

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 4, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

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 7th 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, the 11th day of August next, at 1 1/2 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. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman.

New Advertisements.

- Stray Heifer.
- Mitit, Attention!
- Colored Camp Meeting.
- Notice, by the Prorogatory.
- Meeting of County Agricultural Society.

Court commences in this place on Monday next, which will give many of our patrons who are in arrears and who do not intend to visit the ancient borough, an opportunity to send with their neighbors the amounts (or part) due us. We have thousands of dollars upon our books, against good men, the most of which could be paid in if our patrons would only think so, and take the trouble to call when in town, or send the amounts by mail or by their neighbors. We could make good use of all due us if we had it at command, and we hope our friends will use a little effort to put us in possession of that which is our own.

"THE GLOBE," as usual will be furnished to all who may want it, at \$1.50 a year, 75cts. for six or 50cts. for three months, in advance.

The Delegate Elections and County Convention.

It is earnestly hoped that the Democracy of the county will attend the elections which will take place in the several boroughs and townships on Saturday next, and send to our County Nominating Convention, men who will use every effort to place before the Democracy of the county, a ticket composed of deserving and strong men. We have the material in the party for every office for which a nomination will be made, which, if selected, can be elected over the combined opposition. But, if, as has been the case, care is only taken to make proper selections for one, two, or three of the most important offices, leaving the balance to be filled up with anybody—dead-weights to the whole—the party cannot expect to deserve success. The Democracy can command a majority in the county and district if proper care is taken in the formation of a ticket. Let it then, be the earnest desire and determination of every Democratic Delegate in the Convention which will assemble at Huntingdon on Wednesday afternoon next, to place in nomination a ticket which will deserve and receive the majority vote of the county.

It is a notorious fact that while the Lecompton leaders and their press of the State, with the Pennsylvania at their head, are charging the anti-Lecompton Democrats with giving aid and comfort to the opposition, they are anxiously praying for the success of the Black Republican party over the Democracy in Illinois. In that State the leading Lecompton men, the office-holders under the influence of the Cabinet at Washington, are working in harmony with the Black Republicans for the success of LINCOLN to the United States Senate. We predict,—and we wish our readers to remember it,—that time will find every leading Lecompton Democrat in this and every other State, in full membership with an opposition party opposed to the pure Jackson Democracy.

An Honor.

Mr. FREDERICK SCHNEIDER, who resides about a mile below this place, received last week the proud memento of the Medal of St. Helena, from the French Government, for serving under Napoleon the First, and also a brevet to the "Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor." These were forwarded through our townsman, THOS. P. CAMPBELL, Esq., who prepared Mr. SCHNEIDER'S papers, by Gen. CAMERON, who successfully interested himself to procure it, through the Department of State and the American Legation.

The Medal is a beautiful bronze impression, surmounted with a crown, attached to a blue ribbon, and a circlet of laurel surrounding an excellent likeness of the Great Emperor, and containing words of solemn meaning: "Napoleon to his companions in glory—a last thought."

Mr. SCHNEIDER served during the terrible campaigns of 1810 and '14. He was in the battles of Esslingen and Wagram, of Bautzen, and Lutzen, and the Katsbach, when he was taken prisoner, and detained during the rest of the war. He returns his thanks to the gentlemen to whose exertions he is indebted for these honorable testimonials. It is not easy to obtain them, even by those who can show good service—character, also, is required; and we observe that out of some 350,000 applications which have been made for the Medal, but a few over 15,000 have been granted. We believe this is the second conferred upon persons residing in the United States.

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

"Bogus" Bank Operations.

