

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 18, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria. COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN MIERLY, of Springfield. AUDITOR, JOHN OWENS, of Birmingham. CORONER, THOMAS P. LOVE, of Huntingdon.

PRINTING IN DRY COLORS.

Having purchased the right of this county for printing in Dry Colors, we in form 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.

New Advertisements.

45- Administrator's Notice. 46- Dissolution of Partnership. 47- Read prospectus of the "Scientific American." 48- Teachers and School Directors see notice of school examinations by the County Superintendent.

49- We return thanks to the friends who have called with us, since the commencement of Court.

50- We are prepared to get up in handsome style, Banners and Flags for Sunday School and other celebrations, political meetings, &c., with any inscription desired.

OUR TICKET.

The Ticket placed in nomination by the Democratic County Convention, which assembled in this borough on Wednesday, the 11th inst., will be found at the head of this column. We take pleasure in referring to it, for we do not believe a better ticket, if as good, as a whole, was ever placed in nomination by any party in the county. The gentlemen upon it are all experienced in business, honest, and worthy of success, and the representatives of the Democratic party, who were instrumental in placing before the people of the county such a ticket, deserve and will receive the thanks of every Democrat, and of every liberal voter in the opposition party. There is no dead-weight attached to the ticket—every man upon it adds strength to it—and the whole can be elected if the proper exertions are made by each individual member of our party. Go to work then Democrats—remember that the victory is half gained by the nomination of an unexceptionable ticket—the other half you can easily gain possession of if you will but determine to do so. Go to work then, and never cease your efforts until the polls close on the 2nd Tuesday of October next.

THE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN.—The Ill. Douglas campaign appears to have revived throughout the State the electioneering fervor of 1840. At Hillsborough and at Greenville, Mr. Douglas had addressed the people, and at each place the assemblage, according to the Chicago Times consisted of a turn out en masse of the whole surrounding population for many miles—men, women and children—as to a great camp meeting.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.—The Germantown Telegraph, an independent journal, but of decidedly Republican proclivities, pays the following compliment to the State administration: "Governor PACKER and his Cabinet have returned to the seat of government, from their visits to Cape May and Atlantic City. We never had a more respectable Chief Magistrate, or a Cabinet of more integrity and ability. Judging his administration so far as it has progressed and has been developed, it is clearly entitled to the confidence of the people."

The Tariff Question.

The opponents of the Democratic party, says an exchange, have been laboring earnestly, for months past, to make capital out of the tariff question. They would revive the exploded Whig doctrine of "protection for protection's sake," and are loud in their denunciations of the Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue with reasonable discriminations in favor of home industry. Under these circumstances, it was to be expected that the Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 14th ult., and nominated Read and Frazer, would have made some positive declaration on the subject, in accordance with the previously expressed views of the opposition papers and orators. But what did it do? Among a series of resolutions of a singularly negative and non-committal character, it adopted this one:

Resolved, That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the government should be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and in laying them, such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry.

Now, we need scarcely say, this is almost literally the Democratic idea of the tariff; and it is a high compliment to the principles of that party, that its position upon a question of so much importance, should be formally adopted by its opponents and publicly proclaimed as an article of their political faith.

The Spirit of Democracy.

Of all the political struggles, says the Carlisle Democrat, which this country has experienced—and it has experienced many—none has surpassed in the intensity of its nature, or equaled in the magnitude of its consequences to mankind in general, the great first revolution of 1800, which prostrated Oligarchy cloaked in Federalism, and brought Democracy into power under the leadership of its true exemplar, and fearless champion, the great Jefferson. There have since been contests in which on the one side and the other, great numbers were marshaled, and in which questions of equal interest to the people of this country were involved—contests for the preservation of that untrampled sovereignty which in this great contest was to be wrested from those who had arrogantly seated themselves above the people, and as they fondly hoped, above the power of the people. Those contests were entirely for our own happiness. This great contest, which marked as an epoch of Freedom the advent of the 19th century, was directly for liberty here, and indirectly for liberty everywhere. It was to prove the lie upon both Federalists and Monarchists who predicted anarchy as inseparably consequent upon Democracy. It was destined to raise the desponding spirits of the suffering millions of Europe, who were watching the Great Experiment here with a solicitude commensurate with the interests involved. It was a fierce struggle between the Spirit of Democracy and the Spirit of Oligarchy, for a permanent ascendancy in the government of a country which was about to mould its institutions and its policy.

