# THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

BUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 25, 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.

#### EXTRA PREMIUMS.

printing \$5 00
For the best and greatest variety of Plain Card

hands of a Committee like sums as above, the whole to be given to the Office receiving the awards.

The Committee to be appointed by the Offices entering for the premiums—one by each Office, and the Committee

The Committee to visit and examine work at the Offices entering, on the second day of the County Fair.

New Advertisements.

List of Premiums. For Orphans' Court Sale. A Notice to Coal purchasers. Am Two Adminstrator Notices.

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

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

The Report of the Poor House Visiting Committee will be published in our next.

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.

We have been requested to state that the Colored Camp Meeting to be held in Orbison's Woods, about one mile from town, will positively commence on Friday next.

The declination of John-Owens, Esq., will be regretted by our party friends throughout the county. County Auditor is one of the most important positions in the county, and we know of no man who would have the confidence of the people to a greater extent than MR. Owens, in the discharge of the duties of the office. The County Committee, we suppose, will-fill the vacancy at an early day.

Declination. BIRMINGHAM, August 19, 1858. WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq.—Dear Sir:—In your "Globe" of the 18th instant I see my name placed on the Democratic county ticket for Auditor, by the late Convention. I feel thankful to my friends for the honor conferred, but regret that my name was mentioned in said Convention, as my domestic circumstances are such that I must and do positively decline being a candidate.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN OWENS.

PLEASANT GROVE CAMP-MEETING .-- In company with some hundreds of our citizens we visited the camp-ground on last Sabbath, and during the whole day and evening it was the admission of the new State with any Constigeneral remark that as good order was never before witnessed at a camp-meeting. There tants. was not the least noise or confusion on, or in the neighborhood of the ground during the whole day. The arrival and departure of the cars with hundreds of passengers, did not create the least confusion, or disturb in the least the religious exercises in the camp, although located immediately on the road.-For the great care and attention in the run- by the meeting; ing of the trains, Mr. Lawrence Superintendent, Conductor Morrison, and his assistants, came in for a large share of praise—and well | States, is only a recurrence to first principles, they deserve it. There was at least two thousand people on the ground at noon on Sunday-a large number for the section of coun-

tion approved by her people, already intisent-population would be large enough to are repugnant and odious to them. secure Southern support for her admissionbut, if she is to be a free State the Southern slaveholders and their agents in the North. will look upon her efforts for admission with her present population as an attempt to commit a gross outrage upon their rights. We are for her early admission, with a Constitution, slavery or anti-slavery, as may be determined by a vote of her resident inhabitants. Then, and not till then will the question be settled, the assertions of the office holders, office hunters, and their pipers to this place, and to commence on the 27th inst., the contrary notwithstanding and if Democrats, North and South, East and West, would be wise, they will see that the question is "settled" before the Presidential cam. diate points.

Hon. JAMES GWIN, Chairman. Samuel Isenberg, Alexandria. George W. Owens, Birmingham. John S. Gehrett, Cassville. George Jackson, Huntingdon. Alexander Port, David Black, E. L. Everhart, George M. Cresswell, Petersburg. Dr. M. J. McKinnon, Shirleysburg. Gilbert Horning, Barree. John K. Metz, Brady. John Hamilton, Carbon. John Dell, Cass. Richard Madden, Clay. Michael Starr, Cromwell. John Jamison, Dublin. Maj. George Dare, Franklin. John Rhodes, Henderson. John B. Weaver, Hopewell. Dr. M. Miller, Jackson. William Speck, Juniata. James B. Carothers, Morris. Robert Wilson, Oneida.

John Eby, Jr., Mount Union Dis.

John Gemmill, Porter. Henry Grubb, Penn. David McGarvey, Shirley. N. K. Covert, Springfield. John Jones, Tell.

Democratic County Committee.