Some startling developments have been brought to light by the Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the affairs of several new Banks in the interior of this State, which have caused no little surprise. It would appear that most daring and stupendous frauds have been contemplated by these concerns. The report is lengthy, and embraces a number of details of not much interest to the general reader. Below we give a synopsis of the principal points, taken from the *North American*, which will give all the information of real importance that is disclosed:

The first of these Banks, all of which were chartered at the Legislative session of 1857, is the Tioga County Bank. The letters patent state that the subscription amounted to 1,069 shares, and the Committee found that 1,040 of these had been subscribed, and the first instalment paid in a single day, by certain Buffalo financiers, of whom Wells D. Walbridge, for himself and various females, took 640 shares, while Edward T. Thayer, of Buffalo, took 200 more, and J. Porter Brawley took the remaining 200. Thayer belongs to a nest of financiers of that name in Buffalo, one of whom opened the Bank, and at once entered discounts to the amount of \$20,655, all to Buffalo parties. G. P. Steers, of Buffalo, who was elected teller of the Bank, says that upon taking charge of it there was a deficit of \$6,373. The discounts now amount to \$89,066 33, nearly all of which have been to Buffalo parties, and all, except one note of \$1,100, in sums of from \$5,000 to \$8,500. The Thayers and Walbridge figure either as drawers or endorsers in nearly all of these. It is clear that this Bank was purely speculative, the subscription notes having been immediately discounted.

The same parties appear to have been the operators in the new Bank of Crawford County. To this concern, 1,534 shares of stock were subscribed, of which 1,210 were by the Buffalo financiers, and the rest by J. Porter Brawley, except about forty-four shares.—This subscription was paid in Tioga County Bank notes, being chiefly the \$20,155 discounted at the organization of that concern, except about \$500 paid in specie. The Bank has a circulation of \$34,055 against \$2,796 84 in gold and silver, and its discounts reach \$127,918 52, of which \$63,800 have been to parties out of the State. The teller states that he and the President ordered at the same time the engraving of the plates for both this and the Tioga County Bank.

The Thayers again figure as the parties taking the stock of the new Shamokin Bank, of which the whole subscription was 1,640 shares, while they and their associates took 1,520 shares. One of the Thayers settled for all the stock subscribed by persons not residing in Shamokin, and paid no money except \$7,000 in gold and \$28,000 in notes of the Tioga and Crawford County Banks. Immediately upon the organization of the Bank, the books show that \$41,015 50 of discounts were granted to J. Jackson, of New York City, and Underhill & Lockhart, \$38,000, being in one item to Jackson. The endorsers to these notes are J. W. Underhill and R. R. Underhill, while the teller of the Bank is Robert Underhill. The circulation amounts to \$26,460 and the cash to \$2,372 05.

The cashier, David A. Robinson, formerly of Buffalo, explains that the money paid in as capital stock of the Bank, was discounted to the parties named, and the notes were left as the capital of the Bank. A person named Street, on pretence of being a man of means, who intended subscribing \$40,000 to the stock of the Bank, was entrusted with \$20,000 to arrange a system of exchange with the Banks of western Pennsylvania, instead of which he appropriated the money to his own uses, but was afterwards arrested, and obliged to disgorge. J. Jackson who figures as a principal operator in this Bank alleged himself to be worth \$14,000, which on investigation turns out to be moonshine. J. R. Robinson was another of the wireworkers in this institution, and appears as the party to whom the discounted \$38,000 was transferred on check. About 2,000 of the bills of the Shamokin Bank were obtained from it by Robinson, and used to pay the first instalment of a subscription of stock by him to the McKean County Bank. How this money was procured does not appear, but it was not by discount, as it was to be returned to the Bank.

Among the persons acting with the Thayers and belonging to the Buffalo party in all these Banks, were W. Meech, several named Gansen, C. H. Payne, and M. Carson. These appear again in the stock subscription to the Bank of Phoenixville, which, had an organization taken place, would have stood 1,200 shares taken by Buffalo and vicinity, 198 by Phoenixville. Some of these subscriptions, to the amount of 1,000 shares, were taken for others by parties who only held powers of attorney to subscribe 500 shares. They altered the figures at the time of subscribing. The first payment on the stock was made in notes of the Tioga County Bank, which was objected to by the Commissioners, and an investigation ensued, ending in the subscription being declared bogus and withdrawn.