Federalism, though it ostensibly adopted the theory of self-government, practically ignored that doctrine because it feared the "excesses" of the people—the "prejudices" of the people—their "intemperate use," their "abuse" of power—their "grasping at the shadows of immediate good," and rejecting the substance of ultimate good; and in a thousand ways by its conduct and its measures did it exhibit its suspicions and its fears of the people, and its want of faith in their ability to govern themselves. It sought by all the devices of legislative and executive cunning to "palsy the will," to paralyze the exertion of the people and to fetter the Spirit of Democracy, which, like a mighty wave, was rolling onward and onward, threatening to sweep into oblivion every vestige of the structures that impeded its course. To this flood of public opinion—powerful everywhere—omnipotent here, Federalism opposed the artificial interests it had created for this day of reckoning—this evil hour that had come upon it. But the money power and factory power, and all its other mercenary powers, though they obstructed, and for a while impeded the advancing flood, could not obstruct or impede it long. Gathering strength from the obstacles which were meant to stem it, the mighty torrent swept grandly over all.

The very measures which Federalism had adopted to help it in time of need—to buoy it above the angry flood—proved to be mill stones about its neck to sink it deeper than it otherwise would have sunk. The Alien Act had been passed to drive back into the despotism of the old world the thousands of patriots who had fled from its tyranny. The Sedition law was to gag the press of the country, in order to prevent that annihilating investigation of its measures, and the motives of the authors of those measures, which it had just reason to apprehend. Thus it sought to muzzle the press—to silence complaint. But fines and imprisonment had no terrors for those who loved their country more than they feared the power of Federalism. It was these measures that contributed more than all others, to stamp upon Federalism that burning odium of a people awakened to a sense of their danger, which it still bears, and will ever bear.

Jefferson, placing implicit trust in the "intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people," and despising the fears and suspicions of Federalism as heartily as he did its miserable pretenses for its violation of the rights it had sworn to defend, proclaimed in language that sent thrills of joy through the great American heart—the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves. Kings and oligarchies had for three thousand years professed to govern justly but had never done so. Under all circumstances, at all periods, and in all countries, monarchies, limited or absolute; aristocracies, pure or mixed had been tried, but tried in vain. The people might not govern as smoothly as the despotism which quietly reigned over the desolation it had caused. But they would be true to themselves. They were the only ones to feel the effects of their own misgovernment, if they misgoverned themselves; and self-interest, that universal and indestructible principle of their natures, even were they destitute of all higher qualities which they were known to possess—was, in itself, a guarantee that the people would remedy the evils the people felt.

These were the inspirations of Democracy, these the answers of Jefferson and his noble supporters, to the doubts, the fears, and the suspicions which Federalism sought to instill into the minds of its dupes. Jefferson and Democracy triumphed, and what are the consequences? Let him answer who can compute the sum of the prosperity and happiness of this mighty nation, flowing from the sovereignty of the people as inaugurated by Jefferson, and just and equal laws impartially administered.

With the brave and eloquent Shields:—"May this sacred principle extend its glorious triumphs to all the oppressed nations of the world."

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic delegates, elected to represent the party in County Convention, met at the Court House on Wednesday afternoon last, the 11th August, and organized by calling SAMUEL BROOKS, Esq., of Carbon township, to the Chair, and appointing JOHN GEMMILL and B. R. FOSTER, Vice Presidents, and JOHN VANDEYANDER and J. C. SECHLER, Secretaries.

Credentials of delegates were then presented, and the following named gentlemen took their seats.

