

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 1, 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. CORONER, THOMAS P. LOVE, of Huntingdon.

EXTRA PREMIUMS.

It will be observed that the County Society—for very good reasons we suppose—have omitted in their list, premiums for the best specimens of printing. Printing is an art—the best and greatest variety of Fancy Card printing... \$5 00 For the best and greatest variety of Plain Card printing... 5 00 For the best and greatest variety of Blank printing... 5 00 For the best and greatest variety of Handbill and Circular printing... 5 00 For the best and greatest variety of Printing... 5 00 Job Office in the county... 25 00

New Advertisements.

- 22 Groceries and other items, by S. S. Smith. 23 Sale of Real Estate, by David S. Key, Trustee. 24 Change of Schedule on the Broad Top Railroad. 25 Additional Appointments, by the County School Superintendent. 26 Hungarian Grass Seed, by John H. Lightner, of Shilshurg. 27 Auditor's Notice—Estate of Isaac Ashton, dec'd.—by Theodore H. Cremer. 28 Auditor's Notice—Estate of Robert Speer, dec'd.—by Theodore H. Cremer. 29 Administrator's Notice—Estate of John Smith, dec'd.—by Andrew Smith. 30 Notice to the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Roads and Coal Company. 31 We invite attention to the advertisement of the Mountain Female Seminary, located at Birmingham.

Notice to County Committee.

The members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at the Franklin House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 11th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of filling the vacancy on the county ticket, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Owens. JAMES GWYN, Chairman. Huntingdon, September 1, 1858.

To Tax-Collectors.

For the convenience of Collectors, we have just printed, and will keep constantly on hand for sale, blank receipts for State and County, School, Borough, Township, or other taxes.

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

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union and Keystone have been united. The Daily Herald has been bought out by the same establishment, which will commence the publication of a new daily paper about the first of September.

The Democratic and Opposition Congressional Conferences will meet at Johnstown on the 8th inst., when, we suppose, both parties will offer for nomination, their strongest and best men. It is impossible to say who is likely to receive the Democratic nomination. STEEL BLAIR, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, it is thought, will receive the Opposition nomination.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.—The Board of Election Commissioners, constituted by the "English bill," have issued a proclamation, declaring the proposition rejected by nine thousand five hundred and twelve majority! The whole vote was thirteen thousand and eighty-eight. No fraudulent votes were received, but a few precincts were rejected on account of informalities.

The McKean County Bank, we learn by the Potter County Journal, gave up the ghost a few days ago. The cashier decamped with \$71,000 of its funds, was arrested in New York, and committed in default of bail. The bills of the bank have been thrown out in New York. Mr. Kingsbury, its President, says the Journal, will secure the holders of its issue against loss, being able and willing to do so.

Negro Equality.

The De Kaub County (Illinois) Sentinel (a Black Republican paper) published at Sycamore in that State, is great on negro equality. Hear what the editor says in his issue of July 25th:

"Our education has been such, that we have been rather in favor of the equality of the blacks; that is, that they should enjoy all the privileges of the whites where they reside. We have had many a confab with some who are now strong Republicans, who take the broad ground of equality, and they the opposite ground. We were brought up in a State where blacks were voters and we do not know of any inconvenience resulting from it. They perhaps it would not work so well where the blacks are more numerous. We have no doubt of the right of the whites to guard against such an evil, if it is one. Our opinion is, that it would be best for all concerned to have the colored population in a State by themselves, but if within the jurisdiction of the United States, we say by all means they should have the right to have their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and vote for President. With us, 'worth makes the man, and the want of it the fellow.' We have seen many a 'nigger' that we thought much more of than of some white men."

The Kansas Election.

We have refrained, to this time, says the Doylestown Democrat, from saying anything about the result of the recent election in Kansas, upon the question of the acceptance or rejection of the proposition contained in the English Lecompton Bill. We have not pursued this course because we had any hesitancy about expressing our views, but because we preferred to wait until the result should be more definitely known, than could be gleaned from the first telegraphic despatches.

