THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

WUNTINGDOM. PA.

Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The Globe." The next number closes the present volume, and as there are many persons, in every township of the county, who do not take a county paper, our friends would do well to suggest to such that the commencement of the new volume would be a very good time to subscribe for 'THE GLOBE.' Our terms (\$1.50 a year, or 75 cts. for six months) are as low as we can make them to enable us to pay our way honorably, and live reasonably comfortable. During the past week we entered upon our books the names of several of the oldest and best citizens of the county-and still we have room for more.

Occasionally, we receive a friendly letter. The following is from a friend in Springfield

"Mr. — wishes to become a subscriber to the Huntingdon "Globe;" he has been reading mine for some time, and has come to the conclusion that it is the best paper

published in the county.
"I assure you that "THE GLOBE" is working itself into popularity in this section, for its bold stand taken in favor of pure Democratic principles, and its fearless opposition to all the corrupt isms of the day, under whatever name they present themselves."

As the approaching campaign promises to be more than usually interesting, all who wish to be kept "booked up" should send in their names before our books are full.

Lost-while returning from the fishing excursion, by way of M'Cahan's and the Broad Top road, on Monday evening last, a Lady's Gold Cameo Breastpin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to this office.

The Broad Top company have placed two more new locomotives upon their road. The coal business is steadily on the increase.

Delightful—the weather just now. Everybody and all their relations appear to enjoy the great change.

A party of young folks-some few out of their teens-had a pleasant fishing excursion on Monday last, which accounts for the fall in the price of fish in our market.

There are slight indications of a political contest between some of the old nags in the opposition, for Congressional and Legislative

N. C. Decker's corn-crib was entered on Tuesday night of last week. The thief or a man should ever buy goods on credit to be thieves were disturbed—leaving behind two trusted out to Tom, Dick and Harry. And or three bags, one having the name of WM. BREWSTER upon it. How so?

Several shade trees on our main street have the appearance of being "barked" by either the ladies' hoops or wheelbarrows. Will the town council make the necessary inquiries, and save the trees from being destroyed.

Passenger car time on the Broad Top road, for the season, commenced on yesterdayleaving Huntingdon at 7.50 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.—arriving at 1.14 and 10.10 P.M. The number of visitors to Broad Top City and Bedford Springs, over this road, this summer, it is expected will be much greater than last.

J. K. MOORHEAD has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Allegheny county.

The State Military Encampment to be held at Williamsport in September next, of intercommunication with all parts of the will be the largest ever held in the State .--We have no doubt Old Huntingdon will be represented, as she has men with the right kind of military spirit. See Orders in another column.

BROAD TOP CITY HOTEL .- We learn that this House was opened for the season on yesterday; and we venture the assertion that there is no other place of resort where visitors can find more comfortable accommodations. Mr. Morrison, the proprietor, knows how to make visitors feel at home.

We admit into our columns the advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator-1st, because we know it to be a good medicine, and 2nd, because we are paid our regular advertising rates for its insertion, which is equal to the profits we have on fifty advance paying subscribers-something these trying

The Harrisburg Daily Herald, of Monday, says:-"The Rev. Mr. M'LEAN, of Huntingdon, preached for the Old School Presbyterian congregation on Saturday evening, in the Baptist Lecture Room, corner of Second and Pine streets, and yesterday at 10 o'clock in the morning, and 6 in the evening, in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol. The attendance at the latter was very good."

Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad.—The Bellefonte Watchman says:-"The Eastern Division of the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad was put under contract on the 20th inst., by the President. The Western Division is nearly all graded and ready for ballast. It is the determination of the managers to push the work through with as much facility as possible. The road is all under contract now, having been let to Mr. SAMUEL BRADY, the gentleman who contracted for and has been engaged in constructing the Western