- Alexandria borough—Gen. R. C. M'Gill, Francis Conner. Birmingham—John M. Stonerod, George W. Owens. Cassville—Jno. Henderson, Jno. S. Gehrett. Huntingdon—Robt. King, John B. Given. Orbisonia—John P. Dunn, Perry O. Etchison. Petersburg—Jos. Johnston, S. D. Myton. Shirkleysburg—Capt. J. W. Galbraith, J. H. Lightner. Barree twp.—John Hirst, Silas A. Criswell. Carbon—S. Brooks, Esq., Ed. M'Hugh. Class—Jona. Hoover, A. J. Henderson. Clay—William Dunn, P. H. Bence. Cromwell—Sam'l Bolinger, David Irvin. Dublin—John Jamison, Chas. Burkholder. Franklin—John Zentmire, T. Henderson. Henderson—John Porter, Andrew Decker. Jackson—George Jackson, Thos. Osburn. Juniata—H. S. Isenberg, Isiah Foster. Morris—Dr. T. Harnish, Col. R. F. Haslett. Mt. Union district—B. R. Foust, Joseph C. Sechler. Onida twp.—Robert Wilson, William Livingston. Petersburg dist.—Sam'l M'Atter, Henry Holtzapple. Penn twp.—J. M'Gahan, Joshua Gorsuch. Porter—Robt. Cunningham, Jno. Gemmill. Shirley—Wm. M'Garvey, Peter Crownover. Springfield—N. K. Covett. Tell—John Price, Solomon Goshon. Twp.—David Hamilton, A. Clark. Union—John M'Combe, Jacob H. Miller. Walker—Jno. Vandevander, Jos. Isenberg. Warriorsmark—James Chamberlin, Thos. Wilson. West—Henry Davis, John Cunningham.

The Convention, on motion, proceeded to the choice of Congressional Conferees,—the first ballot resulted in the selection of JOHN SCOTT and JOHN VANDEYANDER, Esqs., and Gen. G. W. SPEER—without instructions.

On motion, Dr. D. HOUTZ was re-nominated for Assembly, by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for County Commissioner, Director of the Poor, Auditor and Coroner. The first ballot resulted in the choice of JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville, for County Commissioner; JOHN MIERLY, of Springfield, for Director of the Poor; JOHN OWENS, Esq., of Birmingham, for Auditor, and THOMAS P. LOVE, of Huntingdon, for Coroner.

On motion, the Chair was requested to appoint a County Committee at his leisure; when, on motion, the Convention adjourned sine die. SAMUEL BROOKS, Pres't. JOHN GEMMILL, J. C. SECHLER, B. R. FOSTER, JNO. VANDEYANDER, Sec's.

Agricultural Meeting.

A meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society was held in the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday evening, 10th inst., President, JOHN C. WATSON, in the Chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Society then proceeded to appoint electors to represent this county at a meeting of the Farmers' High School, in September next. The following persons were appointed said committee:—Gen. S. Miles Green, Gen. Geo. W. Speer and T. H. Cremer, Esq.

The Committee on Premiums, appointed at the last meeting, presented a list which was read by the Secretary and, after some alteration and amendment, was adopted, and ordered for publication in the county papers, as heretofore.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That our treasurer be, hereafter, authorized to supply all persons, wishing to do so, with a copy or copies of any of our standard Agricultural journals, to be selected by themselves, instead of the cash premiums awarded.

Resolved, That Hon. Jona. M'Williams, late President of this Society, be requested, if consistent with his private engagements, to attend the next meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, as the Representative of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society; and note whatever may be deemed of interest, in a report to our next regular meeting; and that Gen. S. Miles Green be his alternate.

Resolved, That Israel Graffius, Esq., Geo. Jackson and Hon. Jona. M'Williams, be the alternates of the delegates elected to attend the meeting of the Farmers' High School, in case further inability to attend.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was appointed for to-morrow evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of making further arrangements, &c.; when, on motion, adjourned. JNO. C. WATSON, Pres't. R. M'DIVITT, J. F. RAMSEY, Secretaries.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11.

The Executive Committee met, pursuant to the above appointment, and organized by appointing GEO. JACKSON, Esq., of Jackson twp., to the Chair, and J. F. RAMSEY, Sec'y.

The following persons were named and appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the coming Agricultural Fair, with power to fill any vacancies which may occur, viz: Dr. J. S. Griffith, J. Simpson Africa, Henry Cornprobt, M. F. Campbell and Alex. Port, Esq. Committees to award premiums on the different articles on exhibition, were also appointed, which will be published, together with the premium list, as early as possible.

Resolved, That our Annual Fair commence on Wednesday, 6th of October next, and continue three days.

Resolved, That all stock, manufactures, or articles for exhibition, be required to be entered, and on the Fair ground, by 12 o'clock on Thursday of the second day of the Exhibition, in order to be admitted to competition. GEO. JACKSON, Pres't. J. F. RAMSEY, Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Investments in M'Lean County.

Bloomington, August 10, 1858. Mr. Editor:—Permit me through the columns of your most valuable journal to present you with a few facts touching the crops, the financial embarrassment of the farming community in Central Illinois, the depreciation of real estate since the financial pressure and the failure of crops, and the great inducements for monied men to invest for speculation.