SENATOR BIGLER IN AUGUST 1857:-William Bigler Senator from Pennsylvania, is now traveling the State denouncing and attempting to read out of the Democratic party, such men as Douglas, Wise, Walker, Stanton, and all who differed with him upon the Kansas question. His denunciation of Secretary Stanton, we understand, is particularly severe. Under those circumstances, there is an obvious propriety in printing the following extract from a letter of this same Senator Bigler to Secretary Stanton, dated Clearfield,

David Hamilton, Tod.

David Barrick, West.

Jacob H. Miller, Union.

William S. Lincoln, Walker.

James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.

Pa., August 14, 1857. "Make my special regards to Governor Walker, and say to him that he has the popular heart with him throughout the entire country except only the extreme South. Should his programme succeed, he WILL HAVE THE three months confinement in county jail. MOST ENVIABLE PROMINENCE OF ANY MAN IN THE NATION. The Administration is a little weak at the knees, and winces under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the

#### A Platform for the Whole Union.

The following is the platform of the Democrats of Schuykill county, who oppose the attempt to force Lecompton upon the people of Kansas. What Southern citizens will object to these truly national principles ?-

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Schuylkill county, in delegate convention assembled, do reassert and declare that we are unalterably attached to, and will maintain inviolate, the principles avowed by the Democratic party at their National Convention, held in Cincinnati in June 1856.

Resolved, That we avow, with renewed energy, our devotion to the Federal Union of the United States, our earnest desire to avert sectional strife, our determination to maintain inviolate the sovereignty of the States. and to protect every State and the people thereof in their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That the people of a Territory have the right to decide fairly at the ballotbox upon all the provisions of a Constitution, before Congress shall grant their application to be incorporated into our Union as a State; and that the admission of a Territory into the Union as a State, upon such fair submission to the people therein of all the provisions of its Constitution as a condition precedent, is in strict accordance with the fundamental principles of our Government.

Resolved, That the settlement of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Conslitution is in the hands of the people of Kansas themselves, and should they accept the the terms of the English bill, the sympathy extended to them will have been thrown away. That should the Constitution be rejected, it is expected that the members of Congress from this district will vote for the tution adopted by a majority of the people, without regard to the number of inhabi-

## Chester County Politics.

The Democrats of Chester county held their usual county meeting, August 10, at which the course of Hon. John Hickman. Anti-Lecompton Democrat, was fully sustained. The following resolutions were adopted

Resolved, That the doctrine of Popular sovereighty, as recently applied with great distinctness to the Territories of the Unitedbeing clearly enunciated by Jefferson when he said that Governments were only legitimately instituted among men when they derived their just powers from the consent of

Some of the Southern papers, fearing of a Territory like those of a State, are fully that Kansas may make application at the capable of selecting the institutions under next session of Congress, and be admitted which they are to live; and that when they into the Union with an anti-slavery Constitu- have, by the fair expression of the majority, chosen such institutions, it is treason against an acquaintance in a thousand miles. and their most sacred rights for any power to inmate that they will not submit to the "indig- terfere and attempt to force upon them a sysnity." With a slavery Constitution her pre- tem of laws, fundamental or otherwise, that

> Resolved, That the present tariff is inadequate to defray the expenses of Government, and we are therefore in favor of its revision. In making such revision we hold that the duties should be adjusted as to give ample protection to all the industrial interest of

## Excursion.

Mr. Editors-Having been appointed by the Camp-Meeting Committee to attend to getting the benefit of Excursion during our Camp-Meeting, which is about one mile from lasting one whole week; I have attended to the same, and got the grant of an Excursion from Altoona and Mifflintown and interme-JOHN BAKER. Mr. Union, Agust 17, '58.

Court Proceedings.

List of criminal causes disposed of during the first week's session of the Huntingdon Co.

Com. vs. Wm. Cook and John Gorden, (both colored.) Indictment assault and battery.--True bill. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 each and costs.

Com. vs. Absalom Robinson. Surety of the Peace on complaint of T. T. Cromwell.—

Deft. sentenced to pay the costs of suit and enter bail in the sum of \$100 for good be
that William Fitch, a clerk in the Post Office of that city, was discharged because he spoke to Senator Douglas. havior for the term of six months.

