcome them to the path of right and duty, where alone liberal and just principles are professed, cherished, and carried out in pracranks. Those formerly whigs who can no longer adopt the principles and practices of this intolerant sect, and have no affinities for black republicanism, will naturally be atstandard and form a portion of the only liberal party existing among us. We shall soon have, as formerly, but two parties in the and its adversaries, by whatever name they may be known, who will be their opposite in

fore the people with a public declaration of

political principles upon which they profes-

Thirty States last fall ignored and repudi-

A HEAVY CUAIN.—The largest chain in the world is that about to be used in the operation of raising the ships sunken at Sebas topol. It is two hundred yards long, and each link weighs three hundred pounds. It was manufactured at the Reading forge, Reading, Pa. The value of the material to be furnished by the Russian government to be used in raising the fleet will be about a million and

Rebuke of Political Preaching.

We observe that at the recent Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for East Maine, Bishop Morris, being about to announce the appointment of preachers to their several stations and circuits, took occasion to express his views, very briefly and in very kindly terms, upon the interference of Ministers of the Gospel with political affairs, carnestly rebuking such interference as a departure from duty, and directly calculated, not only utterly to destroy the influence of the minister, in his proper field, but to engender discord and ill feeling. His remarks are timely and appropriate. The political excitement which brought so many clergymen into the partisan field has passed away, and ministers and laymen are looking with calmness and candor to the influences which have resulted from political preaching. They find churches divided and distracted, pews deserted, treasuries empty, and the hearts of the people cold and comfortless. Some of them, with commendable devotion to the Christian cause, have set about the work necessary to restore the good feeling which prevailed in other years; and many who had been driven from their houses of worship by the partisan abuse of their ministers, have been brought back to their public devotions, and are again hoping for a season of religious enjoyment. Perhaps, at such a time, both ministers and people will derive pleasure and profit from the gentle counsels of this wise and Christian Bishop. In the course of his remarks, Bishop Morris said:

"I deem it not unimportant or out of place to address a few words to you, my brethren, upon a subject which is attracting considerable attention at the present timenamely, as to how far a minister of the Gospel ought to take part in the politics of the day. When a minister goes into his pulpit democracy would be benefitted, while the he finds his congregation composed of men of different political parties; and if he publiely becomes the partisan of one side or the other, there will of necessity spring up a coldness towards him in a part of the congregation, which will very much diminish his influence. I feel convinced, from what I have observed, that the only result that can be expected from a minister taking part in the political contests and discussions of the day will be to engender strife and hard feel-

ing in his congregation. "But some may ask whether we are not citizens, like other men, and have not duties to perform as such? Most certainly we are, and I trust I have not proved recreant to the obligations resting upon me as a citizen, although I have not, for the forty years that I have been in the ministry, ever entered a political meeting or spent above five minutes at any election. I have always made it a point to go to the polls at the most quiet time of the day, when there was likely to be the least excitement, to deposit my ballot in an unostentatious manner, and return home. I have never seen the time when I thought I was called upon as a citizen to do more than this. I know not how it may be with others, but I have always found enough to do in the duties of my calling. I am willing to let the 'potherds strive with the potsherds,' but prefer for myself to attend to the duties devolving upon me as a minister of Christ. I reccollect an anecdote of a Methodist brother who was stationed to preach the Gospel to the people in 'Fountain Head Circuit,' near the Hermitage of the late President Jackson, in the exciting political times of his second election. Party zeal was just then at its height, and each party wanted every one to be on its side. They sought out the newly arrived minister and eagerly inquired of him whose side he was on? 'I am on the side of the Lord and Fountain Head Circuit,' was the reply. 'Which of the candidates do you intend to vote for?" 'I trust I shall be found on my knees praying to God for the conversion of sinners and the upbuilding of Zion in Fountain Head Circuit. However they might question the devoted minister, he would wisely answer that he meant to do his duty faithfully as a minister of Christ in 'Fountain Head Circuit.' In conclusion let me say, my brethren, go ye and do like-