Too much credit has been the ruin of thousands, as it will be the ruin of thousands more who act upon the principles involved in the credit system. It is a system in the indulgence of which, extravagance of the worst kind is engendered. The ruin of individuals and the monetary distress of communities are directly traceable to the system of credit, which has heretofore been so universally adopted. There are good and sufficient reasons why all persons should insist upon doing a cash business, when it is possible—and it is possible, or can be made so in almost every case—and giving only short credits where any are absolutely necessary. How is it with the consumer, who is accustomed to run up bills for the week or month with the grocer, butcher, &c.? What does he want credit for? If his employment is steady and his wages regular, is it not as easy to be a week ahead as a week behind? It is certainly a great deal safer. This anticipation of revenue is always promotive of bad habits. A man who has credit buys more and pays a greater per cent. than the man of no credit, or one who adopts the cash system, and at the end of the year has less means though with the same wages. His extravagance is very likely to be in proportion to his credit. A cotemporary very truthfully says: "You cannot divest the word credit in the minds of some people, men, women and children, of the significance of free, costless. In their view everything to be done in the future is easy. The imagination does it. They don't mean to cheat you, bless your soul! No, indeed! but they almost invariably fail to pay up. Now, such people are not fit to be trusted, and yet they are the principle class who ask for credit. The reason is clear. When you put your hand into your pocket and take out the money, you always reflect, (if you are given to reflection,) before you buy a thing; you are apt to think twice: do I need this more than the money? If yes, you buy it; if no, you "guess you wont take it now," and you save your money. Let all who read this try once and keep a week ahead, and send the cash to the store, shops, &c., instead of the pass-book, and our word for it, they will never go back to the credit system again, unless misfortune compels it, and then your friends among the traders will be both able and willing to assist you on account of the large sums you have paid them in your pros-

Most persons are ready to acknowledge the truth of these remarks in times like the present, but in more prosperous ones are apt to forget it, and indulge in their old habits, to be followed with like results.

The adoption of the plan of paying cash down by the consumer would make it unnecessary for the retailer to ask for credit, if he has any credit. It is questionable whether yet it is almost always the case that the failure of a retailer is ascribed to "bad debts." He should never trust any more than he is worth, so that his creditors may always be assured of having their money or their goods.

As a general principle credits should be restricted to the average time required to turn a fair assortment of goods into cash. Men should not be trusted with goods long enough to turn them into cash, and then use that cash, for the purpose of speculation, two or three months longer before paying for the goods. "Such a system of credits is ruinous to all legitimate trade. Thirty days is now a longer credit, practically, than three months used to be fifteen years ago, or three months now than nine then."

This is owing to the increase of facilities trading country. Goods may now be ordered and received in one-fourth the time it then required, so that the merchant can turn his capital over two or three times now, while of this year and last: he could but once formerly.

The shortening of the credit system, and the approaching as nearly as possible to the eash system, will be more for the prosperity of both consumer and dealer, and to the security of the future, than anything clse.-"Pay as you go," as John Randolph said, is truly the philosopher's stone.

NEW SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC.-Mr. Hor-ACE WATERS, the well-known Music Publisher and Piano dealer, of 333 Breadway, New York, has recently issued a very pleasing and useful little collection of 32 pages of hymns and tunes for Sabbath Schools, of more animated character and impressive style than usual. The words are all excellent, and the music, though spirited, varied and fitted to the tastes and life of the young, is very simple, easily mastered, and full of feeling and pathos. There are "Happy greeting to all;" "Kind words can never die;" "Do good;" "The teacher's prayer;" "Let us be happy, and let us be gay;" "O, that beautiful world;" "I have a Father in the promised land," &c., &c.,—and many others equally attractive, useful and pleasant. All for three cents, or two dollars per hundred copies. Postage, one cent. We think it will be a favorite in the school, and at the fireside of all who love cheerful music, or the anima-

ted faces of happy children. See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

A party of 56 boys and 10 girls were ecently sent from the House of Refuge, Philadelphia, to respectable persons in the West, were they were bound out.

The Washington Union of July 25, 1858, copies an article from the Clearfield (Pa.) Republican of the 21st, giving an interesting account of Governor Bigler's tour to Kansas, is furnished to the editor by that gentleman. The following are extracts:

"Senator Bigler returned to his home a few days since, after a tour through several of the Western States and Territories, in fine health and spirits. Mr. B. spent some weeks in Kansas, visiting all the principal towns and settlements, and came away highly delighted with the general appearance of the coun-