The result has not surprised us, for we were always of opinion that the Lecompton Constitution did not represent the will of the people of Kansas. This instrument, or rather the proposition upon which the people directly voted, has been decided against by a majority of at least ten thousand, and the Constitution which politicians tried hard to force upon them has been spurned with sublime contempt. This vote is the most withering rebuke that a people ever gave to those who stood between them and their constitutional rights, and we hope the lesson herein taught will be of service in all time to come. The voice of Kansas is overwhelmingly against the Lecompton Constitution, and that poor, miserable contrivance, had hardly friends enough at the polls to act as pall-bearers and mourners. The result shows that those who took the ground that this Constitution did not express the will and wish of the people of Kansas were right, and that those who took the opposite ground were wrong—which is victory enough for us, without sounding notes of triumph over our adversaries. We are well assured that the people were deceived upon this subject, and made to believe that all Kansas was in favor of the Lecompton contrivance; and the result of this election must show them how they were imposed upon, and the facts misrepresented by politicians.

We are amused at the present course of some of the heretofore, furious Lecompton journals. They now proclaim it, far and loud, that the result is just as they anticipated, and that the people of Kansas are unwilling to enter the Union. We would respectfully ask these same journals, since when did they believe the people would reject the Lecompton Constitution, and whether it was before or since they exerted all their might and main to force this same Constitution down upon the protesting people of Kansas? Then they told us it was their work, and had been both made and ratified by them; but now they assure us, with equal solemnity, that they expected the people to reject it, and of course it could not have embodied their will. Which are we to believe? Neither can they lay the "flattering unctious to their souls" that the recent vote is their decision against entering the Union at this time, for it was nothing more nor less than their verdict against a fraud attempted to be perpetrated upon them.

Lecompton is surely dead, never to be resurrected, but its rejection we fear does not settle this vexed question. The people have rendered their verdict against it in the High Court of Appeals, but this by no means removes it from the litigation of politicians.—It is still an open question, and until Kansas shall have been admitted into the Union, it will be a bone of contention, and distract the country. The only way to settle the question forever, is to admit the Territory with any Constitution she may present, that the people ratify and approve. This will do Kansas substantial justice, and sustain our platform and the pledges of our party. Will any Democrat dare oppose her admission, when they shall demand it, with a Constitution of their own making? The New York Herald is in favor of this course: and below we publish a paragraph from an article which appeared in the Richmond Enquirer a short time since, in which the same ground is taken. We would like to hear from our cotemporaries upon this subject:

"We are not disposed to anticipate the action of the people of Kansas on this subject. But every thinking man at once recognizes the fact that the provision excluding Kansas until she shall have attained 93,000 or 120,000 inhabitants, furnishes no legal barrier to the immediate admission of Kansas. Without infringing a single item of the Constitution, the next Congress may admit the State without any reference whatever to the English Compromise. And whatever action Congress may take on the subject should be taken with a view to the best interests of the people of the Territory, and entirely without reference to the sectional preferences or prejudices of different members of Congress. The man who shall oppose the admission of Kansas merely on the ground that she comes forward with a free-State Constitution, will act in disloyalty to the spirit of the Constitution.—The Democrat who shall follow a similar narrow and vicious policy, must disregard the faith solemnly pledged by the party to which he belongs. And the Southern man who acts in accordance with such dictates of bad faith will offer to the adversaries of Southern rights the best possible pretext and precedent for disastrous retaliation."

TALE.—Every day we live, says an exchange, we are more than ever convinced that nine-tenths of the misfortunes which attend humanity are self-inflicted. People jump off railroad cars while in motion; go bathing in deep water when they cannot swim; imbibe spirituous liquors and meet with accidents; expose themselves regardless of prudence, and suffer all manner of most evil consequences, which a little forethought in most cases, would have averted. People know very well that a violation of the common law involves a penalty, and yet utterly ignore the fact that Nature is still more inexorable than the Legislature, and visits with corresponding punishments upon every transgression of her laws.

The Opposition and the Tariff.

It is conceded that the Tariff of 1846 produced abundant revenue to meet all the wants of the National Government, while at the same time it afforded incidental protection to our manufacturers in a just and reasonable degree. The capitalists who invested their money were protected, the working man was protected, and the consumer was protected from the monopoly created by unjust and unwise governmental interference with the laws of supply and demand. But this party has at all times clamored for protection and was not content to let this Tariff alone. They were not content to see the Iron and Coal interests of the State prospering marvelously under the Tariff of 1846. They must have an issue of some sort upon the Tariff, and hence they inaugurated the scheme of modifying the Tariff of 1846, which was consummated during the XXXIVth Congress. But this movement was directly in the face of their old theory of protection. They did not increase the duties, which, according to their arguments, is the only way of protecting American industry, but they actually lowered them, and at the present time made large additions to the free list. This, it must be borne in mind, was accomplished by a House of Representatives in which the Opposition majority was very large, the vote standing 128 Opposition to 72 Democrats. The Committee of Ways and Means, of which Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, a prominent Black Republican member from Ohio, was Chairman, reported a bill for reducing the Tariff of 1846 to the House, and in his speech on that occasion he thus talks of Pennsylvania and her interests, and the necessity of withdrawing the Tariff question from party politics:

"I am very glad that the gentleman from Kentucky is willing to take this feature of the bill, because Kentucky has a growing iron interest, as Ohio has; and I believe that that great interest may well afford a reduction of duty in order to have stability and permanency, and in order to have the question withdrawn from the party politics of the times and placed on a firm and staple basis. Besides, the adjustment will relieve that interest from the dangers of having past duties refunded on railroad iron, and the admission of it free of duty, in the future. 'Again, I believe that, if this question were settled, taken as I said, from the arena of party politics, and placed upon the basis reported by the Committee of Conference as a finality, Pennsylvania will, before many years roll around, reap a rich harvest from the bill; if Pennsylvania will cling to her old policy, which sees no other interest than her iron and coal, and prevent the passage of this bill, upon the shoulders of Pennsylvania must rest the responsibility, not mine.'"

The main point in this speech of the leader of the opposition, Mr. Campbell, is, that 'it totally ignores all the idea of a protective tariff, nay, that it even repudiates the measure of incidental protection afforded by the Tariff of 1846, and says that the iron interest "may well afford a reduction of duty in order to have stability and permanency, and in order to have the question withdrawn from party politics." This was the position taken by the Opposition in 1857. They then repudiated the protective theory, and argued in favor of withdrawing the tariff question from politics. They then reduced the duty on Iron, and threatened Pennsylvania, if she did not accept the reduction at once, they would vote for the admission of railroad iron free of duty in the future. Nearly the whole Opposition in Congress united in the effort by which the Tariff of 1846 was prostrated, and that of 1857 inaugurated in its place. Senators Seward, Wilson, and all the master spirits of the Opposition, gave their consent to this scheme by which the manufacturers of the Eastern States were to be favored. They had no words of pathetic expostulation then over the breaking down of the protective system. It was free Wool and free Iron, with Lawrence, Stone & Co., to foot the bill, and this was the basis of Black Republican action on the tariff in 1857, when they had the whole control of the House of Representatives. If they were in favor of protection, why did they desert it in 1857? They are not, hence the whole movement in that direction, is a mere pretence. It is protection when it suits a political purpose. It is free trade when that will best suit their dishonest ends.—So says an exchange, and so say we.

Returned Mormons at Nebraska City.

On the 28th of July a large number of the company of 200 Mormons who received passports and protection from Gov. Cumming last May, reached Nebraska City on their return to the States. They left Salt Lake City on the 14th of May, and spent twenty days at Fort Kearney. They were under the care of Captain Smith. The Nebraska City News says:—

"We are informed by one of their number, who has resided at Salt Lake City during the last four years, that there are large numbers in the city and throughout the Territory, who have for a long time manifested great anxiety to leave the country, but have been compelled by Brigham Young and his satellites to remain. They express great gratitude to Gov. Cumming, and the Government of the United States, for their deliverance. They represent the times as being very hard in Utah. Men are paid very low wages, and are robbed and plundered of their scanty earnings by those in authority; when employed upon public works are fed upon dry bread, and when complaining of their hard fare are told by Young, Kimball, and other Mormon leaders, that there are plenty of streams of water in the vicinity. The most abject and slavish servitude is prevalent among the lower classes. Thousands who came out in hand-carts, would be glad to return in wheelbarrows."

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

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

MOUNT UNION, August 30, 1858.

DEAR GLOBE:—This is the season of Camp-Meetings. In the different portions of the country, the people are leaving their quiet homes, and betaking themselves to "Nature's Church," the lovely grove, to engage, for a brief time, in worshipping that God, who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" and orders all things well.

The meeting in progress near this place, has thus far, been numerously attended, notwithstanding the unpropitiousness of the weather. The sermon of Sabbath morning was preached by Rev. Mr. Buckingham, formerly of your town, from the words, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life." The discourse was eloquent, fervent, of rare merit, and forcibly delivered. The appointment for the afternoon was filled by Rev. A. H. Barnitz, whose sermon was based upon the beautiful text, "Lead me to the rock that is higher than I." This exclamation is truly poetical; for "poetry is but the eloquence of truth." The warmth and animation with which the speaker treated it, were thrilling and interesting. The camp-ground is a mile and a half distant from this place; it is a silent, secluded spot—probably never visited except upon occasions like the present.—There is something of romance about the "tinted grove," vocal with the voices of many hearts united in prayer and praise.