SHOCKING DOUBLE SUICIDE IN ERIE COUNTY. -We learn from the Waterford, Erie county Pa.) Museum, that two Germans, bearing the name of Ferdinand and Mina Shultz, residing about six miles from Waterford, and about eight or nine from Erie, above Captain Strong's, were found July 10th, dead, hangng to a tree twenty rods back of their dweling. The parties were aged respectively about 40 and 30; came from the Old World six years ago, since which they have lived in this section, last spring having bought 25 acres at the point above mentioned and moving thereon. The woman is reputed the second wife of the man, he having a boy by previous marriage, who is now left in his

The Museum states that the parties were of quarrelsome and violent dispositions, and fought with each other and their neighbors, until the man was arrested on a charge of threatening a neighbor's life. He found bail and was released. Several other cases were pending against him, growing out of alleged slanders, horse trades, &c., and (as he stated several times) his neighbors had induced him to believe he could not escape the penitentiary. This idea had made him desperate, and joined with a depraved estimate of life, led to the horrible event we have to record .-His little boy testified, that for three or four days his parents had not worked, laying about the house, half sick and despairing; his mother, he said, "acting crazy" on Thursday. The parties were found hanging to a tree, and an inquest held, which resulted in

GEORGE C. FRANCISCUS, Esq.—This gentleman, who for several years was the freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, is to be the Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the road, from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. The Pittsburgh Post says "the selection is an excellent one. Mr. Franciscus is an energetic, careful, and popular business man, and fully understands and carries out the measures which best meet the wants both of the company and the public .--His perception in business affairs is quick and ready, and his experience and administrative capabilities are of the first order."

Judge Cunningham.

Hon. Thos. Cunningham, of Beaver, has written an able letter to Wm. II. M'Gill, Esq., editor of the Patriot, published at New Lisbon, Ohio, in relation to abolition lies about himself and affairs in Kansas.— The following extract will be read with interest. Judge Cunningham says:

I resigned the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas voluntarily, because my personal and private affairs rendered it inconvenient for me to hold it longer. The southern judicial district of the Territory, to which I was assigned by the territorial Legisgislature, did not suit me. The population is rather sparse and the legal business small. The district is difficult of access, and when reached, not desirable or convenient to live in. I could not, with any degree of propriety, move my family to that secluded and remote portion of the territory, and to remain there myself in voluntary exile, and neglect the welfare, comfort and happiness of my family resident here, would not only have been improper with, and without any inadequate countervailing inducement or reward would have rendered me culpably amenable at the domestic forum. In view of these matters, I resigned on my own judgment, uninfluenced by any one, or by any other facts and circumstances than those mentioned.

So far from being "murdered" or in danger of being murdered" in Kansas by pro-slavery men, or by any body else, I most cheerfully and truthfully state, in justice to the people of the Territory, that I never have been treated with more kindness and respect anywhere than I was by the men of all parties during the time that I remained there. I never travel in disguise nor "slope" from responsibility. I returned from, as I went to, the Territory, openly and publicly, having nothing to fear on account of my own, or from the conduct of others.

The miserable and baseless fabrication in relation to myself, I regard as part and parcel of that long, but now threadbare woof of political misrepresentations with which the people were entertained and miserably deceived by the black republican presses and stump-and school house orators during the

last Presidential campaign.
In my view of the condition of things in Kansas, the conduct of the abolitionists, or and flatly absurd. Instead of recognizing the law authorizing and providing for a constitutional convention which manifests fairness in its provisions and most stringent and potent safeguards, they refuse to be regisfered and refuse to vote, although boasting of a majority, and consequent power to control and mould the proceedings of the convention. For private purposes to aid them in matters of speculation in paper towns and the like, these same men repeatedly acknowledged the legitimate existence and power of the Territorial Legislature, last winter, while I was at Lecompton, by invoking special legislation to bestow upon them valuable corporate privileges and rights; yet when legisating generally for the Territory, this same Legislature is denominated bogus, and its authority denied and condemned. Or, in other words these lovers of freedom ratify and repudiate legislative authority in the same

What construction or just interpretation can be given to such a course of conduct? during the last campaign, and what have they now? Emphatically nothing. Let that their conflicting professions and actions be understood, but that they hope slavery may be established on that much abused soil, the democratic party injured, and their own sinister, selfish, and anti-Union party gain place | and power.