try." * * * * * * * *

* * "All seemed willing to abide the decision of the majority on the question of slavery, and to manifest great solicitude that a decision might be properly and promptly had, in order that Kansas might enjoy the advantage of a State in full communion with the present family of thirty-one. The great mass of the people have implicit confidence in Governor Walker, and ardently sustain in Governor Walker, and ardently sustain his policy, pro-slavery as well as free-State men. They heartily approve his plan of presenting the slavery question and the constitution to a direct vote of the people. Many were entirely indifferent as to the election of delegates, because they thought of nothing as important but their carn rate on the Constitution. portant but their own vote on the Constitution. They claim the right to exercise this prerogative of sovereignty—a right which should not be denied under any circumstances to a people desiring to exercise it; but in this instance its exercise would seem to be almost obligatory, for it is the very spirit of the organic act of Congress that the people should pass upon the question of slavery and that Kansas should come into the Union under that decision. whether for or against slavery. The vital issue in the last Presidential election was, not whether Kansas should be a free or slave State, but whether her people, without molesta-tion or interference from any quarter, should make it a slave or a free State by THE WILL OF A MAJORITY! The people of Kansas ask no more, and they certainly would not ask less. Mr. B. says there are a few of the Republican leaders who declare that they will agree to nothing that may be offered by the convention which is to assemble in September; that denying the authority for its existence, they will vote against any Constition it may present, though it be the Topeka instrument, without a t crossed or an i dot-

"But the great mass of the people are right-minded, and will vote for or against the Constitution, as they may deem best. After the fullest opportunity for hearing the views of people of all political bias, Mr. B. left the Territory, satisfied that the Convention would submit the Constitution and the tion would submit the Constitution and the slavery question as distinct propositions to the vote of the people who had been three months or longer resident, and that the vote would be a full and deliberate expression of the will of the people; and that if Congress acts in good faith, by admitting the Territory as a State, no matter what the decision, this prolonged feud will be settled forever."

What was Democracy in '56, '57, is Democracy in '58. Who have left the principles of the party?

POLITICS IN BLAIR COUNTY .- The American party of Blair county have put in nomination the following ticket:

Assembly-Jacob Burley, of Tyrone City. Sheriff-James Funk, of Allegheny town-

Prothonotary-Joseph Baldrige, of Holli-Commissioner-Enos M. Jones, of Altoo-

Poor Director-John B. Riddle, of Franks-

Coroner—William Fox, of Catharine.

Auditor—J. S. Nickodemus, of North Woodberry.

The Republicans have also placed in the field a ticket, as follows: Assembly-Martin Bell, of Antis twp. Sheriff—Col. John Piper, of Gaysport. Treasurer—Dr. C. Irvin, of Hollidaysburg.

Prothonotary-A. S. Morrow, of Martins-Commissioner-Joseph Feay, of Williams-

burg.

Coroner—Joseph Stifler, of Frankstown.

Poor Director—John Young, of Allegheny.

Char B. McCron of Altoona. Auditor-Chas. R. McCrea, of Altoona.

The State Treasury.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus gives the following table of the receipts into the State Treasury during several months

The above is truly a melancholy picture of the condition of the Treasury. The falling off in the revenue is attributable to many causes, the principle of which is the hardness of the times—the universal depression in almost every kind of business throughout the State. And there is but little if any prospect of times becoming better, at least during the present year.

Lady Taming.

The great success of Rarey in taming fractious horses in England, has suggested to a crafty Yankee the idea of applying the secret art to women, especially those who have promised to obey, and, of course, never done so. He charges \$50 a lesson. Here are some of his certificates:

"This is to certify that Mr. Paul Prettyman has succeded in subduing my wife. He took her when in her most restless condition, and in one hour she was cooking a beef-steak with the placidity of an angel.

JAMES P. HORNER.

Broad Top City, May 8, 1858."

"Mr. Prettyman has full liberty to refer to me. His art I consider the great desideratum of married life. He quieted Mrs. Simpkins, who was always ugly in double harness, and accomplished wonders. Not a shirt-button has been missing since the date of his trial. S. S. Simpkins, Bellefonte, Pa."

Mrs. Gage, in a speech at the recent feminine convention, told the story of a woman who, having secured a second spouse that "nursed the baby," &c., very accommodatingly averred that "a husband was the part heart than a husband was the next best thing about a house to the cooking

MONMOUTH, Warren co., Ill., June 1st., 1858.