From audible demonstrations on Saturday evening, one would be inclined to think that there had been too much imbibing of the "pure vernacular."

The meeting will continue until Thursday morning. The Presiding Elder is expected this evening. There is promise of much good being done. Yours, MILTON.

Pleasant Grove Camp-Meeting.

(For the Huntingdon Globe.)

Having attended the Pleasant Grove camp-meeting, as a tent-holder, and being on the ground during the entire meeting, thus having an opportunity to mark the result of the passing of the cars of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, I feel it not at all improper, in justice to those engaged in the meetings, both preachers and people, and also to those concerned in the running of the trains, both officers and operators, that the following statements be made:

In the first place it may be remarked, that the course pursued by the superintendent, in company with the other officers of the road, was, so far at least as could be observed, most gentlemanly, indicating a willingness to accommodate and oblige.

In the next place, the course pursued by the conductors of the trains, could but impress the minds of the observant and thinking, that as gentlemen, they purposed, as far as possible, to prevent any interruption of the meeting by the passing and re-passing of the trains; and further, that the conductor of the passenger train, not only did everything he could to accommodate, but did also arrange the landing and reception of passengers, from time to time, so as to prevent confusion, disturbance, or noise, and by his most gentlemanly and skilful management, avoided any disturbance or annoyance of the meeting; and at the same time made it most pleasant for gentlemen and ladies passing to and from the meeting.

Again, it may be said, that the entire demeanor of the persons employed on the trains, so far as observable, was, from time to time, gentlemanly, and respectful; hence, from that source no annoyance of the meeting.

In speaking of the meeting, it may be said, the congregations, from time to time in attendance, were most orderly and respectful; speaking highly in favor of the neighborhood, in company with those attending from a distance. The accommodations were ample and comfortable, and everything done for the most pleasant accommodation of the people, that could, under the circumstances, be done.—The meeting was a most pleasant one throughout; the attendance good; the preaching excellent, and the success such, as to call for gratitude on the part of the Church.

Having expressed the foregoing views, which can but be admitted the truth in the case; allow me to add, that in my humble judgment, contiguity to a railroad does not necessarily interfere with, or interrupt the progress of a camp-meeting in the least, consequently, I would say, if a camp-meeting for this charge be held the next year, seek some place contiguous to the railroad, both for accommodation, diminishing expense, and causing quiet and success in the progress thereof. A TENT-HOLDER.

Temperance Celebration.

(For the Huntingdon Globe.)

MR. EDITOR:—In this age of demijohns, when the black banner of Prince Alcohol might very appropriately be unfurled on the dome of every prison, poor house, and grog shop, I have thought a short account of a temperance celebration might be interesting to some, at least, who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal.

On the 14th ult., at 10 o'clock A. M., the "Young Men's Temperance Association" assembled at the "Unity" church, in Henderson township, where a large concourse of people were already collected under the national flag, and were listening to the soul-thrilling music of a military band.

The members of the association—now numbering over one hundred and thirty—were formed in procession by the attentive Marshal of the day—Mr. James Porter. The procession, greatly enlarged by those who

came to participate in the pleasures of the day, then marched, with music in front, to a beautiful grove, on the farm of Mr. George Hetrick, where a stand and seats had been previously erected. The exercises of the day were then opened with prayer for the promotion of the good cause, by one of the speakers. Mr. James Miller then gave a well-prepared compendium of the rise and progress of the Association. J. D. Brown, in behalf of the young ladies of the Association, presented, in an appropriate style, to the society, a beautiful banner. Mr. J. A. Brown received it in the name of the Association, and, in his remarks, paid the ladies a compliment for the good will they thus manifested toward the advocates of temperance. J. D. Brown, being called upon, responded in an earnest appeal to the youth; showing them the folly and danger of acquiring intemperate habits, and proving conclusively, that the common use of intoxicating drinks, is in direct opposition to the whole tenor of the Scriptures.

At the close of his address, the meeting adjourned until the afternoon, to partake of a plentiful and very excellent dinner, which the ladies then spread on a table erected for the occasion.

