

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

PRINTING IN DRY COLORS.

Having purchased the right of this county for printing in Dry Colors, we inform our friends and enemies that we are now prepared to accommodate all with the most beautiful Posters, Bills, Cards, Circulars, &c. Call at the "Globe Job Office" and examine specimens.

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 14th day of August next, between the hours of 9 and 10 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, the 15th day of August next, at 10 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a Democratic County ticket, and transact such other business as may be thought necessary for the proper organization of the party.

JOHN M. GUNNINGHAM, Chairman.

M'KEE, indicted in Pittsburg for the murder of Prof. BAER, has been acquitted.

Our Democratic friends will take notice that a call for a County Convention has been issued by the Chairman of the County Committee. We hope the delegate elections may be well attended.

President BUCHANAN is expected at the Bedford Springs the latter part of this or the beginning of next week. He will avoid the rough road, from Cumberland, Md., by taking the Broad Top Road.

THE WARM SPRINGS.—We are pleased to learn that these Springs are doing a crowding business. The proprietor, JOHN R. HEND, is just the man for the place. Visitors are delighted with the accommodations.

ARE WE TO HAVE A FAIR?—We see by our exchanges that arrangements are making in several adjoining counties to hold their annual Fairs. We suppose arrangements will be made at August Court for a grand display in this county.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE, for July, is received. It is an excellent number, and commences a new volume. This is a good time to subscribe. Call and examine specimen numbers, or address Oaksmit & Co., William street, New York.

Gov. DENVER, of Kansas, is now in Washington. It is said he will resign shortly after the election in Kansas, which takes place on the first Monday in August. He confirms the rumor that the vote against LeCompton, as it is presented in the English bill, will be enormous.

In the notice taken of the Broad Top Rangers in our last, our reporter made a mistake in entering the name of Esq. EVANS as Captain. JOSEPH S. REED is Captain of the company, and we are informed, was in command during the day. We regret the mistake occurred.

There is quite a military spirit spreading through this county. We hear of several new companies now organizing. One has organized in this place under command of P. M'ATEER, as Captain. Another is organizing at Petersburg—another at Alexandria—and another at Orbisonia. Success to all.

We have received from ORANGE JUDD, Esq., publisher of the American Agriculturist, a package of "Long-White French Turnip" Seed. These seeds are distributed free to subscribers. The Agriculturist is a most excellent monthly, and only \$1 per annum. Address ORANGE JUDD, No. 189, Water st., New York.

The "People's Convention," which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 14th inst., abandoned the doctrine of Congressional Intervention, and attempted to steal Democratic thunder. Their nominees, JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia, for Supreme Judge, and WM. E. FRAZER, of Fayette, for Canal Commissioner, are said to be very respectable gentlemen. Three or four years ago they were prominent in the Democratic ranks.

MOORESVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—We are pleased to learn that this institution promises to be one of the best in the county for the instruction of young gentlemen and ladies. The location is in the wealthiest, most healthful and beautiful part of our county—and the principals are gentlemen well qualified for the positions. Circulars have been issued, which will be furnished on application to REV. RICHARD CURRAN A. M., or E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principals, West Barree P. O. The next term commences Monday, August 2nd.

THE RICH MAN.—An exchange remarks:—The desire of nearly all is to be rich in this world's goods, fancying that therein consists human happiness, yet what poor man that has noted those with "mammon" imprinted on their foreheads, their thoughts bent alone on money even while one foot is tottering over the grave, would exchange his lot for such a life? Gold has its uses, and may be a source of enjoyment to those who can use it as designed by the nobler feelings of our nature, but if tainted with a miserly disposition or oppression, the laborer who toils from morn until night to gain a precarious existence, is far happier than the possessor of tens of thousands.

The Death of General Quitman.