FRIEND LEWIS: Since I last wrote to you our county has been visited with one of the most terrific storms or tornadoes that has perhaps ever been witnessed in this or any portion of the country. On Sabbath, the 30th ult., about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a general storm of wind and rain, accompanied with heavy thunder and some hail, passed over this place. Between 6 and 7 o'clock a dark, heavy cloud, of a conical shape, was noticed south of this; the apex, or point to the earth, passing from West to East, accompanied with a roaring noise, similar to the sound of a train of cars in motion. The cloud seemed to expand and spread until a very heavy rain, followed with hail, fell, and the ground was literally covered with water at this place, but the damage to property and life, was confined to a narrow strip or portion of country. So far as heard from, the main fury of the storm was felt about twelve miles south or south-west of this place, at and in the vicinity of a small town, called Ellison, in this county, a place containing some twenty or twenty-five families. A messenger reached here in the night with word that the place was literally destroyed, several persons killed and a number injured. Six or seven of our physicians started immediately to render what assistance they could, and some forty or fifty of our citizens went out to see and give any assistance that might be needed. A number returned last night from the scene and report the sad news that sixteen were found dead and a number seriously wounded, some fatally, and yet they all express astonishment that the loss of life is so small. Of over twenty dwelling houses destroyed, there is not a single article of furniture left whole; not a chair, stove, table, or bedstead can be found. The houses are razed to their very foundations, and their roofs, walls, and contents broken, and scattered to the four winds of Heaven-scattered for miles along the path of the destroyer. The first damage, so far as heard from, was about two miles west of Ellison, at a stone- and the Speaker of the House of Represenquarry; two families lived close togetherbrothers-in law—by the names of Thompson and Hurd. After the storm the body of Mr. THOMPSON was found among the ruins of his house, some distance from where it had stood; his wife, was found, with her child dead on her knee, still alive, with one thigh and right arm broken, and her head cut and bruised very badly, but some hopes were entertained of her recovery. Mr. Hurd was living yesterday, but considered fatally injured. His wife was killed. Of eight persons in those two houses five were killed and not more than two of the others can survive. The course of the storm was then through

strip of timber, where it is marked like the bed of some current of water; the trees was built principally on one street, leading east and west. On that street not a single building was left. Wagons were broken, even the wheels were torn to fragments; horses and cattle-everything in its course, mixed in indiscriminate ruin. The goods

and wares of stores were scattered like chaff. To-night, a meeting is to be held here to take measures to furnish means to take care of the survivors, and to furnish clothes and food to those who are left destitute. Several teams have left this morning with bread and meat and some clothing. Meetings will be held all over the county, and means furnished to supply, in some measure, their loss. But I must close for the present.

Yours, in haste, P. J.

The Future of America.

The future of these United States, and the

but true to ourselves, true to the glorious principles of our patriotic forefathers, this will be the most powerful country the sun ever shone upon, within the next century .-The subjoined calculations have a thrilling

and powerful interest:
In 1840, the United States had a popula-

tion of 17,068,666. Allowing its future increase to be at the rate of 32½ per cent. for each succeeding period of 10 years, we shall number in 1940, 303,101,641. Past experience warrants us to expect this increase. In 1790, our number was 3,927,827. Supposing it to have increased each decade in the ratio of 13½ per cent., it would in 1840 have amounted to 16,630,250, being more than half a million less than our actual number as shown by the census. With 300,000,000, we should have less than 150 to the square mile for our whole territory, and 220 to the square mile for our organized States and Territories. England has 800 to the squre mile. It does not, then, seem probably that our progressive increase will be materially checked within the one hundred years under consider-

At the end of that period, Canada will probably number at least 20,000,000. Supposing the portion of our country east and west of the Appalachian chain of mountains, konwn as the Atlantic slope, to possess at that time 40,000,000, or near five times its present number, there will be left 260,000, 000 for the great central region between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountains, and between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada, and for the country west of the Rocky Mountains. Allowing the Oregon territory 10,000,000, there will be left 250,000,000 for that portion of the American States lying in the basins of the Mobile, Mississippi and St. Lawrence. If to these we add 20,000,000 for Canada, we have 270,000,000 as the probable number that will inhabit the North American valley at the end of one hundred years, commencing in 1840. If we suppose one-third, or 90,000,000 of this number, to reside in the country as cultivators and artizans, there will be 180,000,000 left for the towns, enough to people 360, each containing half a million. This does not seem as incredible as that the valley of the Nile, scarcehistorians tell us, contained 20,000 cities .-Phila. Argus.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE. The Kansas Election--Instructions from the Administration to Gov. Denver. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, May 7th, 1858.

W. Denver, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Lecompton:

Sir:—I transmit to you a copy of the act of Congress approved May 4, 1858, "for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union." Your duties under this act are of the most delicate and important character, but they are clearly and distinctly defined by the act itself.