First, the crops. The wheat crop in Central Illinois, and especially in M'Lean and adjacent counties, is almost an entire failure, with the exception of those crops which are grown on the new broken land, which may give perhaps half a crop. The oat crop will compare nearly with the wheat crop; not quite so good if any difference. The prospect for corn is very poor; many fields entirely too backward to make any corn at all, even with the most favorable season. Here and there you will find scattered promiscuously over the counties a few fields that will make fair corn with a good season; but those fields are few and far between. The season still continues wet, too much so indeed even for the potato crop.

The next thing I desire to notice briefly is the financial embarrassment of the mass of our farming community, the causes, &c. I speak now especially of that class in Central Illinois. It may safely be said that (with few exceptions) the entire farming community in Central Illinois are badly in debt for land. Until within the last two years, farmers have been blessed with a series of years of unprecedented prosperity. They have been accustomed to buying unimproved land, breaking it up, and paying for the land from the proceeds of the first crop, and then selling the land at quite an advance; consequently not only the kid glove farmer, but the industrious and hard-working farmer, went deeply in debt for land. They added farm to farm, giving their promises to pay, maturing generally about harvest. Last year being a partial failure in the crops, many were unable to meet their obligations, and found themselves badly crippled in their financial matters, but most of them succeeded in keeping their heads above the wave by getting an extension of time until they could raise another crop. But the present crop finds them in a ten fold more disastrous condition than last year, and the result is, men are compelled to sell their lands at such figures as they can get, many of them at ruinous sacrifices.

The depreciation of lands in Central Illinois, especially M'Lean and adjacent counties, which have suffered perhaps worse than almost any other counties in the State, is a very marked one indeed. Many farms in the county of M'Lean, and even in the vicinity of Bloomington, that were held one year ago at forty and fifty dollars per acre, can now be bought at twenty-five dollars. Some of the very best improved farms in the county can be bought for thirty dollars per acre; other lands in about the same proportion—owing to their relative distance from railway stations.

I desire now to present some of the inducements that present themselves for speculation in the State of Illinois. When we speak of Illinois as a State she is to be recognized as the great State of this great Union. She may now be called the great agricultural emporium of the Western world. Illinois stretches from a little North of the North line of Pennsylvania, down nearly to the Southern boundary of Virginia and Kentucky, and hence embraces a greater variety of climate and a wider range of productions than any other State in the Union; its greatest length being 378 miles, and its average width 150 miles. To compare her with other States, Illinois, is nearly as large as all the six New England States put together, and with her resources well developed would sustain a population of fifteen millions. She has now in successful operation 3,000 miles of railway, besides several others in progress, giving farmers every facility to put their grain into market when it commands the highest figures.

I should like, had I the ability and would it not be intruding on the space allotted me, to turn to the future and speculate upon what Illinois is destined to become in the lifetime of the children born in 1858—situated as she is in the central valley of this great continent, a climate stretching through five degrees of latitude, railways and navigable rivers running in all directions through the State, giving her commercial advantages not equalled by any State in the Union, with Chicago, the great commercial City of the Western world, situated at the head of the most magnificent chain of lakes on the globe, and with an industrious and enterprising people pouring in among us, determined to make their homes amid our quiet groves and our beautiful prairies;—but time will not permit me to do so at present.

That there is a marked difference in the features of the financial pressure of 1837 and that of 1858, is very evident. In '37 the country had no facilities for exporting its grain. Secondly, there was no money in the country to meet its indebtedness; consequently it took several years for the country to rally to its financial prostration. The present financial pressure finds our vaults filled with gold and silver. There has scarcely been a period within the last century that so much gold and silver has been lying in the vaults of our commercial cities. This vast amount of capital must eventually seek an investment somewhere, and I feel certain that if capitalists in the East who are loan-

ing money at 5 and 6 per cent., would send it out and invest it in real estate in Central Illinois at the reduced figures that they can now be purchased at, they could double their investment as soon as the times again revived.

In speaking of Central Illinois as a point for investment, I would refer those who are thinking of visiting us, especially to the county of M'Lean. This is one of the great agricultural counties of the State, situate in the centre of the State, about mid-way between the two great centres,—Chicago and St. Louis,—making it the great central county of trade. Bloomington, the county seat of M'Lean, is the central city of trade between Chicago and St. Louis, having a population of about nine thousand, and pronounced, by all who visit it, the most beautiful young city in the West. Having made itself within the last eight years, its improvements are mostly new. Its business houses are mostly built of brick, three and four stories high. The business rooms are finished after the most modern style, and will compare favorably with those of our eastern cities. Bloomington has three fine Seminaries of learning, one College, and the State Normal University, in connection with several fine public schools, all in successful operation. These institutions will always give Bloomington literary advantages over every other point in the West.