The telegraph announces that Gen. John A. Quitman, a Representative in Congress from the Natchez District, of the State of Mississippi, died near that city, on Saturday last, the 17th of July. A public man who had taken part in so many public events, both civil and military, and who had so many friends among the people in every section of the Union, cannot be called away from the scene of life without exciting profound sensation. Few men, not born in Pennsylvania, had a stronger hold upon the affections of our volunteer soldiery, especially those who served under him or with him in the Mexican war. Though strongly imbued with extreme Southern ideas, General Quitman was born in a Northern State—the State of New York.—His father was a native of Prussia, and was a pastor in Dutchess county, New York State, in the Dutch Reformed Church, and the features of the son recalled his peculiar German extraction. We perceive that the New York Tribune fixes the age of General Quitman at 60 years. We think he was older.

Politically, he was at the time of his death an ardent Southern Democrat; and yet, during his career, he had supported General Harrison and Mr. Calhoun, and had been a candidate against the regular Democratic ticket in his own State. He served with great gallantry during the Mexican war; was appointed Major General by President Polk; conspicuously participated in the capture of the city of Mexico, of which, on its surrender, he was made Governor; was named for Vice President in the Democratic Conventions of 1848 and 1852; came into Congress in 1855, and at the time of his death was serving out his second term. As a Representative in Congress he was eccentric and dogmatic, disposed to have his own way, and strongly inclined to the fire-eating school—in this latter respect, like other Northern-born Southerners, going to the extreme side of the slavery question. In private life he was an accomplished, courteous gentleman, a warm-hearted friend, and a genial companion. We never knew a man whose temper in Congress was so different from his bearing in society at large. He scorned a mean action, and never dealt in the small arts of small politicians.—Phila Press.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

BYNUMVILLE, Chariton Co., Mo., July 12th, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—As you have no correspondent in this State, I have concluded to drop you a line, which you can, if you see proper, publish, if not, there will be no harm done. We have had a very wet season here, till within the last three weeks; the weather has become more settled. During the early part of June, the bridges were nearly all swept from the small streams, the Chariton river repeatedly overflowed the bottoms, being at times from two to three miles wide. The bridging on the Hannibal & St. Joseph's Rail Road, has been delayed, but it is expected that the cars will run as far west as Grand river before the winter sets in. They now run to a point a few miles east of the Chariton.

The crops have been a good deal injured by the rains, it being impossible to keep down the weeds. The wheat crop, which in May promised to be unusually heavy, has been injured by rust in many localities. It is mostly harvested now. One of my neighbors expects twenty-five bushels per acre, although it has suffered some with rust. I have a small piece of early sown spring wheat which has done well, but that which was sown late appears generally not to have filled, though the straw is rank. Corn, tobacco, and other crops will probably be about an average, except on low ground, where they will be short.

This country is filling up reasonably fast, the Missouri river being on one side, and the Rail Road on the other. Land can be bought as low here as anywhere in the West, where markets, &c., are equally good. Farms, with some improvements, can here be bought at from eight to sixteen dollars per acre. But I have written sufficient for the present.

Yours, &c., P.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The June report of the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad is very favorable. The earnings of the Railroad, from all sources, for the last month, were \$398,006 03, and the expenses \$275,897 04, being an increase over the net earnings of last year of \$28,209 09. The net earnings since the 1st of January to the 1st of July have been \$1,117,787 55—an increase of \$185,284 61—and the total receipts in the same period were \$2,595,932 23. The Canal Department is also doing well, though as the Canal was not owned by the Company last year, a comparison cannot be made.—The gross earnings of the Canal, from all sources, in June, were \$20,312, and the net earnings \$9,868 since January 1st.

Gen. SETH CLOVER, Indian agent in Kansas, is opposed to the LeCompton swindle. The Clarion (Pa.) Banner says, a few brief days in the Territory of Kansas has induced him to change his views on this subject.—He was a rabid Buchanan-LeCompton man, but, like the many Democrats who have gone before him to the Territory, the scenes which he witnessed have wrought a change which the strongest arguments at home failed to produce.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

"Professionalizing Teachers."