A startling revelation is made by the Committee relative to the Bank Note Reporters. Proof seemed to have been afforded that some of these publications are regular black mail sheets, which quote Banks in good or bad standing, according as the conductors are paid. Letters and circulars are described as being sent to Banks, requiring immediate

correspondence or a personal visit, to make certain arrangements on pain of disagreeable consequences. A satisfactory line of call, and all would be sunshine; with neglect or denial comes the instant thunders of their indignation.

The Committee close their report by recommending to the Governor, the adoption of summary means to rid the State of these bogus concerns, and to the Legislature, the application of such a remedy, as will effectually protect the people from any future inflictions of the same sort.

Proscribing Democrats.

This is (says the *Chester County Democrat*) unquestionably a political reign of terror.—Never since the Government was founded has there been anything to equal it. It is not a proscription of political enemies, but of friends. The very men who placed the present Administration in power, are those on whom the heaviest hand is laid. It is now a fact, staring every one in the face, that a Democrat who refuses to swear by Lecompton, cannot hold any sort or kind of a place in the Government. He is politically accursed, and the headsman's axe falls with unerring certainty upon him. Let it proceed, say we! Bring out the victims and let the heads roll off in grim and ghastly profusion. We bide our time, and promise those who are now revelling in the business of proscribing honest men, that a day of retribution approaches. In addition to the cases of Mr. Moore, and W. B. Waddell, Esq., of this county, we have now another to record; that of John Luther Ringwalt, a son of Col. Samuel Ringwalt, of Downington, who was brought up in this office under Judge Strickland. Mr. Ringwalt was in the Mint, refused to worship Lecompton, and off went his head. The *Press* speaks of this latter case as follows:

"The removal by Mr. Walton, the new Treasurer of the United States Mint, of our esteemed fellow-citizen, John Luther Ringwalt, Esq., from the position of chief clerk of that department of the Government, will astonish the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, well accustomed as that party has become to the extraordinary feats of those who dispense patronage in this community in the name and by the authority of Mr. Buchanan. There never was a public officer more conscientious, regular and energetic, in the discharge of his duties, than Mr. Ringwalt. At the head of the most important desk in the Mint, one requiring uncommon accuracy and constant attendance, he was singularly well calculated to protect his chief from mistakes and at the same time to overlook the interests of the Government. The son of Col. Samuel Ringwalt, originally of Lancaster, and now of Chester county, who has been Mr. Buchanan's friend ever since the latter was a student of law with Mr. Hopkins, of Lancaster, he has given a constant and vigorous support to Pennsylvania's favorite son ever since his boyhood. Reared to the profession of an editor, he conducted with masterly ability the Democratic organ in Monroe county, and subsequently presided over the editorial columns of the *Pennsylvania Democrat* in this city. The duties of the position he occupied in the Mint, were alike onerous and exacting, requiring nearly all his time and leaving to him few leisure moments.—He has, however, sympathized with the gallant Douglas in his heroic struggle for principle, and with Wise, Walker, Packer, and the *Press*, and for this he has lost the place he so ably and faithfully filled."

Acquisition of Cuba.

There are reports afloat that the Government is in a fair way to acquire speedy and peaceful possession of the island of Cuba.—The rumors are so vague,—which, coupled with the hitherto strong resistance of Spain when treating of this subject,—that perhaps little reliance should be placed in them. A short time will probably settle their truth or falsity.

The importance to the United States of such an acquisition is thus briefly stated by the *Philadelphia Press*:

In a mere commercial point of view, the acquisition of Cuba would be one of the most fortunate things that American statesmanship ever accomplished. With all the shackles imposed upon the trade of the two countries, by the onerous Spanish port charges, tariffs, and export duties, and our own tariff, their commerce is very great, and the removal of these barriers would render it almost incalculable. The agricultural and manufacturing interests of the North would alike reap the most substantial benefit from the union of the two countries. Thus American flour has long been kept out of Cuba by regulations which require (besides other duties) but two dollars per barrel for Spanish flour in Spanish vessels, and nine dollars and fifty cents for foreign flour in foreign vessels, and all foreign goods in foreign vessels are charged a duty of near thirty per cent, or upwards, and the port charges are very high. Notwithstanding all these exactions, the commercial movement of the United States with Cuba in 1852 amounted to more than \$18,000,000, upon which dues of more than \$3,000,000 were paid the Cuban officials, and the trade of the two countries has no doubt since been greatly increased. Our exports to Cuba for that year amounted to \$6,500,000, among which are \$27,000 of grains; \$1,100,000 of lard, butter, bread and vegetables; \$1,864,000 of lumber and fabrics; \$141,000 of cotton yarns and fabrics, &c.—In return, the imports amounted to over \$12,000,000, made up almost entirely of sugar, molasses, and cigars, upon which our citizens paid a duty of at least \$3,500,000 to their own Government, besides a large export duty to Spain. The lumber, grain-growing, and provision interests of the United States would be greatly benefited by free trade with Cuba, and so, no doubt, would many branches of manufactures, which, although now driven from the Cuban market by English productions, could not be if a fair tariff was levied upon the English goods, and not upon our own. In short, if Cuba belonged to us, we would almost exclusively furnish the materials for feeding, clothing and housing her inhabitants, at a handsome profit, while she would supply us with sugar and cigars at much lower rates than we can at present obtain them.

Professionalizing Educators.

(CONTINUED.)

NEWSPAPERS AS EDUCATORS OF THE PEOPLE.—We look upon the liberty of the journalist as the safeguard of popular sovereignty, and as a proper corrective to political action.—And so it is when guided by intelligence, and, at least, a reasonable degree of moral courage. We also look upon law as a supremacy in all our social relations: and so it is when regulated by the eternal principles of right, and not by the wickedness of Turks, the imbecility of fools, or the caprices of espionage. We look upon religion as the only thing altogether lovely, and worthy of man's ceaseless devotion; but then we do not mean the religion of Mormons, Hindoos, or Mahomedans. Reasoning by analogy, we shall see that newspaper licentiousness stands antagonistic to the great principles of civil liberty, as Mormonism does to Christianity, or highway robbery does to law and equity. When the satirist ridicules the vices of men in common decency; or the journalist exposes in truthfulness, the designs, intrigues, misdeeds and weakness of candidates, we have not, neither should we have, any charges to prefer against them. In the battle of life, as in political action, we must know what manner of men we are dealing with. This means of communication is our only resource. Therefore, it should be kept free from licentiousness, meanness and puppyism.

There is another tendency in this school of applauded educators, which grows with its growth; and the consequences of which have yet to be felt in American institutions. Borrowed from populous cities, it is already prolific; and like the pestilence it will defy its remedy. The spirit of vulgarity which recently manifests itself, walks no longer in concealment. Its patrons are numerous and it walks by noonday. The power of habit and example are so great that the injuries done to society consist not so much in the immediate results of this moral contamination, as in that habit which finally engenders a constitutional infirmity. "Seen too oft—familiar with her face we first pity, then endure, then embrace."

The power of habit! What a volume of reality lies concealed in that one word, whether applied to an individual or to the whole human race. If men, who are created noble by nature, are permitted to pause at the summit of life's experience, and looking backward realize the difference between man living up to the dignity of his nature; and man arrayed by the power of habit and evil example; what a vision must startle his sensibilities! How his noble spirit must writhe beneath the chafing chains of educated habit! Byron's vivid picture of the human mind, writhing under the stings of conscience, is one of the most impressive figures, probably, in the English or any other language; yet, the picture is not overdrawn; and it speaks a terrible language to those who trifle with the vices of the age—trifle with the injunctions of morality, and recklessly violate the principles of truth and harmony.

In pity and commiseration we may inquire, what means will exclude the vicious influences of this legion of educators from the rising generation? What is necessary to remove this plague spot from the social compact? What punishment shall we bestow upon the perverse culprit who scatters this damp of death, to the common detriment and injury of all?