Congress was not satisfied, as you will perceive, with the ordinance adopted at Lecompton by the Constitutional Convention there assembled in relation to the public lands. deeming the grants to the State of Kansas therein contained too extensive and beyond former precedents in similar cases. They have, therefore, proposed to the people of Kansas to assent to such a change in the ordinances as is stated in the act, reducing the quantity of land granted, so as to conform to ne grant in the bill now before Congress for the admission of Minnesota. This question is properly left to Kansas to be decided at a popular election. The voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot as each voter may please, "Proposition Accepted," or "Proposition Rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition Acceptation Accepted." tion Accepted," the President of the United states, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, &c. But should a majority of the votes be cast for "Proposition Rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in the said proposition. They will then remain in a Territorial condition, until "it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States," upon which ascertainment the people of the said Territory "are authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government in the manner prescribed by the

Under the second section of the Act, yourself, the District Attorney, the Secretary of the Territory, the President of the Council tatives are constituted a Board of Commissioners to conduct this important election.— The President has entire confidence that so far as in you lies, the election will be fairly and properly conducted. Your powers and your duties are sufficiently pointed out by the Act and by your previous instructions. It is greatly to be desired that the five Commissioners should act in concert in all the proceedings. The President above all things desires, that there should be a fuir expression of the popular will on this important question; and that any person who may commit or attempt to commit the frauds punishable under the Act, may be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. It is to be hoped that the peoplo of Kansas, relieved from all outside influences, may be left to decide the question for themselves, whether they will immediately come into the Union under the provisions bark. It next struck Ellison; the town | the number required for a Representative to

Congress. Inclosed herewith you will receive four copies of the act referred to, one of which you will send to each of the Commissioners named in the act, in order that they may be properly informed of their designations.

At the same time, you will provide for an early meeting of the Commissioners, so that the election required by the act may take place without unnecessary delay, and that all suitable arrangements may be made for this nurpose. The President earnestly hopes that these arrangements may be successful in securing a free and fair election, and that at the present important crisis, the peace of the Territory may not be interrupted.

The act for the admission of Kansas ought to be extensively circulated among the people, because the question to be decided by them is one of vast importance, and may involve additions which must undoubtedly be made by "manifest destiny," is almost too great for human contemplation. The mind is well reason, whilst the act very properly prescribes nigh overwhelmed by its vastness. If we are that the day of election shall be at as early but two to envelope the closing. a period after the proclamation as is consistent with the notice thereof to the people, the intervening period ought to be sufficiently long to enable them to thoroughly understand the question in all its bearings and consequences. I shall have ten thousand copies of the act printed in this city and forwarded to you for immediate circulation.

You will not probably convene the Board until after the appointment of a new District Attorney for the Territory. A nomination for this purpose will be sent to the Senate on Monday next. Should you deem it advisable, you are at liberty to publish the whole or any part of these instructions. The President wishes to give every assurance to the people of Kansas, that he desires, above all things, that there shall be a fair expression of the popular will at the election; and that the result may be to produce peace and harmony among themselves, and promote their lasting

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A PENNSYLVANIA CLERGYMAN.—The Montrose (Pa). Republican says: The Rev. Joseph Barlow, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Franklin, this county, lost his life in a shocking manner on Saturday night a week. The family were aroused by midnight, and found the house was on fire. Approaching the kitchen, where the fire appeared to have originated, Mr. Barlow opened the door, when the flames burst out upon him, and he probably inhaled a portion of the flame, as he immediately sank down, and scarcely showed a sign of life afterwards. His wife and daughters, the only persons present, after attempting in vain to loosen the death grasp of his hand upon the door, at length, to save themselves, were compelled to leave him to be consumed where he lay. The house was destroyed, with almost every article of property it contained. Mr. Barlow was an Englishman, about sixty years of age, and much respected by all who knew him.

the subsidence of the waters on the Arkansas shore, mosquitos are becoming so thick that the sun sets fifteen minutes to soon—its rays ly twelve miles broad, should have once, as being obscured by the swarming insects, as they were by the clouds of arrows at the batThe State Administration.

It is but seldom—never we may remark, without fear of contradiction, in this Statethat any Administration has ever existed, which has, from the commencement of its eareer, called forth such unanimous admiration and applause as that of Governor Packer. All parties concede the wisdom of his action. the justness of his views, and the boldness of his conduct. Without regard to party feeling, the people of the State have expressed, in unqualified terms, their approval of the course of Gov. Packer as a Chief Magistrate, -and a just and liberal study of all the acts of our present Chief Executive cannot fail to bring from every individual a frank and free expression of the wise manner in which the reins of power have been administered by the man whom the people chose, at a trying time, by an almost unparalleled majority, to

As a firm and constant friend of the present Governor of the Commonwealth, we feel a decided degree of pleasure in the success which has thus far characterized his Gubernatorial career. As a Representative, Senator, and private citizen, we knew him to possess all the merits which are required to fill the full capacity of an upright public officer, and we are happy to observe that our high appreciation of his character is shown not to have been at fault.