Com, vs. David Hicks. Indictment fornication and bastardy. Deft. acquited and the county pay the costs.

Com. vs. Sarah Ewing. Indictment as-sult. Not a true bill. Geo. Rudy prosecutor pay the costs. Com. vs. Geo. Rudy. Indictment assault. Not a true bill. Sarah Ewing the prosecutor

pay the costs. Com. vs. John Croyle. Indictment larceny.
True bill. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay
a fine of \$1 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for two months. Com. vs. Nevill and Saxton. Indicament larceny. True bill. Verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. Wm. Wilson. Indictment larceny. Not a true bill, Hugh Alexander the prosecutor pay the costs. Com. vs. Same. Indictment larceny. Not

Com. ys. Same. Indictment malicious mischief. Not a true bill and Hugh Alexander presecutor pay the costs. Com. vs. Jas Hardy and Hugh Denning.— Indictment conspiracy. Not a true bill.—

a true bill.

Prosecutor pay the costs, Com. vs. Geo. Hinkle. Indictment assault. True bill. Verdict not guilty, Jas.

Jacobs prosecutor pay the costs. Com. vs. Jas. Jacobs. Indictment malicious mischief. True bill. Verdict not guilty. George Hinkle prosecutor pay the

Com. vs. the Same. Surety of the peace on complaint of Mary A. Hinkle. Dismissed and complainant pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Thomas and Joseph Stewart. January Term, 1858-Indictment assault and battery with intent to kill. True bill. Guilty. Sentence deferred and remanded to jail.—August 21st, 1858—new trial granted, and District Attorney enters a nol. pros. on second count in the indictment (intent to kill) and the defendants plead guilty on first count, (assault and battery) and sentenced each to

Harrison & Couch vs. Cumberland Valley Fire Insurance Protection Company. Verdict for Defendant.

A. H. Bumbaugh for use of John Mc-Cabe vs. Same. Verdict for Plaintiff for

Oliver's heirs for use of Wm. McNite vs. Jas. Clark's Administrators. Verdict for De-David Snyder's Executors vs. Bracken,

Stitt & Co. Verdict for Plaintiff \$478 51. John Brewster vs. Long & Ricketts. Verliet for Plaintiff for \$679 50. McCahan's Executors vs. Geo. Couch.— Verdict \$121 00 for Plaintiff.

Commonwealth for use vs. John Jamison and others. Verdict for Plaintiff \$-

R. R. Anderson vs. Speer & Miller. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$100. James Morrow vs. John Lyon and others. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$10 damages.

The Telegraph Cable.

ceived by President Buchanan.

LONDON, Aug. 16, 1858.
To the Honorable the President of United States: "The Queen desires to congratulate the

President upon the successful issue of this great international undertaking, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

dent will join with her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable, which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem.

"The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

Washington, Aug. 16. "The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty the Queen, on the success of the great International Enterprise accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because more useful, than was ever won by the conqueror of the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph Company, under the blessing of heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by divine Providence to diffuse religion civilization, liberty and law throughout the world. In this view will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in the places of their destination in the midst of hostilities. JAS. BUCHANAN,"

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE STUMP-A SCRAP or his Early History.—In a speech at Winchester, Ill., delivered on the 7th inst., Mr. Douglas said:

"Twenty-five years ago I entered this town on foot, with my coat upon my arm, without without knowing where I could get money to pay a week's board. Here I made the first six dollars I ever earned in my life, and obtained the first regular occupation that I ever pursued. For the first time in my life I then felt that the responsibilities of manhood were upon me, although I was under age, for I had none to advise with and knew no one upon whom I had a right to call for assistance or for friendship. Here I found the then settlers of the country my friends-my first start in life was taken here, not only as a private citizen, but my first election to pubme by those whom I am now addressing and by their fathers. A quarter of a century has passed, and that penniless boy stands before you with his heart full and gushing with the sentiments which such associations and recollections necessarily inspire."