You ask, "Would you limit the powers of this great means for distributing knowledge?" "Would you amend the statutes, and visit the offender with punishment?" No. No limitations, no amendments, no punishments are necessary. Turn the licentious messengers from your firesides and give them no audience. Educate the rising generation to a virtuous sensibility. Select for them, for your families, and for yourselves, those journals issuing from a fountain of wisdom and instruction, chaste and truthful, elevating in all their teachings, chastening in all their proofs, and themselves the very representatives of virtue. The philosopher, the philanthropist, and the educator are laboring to distribute them among the people. Patronize them. File and preserve them. Teach the youth to read and draw lessons of wisdom and instruction from them. They possess the elements of industry, honesty, morality and religion,—they are the chart of life and mirror of the times. A. OWEN.

The Bible cause seems to be flourishing in Louisiana. A correspondent of the *New York Observer* says:—"Mr. John Pickett has just given \$10,000 to the South-western Bible Society of New Orleans, for the purpose of stocking their Bible house with Bibles. He is a young man, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. This Society have nine persons who have given, and who have pledged themselves to give \$1,000 each, and what is passing strange, one of the nine can neither read nor write, except to write his name mechanically. He is not a member of any church, nor does he live within twenty-five miles of one, unless there may be one nearer by crossing the Mississippi river."

HORSES.—It is estimated that there are 50,000 horses in the State of Massachusetts, 221,000 in the New England States, and 4,500,000 in the United States. Ohio stands foremost in the number of horses, New York next, Pennsylvania next, Kentucky next, and Minnesota last of all. Estimating the horses of Massachusetts at \$75 per head, their value will be \$3,750,000, and all the horses in the United States at the same rate, would make a value of \$337,500,000, or more than three times the whole cotton and woollen manufacturing capital of the Union.

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

Sunday School Celebration at Colerain.

(Correspondence of The Globe.)

MR. EDITOR.—I had the pleasure of being present at a celebration given by the Colerain and Mechanicsville Sunday Schools, on Saturday, the 31st inst., and knowing that many of your readers are Sunday School scholars and teachers, I have thought it expedient to send you a short sketch of the Colerain celebration, for publication, that they might know the interest manifested in the good cause by the people of the above mentioned neighborhoods. The Colerain Sunday School, under the superintendence of H. W. SHARPE, assembled in their school room at the hour of 9 A. M., where they formed in procession, and marched a short distance up the road to meet the Mechanicsville Sunday School, under the superintendence of J. W. MATERN, Esq.

The procession, thus augmented, marched in an orderly manner, to a grove a short distance off—beautiful and enchanting as that celebrated by Horace as the home of the nymphs—where a stand had been erected and very beautifully adorned with wreaths and flowers, and comfortable seats prepared for the schools and visitors. One of the superintendents gave out a hymn, and in a moment the forest resounded with the sweet old strain, "There is a happy land." Mr. DAVID STEWART, being called to the chair, introduced Dr. HAPPER, late Missionary to China, to the audience.

The exercises were then opened by an appropriate and earnest prayer by Dr. HAPPER. After another hymn was sung, Dr. HAPPER delivered an eloquent and instructive address on the present condition of the Chinese, thus striving to awaken a missionary spirit in the minds and hearts of the children. At the close of his address, Mr. JOHN M. STONEBREKER—Marshal of the day—dismissed the schools, permitting the scholars to amuse themselves on the swings, which had been put up for the occasion, until the table would be spread. In a short time they were again formed in procession, and marched to the table, which was loaded with good things of such a variety as to tempt the appetite of the most fastidious.

After the children had been helped by their teachers to as much as they could eat, they were permitted to enjoy themselves as they pleased, in the grove, while the table was filled time after time, until all were satisfied. I was informed that more than five hundred persons partook of a bountiful repast, and a large amount of provision still remained.

