

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 5, 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.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the respective townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet in delegate meeting at their usual places for the holding of the Delegate Elections, on Saturday, the 5th 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 Congress, 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. WM. COLON, Chairman. R. B. FRIESEN, Secretary.

We are requested to state that the corner stone of the new German Reformed Church, will be laid on Saturday the 8th of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The public generally are invited to attend.

Shipments of Coal.

The Shipments of Coal from Broad Top mines for week ending Thursday, July 30th, were 2,662 tons; for the year 46,378 tons.

To our Democratic Friends.

First—We want a full Delegate Convention to nominate a full Democratic County Ticket.

Second—We want every man on the ticket to be active, working Democrats—willing to assist by all honorable means to defeat the Abolition and Know Nothing United State and County tickets.

Third—We want every Democrat in the county, not already upon our list, to subscribe for The Globe and pay for it in advance.

Fourth—We want all our old patrons now in arrears, to call and pay up, as we want money to lay in a supply of paper for the campaign.

Finally—We want every Democrat in the county to do his duty and we shall try to do ours.

The Public Works.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having complied with the requirements of the Act of Assembly under which they became the purchasers of the Maine Line of the Public Works of the State, took possession of the entire line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, on Saturday last. Some few appointments, under the new regulations, have been made.—The Philadelphia Division of the road, extending from Columbia to Philadelphia, will be under the superintendence of George C. Franciscus, whose title will be "Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division." The maintenance of Way Department, from Columbia to Philadelphia, will be under the charge of W. H. Wilson, whose title will be "Resident Engineer of the Philadelphia Division." The duties of A. A. McCausland, Master of Machinery, have been extended to include the Philadelphia Division. The Office of the Division Superintendent will be in Philadelphia; the office of the Resident Engineer at Downingtown, the office of Master of Machinery at Altoona. Wm. B. Foster, has been appointed to the responsible post of General Superintendent of the line between Pittsburg and Columbia. H. J. Lombaert will continue in the post of General Superintendent of the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Mr. Depuey has been appointed Engineer on the line from Pittsburg to Columbia, and D. Mitchel, Clerk to Mr. Foster.

A Minister Robbing the Dead.

The Red Wing Gazette, of Minnesota Territory, says one of its citizens recently returned from a trip to the Spirit Lake, the scene of the late massacre, and mentions a case of brutality which would almost justify the presence of Judge Lynch. It is that of a person, who, soon after the massacre, took possession, in other words, "jumped" the claim of Mr. GARDNER, whose daughter was taken captive by the savages. On the claim was a good log house, (into which he moved) furniture, &c. A few rods in front of the house, Mr. GARDNER and his family, in all nine persons, had been buried in one grave, with temporary head and foot stones to mark the spot. This person, to obliterate all traces of the former owner, enclosed the grave with his field, and drove his plow over it, in connection with the rest of the field. The Gazette very truly says, "a deed more atrocious was never committed by the most blood-thirsty savage. His name is PRESCOTT—his profession, a minister of the gospel—one of the thousand other scoundrels who were writing such heart-rending stories from Kansas, of the outrages committed upon themselves and neighbors, by the border ruffians."

Ex-President Van Buren.

The now very aged, but yet scarcely venerable Van Buren, was at Mr. Marcy's funeral, with his old bright, healthy look, and smiling as ever—not solemn even in the presence of death, for solemnity seems impossible for his ever happy face. He does not show over sixty, and his hair is no whiter than it has been for twenty-five years. He walked in vigor from the capitol after the ceremonies were over, to take the cars at the river for his home in Kinderhook. To-day he looks younger than ex-President Pierce, with whom, side by side, he entered the assembly chamber.—New York Express.

The Democratic State Address.