But I have continued my remarks too far already. I will close by inviting all who wish to rise in honor and wealth with a rising State, to cast their lots among us, and invest capital where it will pay. And I assure you that not one of a thousand will ever regret that he became a citizen of Illinois. B. W. LEWIS.

Celebration at Alexandria.

(Correspondence of The Globe.)

Mr. Editor:—Though I have not penned anything for your columns for some time, I am still in the land of the living, and resume my pen to give you a brief account of a celebration which took place here on Saturday last. It was a union of five Sabbath Schools from Alexandria and vicinity. Major Wm. Moore was Chief Marshal of the day. The procession formed at 9 o'clock A. M., in front of the German Reformed church, and proceeded in good order to Neff's woods, a short distance east of town. When all were seated, the President, John Porter, Esq., called the assembly to order, and an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. S. H. Reid; after which suitable addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Riale, Rev. McCumb and Reid, interspersed with vocal music by the scholars. Dinner being ready, all repaired to a table, some two hundred and forty feet long, literally covered with the best of provisions. The table was filled several times, until all were satisfied, and still many "baskets of fragments remained." After two o'clock, the audience was again called to order, and an address delivered by D. Neff, Esq., which was well received. The President then made some remarks, after which he dismissed the company. Everything passed off pleasantly, and all appeared to enjoy themselves. Aug. 11, '58. FALCONBRIDGE.

EDUCATIONAL.

(For the Journal.)

We have been informed here, that the County Superintendent, has been using his influence to procure students to attend an Institution lately established in Shaver's Creek Valley, known by the name of the Mooresville High School. Now it seems to us that the Superintendent in doing this certainly exceeds his legitimate duty.

Our information may possibly be incorrect, and therefore we forbear any further comments. INCOG.

"Incoq" subjects himself to severe criticism. But criticism would do more harm than good. The County Superintendent has a right to advise his friends when information is asked of him, "Incoq" has a right to paragraph him in the newspaper, and every body has a right to sneeze.

The County Superintendent is equally interested in the success of our meritorious Literary Institutions, and no one can take a reasonable exception to his course when understood. Any person properly interested in any department of education will receive the kindest attention, when they present their claims in person, instead of newspaper paragraphs. A. OWEN.

The Tioga Agitator, a leading Republican paper in Wilmot's district, thus discourses of the opposition platform:—

Some time since we took occasion to say to our fusion cotemporaries that the Convention would not dare to deal with living questions. Look at that platform; read it carefully; weigh it; analyze it; tell us—what relationship does it hold to the Philadelphia Platform? Is it child, grandchild, stepchild, cousin-in-law? Neither. Does it affirm the full power of Congress to prohibit in the Territories "twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery?" Does it denounce the invasion of personal and State Rights by the Dred Scott decision? Does it deal vigorously with one leading question at issue? Neither. It is negatively Republican and positively mild—clever—harmless. It might do as a toy for political babies, but it will not hold up the weight of a great party. It won't do, gentlemen. Extract the essence of Flanigan and there would be nothing mentionable left. You had better make another effort—remember, however, that not the power of a thousand "Union" Conventions can lead the freemen of the Northern Tier one inch from the standard planted in 1856. Tioga will endeavor to preserve her integrity—leaving the State to cipher out its political salvation.

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

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

Opposition to the Democratic Party.

Ever since the existence of the Democratic party, which is co-eval with our confederacy, it had its bitter opponents. At its very infancy, it had to contend with many great intellects and brilliant orators; but notwithstanding harmony with our national origin, prevailed. Men were made to understand, by reason, the nature of its principles; the nature of the Federal compact, of State sovereignty, and of the true principles of human liberty. Since that time, in carrying out its great measures, it has had to contend with parties and factions of almost all sizes, shapes and complexions. Slandering and vilifying the Democratic party, and imputing dishonest motives to its different Administrations and to its leaders, representing the masses, has been, and still is, a very common thing. Whenever a measure was proposed by the Democratic party, a loud cry from the Opposition followed, predicting that if such measure were carried out, ruin and general oppression would be the inevitable consequence. Then followed appeals to the passions and prejudices of men, instead of addressing themselves to the minds and hearts of the masses. Our principles were misrepresented and misconstrued, and every advantage was resorted to in order to mislead the masses as to Democratic measures.