At 2 o'clock P. M., all were again assembled, and united in singing a hymn of praise. Some of the speakers being absent on account of indisposition and other causes,—the Chairman called on J. D. BROWN—Superintendent of the "Franklin Union Sunday School"—to address the audience. His remarks to the teachers, were extemporaneous, and consequently brief. Dr. HAPPER followed with some remarks to both teachers and parents; and after the benediction was pronounced, some departed to their homes and others remained to spend the rest of the day in the grove. A spirit of harmony and good feeling prevailed through the entire exercises of the day, and doubtless, all will recall with pleasure the Sunday School celebration of 1858. LEROY.

The Two Battle-Fields.

The field on which the first great battle of the Lecompton issue is to be fought will be Kansas, on Monday next. There the Lecompton party will be routed and dispersed, never again to unite their broken and skeleton columns. Over that great political field the flag of Popular Sovereignty will wave in triumph, and the Lecompton Constitution will there find an ignominious grave. All the wretched quibbles, all the miserable technicalities, by which it was attempted to show that that instrument was the choice of the people of Kansas, will be swept like cobwebs before the wrath of an indignant people, and the naked fraud will stand exposed in all its deformity. No one, after that result, will dare to say that the Lecompton Constitution ever was the choice of the people of Kansas. The band of traitors assembled at Lecompton, who, in violation of pledged faith, attempted to force that vile counterfeit, through frauds and perjuries, upon an insulted people, will stand as convicts upon the pillory of universal scorn and indignation. Such will be the fate of the principals in this transaction, and that of their accomplices and endorsers will be scarcely less ignominious.—Such will be the result on the first great battle-field of Kansas on Monday next.

The next great battle-field will be the State of Illinois, where the intrepid Stephen A. Douglas carries aloft the sacred banner of Popular Sovereignty. That banner which he first unfurled in Congress, as the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, still floats over him, and under its mighty folds he is marching on to victory. He is now, as he was in 1854, the leader of a great Democratic host. Now, as then, the indomitable Democracy of Illinois rally enthusiastically to his support and vindication. The regular Democratic Convention of the State had endorsed his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution with perfect unanimity, and everything promised, under these auspices, a glorious victory to the noble Democracy of that State. The regular organization of the Democratic party coincided with the Democratic masses, and with such a union all was well. But, it is due to truth to say that the Administration have determined to defeat the regular Democracy of Illinois only because they sustain Judge Douglas on the Lecompton question. For this cause only they have removed his friends from office in his own State, including some of the very men recently appointed by the Administration itself! The office-holders of the State Convention, composed exclusively of State office-holders and their few accomplices—not with a view to elect its nominees to office in Illinois, (for that is admitted to be impossible,) but for the sole purpose of electing to the Senate an ultra Republican, of the