We publish on our outside the stirring appeal and convincing arguments of the Democratic State Committee embodied in their Address to the citizens of Pennsylvania. For this noble enunciation of the aims of our party, this proud review of its impregnable position, and admirable sketch of the services of its candidates, the Democracy of our State are indebted to that ever faithful champion of the right, Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW, who, as Chairman of the Central Committee, is bending all his energies to secure a glorious triumph to our cause next fall. The election takes place on the 13th October, and but ten weeks remain for preparation. In the language of the Pennsylvaniaian, we bespeak for this address an attentive perusal and wide circulation. The contrast which it draws between WILLIAM F. PACKER and DAVID WILMOR, the one with a character well established and practically acquainted with the requirements and the resources of our State, the other nominated on a comparatively remote national issue, by a party of bitter sectional prejudices, and unacquainted with the action of the State government beyond his immediate locality, cannot fail to have its influence upon the intelligent masses of our citizens. The merited compliment paid to our candidate for Canal Commissioner, NIMROD STRICKLAND, for his integrity, firmness and capacity, and to our nominees for the Supreme Bench, WILLIAM STRONG and JAMES THOMPSON, for their learning and unimpeachable characters, will find a response wherever they are best known. And while appealing for the support of our ticket in view of the character of the nominations, confidence is also invited upon the general grounds of policy and principle upon which our party stand, and what Democrat can read the history of that party without a thrill of honest pride, that he is one of its constituent parts. "Ours" most truthfully says the address, "is no new, untried, vindictive, sectional, or suspicious organization. It has been tried; it is bold and open in conduct; it is magnanimous, patriotic and national. Founded more than half a century ago by the author of the Declaration of Independence, it has had a distinguished history, has ordinarily given direction to the administration of public affairs, and planting itself early, and throughout its whole career, upon a strict construction of the Constitution, and a sparing use of the powers of Government, has preserved our American system from degeneracy and failure."

A Cowardly Lie Nailed. Some of the Republican papers have been making themselves disgustingly notorious by circulating the low and contemptible lie that Judge Thompson was a drunkard. While we know that this specimen of Republican tactics will only excite contempt, yet in order to expose this pitiful demagoguism, and to show that there is some decency left in that party, we take pleasure in clipping the following manly contradiction from the Erie Gazette of the 30th, an opposition print.

"We are now opposed to him, and shall exert whatever influence we may possess to accomplish his defeat for the office for which he is a candidate. But at the same time, we cannot, and shall not, lend countenance to the efforts of the Democrat to detract from his moral standing and good name. He doubtless has his faults, and who has not?—he doubtless has run into excesses forbidden by the code of morality, and who has not? but that he is now, as charged by the Democrat, a debased drunkard, and consequently unfit for a seat on the Supreme Bench, we positively and emphatically deny. At least such is not his reputation at home, where he is oftenest seen and best known. He is deemed a gentleman in social and personal intercourse—a good lawyer and worthy citizen. This, we believe, is the common estimate of him among even those who differ from him on questions of political policy, and who frequently have occasion to speak harshly of his political acts."

The Gazette reads its party cotemporaries a merited lecture upon this species of conduct and says it hopes the day will come when they will avoid such "coarseness and vituperation."

The following leading traits contained in the history of the Democratic party, are presented in a striking light, in the eloquent passage below, taken from a letter of Gen. PACKER, in reply to an invitation to the late National Anniversary celebration at Philadelphia:

"With what proud exultation can democrats look back upon the foot prints of their party. In the day of trial, and in the hour of peril, that party has always done its duty. Has danger menaced us from abroad? The wars which have ensued and which have covered this nation with glory, have uniformly been denounced as democratic wars. Have treasonable conventions been held at home?—These conventions never met under the auspices of the democratic party. Has an attack been made on those great republican principles which lie at the foundation of our institutions—the equality of classes, and religious liberty? The democratic party was foremost in repelling that attack. Has the equality of the States been denied by a sectional party based upon geographical lines, and which made war on the Constitution?—The democratic party recognizes the equality of the States—has ever been a national party—and has sustained with unflinching fidelity the constitutional rights of all. The success of the democratic party, has ever been the triumph of the constitution."

"Have we not, then, in view of the glorious past, reason to rejoice? And looking forward, should we not renew our pledges of loyalty to the constitution, and resolve to continue to stand firmly by those cherished principles which have not only elevated our party, but our country to its high position?"

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.

We have received an advance copy of the Pennsylvania Magazine. We shall speak of it next week.

Pennsylvania Politics.

The State tickets of the different political parties in Pennsylvania have now been before the people for several weeks, and a fair opportunity has been afforded to form an estimate of their respective merits, and to judge with a reasonable degree of certainty of the probabilities of success.