Regardless of all this, the Democratic party flourished, prospered, and triumphed.—Sometimes a new party would rise up, assuming such a formidable appearance, and gathering strength so rapidly, that the timid would fear its power, and predict its final success; but "the sober second thought" would soon banish all fears, quell insurrections, and seditions, allay fanaticisms, blast the hopes of corrupt politicians, and show the world that Democracy must and will finally triumph in human reason, because its foundations are deep in the human heart.

For three-quarters of a century the Democratic party has been at the helm of our government, and history will corroborate us in making the assertion, that no great measure was ever passed by our National Legislature which did not owe its origin and final success to that party. It guided and shaped the politics of the nation.

The rapid progress of our country in greatness, strength, and power, since the Revolution—as well as in the elevation of man to his proper and intended sphere—has no parallel in the history of nations. In this she stands unrivalled and alone. And yet, why is it, since the Democracy were in the majority during the main period since the formation of our Government, that we, as a nation, occupy this exalted position in the great family of nations? If the principles of our party are false—if it is a sham-Democracy, as often so termed by our opponents—why is it, we ask, that we now occupy the proud position as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations? Is it not manifest that our principles embody, and always have embodied, the true elements requisite to a nation's greatness? The tree must be known by its fruit. The character of the Democratic party, and the merits and demerits of its principles, must be known by its past history.

The present opposition arrayed against it, with all its bitter vindictiveness, will not avail anything in the end. All the factions marshalled against it will soon be forgotten, and the time will soon come when the so-called "American Republican" party will be remembered only as a name. Then let us continue to put our trust in our old party, which has stood the storms and tempests for so many years, for it is the only party that can stand. Let the aspiring young man ponder before he connects himself with any other political organization. One thing is obvious, and which our opponents by this time must be thoroughly convinced of,—we mean, that THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL NOT, CAN NOT, DIE.—Somerset Democrat.

Something for our Lawyers.

The following paragraph, relative to a recent rule adopted in England, deserves attention on this side of the water:—

"The English lords of the bench decided at Westminster, about a month ago, that it was a principle of common law that a counsellor, in questioning a witness, should address him in ordinary tones and in language of respect, such as is employed by one gentleman in conversation with another; that such a lawyer has no right to question the private business or moral character of a witness, any further than it is apparent they absolutely effect his reliability or touch the case in hand; and that a witness is not bound to answer questions put to him in an insulting or bulldogish manner. If forced to answer by the court he will have his remedy in damages."

It has been well and truly said, remarks one of our exchangers that there is no greater outrage perpetrated under the forms and by the sanction of law, than the manner in which counsel are permitted, by our courts, to abuse witnesses. A witness upon the stand, let him be who he will, and as honest, frank, and truthful as man ever was, seems to be regarded, by general understanding, as a target, at which snappish, venomous, and insolent counsel may direct all the arrows of abuse. The same kind of foul abuse out of court, would be repelled by a blow or excite the use of a rat hide. Reputable and honorable men, too, sitting as judges, will permit such conduct, and if a witness has the moral courage to assert his rights, will threaten him with punishment for "contempt."

Important to the Military.

A late number of the Philadelphia Press, has an article in reference to the Williamsport Encampment, in which it is asserted that no Philadelphia companies will be present at Camp Susquehanna, in September.—The impression which at first existed that those attending the Encampment would receive sufficient compensation to defray all expenses, has been dispelled by recent discussions of the subject, and by the explanatory letter of Adjutant-General Wilson. If anything like the number of military anticipated should be in attendance, it has been clearly demonstrated by facts and figures there would not be funds in the treasury sufficient to pay a tithe of the sum which the provisions of the law authorize. Nor would the amount realized from the military taxes in the State, for the entire year, defray the expenses; besides which, according to the law, as plainly provided and interpreted by the Adjutant-General, the military fund of the district in which a camp of instruction is held, can alone be drawn upon for the purpose. Nor can any expenditures of the State military be defrayed out of any other fund—not excepting even the salary of the Adjutant-General himself. The development of these facts will have a tendency to make Camp Susquehanna a much less imposing affair than was anticipated.