KENTUCKY.—The Democratic majority in the State, as shown by the result of the recent election for Judges, is 11,000 or upwards. A slight diminution from last year, but "suficient for all practical purposes.'

Items of News, &c.

President of the United States.

The Blair County Agricultural Society recently determined that it was inexpedient to hold a fall exhibition this year on account of the hard times. A New Test.—The Chicago Times states

Harrison county, Ohio, is one of the greatest wool-growing counties in the Union. The Cadiz Sentinel estimates the crop of the

county at four hundred thousand pounds, which will sell for one hundred and seventytwo thousand dollars. High Prices for Slaves .- The Frederick (Md.) Herald notes the sale of three slaves in that county for \$2,840. One aged about 17 years, brought \$1,115, another about 15 years of age, \$1,010, and the other about 8

or 9 years of age, \$725. visited by his wife, who said: "My dear, would you like the children to see you executed?" "No," replied he. "That's just like you," said she, "you never want the children to have any kind of enjoyment."

An aged man, named Solomon Wolfe, was killed by lightning during the storm on Tuesday afternoon of week before last, while engaged in ploughing in a field, near Canoe creek, Blair county, Pa. The electric fluid penetrated the top of his head and passd out at his feet, producing instantaneous death.

The product of the California mines, since their discovery, has amounted to \$713. 000,000; of the Austrailia to \$615,000,000. It has been estimated by Mr. Snowden, the director of the United States Mint, that \$1,-400.000,000 have been added within the last decade, to the stock of precious metals existing in the world.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—There is a very remarkable case of longevity in one family in Nelson county, Va. There are five married sisters whose aggregate ages amount to 434 years. On the 1st of January last the eldest was 93, the second 91, the third 88, the fourth 82 and the fifth 80.

ALARMING FATALITY.—The Mobile Advertiser states that at Greenville, Miss,, a family of seven fell victims to the "milk sickness." Milk was a daily article of food in the family, and they ignorantly continued the use of it after their cows had been attacked by the prevailing disease, and died.

Tough Yarn.—The Pennsylvania Inquirer states that a train on the Chester Valley Railroad, was actually stopped one day last week, by the swarms of grasshoppers, which have infested that section of late. They became so plenty upon the line of rails that thousands of them were crushed, so completely greasing the wheels that the train lost head

CHEAP .- A letter from Burlington Iowa, predicts that grain, corn, beef and all provisions will be very cheap this fall. The writer says:—"Lots of beef will go from this section, and more especially from Illinois, practicable route for a submarine telegraph eastward. The over labored ox is being treacherously entertained by the owner with corn nubbins and tender prairie grass, to fit him for an early trip to New York."

A man who is very rich now, was very On Monday evening of last week the foll how he got his riches, he replied: "My lowing message from Queen Victoria was rei father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but the completion of the prophecy had become one hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, in an hour—and after this, I was allowed to play; and then could play with early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to "The Queen is convinced that the Presi- | do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity."

LICENSE DECISION.—Judge Haines deliver-ed an able opinion before the Chester county Court, last week, upon the subject of the new Liquor Law. He holds that there is still a discretion left with the Court in its power to grant license, founded upon the evidence before it, as to the necessity of the house for public accommodation, and the character of the applicant, and that the Court is not bound by the law of 1858 to license all taverns applied for in due form-irrespective of the morals and interests of the peo-

A POLITE Boy.-The other day, says an exchange, we were riding in a crowded car on the Pennsylvania Railroad. At one end of the station an old gentlemen entered and that the thoughts of living men-the thoughts was looking around him for a seat when a that we think up here on the earth's surface, lad ten or twelve years of age rose up and in the cheerful light of day about the mar-said, "Take my seat, sir." The offer was kets, the exchanges and the seasons, and the accepted, and the infirm old man sat down. elections, and the treaties, and the wars, and "Why did you give me your seat!" he in- all the fond nothings of daily life-should quired of the boy. "Because you are old, clothe themselves with elemental sparks, and sir, and I am a boy," was the quick reply.— shoot with fiery speed in a moment, in the The passengers were very much pleased and twinkling of an eye, from hemisphere to gratified. For my part, I wanted to seize hold of the little fellow and press him to my monsters that wallow in the nother seas, bosom. It was a respect for old age, which is always praiseworthy.