All over the State the Black Republican party exhibits the utmost apathy. The issues of the last campaign—false pretences as they were—have all been taken away from them. There is no more "bleeding Kansas," and no more "freedom shriekers." If the Democrats had been prophets they could not have foretold more correctly the result of the Kansas question than they did foretell before the last election. On that subject "Madrid is quiet and order reigns in Warsaw."

The peculiar and anti-national policy of the Republican party upon the question of slavery has reverted upon its own head. The enlarged view which the Democratic party took of this question, looking to the country as one great national unit, the integral parts of which might have different local interests, but as a whole, were bound together by potent and controlling ties of mutual good, has most deeply impressed the hearts and judgments of the masses of the people. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, re-affirming former well established judicial principles, has been adopted by the people as a rule of action, and they will uphold the law as laid down by the highest judicial authority of the land, regardless of the insane "isms" which would advocate a "higher law" which those who would promulgate it interpret to suit their own contracted views of the policy of the nation. The Democracy has placed itself upon national ground; it acknowledges no North, no South, no East, no West, but is honest in its advocacy of those great principles, the establishment of which is alike the interest and the policy of every section of the country, and every individual member of the body politic. Upon these broad national principles, the Democracy of the Old Keystone has firmly planted its foot, and around the standard of political truth the phalanxes of the people are gathering with a unanimity which is as cheering to the Democracy of the State as it is appalling to their opponents. The parties arrayed against the Democracy in Pennsylvania have vainly endeavored by means of questions of local and State policy to throw discord into our ranks. The Republicans had hoped to make some capital out of the Bill for the sale of the Main Line, but the Supreme Court, by its decision, took away the most objectionable features of the Bill, and the Line is sold. They have lost that thunder. Upon other local questions Democracy may honestly differ, but they know that the whole country is looking to Pennsylvania for an unanswerable endorsement of the administrative course of her "favorite son"; and they will give it next October with a voice that will resound all over the country.

In Pennsylvania we have no fears for the result of the next campaign. The rank and file of the Democratic party are working bold, firmly and quietly. They will maintain the integrity of their principles, and at the election will pile up "an old fashioned majority" for Packard, Strong, Thompson and Strickland.—Pittsburg Post.

Kansas on Walker.

The Geary City Era, a strong Free State sheet, thus speaks of Gov. Walker's Topeka speech: "The measures proposed by the Governor, and adhered to throughout the speech, we consider to be as near the true policy which ought to be pursued by the people of Kansas Territory, as, under existing circumstances, can be attained. We commend it to the careful perusal of all who have an interest in the welfare of Kansas, and wish to see her become one of the sister States of the Union, with the flag of freedom floating over her domain."

"As Free State men, we are willing to let the constitution, which may be framed by the farce convention, elected in June, be submitted to the people, and if the majority do not approve of it, sink it into oblivion.—Then we are willing to have the Topeka constitution submitted and voted upon; and if the majority does not approve of it, sink it into oblivion. Elect a Free State Legislature, and Representative to Congress, and we have the ruling power in our own hands—but don't attempt to force the Topeka constitution down the throats of the people. This is the course advised by our Governor, and we approve of it—not because Gov. Walker is the originator and adviser of it, but because we consider it right."

The language of the press, and the action of the mass of the people of Kansas, best attest the high merit that is due Governor Walker, for his pacific, conciliatory, and acceptable course.

AN OLD DRUM.—On the 4th of July, the editor of the Middletown (Ga.) Recorder had in his hands a drum that was beaten at the battle of Saratoga, Covens and Hartw Springs. The Savannah Volunteer Guards are the fortunate possessors of this revolutionary relic, rendered more sacred and dear to the American soldier from the fact that in each battle, victory perched upon the American standard. To give vent to his patriotic feelings at the pleasing incident, the editor drank to the memory of the old patriot who beat that drum in the "times that tried men's souls."

WHAT NEXT?—A machine has been invented for shearing sheep, the operation requiring but three minutes, when the animal jumps from the machine, so smooth that one would suppose it had never had an outer coat to its back. We have heard it said that it is a thing impossible to get wool off a hog's back, but in this age of inventions and machinery there is no saying what may not be done, and were it not that just now pork is in rather bad repute, one might try his hand at something of the kind.