[CONTINUED.]

There is another requisite, peculiar to the professional educator, which I have not observed in any educational journal or heard mentioned in any of the Institutes. In my opinion it is a principle of primary importance; and when well understood, it will prove equally potential in every department of mental culture, and add largely to the general interests of education. This professional attainment consists in the ability of the teacher to systematize knowledge, so that, first, each set of studies will be best calculated to develop all the faculties of the mind, and, at the same time, serve as a proper antecedent to the future pursuits of the learner; secondly, so that the acquisitions of the student's school days shall form a solid and judicious basis on which he may build in all active duties and pursuits of life. There is a beautiful harmony of arrangement, which illuminates and strengthens the powers of the intellect at every step, and educates it to a cheerful and voluntary activity. This harmony of arrangement is twice potential; first, it enables the learner to acquire the greatest amount of knowledge in a given time; and, secondly, it is a development consistent with his mental being, which enables him to gain the mastery over knowledge with the least mental drudgery. Whoever discovers this harmony, and renders it prominent in practice, attains the highest eminence in the profession: he is the true teacher—the professional educator.

At this stage of human improvement, necessity seems to require all the advantages that can be derived from a philosophic, harmonious system. In the present progressive development of sciences, arts, governments, laws, and institutions, studies are multiplied and added to the catalogue; every day adds new leaves to the volume of history; and the activity of genius is called forth in its utmost capacity to acquire all that is desirable of the beautiful, the useful, and the true.

He that will not be a slave to the times must be a master of thought—ever gathering, selecting, and applying. The education received by those who have gone before us, was not sufficiently practical for our day; and the present course of instruction will be inadequate to the advancing generations of men. The utility, then, of a judicious, systematic course of study, in harmony with the development of mind; and aided by the highest attainments in the didactic art, will be readily conceded: but it will be claimed by men of parchment-pre-eminence, that in certain higher institutions, both knowledge and instruction are systematized. So they are; and sometimes to an egregious extent: So is the everlasting circuit of the mill-horse systematized. So are all the natural laws in the universe systematized. Professors have often arranged studies so that a system of interrogation would not require a doffing of the mantle or a laying aside of the fan at the recitation room. Mathematics, languages and philosophy were the pillars of the system. Many a good student has tunneled, excavated, and bridged his way on to triumphant success, by the engineering of his own native genius. But he has left many of his fellows, soiled, worn and weary, resting ingloriously by the way. They needed the assistance of the active, inspired and inspiring master of arts, who knew his duty and did it well.

In the impoverished system of public instruction, other circumstances cluster around the meritorious teachers. They have, honestly because from necessity, provided mostly for the time being. Without necessary conveniences for system, but with the peculiar notions of Mr. Wise, Esq., and Madam Blaize to contend with, their course of instruction has often been meager, spiritless, and irregular. The remedy for these defects in our whole educational system, will not be equally apparent to all. I shall hazard my own views in the course of this discussion, desirous to learn and with a high regard for the opinions of others.

my next I shall refer to newspapers as educators of the people.

ALBERT OWEN.

DIVORCES IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The lax condition of things in reference to the Scriptural law of divorce, in some of the States, is becoming a source of regretful remark, and is growing to a great evil. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Presbyterian, says:

"Owing to the excellent laws on the subject in New York State, and the very lax condition of things regarding marriage and divorce in our own Commonwealth, for a number of years past the courts in the border counties have been crowded with divorce cases from New York. Parties, or one of the married pair, have moved into this State, for the purpose of gaining a residence, and carrying their suits through our courts. I do not know that they ever failed of gaining their cause. Every court in these counties has from two to a dozen such cases to dispose of each term. They furnish advertising for the county newspapers, and business for lawyers who will undertake them. The whole proceedings are cheap, too. A lawyer told me recently that he could engage to dissolve the bonds of wedlock between any married pair in the country for \$15, entire costs! This, then, is the price of such dishonor in our State at present!