Let Kansas be admitted as a free State, as I do not doubt she will be, under a democratic administration, then will the shrickers and their decomposed party of political scamps and remnants, be heard from the hills and valleys to exclaim, with the men of old, "they have taken away our gods, and what have we more?"

EXTRAORDINARY BEEHIVES .- The Portland Argus states that the inmates of one of the largest mansions in that place were lately surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two of the upper rooms. As the little fellows continued to occupy the places, a bee Naturalist was sent for to investigate the matter. On entering one of the rooms he exclaimed, "you have honey somewhere here," and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fireboard he discovered that one flue of of the chimney was full of honey comb, which was hanging down into the fire place and the honey dropping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney he found the flue full of the comb to the top, and the bees still at work. In the other room he found it the same; one flue of the chimney was full and the bees were industriously at work there also. These flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside, and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed upon the top of each fluc. The bees had descended the adjoining

flues and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the closed flues, and through these holes they had made their way in and out. They have, as is supposed, occupied these places for three years, having been kept warm in the winter by the heat from the adjoining flues. On removing the fire hoard, the bees seeing the great light which had broken in upon them, descended to the room and gathered on the windows until they were covered to the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are in the two flues from 40,000 to 50, 000 bees and from two to three thousand pounds of honey.

Poison in the Fine Lace Manufacture. Our wealthy ladies who wear fine Brussels a verdict that the parties voluntarily hung lace are ignorent of the sad fact, we believe, that in its preparation the poor female operatives often lose their lives by inhaling a poison employed in removing finger-marks from it. The poison is the carbonate of lead applied in the form of powder, in the finishing operation. A portion of this is inhaled by those who use it, and their health soon gives way. Good wages are generally paid to those lace operatives, but so unhealthy is the business-so fatal has the lead poison proved in its effects—that it is only a work reflection that many a rish piece of lace, price in money, but the life of a fellow-being. above-we were going to say the ding of Lace manufactures have long endeavored to

A Mormon Farallel Three Centuries Ago. Strange religious fanaticisms are not confi-