Two sons of Mr. John Lundy, of Saugen, Canada, named Peter and Thomas, aged respectively 17 and 15 years, attempted to murder their father, on the 2d inst. They, under pretence that an ox had got injured in the woods, induced him to go there, when they fired two shots at him, the second of which took effect, and he fell to the ground, badly wounded. They then put the gun to his head, and demanded to know where his money was kept, and he told them. They then dragged him with a rope to a tree, and tied him to it, after which they went to the house, got the money (over \$300), and made their escape.

The Democratic Party.

Fortunately for the Democratic party, no very great favors are asked or expected towards its existence or the guidance of its leaders, from any fanatical source whatever. It stands on the broad and bold, yet honest and liberal, platform, such as the Father of our Country would have supported and been proud of, had he lived to witness the presumption and impertinence of Puritan politicians. We are strong in principles. Who dares to deny it? The good measures of our party have been formed for the good of the Union. We are free to advocate such laws and privileges as our country requires, and being thus free, and being armed with a love and reverence for the glorious memories of our forefathers, we will not submit to any sectional attempts to interrupt us in our duty.

The intelligence of the American people, from the merchant to the mechanic, is by far too great, too solid and universal for any band of egotists and infidels to despise or ridicule. What, pray, can we say of the Black "Republican" sympathy for our land or its institutions?—they speak to the multitude with their silvery tongues, and promise to reform our political affairs—to create, in fact, a new era among us, while in reality, they are desirous of grasping the reins of our Government, and making all who oppose them, succumb by threats, to so altar our political organizations, that we must eventually bow down and endorse their opinions. They would spit upon the Democrats, and laugh at them, too, in the midst of their frenzy. Beware, then, beware of these rabid revolutionists—these miserable and contemptible Puritan politicians!

It is the firm, yet indignant expressions of the Democracy that alarm and excite the anger of the Black "Republicans." Argument against the fact is useless, and the late attempts to overthrow the chartered rights of our citizens have only increased the force and spirit of those expressions. Let them be promulgated until our fellow-Democrats of the North, as well as the South, again find themselves in the enjoyment of their original privileges. Let each effort on behalf of Democratic power be continued with earnestness and wisdom, so that the very voice of the American people will be grateful to the ear of civilized governments, and have its weight in the social and religious as well as political world. Let it be heard in the remotest regions proclaiming the benefits of liberty, and the magnificent effects of our deep love for the Union, and our determination to stand by its laws, its rights and its institutions.—New York News.

Some of the Beauties of Black Republicanism.

When a party keeps up a continual whine about philanthropy, it is but fair that its professions should be practical. But if we take Black Republicanism by its acts, we have presented a party devoid of all benevolence and liberality, falsifying by its acts, the solemn promises it makes. That party makes long and loud professions in favor of equality. If they are honest in them they will carry them into effect when they have the majority. Massachusetts is at the head of that party, and so proscription is it in that State, that the man who has the courage to act independently with the Democracy is proscribed and calumniated by that party. A State which is admitted to be the head and monitor of the Black Republican party, must be taken as a fair index to the feelings of the party. Some of the Black Republican sheets expressed great love for the foreign born citizens during the last campaign, and by their hypocrisy and mis-statements induced a great number of foreigners to vote for the "great cattle dealer."

But after the election is over the tune is changed, the cloven foot is shown, and in every instance where a State seemed to have a Black Republican majority, they commenced showing their hideous deformity as evidenced by their preying upon the elective franchise. In the Senate of the Massachusetts Legislature, an amendment to the constitution was proposed, prohibiting all naturalized citizens from voting until two years after they had taken out their final papers; and was adopted by a vote of twenty-five to nine.

