

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 8, 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 MERLEY, 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.

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

For the best and greatest variety of Blank printing..... 5 00

For the best and greatest variety of Circular printing..... 5 00

For the best and greatest variety of Printing..... 5 00

For the best and greatest variety of Bookbinding..... 25 00

The contest to be confined to the printers of the county and no part of any Card, Blank, Bill, Circular, &c., to be executed out of the county.

All customer work, only, and Blanks regularly kept on hand for sale, to be entered for the premiums.

Each Office contesting for the premiums, to place in the 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 to appoint one.

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

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 GWIN, Chairman.

Huntingdon, September 4, 1858.

New Advertisements.

227 School Teachers are wanted in West township.

228 J. J. Morris Hawn wants the public not to trust his wife Susan.

229 John K. McCallan offers a Valuable Farm and Brick House for sale.

230 Read the advertisement of Jones' Far-Famed Patent Non-Explosive Kerosene or Coal Lamp.

231 C. Meyer of Philadelphia informs the public, that he has constantly on hand, pianos equal to those for which he receives a Prize Medal.

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.

The Democratic Congressional Conference.

of this District, will meet at Johnstown on Friday, the 10th inst. Blair county has instructed for THADDEUS BANKS—Cambria for C. L. PERSHING—Somerset for Judge KIMMEL. The Huntingdon Conference are not instructed.

The County Fair.

The farmers, mechanics, and the people of this county generally, may expect the next Exhibition to be fully equal, if not far better than any yet held in the county. The Committee of Arrangement have already commenced fitting up the grounds for the occasion. We have assurances that there will be a great display of superior stock, from this and adjoining counties, which of itself should induce every farmer in the county to visit the grounds. Excursion tickets will be issued on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road, and on the Pennsylvania Road between Harrisburg and Johnstown to all persons wishing to visit the Exhibition—the tickets to be good for five days. Every body should visit the "ancient borough" at that time if they wish to see a big crowd and an Exhibition such as they never saw before. And everybody should bring something along for exhibition—anything from a thousand dollar horse, down to a bunch of onions.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

—On Monday, DAVID MYERLY from the neighborhood of Cassville, came to the Huntingdon Mill with a grist.—He was accompanied in the wagon, by two daughters—one a widow, and the other about 20 years of age. About ten o'clock they left town for home by way of Mill Creek, and when near the deep Railway cut some three or four miles below town, where the pikes crosses the Road, the horses took fright at an approaching freight train and became unmanageable. One of the hands on the train informed us that the horses had been stopped before they reached the crossing, and were started again, as he supposed, for the purpose of crossing the Road before the train should reach that point, but after the horses had cleared the track, they stopped and could not be moved, leaving the wagon on the track, when in an instant the wagon was struck by the locomotive, and shattered to pieces, throwing Mr. MYERLY and one daughter some distance, and carrying the other daughter about a hundred yards on the cow-catcher before the train could be stopped. Mr. MYERLY and his oldest daughter were shockingly mangled—the youngest daughter severely but not dangerously injured. The three were brought back to town on the train, and at this writing, Monday evening, the father and oldest daughter continue insensible, and are not expected to recover. The Company are doing everything possible for their comfort. The horses, we have been informed, were but slightly injured.

P. S.—Mr. MYERLY died yesterday afternoon.

The oldest daughter, it is thought, may recover—she is much bruised and cut, but no bones are broken.

The Pennsylvania Canals—Will they be Abandoned?

We have frequently heard the remark, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will soon close the Canal. That it is only kept up for the present, and that shortly it will be allowed to go down—and then be abandoned. The question is often asked us if this is not the policy of the Company.

The prevalence of this opinion is operating against the interests of the Canals, as well as of individuals whose interests and business are identified with them. No one will build or buy a boat for a Canal supposed to be so near its final close.

What are the facts? Our position on the Canal enables us to know something of its operations. We come in contact with the boatmen (officially) every day—from whom we learn that the Canals have been kept in better condition during the present season, than they have been for many years; better, perhaps, than ever before,—the result of the thorough cleaning out of the Canal bed last winter. New permanent mechanical structures are taking the place of old ones.—Many of the feeder dams are being rebuilt this season, and those not requiring to be built anew, are undergoing thorough repairs, thus early protecting those expensive portions of the work, most liable to injury by freshets.

We have been permitted by Mr. WIEMAN, the Resident Engineer of the Canals, to examine the monthly statements of expenditures and receipts filed in his office, at this place, and were agreeably astonished to find, that although the Company have been at a heavy expense for repairs and reconstruction of work, from the day they took possession of the Canal, yet the net revenue to July last inclusive, exceeds all the expenses by \$88,692 02.

The Company came into possession of the Canal on the first of August, 1857, so that this net revenue of near forty thousand dollars, has been made during one of the dullest business years the country has ever experienced.