deepest dye, over Judge Douglas. Thus the Administration has joined the Republican leaders of Illinois, and is straining every nerve to defeat the Democracy of that State and insure a Republican triumph. Mr. Lincoln, the foe of the Democratic party, is to be placed in the Senate of the United States, if possible, through the aid of the Administration at Washington! Judge Douglas is the only Democratic opponent, for the Senate, of Lincoln, in Illinois, yet the Administration is striving to defeat Douglas and to elect Lincoln. This, we call a desertion of the Democratic cause and the Democratic party. It is a war upon its principles, its measures, its leaders, and its regular organization. Judge Douglas is the almost unanimous choice of the Democracy of Illinois for the Senate of the United States; but he is to be defeated, by a Republican, through the instrumentality of the Administration. And for what cause? Simply because he concurs with the Democracy of his State upon the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. In anathematizing and opposing him, the Administration are denouncing the Democracy of the State he represents. Hereafter, they were reading Democratic leaders out of the Democratic masses of entire States out of the same party. It is the turn of Illinois to-day.—Her name is put first upon the roll of proscription; but before her enemies have concluded—when a few more elections shall have transpired upon the principle now applied to Illinois, the Democratic masses of a majority of the States of this Union must also be proscribed and read out of the party. The same doctrine which has offered up to the Lecompton Herodias the heads of Douglas, Wise and Walker, now decapitates, at a blow, the Democracy of an entire State, and threatens the Democratic masses, entertaining the same opinions, with similar vengeance in every other State. Nero is said to have mourned that the whole people of Rome did not have a single head to be stricken off with a single blow, and in this work of decapitation the Administration may regret as deeply as the Roman tyrant that the whole anti-Lecompton Democracy, North and South, did not have one head only to be severed by the Executive scimitar. Look at the roll of proscription! It must be numbered by the hundreds of thousands who have borne aloft the glorious banner of Democratic principles. Thousands and tens of thousands are yet to be victimized by this proscribing tyranny—men who have devoted their lives to the success of the Democratic party and its principles. The fact is, the Lecomptonites seem to be striving to see how small they can make the Democratic party, and how soon they can sectionalize that party by confining it almost exclusively within the limits of the South. The Administration, at least for the present, have sacrificed the Northern Democracy—that Democracy of Jefferson down to the present moment, in every contest, have defended and maintained all the constitutional rights of the South. In the name of that very South they are now to be proscribed and victimized! The war which the Administration have made under the Lecompton banner, not merely upon the Democratic masses of Illinois and their leader, but upon their regular Democratic State organization, is a fatal stab to the regular National Democratic organization. That National organization depends upon the regular Democratic State organization; and if the Administration destroys it in one State, as it is now doing in Illinois, it is a mortal blow, by the irresistible force of such an example, to the regular Democratic organization in every other State. It is an open declaration of war, under the Lecompton banner, upon every Democrat who will not support that most ignominious fraud; and it is forcing them, in vindication of their principles, into separate and distinct Democratic organizations, avowing the same anti-Lecompton principles inscribed upon their banner by the regular Democratic State Convention of Illinois. Such are the inevitable consequences of the policy now pursued by the Administration—a policy resulting in division and defeat, and thus by the same means electing a Republican President in 1860 as those by which it is now attempted to insure the success of a Republican Senator from Illinois in 1858. We do not believe, however, that the Administration, with all its efforts, can overthrow the Democracy of Illinois, and defeat the election of Douglas. The people of that State will not endure such insolent interference as that the official satraps of the Administration should enter the limits of a sovereign State and dictate to them whom they shall choose for their Senator. We believe Judge Douglas will be victorious over the skeletons of traitors that are now attempting to overthrow the regular Democracy of Illinois, and thus vindicate the great principles of State Rights and Popular Sovereignty.—*The Press*, July 31.

The importance of insurance against losses by fire and water may be seen at a glance by the following figures: There were 322 fires in the United States in 1857, and the amount of property destroyed was \$14,502,000. In 1856 the amount of property destroyed was upwards of 3,000,000 greater. The entire loss by marine disasters in the month of December last, was \$2,306,735.—The above amount included 13 steamers, 42 ships, 32 barges, 22 brigs and 57 schooners. If this property was insured, as most of it undoubtedly was, many thousands, perhaps millions, of persons bore the loss, each one suffering a little, whereas if no insurance had been effected, many persons would have suffered a business ruin, while others would have been seriously crippled in their affairs for life.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF AFFECTION.—On Saturday, 10th ult., an infant of M. C. Green, in Calpepper co., Va., died, and on the next day, Jennie, her colored nurse, 14 years old, expired. The very existence of the nurse, says the *Blue Ridge Republican*, seemed bound up in that of the child. She never left her from the time she was taken sick, until the moment of her death, and in twenty-four hours after they lay under the same roof, child and nurse, silent sleepers in their coffin beds. From the moment the child breathed its last, she seemed to lose all interest in things around her, even her identity itself, and remained in a kind of trance up to the hour of her death. When asked if she was willing to die, she said: "Yes, I have seen that child in the Saviour's arms, and I want to go too."

The following is a simple, and it is said an effectual remedy for the diarrhoea:—"Take a large table spoonful of flour and mix it thoroughly with a little less than half tumbler of water. Drink it, and if the disease is not checked in half or three quarters of an hour, repeat it until it is. It will soon arrest the most obstinate case, and cannot do any harm.