The electoral vote for 1856 consisted of 296 votes. The admission of Minnesota will increase that number to three hundred. and should Kansas and Oregon be admitted the entire vote will be three hundred and six, requiring one hundred and fifty-four for a choice of President. Of this three hundred and six, there will be one hundred and twenty from the slaveholding States, and one hundred and eighty-six from the non-slaveholding States. In the Charleston (Democratic) Convention, under the two-thirds rule, it will require two hundred and four votes to make nomination. It will require eighty-four Northern votes, even with the united South, to make a nomination.

A FRENCH FLYING MACHINE.—A Paris correspondent says that the Emperor Napoleon has just made a present of 5,000f. to a private in the Line, who asserts he has discovered a solution for the great problem in æronautics -the art of flying. He has invented a kind of air ship, consisting of a platform of silk lic office by the people was conferred upon stretched over whalebone, to be propelled by two gigantic wings of the same material, placed on each side. The aerial navigator is to be suspended at a distance of about four feet from the platform, while his feet rest on fly poured upon her decks to the depth of six pedals, by means of which the wings are set in motion, while his arms rest on a lever, which imparts to the platform the direction he chooses to give it. Only a model of this machine has yet been constructed, and it appears to work well. Thanks to the Emperor's

Submarine Telegraphs.

The Governor General of Canada gets In the latter part of May, 1858, Great 831,000 per annum—\$6,000 more than the Britain and Ireland were brought into instant communication through the submarine telegraph. The distance between the points of connexion-Hollyhead and Howth-is sixtyfive miles, and the greatest depth five hundred and four feet. There was only one wire in this cable, with the indispensable coating of gutta percha, which was protected and strengthened by the iron wire covering the outside. It was laid at the rate of four miles per hour, and fell so evenly that only three miles more than the actual distance

traversed was required. Scotland and Ireland were connected by a cable of six wires in May, 1858. The distance is about thirty miles, and was traversed by the steamer in not more than ten hours. The following June a cable was laid from Orfordness, in England, to the Hague, in Holland, a distance of one hundred and fifteen miles. This task was accomplished in thirtyfour hours, and only four and a half miles of cable were required in the paying out over the actual length from point to point, making hardly one hundred and twenty miles altogether. Another cable connects Dover with Ostend, making the third between England and the Continent.

In the summer of 1854 a telegraphic union was effected between Corsical and Sardinia, in Italy, the Sardinian Government having granted three vessels of war to assist in the undertaking. This work was attended with much difficulty, in consequence of the breaking of a part of the wire. The submerging of a cable between Corsica and the Island of Sardinia was succesfully accomplished shortly after; but the attempt which was subsequently made to connect the Island of Sardinia and Algeria, and thus established immediate communications between the continents of Europe and Africa, was unsuccessful, and has not since been attempted. That it will be effected, and at no distant day, there is no reason to doubt, as the obstacles are not of an insurmountable charac-