When all had shared to their satisfaction, in the "creature comforts," quiet was again restored, and Mr. David Hare was called for. He made an appropriate address on the benefits resulting from associated effort in a good cause. Mr. J. A. Brown then read a number of "toasts," which had been prepared by members of the Society. Mr. Abel Corbin, next made some pointed remarks on the subject of temperance. I had almost forgotten to say, that the ladies entertained us during the intervals between the speaking, with several good old temperance songs.

The day being far spent, the assembly was dismissed, and all retired from the grove, well-pleased with the "Temperance Celebration." REPORTER.

The Grain Crop of 1858.

As our farmers are all interested in the grain crop, we publish the following estimate of it in the Northwestern States for the present year, from the Prairie Farmer. If the falling off should be as great as here estimated we must look for a considerable advance in price:

"After a careful examination of the whole subject, we have come to this conclusion:—That of the whole crop of 1858 Illinois will not export more than six million bushels—perhaps far less; that Iowa will export less than one million bushels—perhaps less than half a million; that Wisconsin will export not more than three-fifths as much as of the crop of 1857; that Indiana will export in about the same proportion as Wisconsin; and that there will be a falling off in Ohio of at least three millions of bushels. Bear in mind, we offer these as very high estimates. A continuance of bad weather may reduce the amount for export to almost nothing. At present the quantity is wasting at the rate of many thousands bushels per day. How much old wheat there is yet in the country, we do not know, but the quantity is certainly less than commercial papers estimate it. The corn crop will somewhat affect the price of wheat, but there is no possibility of its being an average yield per inhabitants in Illinois or Iowa.

The President at the Relay House.

Familiar as our people are generally with the unostentatious habits of the chief officers of our government, one cannot witness them, with a knowledge of the pomp and show of royalty to invite the contrast, without involuntarily indulging it. On Saturday last President Buchanan arrived at the Relay House, or Washington Junction as it is more properly called, en route for Washington City. There was a rumor abroad that he was to arrive, and the visitors had consequently grouped about the house when the train came along. We soon perceived the President coming from the cars to the platform, looking hearty, but thoroughly travel soiled, smiling and cheerful. By his side, and evidently offering with gentlemanly deference the courtesy of attention, was a rather rough looking individual, whom we took for a conductor or brakeman—the gentleman will excuse our blundering in such a matter—but upon inquiry we were informed was Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley.

On passing into the bar-room the President threw off his coat and his white neckcloth, carelessly pitching them over a chair, opened his short collar, and tucked up his sleeves for a wash, conveniences for this purpose being in the apartment. At the time however, both basins were occupied by two young men, neither of whom seemed to be aware that the President was about. He watched patiently some time, when some one spoke and invited him up stairs. He declined, however, quietly remarking that he would "wait for his turn." And as soon as the basins were vacated he "took his turn" in a jolly good wash in the public bar-room. This done, he seemed rather perplexed about the arrangement of his neck-cloth, and seemed likely to tie his nose and mouth up in it. Somebody just then offered assistance, and the President was briefly equipped.

At this time a person who had come into the room, sung out pretty near to him, "Look here, I thought the old Pres. was to be here to-day." The speech was cut short by a nudge, while a momentary comical expression passed across the face of that same "old Pres." A cigar was handed to him by a friend; he took a good, satisfying drink of "old rye," which he is said to affect, when dry—but ice water, had barely fired up the cigar, when the bell rung, and "all aboard" summoned the Chief Magistrate of the United States to his seat in the cars, and away they went to Washington.

We took our admiration of this scene of republican simplicity quietly with us into the cars for Baltimore, and mused with some complacency over the sterling honor of being an American citizen.—Bal. Sun.

METHODISTS IN NEW ENGLAND.—From the minutes of the several Conferences in the New England States, it appears that there are in round numbers one hundred thousand members of the Methodist Church in New England, and the increase of the past year is about ten thousand, including those on probation.

A Noble Boy—An Example to Imitate.

The Memphis Appeal relates the following very interesting incident in the history and adventures of a boy, one of the noblest of his kind:

Some weeks ago, on Island Twenty-Six, up the river, the father and mother of a family of eight small children, whose names were Williams, died at nearly the same time, of one of the fatal fevers, which so frequently make havoc among the population of low and unhealthy districts.