"Instances are not wanting of divorces without any Scriptural cause, and marriage again takes place immediately. And all the arrangements for such iniquity have been known to be made beforehand. Parties have been affianced to each other before the old ties were broken off."

The Power of Associated Labor.

The rapidity with which settlements are built up by bodies of emigrants, who come to the United States from Europe, with a common purpose and harmonious organization, is astonishing, even in our fast country.—Among the most remarkable instances which we are cognizant, is that of a colony which settled in Perry county, Indiana, and have founded and built the city of Tell. The Evansville Journal says:

"Possession of the land from the farmers who formerly owned it, was not taken till the 15th of April last, only eighty-five days ago, and now it has a population of nearly twelve hundred, and more than one hundred new buildings have been erected, chiefly dwellings which have cost from \$300, to \$1,500 each; among them is a full average of the best class. There are, besides, several expensive hewn stone structures, for stores and dwellings, in progress of building. The wonderful growth of the place seems in no way to abate, but to be going on with increased acceleration. The sound of the hammer and saw is the incessant music of the place. Neither the Sabbath nor the shades of evening wholly arrest it. Providing a shelter has been the first great consideration with the owners, and they have not had time yet to determine upon their future employments. Factories and workshops of various kinds are proposed. A foundry, a rolling mill, and an extensive cabinet factory are talked of, but as yet all are employed in building, except a few retail traders, and the usual complement of tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, inners, &c. What the community is to do to support itself, is as yet the unsolved question. A very large proportion of the citizens are young men, active, enterprising and intelligent."

Ohio Free Negro Colonies.

The Xenia News, in a couple of issues, has been exposing the moral and social condition of the free negroes in that community. We make the following extract from one of its articles:

"What is the fact as developed in Greene county? What has been added to our strength, as a producing community, by the influx of negroes? We find, upon examination, that some two or three hundred negroes are idle loafers, either living off the fruits of gambling, or are those whose masters have with their freedom, given them property money. Others subsist by picking up quarters and halves in choring about town. While a few may be found, like men, in the country, engaged in agricultural employment, the majority prefer to live about Xenia, and earn a precarious subsistence from day to day.—Another characteristic, and still one, is, that when they get money, it goes like water.—The darkey loves his good dinners, his good clothes, and the other useless and ceteras of life, to well to resist gratifying his taste as long as there is a shot in the locker. Nor are they thrifty, when supplied with munificence to start the world with. A gentleman from the South, who has quartered upon a farm in our county some of his emancipated slaves, during a late visit detailed the following facts: He said he found everything going to ruin about the place; the work thriftlessly done; the negroes living like nabobs, and supporting numbers of their friends, whose purses were empty; and in a few years, if things went on as they were going, they must come to poverty.

What good will such a class of persons do the community? If less pauperism and crime are esteemed as benefits, none whatever."

The Next State Fair.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its eighth annual exhibition at Pittsburg, on the 28th of September, continuing till October 1st, inclusive. The book of entries will be opened in Pittsburg on and after the first of September. The premium list has been published and will be forwarded by the Secretary to all applicants. It covers twelve different classes of productions, including premiums for inventions useful to the farmer. Any articles deemed worthy, manufactured of iron, metal, brass, leather, India-rubber, and articles composed of cloth, fur, hats, caps, umbrellas, &c., cash premiums and diplomas may be awarded to.—John S. Go, Esq., of Brownsville, Fayette county, as a second premium, offers a full blood Merino buck, for the largest and best display of cattle owned and held as farm stock by the exhibitor. Railroads will furnish the usual facilities for the transportation of stock and visitors to the Fair, the plowing match will take place on Thursday, September 30. The field of competition is made co-extensive with the United States, and the Society cordially invites the citizens of other States to compete for the prizes.