In the opinion of scientific men there was little need for much deliberation on the part of man as to the exact position of the Atlantic Telegraph just laid. Nature has beneficiently decided this question for him. Newfoundland is stretched forth as the hand of the New World to meet the grasp of the British Isles, which are extended as the hand of the Old World. Exactly where these hands are held towards each other, and between them, a smooth softly-pared ledge is laid down, to receive the cord that may compensate for the shortness of their reach; and this ledge is placed exactly at the depth which is required for the security of this connecting cord, and just beyond the edge of the eddying current, which troubles the centre of the wide sea. The course of the telegraphic cable is precisely marked out by a natural racing across the depth of the ocean. There is one line, and only one line, in which the work can be accomplished. Providence has designed that the Old World and the New, severed at first by a great gulf, shall be re-connected by electrical sympathies and bonds, and Providence has prepared the material means for the fulfillment of the design. In this official letter to the United States Legispracticable route for a submarine telegraph between the United States and England appears to be along the 'plateu' of the Atlantic. whereupon it is proposed to lay the wire that is now in the process of construction." In accordance with this conviction and in anticipation of the success which is to be realized. the lieutenant prophetically christened the traverse tableland ledge of the North Atlantic "The Telegraph Plateau," even before the special charge of commercial enterprise.

The cost of the Atlantic Telegraph cable just laid, is estimated as follows: \$485 Price 2.500 miles.... Price 10 miles deep-sea cable, at \$1.450 per mile.... For 25 miles shore-end, at \$1,450 per mile.... .\$1,258,250

#### Boston Transcript. Edward Everett on the Cable. One of the finest things yet spoken on the

able is the following by Edward Everett: "Does it seem all but incredible to you that ntelligence should travel two thousand miles, along those slender copper wires, far down in the all but fathomless Aflantic, never before penetrated by aught pertaining to humanity, save when some foundering vessel has plunged, with her hapless company, to eternal silence and darkness of the abyss?-Does it seem, I say, all but a miracle of art shoot with fiery speed in a moment, in the hemisphere, far down among the uncouth along the wreck-paved floor, through the oozy dungeons of the rayless deep; that the last intelligence of the crops, whose dangling tassels will in a few months be coquetting with the west wind on these boundless prairies, should go flashing along the sliney decks of old sunken galleons, which have been retting for ages; that messages of friendship and love, from warm living bosoms, should burn over the cold green bones of men and women, whose hearts, once warm as ours, burst as the eternal gulfs closed and roared over them centuries ago?"

BEDFORD COUNTY .- The Anti-Administration party of Bedford Co. met in Convention last week and nominated the following tick-

Congress-Francis Jordan. Assembly-Geo. G. Williams. Commissioner-Gideon D. Trout. Poor Director-Henry M. Hoke. Auditor-James Carnell. Coroner-Wm. Showman.

A Shower of Flies .- A recent number of the St. Louis Democrat says: "On the down trip of the steamer Editor, n the Illinois, the other night, at 6 o'clock, a shower or stream of the Mormon or shad inches, and it was a very difficult matter to shovel them overboard. They were so nu-

merous as to put out the watchman's light munificence, it is now about to be constructed tation is said to prognosticate a sickly sea-

Important Decision of Supreme Court upon License Bonds.

LIGHTNER, Error to the Court of Common Pleas of THE COMMONWEALTH, Huntingdon counfor use, &c.

OPINION BY STRONG, J. This was a scire facias upon a judgment : ntered on a bond and Warrant of Attorney of a licensed liquor dealer, under the Act of Assembly to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed March 31, 1856. The defendant, Lightner, having a license to sell spirituous liquors in quantities of not less than one gallon, was convicted of keeping a tippling nouse, was sentenced and paid the fine imposed, with the costs. In obedience to the tenth section of the Act, the District Attorney then caused judgment to be entered upon the bond, and proceeded to enforce its collection. Upon the trial, the defendant contended that the bond was intended only as a security for whatever fines and costs might be imposed, and that a breach of the condition worked a forfeiture only to that extent. The Court. however, ruled that the forfeiture was entire instead of partial, and this presents the principal question in the case.
Under the Act of Assembly, the required

condition of the bond is, not that the obligor will pay whatever penalties may be imposed upon him by the Court of Quarter Sessions. but that he will faithfully observe all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to his at a business. The bond would seem, therefore, to be substantially an agreement by the obligor to pay the stipulated sum on condition that he fails to observe all the laws of the Commonwealth relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

That it was not intended merely to secure he payment of fines imposed and costs, may also be argued from the fact, that the statue requires imperatively "whenever any judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered, or conviction had for any violation of the provisions of this Act or any other law for the observance of which said bond shall be conditioned" that the District Attorney shall enter judgment upon it, and institute suit upon that judgment, without egard to the fact that the fine imposed may have been paid. Why institute suit if nothng can be recovered?