ned to any country nor limited to any cra of the world's history. The Anti-Christian world witnessed as strong delusions as have sprung up since the advent of the Redeemer. A writer in the Providence Post, recalls some interesting particulars concerning a strange sect, which about the year 1530, arose in Germany, and, from their foul practices and the pretences of their leaders to special revelations, bear a striking resemblance to the Mormons; the name also by which they ultimately became known, and are known at the present day, Mennonites, is not very dissimilar to that of their successors in depravity; the Mormonites. They were called Anabapists, for the reason that they condemned the baptism of infants and re-baptised all whom hey admitted into their society. To this peculiar notion concerning baptism, they added other principles of a most enthusiastic as well as dangerous nature, among which was this, which the Mormons of the present day hold in common with them: That as neither the laws of nature nor the precepts of the New Testament had imposed any restraints ipon men with regard to the number of wives which they might marry, they should use that liberty which God himself had granted to the patriarchs. Two of their prophets, JOHN MATTHIAS, a baker of Harlaem, and John Boccold, a journeyman tailor of Ley-den, fixed their residence at Munster. Not wanting in talent or resolution, and affecting the appearance of sanctity, bold pretensions to inspirations, and a confident and plausible manner of discoursing, they soon gained many converts, among which were some of influence and eminence. Emboldened by success, they surprised and took possession of the city of Munster, and set about modelling the government according to their own wild ideas. Their proceedings were all directed by Marrias, who, in the style and with the authority of a prophet, uttered his commands, which it was instant death to disobey; their enthusiastic passions were kept from subsiding by a perpetual succession of exhortations, revelations and prophecies .-Upon the death of MATTHIAS, JOHN BOCCOLD succeeded to the supreme rule; he appointed twelve judges, according to the number of tribes in Israel, to preside in all affairs. He at length took upon himself the title of King of Sion, assumed the pomp of royalty, wearso called free State men there, is fractious ing a crown of gold and clad in the richest and most sumptuous garments. Having now attained the height of power, Boccold began to discover passions which he had hitherto restrained. As the excesses of enthusiasm have been observed in every age to lead to sensual gratifications, the same constitution that is susceptible of the former being remarkably prone to the latter, he instructed the prophets and teachers to harangue the people concerning the lawfulness, and even necessity, of taking more wives than one. which they asserted to be one of the privileges granted to the saints. He set them an example of using what he called their Christian liberty, by marrying at once three wives. As he was allured by beauty or the love of variety, he gradually added to the number of his wives until they amounted to fourteen.— After the example of their prophet, the multitude gave themselves up to the most licentious and uncontrolled gratification of their desires. No man remained satisfied with a single wife. Together with polygamy, freedom of divorce, its inseparable attendant, Outside of the Kansas excitement what had | was introduced. Every excess was commit the abolitionists and "shrickers" to rest on | ted of which the passions of men are capable when restrained neither by the authority of laws nor the sense of decency; voluptuousgo, and the last note of their one-stringed ness was engrafted on religion, and dissolute harp is forever, silenced. How then can riot accompanied the austerities of fanatical devotion. About fifteen months after the Anabaptists had established their dominion in Munster, they were overcome and the city re-conquered by an army in the service of the Bishop of Munster. Boccold, the King, was taken prisoner, loaded with chains, and carried from city to city as a spectacle to gratify the curiosity of the people. After this he was brought back to Munster and put to death. With its monarch, the kingdom of the Anabaptists came to an end.-Their principles having taken deep root in the Low Countries, the party still subsists there, under the name of Mennonites; but by a very singular revolution, this sect, so mutinous and sanguinary at its first origin, hath become altogether innocent and pacific. A small number of this sect which is settled in England, retain its peculiar tenets concerning baptism, but without any dangerous mixture of enthusiasm .- Pennsylvanian.

VALUE OF THE SLAVES OF THE SOUTH .- The New Orleans Delta estimates the number of slaves at the South at over three and a half millions, and their aggregate value, at present prices, at fully sixteen hundred millions of dollars. The cotton plantations in the South it estimates at about eighty thousand, and the aggregate value of their annual product, at the present prices of cotton, is fully one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.— There are over fifteen thousand tobacco plantations, and their annual products may be valued at fourteen millions of dollars. There are over fifteen thousand tobacco plantations, and their annual products may be valued at fourteen millions of dollars. There are two thousand six hundred sugar plantations, the products of which average annually more than twelve millions. There are five hundred and fifty-one rice plantations, which yield an annual revenue of four millions of

INFA young man in the town of W-Portage county, Ohio, lately visited Cleveland accompanied by a fair damsel. The young man having never been from "hum," somewhat unaccustomed to the usage of the world. He put up at the Weddell, and ordered dinner, which in due time being announced, the bold gallant boldly walked into a sumptuous repast leaving the young lady alone in the sitting room. After partaking of a meal that astonished his stomach, he returned to his companion—who was rather astonished at this proceeding—and remarked that: "The dinner was darned good, why didn't you buy some?" The above is an actual fact, which the Cincinnati Commercial vouches for. The lady was sixteen hours without anything to eat.

Friends are in the habit of warmly greeting their acquaintances upon the arrival of passenger trains at some of the Railway station houses. It was only the other day that of dire necessity to engage in it. It is a sad a young gentleman rushed through a crowd reflection that many a rich piece of lace, toward a lady, seized her hand and gave her worn by a lady, has cost not merely a high a hearty kiss, the smack of which sounded dongs; but it's enough to state that the report find a suitable harmless substitute for carbonate of lead, but hitherto in vain, we understand.

startled a country lass hard by, who exclaimed to her "feller"—"Massey Josh! what on airth's get way on the keep?"