Noble Sentiments.

Judge Snyser, of the Bucks and Montgomery district, in a recent elaborate and able opinion, refusing to remove a Board of School Directors for having built a large and commodious school house, in place of a dilapidated and worthless affair, gave expression to the following just and most truthful sentiments. They are words of judicial wisdom that should be copied by the press throughout the State:—

"The Common School System may now be regarded as permanently established in Pennsylvania. It has become part of the settled policy of the State. It has, therefore, become like the interest of the duty of all, opponents as well as friends, to withdraw any further opposition to it, and to unite and co-operate in endeavors to improve and perfect it. To this end, good, convenient and suitable school houses are indispensable; and they should be arranged on a scale of permanency corresponding to the system it recommends. In order to preserve the system in a cool and healthy state during the extreme hot weather of summer, the district should consist as much as possible of fruits, vegetables, and farinaceous food, and the lighter kinds of meats. The fruit should be perfectly ripe and fresh from the parent stem, and should be eaten in the earlier and middle part of the day. Its nutritive properties are not very great, but it serves to neutralize the acids in the stomach, and acts as a general corrective to the system."

The Murder of an Officer, and Execution of the Murderer by a Mob.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from Lexington, gives the details of the sad affair:

Mr. Joseph Beard, the city marshal, a gentleman esteemed, and deservedly so, by all parties, was in the market this morning, in the discharge of his duties, when a man of the name of William Barker, a notorious ruffian, bully, and thief, forced Mr. John McChesney into a difficulty. Mr. Beard interfered, and told Barker that he must go to the watch house. Barker walked of some twenty paces with him, and then drawing a small bowie knife, stabbed him in the side, throwing him off the curb. As he struggled to rise, his murderer took his hand and assisted him nearly to his feet, and then struck him again in the side with the knife, turning it around in the wound until it made a gash into which a man's fist might be thrust.—Barker was immediately arrested and conveyed to jail. In the course of half an hour the city was in a ferment.

At about seven o'clock, two hours and a half after the murder, the court-house bell and all the fire bells in the city rang. This seemed to be the signal. In an incredible short space of time, the court house and yard were filled with people. A motion was made and seconded to hang the murderer immediately. The response was a rush to the jail. The jailer, Mr. Blincoe, was seized, and the keys forced from him, and Barker taken to the court-house. Here an effort was made by Mr. Jas. O. Harrison, Judge Thomas, and Mr. Roger Hanson to induce the mob to wait and let the prisoner be tried and hung by the action of the law, but their voices were drowned in shouts, "Hang him! hang him!" A beam was thrown out of the second-story window, and a rope being placed around the prisoner's neck he was asked if he did not wish to pray. He replied with an oath, asking what he was to pray for, uttering threats at the same time as to what he would do with the questioner if he was released. The rope being attached to the beam outside, he was tossed from the window, falling some six feet. The rope breaking, he fell to the pavement, fracturing his skull.

He was again taken up on a ladder and thrown over. This time the rope held, and he was left swinging for two hours in the broad, bright light of a July sun, in full view of the most populous street, crowded with men, women, and children. It was the intention of the mob to leave him until six o'clock P. M., but he was cut down at the end of the time I have mentioned, and carried away.

The crowd generally dispersed as soon as the hanging was finished. In an hour everything was quiet as usual; as quiet as if two gross violations of the law of God and man had not occurred within a few hours. Very many of those who are considered our best citizens are said to have been engaged in this. It was quietly and quickly done.

Mr. Beard was a very estimable citizen, and the Democratic candidate for re-election. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss—nearly or entirely destitute. Subscription papers are now in circulation, and I understand that a thousand dollars are already raised."

Clergymen in the Ball Room.