Such are the workings of Black Republicanism in the great State of Massachusetts. In New York, this same sham party have tried to do the same thing, and at the same time let the negro have all the social and practical privileges of the white man. In Connecticut they had the majority, and disfranchised the poor and unfortunate man, who had been so unlucky in his youth as to not have learned to read or write. Thus, by this liberty loving party, the old grey-headed patriot who has grown up with our country, aided her in her infancy, fought her battles, when her young was, as a matter of necessity, deprived of the means of an education, is now told by Black Republican upstarts, that you can't vote because you can't read. This is a melancholy as well as a disgraceful proscription. This same party, while in its last struggles in Congress, voted to repeal the naturalization law, and Banks, Burlingame, and all the motley crew voted to repeal that law, and these same men were perambulating the country asking the foreign born citizens to vote for them, and then after election, return to Congress and vote to disgrace, degrade and deny citizenship to those who seek our shores to enjoy the blessings of our institutions with us. The whole aim of these sham Republicans, as evidenced even in this State in the framing of the new Constitution has, and is now to degrade the foreign born citizen, and elevate the negro to a social and political level with the white man. In short, to make slaves of the German and Irish, and elevate the negro.—Maquoketa Sentinel.

A CAT CONSIGNMENT.—A New York merchant recently sent for a cargo of Maltese cats from that celebrated island, per schooner William E. Callis, of Nantucket, Captain Smith. Fifty kittens were received on board the schooner, as a parcel of the assorted cargo. On the voyage very rough weather was experienced. At first the tars attributed the rapid succession of gales to the comet, but one old sailor told the crew that it was nothing outside the vessel that occasioned the storm; that one cat was enough to send any ship to Davy Jones' locker, and as they had fifty on board, not a man of them stood a chance of setting foot on dry land again.—This was enough for the superstitious crew, and the cats were immediately demanded of the captain, given up and drowned. By a singular coincidence the storm thereupon abated. The owner of the cats has now sued the owners of the vessel for damages, laying the value of the cats at fifty dollars apiece, or \$2500.—Albany Express.

BRIGHTENING.—Democratic prospects.

Some on a plug.—R. A. Miller, Dentist.

Time for Conservatives to Work.

The time we think is opportune for conservative men in all parts of the country to work, to make themselves felt. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the spirit of faction in the country, the prospect for peace and permanent unity is by no means so gloomy as some seem to think. We admit that there is much disorder; many and mighty agencies of evil ceaselessly at work to bring ruin upon the land; that crime and lawlessness are fearfully rife throughout the length and breadth of the Union; that many pens dipped in gall are engaged daily and nightly in the unnatural and detestable business of creating and stirring up hatred between the different portions of the country; that our great men, the acknowledged leaders of the old parties, who were wont to counsel the masses in times of trial, and to restrain the heedless, are fast disappearing from the scene of action, leaving a painful vacuum in the places they occupied; that there is a general tendency towards the disintegration of political affinities and the substitution of mere sectional and geographical agglomeration in lieu of them; that selfishness and the scramble for office and unfaithfulness when it is obtained, are humiliatingly prominent among the passing phenomena which the times upon which we have fallen have evolved; yet in spite of this and all these, we think we discover a strong under current setting decidedly the other way. We think there are distinct indications that the first great step towards arresting the threatened calamities before they are allowed time to culminate and burst in overwhelming power upon the country, may be discerned to have taken, or to be now taking place in the pause which patriotic men are making in reference to these very contingent disasters. It is a very good omen. The first thing necessary to arrest a terrible disease, one that might prove fatal, is to be conscious of its existence. Otherwise, there is not the least chance for any escape. The poor victim is like one that sings his lullaby upon the brink of a volcano which is about to roll down its sides waves of burning lava and engulf him beneath the stifening mass. The men of sterling sense, the farmers, merchants, manufacturers, artisans, who only wish the blessings of good government in order that they may pursue in quiet their business, educate their children and surround their homes with the blessings which industry and order, united with intelligence, can alone secure, are beginning seriously, we think, to ask whether this furious whirlwind of passion and wickedness, if its force be not broken, will carry us? They are beginning to inquire whether it is safe to permit this sectional bigotry to run riot and sport in sheer wantonness with the repose and great industrial classes of society? To us, this is a ray of sun light from the golden heavens, bursting through the clouds which have to some extent obscured their serene glory. Men of the North and men of the South, of the East and of the West, though they may differ about slavery, divinity, medicine, and a thousand other things, are gradually opening their eyes to the great truth that they must learn to agree to disagree, as their fathers did; that to embroil themselves in an intersecine quarrel upon an abstraction, or because one party won't do exactly as the other wishes it would, is the height of utter folly, disastrous to all sections and beneficial to none. The liberal and the enlightened who must always exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of the Republic, in the different portions of the country to see the necessity of making proper allowances for the prejudices, peculiarities and rights of each other, and to think that others may possess ordinary honesty and patriotism though they may differ somewhat from themselves. We are quite aware that those excessively patriotic and highly exalted persons who think it "treason to the North," or "treason to the rights of man," or "treason to the South," to question their infallibility, or to intimate that they do not possess the sum of all virtue, political and moral, stigmatize those who are thus determined to stand upon a common platform of harmonious conservatism which is broad enough and strong enough for the people of the whole Union, by very ugly epithets.—They are "old fogies," "dough faces," "sub-missionists," "slave propagandists," "border ruffians," "Union-at-any-price" people, and so on and so on. But the strong, liberal-souled men who do their own thinking, and are capable of rising above the madness that rules the hour, can well afford to despise, as they certainly do, all this impotent spleen. They pass by all these harmless *soubriquets* as the winds which they regard not.