Again, the proceedings directed to be instituted upon the judgment are declared by the statute to be "with like effect" as those upon forfeited bonds and recognizances. Yet in suits upon these the whole penalty is recovered, unless it has been remitted or moderated by the Court, in which the bond or reeognizance has been taken. It must not be overlooked that the effect spoken of by the statute is not such as attends a suit upon an official bond in which, though the judgment is for the penalty, the execution is awarded only for the amount of damages sustained by the party aggrieved by the Act which works:

If any thing more were needed to show that this is a correct construction of the obligation, it might be found in the 31st section of this Act. That section makes provision for the distribution of the fines recovered, and after enacting that a portion of the fine or penalty shall be awarded to the informer, declares that "the residue as well as the proceeds of all forfeited bonds as aforesaid shall be paid to the Directors of the public schools" &c. Those Directors are, therefore, entitled not only to the fine recovered, that is actually paid, but in addition thereto, to the proceeds of the forfeited bond. Yet there can be no such proceeds if the construction of the plaintiffs in error prevail.

It is however argued that there would be no necessity of instituting suit if the forfeiture were entire. There is however the same necessity which exists in the case of all judgments with a collateral condition. The judgment does not show upon its face a right to execution. It is for the performance of a collateral condition, and in every such case there must be debt or scire facias upon the judgment. The defendant is entitled to a day in Court to show that he has done no act

which works a forfeiture. Again, it is urged that if the whole penaly may be recovered after the first conviction, inasmuch as the license is not forfeited until after the second, the Commonwealth will have no security for the interval which may elapse after the first conviction has taken place. She has, however, the security which arises from an imminent forfeiture of the license, not, indeed, surety for the payment of the second penalty, but security against transgression. But without this, the con-struction contended for by the plaintiffs in error, would give the Commonwealth no additional security. The liquor dealer's bond, not being an official bond, the first judgment and execution would exhaust it, and it would cease to be available for any after uses.

The construction which the Court below put upon the bond was therefore correct. Taking this view of the case, we do not perceive that the Act of April 20, 1858, can

have any effect upon the case. It was not passed until after this case had been judicially determined. We are to enquire whether the Court below rendered a judgment according to the law as the law then was. We think they did. The Act of 1858 will reach cases in which that of 1856 is yet to be construed, but cannot affect any judicial interpretation made before it was passed.

There are some exceptions taken to the admission of evidence, in none of which do we liscover error. The plea was payment. It, admitted the existence of the judgment as recited in the scire facias. That the judgment was marked for the use of the School Directors of Shirleysburg township was a matter with which the defendants had nothing to do. It was certainly no reason for excluding the judgment admitted by the pleadings.—Armstrong vs. Lancaster 5, Watts 68. Commonwealth vs. Lightner 9, W. & S. 117.

The record of the conviction for keeping a tippling house was rightly admitted. Keeping a tippling house is an offence under tho Act of 1856, as well as under other laws of the Commonwealth, and it therefore worked a forfeiture of the penalty of the bonds.

GENERAL CASS.—I deeply regret that Gen. Cass grows more feeble every day. His attention to the duties of his department has been incessant; but he has not been well for several months. I most sincerely hope that he may obtain rest and rescue from his proposed jaunt. The onerous duties of the Department of State are entirely too much for his constitution.—Cor. of the Press.

QUADRANGULAR.-New York politics, or politicians, are getting a little mixed. They have now four distinct and separate organizations: Democrats, Knwo-Nothings, Black Republicans, with three wings and one tail; and envelop everthing in midnight darkness.

The trees along the shore look as if borne down by these short-lived insects. The visity." Gerritt Smith was its nominee for Gov-