The excellence of his movements have more than ever linked his name in the proud memory of the people, and this day no man stands more prominent for elevated public position, or in all the attributes that give dignity to a man's character, than Gov. Wm. F.

It may, with entire confidence be said, that no person ever entered upon the discharge of important public duties with a greater responsibility upon him, than Gov. Packer.—A great event in the history of our State had been consummated in the transaction of certain important Legislative matters—the terrible convulsion of financial transactions was at hand, and more than at almost any other period, the mighty interests of the Commonwealth demanded a great mind to direct the ship of State. In all this difficult position of affairs, the people understood well the character of the man it was due they should select, to elevate to the most responsible position in their immediate gift,—and in the happy action of the moment they selected

From the delivery of the Inaugural, down to the present hour, the great masses of the State have felt pride in their Executive.— The correct sentiments of that important document gave fresh encouragement to the confidence they before entertained, and the subsequent selection of his Cabinet, composed of some of the best men of the Commonwealth-his firm exercise of the veto power, -all combined to add force to these convictions. Gov. Packer has succeeded to an extraordinary extent in keeping the good wishcs—the right place in the hearts of the peo-ple. His Administration is at present one of the most popular that ever was known, and it needs no stretch of the imagination to predict that it will descend to history as a model of excellence.—Harrisburg Herald.

A Vigilance Committee in New Orleans. ---Pronunciamento against the Know-

It will be seen by our telegraphic report, and the full particulars gathered from the New Orleans papers, which we publish in and bushes trailed, twisted and stretched to of the Act, or will remain in a Territorial, another column, that the Crescent City is a the ground, stripped in many places of their | condition until their population is equal to scene of wild excitement, and that a pronun-

has taken place there. The antecedents that have led to this result are briefly as follows: At the municipal election in June, 1856, the Know-Nothings came into power in New Orleans, having used during the preceding canvass, and at the polls, the same system of intimidation upon the naturalized voters that characterized the city elections in Baltimore and Louisville in that year, and which were unsuccessfully attempted in Cincinnati, when the German population there armed themselves. A band of men called "Thugs," were employed by the dark-lantern lodges, and not only were many persons of opposite politics severely beaten before the elections, but several were killed, and many hundreds were driven from the polls. In the subsequent city elections this system of thugging was carried to such an extent that last year only a little over 4,000 votes were cast out of about 12,000 registered voters. These proceedings were palpable and well known to the citizens, but the Know-Nothings having obtained possession of all the municipal offices, and elected their own men as City Judges, there called Recorders, it is alleged that no conviction of a Know-Nothing "Thug" could be obtained.

The result of this state of things has been

that an independent movement was started about a week or ten days since, and Major G. T. Beauregard, late of the Topographical Engineers, and one of the most gallant offi-cers in the American army during the Mexican war, was tendered the nomination for Mayor by a large number of persons, comprising many of the most prominent citizens of all political opinions. Mayor Beauregard has accepted this nomination in a manly letter. From our telegraphic advices yesterday, we learn that the independent party has appointed a Vigilance Committee, which has taken possession of the State arsenal and the several city armories, except one of the latter, which is in possession of the Know-Nothing Common Council. This committee has issued a cool and determined proclamation, superseding the Know-Nothing municipal po-lice officers in the exercise of their misused power, and announcing that it will dispense justice, and that the "Thugs" must leave or perish. The election will take place on the 7th inst., and from the energetic manner in which the citizens have gone to work we think it will be a quiet one, and that there will be no blood shed.—N. Y. Herald.

A BLUE BIRD IN A BOTTLE.—The West Roxbury (Mass.) Gazette gives the following

"One of our neghbors happening to have a large bottle, bethought himself of placing it in the branches of a tree near his house for the birds to build in. After a short time the members of his family perceived a pair of blue birds continually, day after day, flying about and coming up to the mouth of the bottle, as if endeavoring to get in. After this had lasted about a week the gentlemen one day took a hammar up to the tree to knock off the neck of the bottle, so that these birds The Memphis Ledger says: With might enter, when upon so doing a blue bird flew out. The poor prisoner had undoubted-ly succeeded in making his way in, but from the slippery ascent to the neck had been unable to escape, and had probably been supported by food brought there by his two outside brethren.'