We regard it as an auspicious moment for National men who intend to stand by the Constitution through storm and sunshine, as the sheet anchor of all our hopes, to take advantage of the returning "sober second thoughts" of the people in different parts of the country to which we have alluded, and make themselves felt. The disorganizers are active. Let the conservatives be equally active. Let them present an immovable front. Let them unite their strength, and show the factionists that they are not to be driven from their purpose of preserving intact the glorious institutions under the fostering influences of which we have risen so speedily to the rank of a first class power, under which the wisest liberty compatible with safety is enjoyed, and under which every branch of national industry has flourished to an extent which has no parallel in the annals of the world.

Some of the ablest journalists of the country are calling the attention of the people to the evils of the perpetual hum-drum agitation which men for party purposes, or through a morbid hypochondriacism, are striving to keep up, and we believe the number will continue to increase till the reaction in the public mind which has evidently commenced shall be complete. We might give many evidences of the truth of the several favorable indications we have alluded to, but our space forbids it.—N. O. Bulletin.

AN OLD COIN.—The Loudoun (Va.) Union states that Mr. JAMES ADAMS, of Leesburg, recently ploughed up in that vicinity a coin, supposed to be gold, which affords a fine study for the antiquarian. In size it is about as large as one of our old quarters, and bears on one side the head of CHARLES THE FIRST, surrounded by the following inscription: "CAROLUS I. D. G. Ang. Fr. Mil. Rex." and on the reverse side a crown with the words, "Unitæ, 1648," so that it is now 209 years old.

"Pa, what does the printer live on?" "Why, my child?" "Because you said you hadn't paid him for four years, and still take the paper." "Wife, spank that child."

To Consumers of Liquors.

Dr. Cox's Letter to Editor of the Crusader.

CINCINNATI, June 1st, 1857. DEAR SIR:—Yours dated at College Hill, May 26th, was duly received, but a press of professional business precluded my responding to it till this morning. You propound several questions, relative to liquors, etc., inspected by me. I will try to answer them as propounded.

1st Question—"What proportion of the wines inspected are genuine?" Answer.—Not one in fifty.

2nd Q.—"What ingredients do you find in the adulterated?" A.—In port wines, as a basis, either water, cider, vinegar, or a mixture of water and sulphuric acid, with the juice of elderberries, privet berries, beet root juice, and logwood, with alum, technically called sulphate of alumina and potassa. Sugar to cover the pernicious mixture; and sometimes I find one or two per cent. Jamaica rum or neutral spirits added, and more frequently not one per cent. of any kind of alcoholic spirits, but the warming, stimulating influence of the liquor produced by some of the varieties of peppers or roots, added to the strong mixture of water and sulphuric acid.

The above are the ingredients of all the port wine I have inspected this spring. Sherry, Madeira, Muscadell, etc., are all, or at least all that I have inspected, either mixed, or have as a basis, water, cider, wort made of pale malt, or a mixture of sulphuric acid and water to the acidity of weak vinegar, with brown sugar, honey, orris-root and neutral spirits, to give it alcoholic per centage.