The eldest of the poor orphans was a boy, Thomas Williams, twelve years of age; but so weakly from ague and its attendant suffering that he does not look so old as that. The others were graduated by small intervals to little more than infancy in the youngest.—The island was no place for the helpless babies, and the only relatives they had in the world lived in Eastern Tennessee, at Sweet Water, thirty miles from Chattanooga, two hundred miles from this city. To these relatives Thomas resolved to go, and tell his story of sorrow. The neighbors undertook the care of the little ones, and stepping on board the Falls City, when it stopped to wood, the boy made the clerk acquainted with the state of the orphan family. That gentleman not only gave him a passage to this city, but a letter of introduction, which obtained for him the kind hospitalities of the Worsham House, and a free passage on the Charleston railroad to the end of his journey, which was given him by the generosity of Mr. Ayres.

The little fellow found his relations. They were not rich in money, but they promised to raise the family if they were brought to them.

The young hero then set off to bring to their new home his seven little brothers and sisters. He passed again over the railroad to this city; the Philadelphia was going up the river; he went on board and informed Capt. Marshall of his situation. Mr. Abel Corbin, next made some pointed remarks on the subject of temperance. I had almost forgotten to say, that the ladies entertained us during the intervals between the speaking, with several good old temperance songs. The day being far spent, the assembly was dismissed, and all retired from the grove, well-pleased with the "Temperance Celebration." REPORTER.

On Monday last Mr. H. M. Worsham was on board the Philadelphia, when Captain Marshall invited him to look at some pets he had, and stretched on mattresses lay the troupe of sick little ones, their wants carefully attended to, for there was not an officer, not a cabin boy on the boat that was not doing his best to show kindness to those who might be called God's little ones, for He was their sole father, and wonderfully He "tempered the wind to the shorn lambs." Mr. Worsham immediately recognized his former guest, and at once set to work to facilitate his further progress. He saw Mr. Ayres, of the railroad, and showed him a letter with which the boy had been furnished; that gentleman gave directions that the whole should have a passage on the road to their journey's end.

Burning of the Illinois Penitentiary.

The most severe fire that has visited Alton for many years, occurred last night, within the penitentiary walls. At about dusk, and some fifteen minutes after the convicts had retired from the yards and shops, fire was discovered bursting out in two or three places from a room in the building near the gate, designated for the drying house for the coopers.

In an instant, as it were, the flames spread through the room and to the adjoining rooms of a large long building with coopers' stuff, machinery, &c., so that the fire was beyond all control ere the firemen got fairly at work upon it. Their efforts were then directed to saving the adjoining buildings, our readers being generally aware that several large buildings, comprising different branches of business, are grouped together within the prison walls, with alleys or roads between them.

The fire by this time presented a grand and fearful sight. The combustibles made an immense blaze, the glare beaming over the city, the river and the hill-tops, making all as light as day. Thus, for several hours, from eight until one o'clock, the firemen and citizens toiled at the engines, until they were quite exhausted, and the flames being tolerably well under, many retired to their homes. But a vast pile of staves, some 300,000, had taken fire, and was not to be subdued. It commenced burning afresh. A new alarm was given, guns fired, bells rung, and drums beat, and the citizens and firemen again assembled, and went to work. Long before this, however, the city military was called out, about forty men of the Yagers company, with loaded arms, to aid preventing a rebellion among the four hundred prisoners. A portion of the Yagers mounted the walls and guarded other weak points, and also stood sentry over about 100 short term and best disposed of the convicts, the latter being set to work on the engines, &c., which were again brought within the walls. The heat and smoke now enveloped the main prison building, in which the prisoners were locked up for the night, causing such an intense heat that the convicts began to call loudly for deliverance.

The main cell building was not ignited, but the upper floors and tiers of cells became so heated and full of smoke that the convicts of them were turned into the halls of the lower stories, where the heat and smoke was less intense. They were very fearful of being burnt alive. No escapes were effected. The loss is about one-third of the buildings of the prison, valued, with their contents, at between \$25,000 and \$30,000.—Alton paper.

For a number of years there have been connected with many of the churches in Richmond, Va., Sunday Schools for the oral instruction of colored children in scriptural or denominational doctrines. Recently, however, complaints have been made against some of them, and as they were not strictly legal, the Mayor of that city, on Sunday, caused the arrest of nearly one hundred colored children found in attendance at a School in the Lehigh-street Baptist African Church. They were, however, soon released, but the Mayor says the Mayor held an interview with the Rev. T. Lindsay, the pastor, and informed him of his purpose to summon the pastor and trustees of the church before him at an early day, to show cause why they should not be dealt with according to law, for permitting an unlawful assemblage in the church.