A correspondent of the Chicago Press and Tribune, writing from Atlantic, Logan county, (Ill.) describes the singular termination of the Fourth of July Ball in that town:

It appears that the managers, several days since, sent special invitations to the ministers of the various churches in town, to attend the dance, thinking to have a good laugh to themselves over it. But to the surprise of those present, after the ball had got under full headway, four of the aforesaid ministers made their appearance in the Hall, and soon were mingling with the bystanders. The "see" being through, the announcement was made that the ministers having been solicited to attend, desired that a portion of the same should be set apart for them, which was acceded to. Then commenced the religious exercises of the ball! One preached, another prayed, and another struck up a good old religious hymn, when the dancers, seeing what turn matters were likely to take, ordered the musicians to proceed, and began the dance again, leaving the ministers to do their own singing, and make their exit the best way they could.

YOUNG AMERICA IN UTAH.—The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Camp Scott, after giving many interesting details in relation to the army at that post, and a description of some Mormons on their way back to the States, thus writes:

"The proportion of young children with the party was very large; the most precocious little imps imaginable. Young America, exemplified in New Orleans or New York, would be the innocence of babyhood beside them. I called one little fellow, hardly higher than my knee, to me, and asked him his name. He looked me in the face and said, "Parley P. Pratt." After a few other questions and answers, I gave him a piece of money, an old Spanish bit, with the inscription on it somewhat effaced. He took the coin eagerly enough, but after a moment's close examination, handed it back to me, saying, "I don't want that." I told him he had better keep it, as he could buy something nice with it at the sutler's store. He insisted, pertinaciously, on returning it, when I remarked to friend by me that he was so young, perhaps he did not know the value and value of money. He was prompt with his reply: "Yes I do, old fel; but I don't take that kind of money." I made it right with him by giving him a new dime, and Parley P. Pratt went on his way rejoicing."

BROTHER AND SISTER.

The States Zeitung has the following story: "Some years ago a young man was living in New York city on a high scale. His name was William Frazer. He had a large business, good connections, and was so much engaged by the world's glitter and display that he had no time to look after his sister, at that time a poor teacher in one of the boarding schools of New York; and by-and-by he forgot her entirely. Some days ago an aged man was arrested near Baltimore and brought back to Morristown, New Jersey, where he broke out of the cell he was confined in, to await his sentence for counterfeiting. It was William Frazer. The once poor teacher lives now at Paris, in the Palais Elysee Bourbon, on the Champs Elysee, and is the wife of Lucien Murat. She may dream every night of kings and crowns, while her unfortunate brother is awaiting his sentence to the State prison."

The Murders in the Army.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from the camp on the Big Blue, July 2, says:

"Incidents of a trivial character have occurred since our arrival here, which will long cause this camp to be regarded as the 'Camp of Horror.'"

"On the night of the 28th ult., from some cause or other I was aroused from my sleep about midnight. The night was one of calmness and beauty. I arose from my couch, walked out at my tent door on to the green sward, folded my arms, and stood gazing upon the peaceful hills and vales, as my lay stretched out in quiet repose. Not a sound disturbed the magic silence of the hour. I was aroused from my thoughtful reverie by No. 1 sentinel crying, 'Number one; twelve o'clock, and all is well.'"

"The cry was taken up by each sentinel in his turn and repeated all around the camp. The weird chant had scarcely left the lips of the last sentinel and went echoing up the rocky ravine upon which he was posted, when I heard the brisk clattering of horse's hoofs coming up the stony hill from the river. A moment more and the rider drew rein in front of Major Emory's tent, whom he called up, and then rode to Sergeant-Major Charles Green, whom he also called up. I now heard the Major order him (Sergeant-Major Green) to make out a detail of six men from each mounted company to go under the command of Lieutenants Barry and Cunningham, and two non-commissioned officers. Lieut. Magruder had been murdered at a settler's cabin over the river, and this first detachment was sent to arrest the murderer."