The above is the character of two samples of wine, port and sherry, that I very recently inspected, and which were sent from a store, the proprietors of which are honorable and high-minded gentlemen, who had paid a high price for their liquors, got them out of the custom-house in an eastern city, with an assurance that they were genuine, and imported, and yet there was not one drop of spirit of wine in either of them, the one having its warming, stimulating influence from sulphuric acid and one per cent. Jamaica rum, and the sherry having six per cent. alcoholic spirits imparted to by neutral spirits, with sulphuric acid, bitter almonds, brown sugar, honey. These abominable mixtures are flavored with various oils, mixed to suit the flavor of different wines, viz: oil of lavender, cloves, cinnamon, bergamot, rosemary, etc.

3rd Q.—"Have you reason to believe that imported wines and brandies are adulterated?" A.—Yes, I know them to be, and can demonstrate the facts to any one who has faith in chemical developments. I have inspected brandies of various kinds and qualities fresh from the custom-houses, have seen the bills of the Custom-House Inspector which accompanied them, and was assured that they were freshly imported; and yet the chemical tests gave me corn whisky, with abundance of fousel oil, or the oil of corn, as a basis, with sulphuric acid, nitric ether, prussic acid, copper, chloroform, guinea pepper, tannin or tannic acid, with sometimes a very small per centage of good brandy added, and frequently not a drop.

4th Q.—"Do you ever find whisky impure?" A.—Yes, I find a great deal of whisky impure, adulterated with sulphuric acid, pepper, copper, chloroform, strychnine, or traces of it, with brucine, etc.

5th Q.—"Do liquor dealers readily give you access to their stock?" A.—No; with the exception of a few honorable gentlemen, I find, and have found the chemical inspection of liquor an uphill business. A large majority of the liquor merchants of this city repudiate the law as a humbug; if they permit any inspection it appears to be with great reluctance, while others will furnish me with a sample or two of their best, but will not permit me general access to their liquors, knowing, as I suppose, that they will not stand the test. Some of the largest manufacturing houses in the city will not permit me to come into their establishments in the character of liquor inspector. I have been informed that they threaten to lay violent hands on me if I attempt to inspect their liquors on their premises. Some folks fight best on their own dunghill, but I occasionally overtake a cask of their pernicious compounds in retail establishments, to the proprietors of which they sell them, and then I inspect them, *notens volens*, as you lawyers say, and find them not fit to make hog-slop. Such have I found some of the firm of K—g & F—t, against whom I have procured an indictment in our court of Common Pleas.

I had understood that N. Longworth, Esq., was the largest native wine manufacturer in the State of Ohio. I called on him several times, but he denied having any, either Catawba, Brandy, or Native Wine. I have inspected some native wines that I was satisfied were a mixture of cider, wine, water and neutral spirits. I am very sorry that the liquor law is not more specific, but so far as in me lies, I intend to inspect, and those who object, must fight the State of Ohio.

Respectfully, etc. HIRAM COX, M. D., Chemical Inspector of Alcoholic Liquors for Hamilton County, Ohio.

CONDEMNED TO BE HUNG.—Exciting Scene.

The negro woman who murdered her mistress, Mrs. Hall, near Gordonsville, a few weeks since, was sentenced on Monday last, by the Louisa County Court, to be hung on the 21st of next month. We are mortified to learn that a scene was enacted in the trial of this cause which should be a reproach upon the court that sat in judgment, and make every heart tremble with fear at the manner in which the criminal laws are administered by our county courts. The court announced that they stood four for hanging and one for transportation. Under the decision, the woman was legally acquitted of murder in the first degree; and should have been punished by transportation. But as soon as it was known that the prisoner was not to be hung, the crowd that filled the court room became greatly excited, and deemed to death the people themselves would lynch her; and one or two gentlemen approached the dissenting justice, and advised him to change his opinion. Under these circumstances, the fifth magistrate gave way, and the woman was condemned to be hung. As soon as the sentence of death had been agreed upon, one of the court arose, and stated, that as injury to the jail and danger to the prisoner were to be apprehended from the populace, the sheriff ought to proclaim publicly that the court had ordered the woman to be hung. Proclamation was made, and the excited populace became satisfied with the court.—Charlottesville (Va.) Adv.