"A few nights since a drunken row occurred at a liquor shanty near by, in which several teamsters were horribly mutilated—almost literally cut to pieces. None of them, however, are quite dead, although in a critical condition. The same night, I am informed, a soldier belonging to the fifth column, which is also encamped over the river, was shot dead. The night after, a wagon-master of an ox-team shot one of his ox-drivers through the head. Last night two teamsters of a mule train were badly wounded by pistol-shots fired by ox-drivers."

"But I am about to neglect some of the particulars in relation to the murder of Lieut. Magruder. He had been on a visit to the officers of the fifth column, and was returning, when, on passing the house aforementioned, he got entangled in an altercation with a civilian by the name of Erro, who fired upon him. The gun was loaded with a ball and a number of buckshot, all of which entered his face and head, killing him instantly.—I understand that the civil authorities of Marysville arrested, tried, and acquitted Erro of the murder. Yesterday the Major sent out a detachment of seventy-five men, under command of Lieut. Crittenden and Ingraham, in quest of the fugitive. But they have returned, after a fruitless search."

"These deeds of horror are all attributed to the influence of liquor. Thus, you see, rum, that foul fiend and agent of the devil, is here, doing his full share in the destruction of human life."

"Large ox trains are continually passing, and yet the division we are to escort has not come up. We cannot move much further until it passes."

"It seems that those having charge of the expedition have more fear of the supply trains being cut off, destroyed or burned by the hostile Indians, than they have of the Mormons pouncing upon our little army under the command of Gen. Johnston."

"This morning there were about sixty persons on the sick report. Nearly every case was the dysentery, and nearly every patient was a raw recruit, fresh from citizen-life. Of course it must be expected that a change of diet, a change of climate, a change of physical exercise, and a new mode of life altogether, will have such an effect upon men. The only wonder is that there is not a greater number down with the same complaint."

"The doctor has no serious cases under his care. The general health of the troops is excellent. Some few who, like myself, have traveled over Mexico and Texas, and contracted the chronic diarrhoea, have had a return of that dreaded disease, but hope that, by temperance and care, we will soon be around again."

"Ever since we left Leavenworth we have had a rainy day about every fourth day.—When it was not raining the weather has been excessively warm and oppressive. If it were not for the fine prairie breeze we would sometimes positively suffocate."

"There is a village of some 800 or 1,000 Otto Indians within seven miles of our encampment, but, as I have seen none of them, I am not prepared to write further of them."

MORE LYNCH LAW IN MISSOURI.—It was stated recently that a man named Kessler had been hung by a mob in Gentry county, Mo., for killing another, named Timmons.—An accomplice, named Milligan, was arrested at the time, but his case was laid over until the next term of Court. A letter from St. Joseph, July 6th, says:

"A guard was appointed to watch his prison. No appropriation was made for their support, and they became crowded with so thankless and tedious an employment, and abandoned their posts. The mob went to the county court yesterday and demanded an appropriation for the expenses of a guard, and, upon a refusal, they proceeded to the prison, took Milligan out and led him to the same tree upon which Kessler had ten days before been hung. He requested to be baptized, which was done in a brook near by. Here he had an interview with his old father, which was deeply affecting. He was then taken back to the tree and hung until dead."

THE WHITE SLAVES OF ENGLAND.

The London Times says that some milliners and dress-makers of that city are condemned to sixteen, seventeen or eighteen hours of toil out of the twenty-four in each day and night. Their work is carried on in crowded, unventilated rooms, where their frames are kept bent at their labor until their eyes ache and their limbs refuse to perform their duty.—They have a short, painful life and an early grave. In a recent speech, Lord Shaftesbury said that many of these young women had been trained gently and tenderly, in delicate and happy homes, possessing all the virtues and tenderness that belong to the female sex, and rendered by those very characteristics more obedient, more unassuming, more slavishly subject to the authority and tyranny of those who are put over them. His lordship adds that they have no alternative between submission and the street door, and then asks, "Is the condition of such a young woman one whit better than the most wretched slave in the Southern States of America?"