In looking over the files referred to, we observe that a large proportion of the expenses are chargeable to "extraordinary repairs" or reconstruction. This reconstruction of work, at the rate it is now going on, will be completed in two, or at most, three years, as we are informed,—when the net yearly earnings will, of course, for many years, greatly exceed what they have been.

These Canals are now, emphatically, paying improvements, as shown by the facts and figures we have just given. What, then, will they not be, under the skillful and economical management of this Company, when the business of the country revives, the improvements in progress are made, and when the Canals are enlarged, as parts of them probably will be before many years.

None need fear the abandonment of an Improvement showing such results. We are aware there have been dark forebodings, with many of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as to the future of the Canals. It was feared by some, that "the Canal" will be an endless bill of expense to the Company, but such has not and never will be the case.

Sunday School Celebration at McConnellstown.

On last Saturday a Union Celebration was held by the Sunday Schools, at McConnellstown—the German Reformed Sunday School, of Huntingdon, and of Schools from the Branch. It was a very happy assembly.—The day was delightful, beyond anticipation. We do not often find time and a convenient season for going into the country, but we had resolved to attend this Celebration; and for more reasons than one. We have observed, and taken an interest in the above named school of this place, from its first organization this year; and we are friendly to the cause everywhere. A considerable portion of our education was obtained in the Sunday School.

But the Celebration, in a few words. The chosen spot was a green grove, near the McConnellstown station, and one that will recommend itself to other Celebrations or pleasure parties. The trees are high and grand, with a green turf beneath them. A speaker's stand was erected and ornamented with taste. A table, for refreshments, and long enough for an army, was also instituted; and a very good institution it was—not only the table, but the good things on the table were also good. So much so, that they lead us to anticipate. We must go back to the beginning.

We, that is, the Sunday school and ourselves, of this place, arrived at the above named station, and were soon greeted with strains of music from the McConnellstown procession, which were marching with flags, wreaths and banners, to meet us and to greet us.

The long column, of about a thousand persons, marched, and were seated at the grove. We need not praise the teachers, scholars, or marshals, or our story will be too long. Col. Wharton read the programme of exercises, which were commenced by a hymn and prayer, by Rev. S. H. Reid.

Afterwards, and before dinner, the exercises are briefly noted as follows: Address, by Mr. H. H. Snyder; hymn; address, by Wm. A. Houck; hymn; address, by Rev. McLain.

After dinner the meeting was addressed by Mr. Grim, of Huntingdon, Mr. Owen, County Superintendent, and Col. Wharton. We were then dismissed by the usual appropriate

exercises. The schools, with a large number of spectators, marched from the grove in order, and departed for their respective homes. All in attendance seemed to enjoy it with delight. Were it convenient, we would wish to notice some of the observations made from the stand, but we must forego them.

To our town folks, we may suggest, that we do not care how soon an opportunity is afforded for us to attend a Union Celebration by the several schools of this place. The proverb that refers to the strength of Union will apply to the education of youth as well as to the establishment of governments.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Mr. Editor.—Since "Incoq" has been pleased to accuse our County Superintendent of partiality toward a certain literary institution, situated at Mooresville, perhaps he will exercise more lenity toward one who speaks his mind freely on all subjects, disregarding the criticisms of "Cog" or "Incoq." During a recent visit to Mooresville, I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Mr. E. J. Osborne, the junior principal of the Mooresville High School, and, without adulation, I can say that if his qualifications, as an instructor, are equal to his affability, I know not where the people of that vicinity could have procured a more suitable person to occupy the position in which he is placed. The senior principal, Rev. Richard Curran, has no superiors, and few equals, as a linguist, in this part of the country.

I went to see their new school building—now almost ready for the reception of students—and was highly pleased, both with its beautiful situation and the conveniences of its internal arrangements. As one who knows the importance of having our youth placed under the care of competent instructors—those who will have a care not only for their improvement in mind, but in morals—I can heartily recommend the Mooresville High School to the confidence of the people.

LEROY.

(Correspondence of The Globe.)

CASSVILLE, Sept. 6, 1858.

DEAR GLOBE.—It is refreshing to exchange, for a brief time, the unpalatable water and damp, aque atmosphere of your lively town, for the cold, chrysal liquid and pure mountain air of this country seat. Here we are with romantic hills upon our south and east, while far to the north and west, extends the much abused, though really delightful valley of Trough Creek. The broad landscape, the protecting cliff, present an attractive scene. At the foot of a lofty prominence, Cassville nestles "solitary and alone."

A very short distance from the village, and immediately at the base of Sideling Hill, stand the Seminary buildings, "a noble train," and proud evidences of the enterprise and progressive spirit of this community. This institution, known as the Cassville Seminary, was opened for the reception of students about five years ago. Since that time, it has been under the supervision of different Principals, and has had varied success. It is now owned and conducted by Prof. M. McN. Walsh, formerly of New York State. This gentleman has not only a thorough scholastic training, but also possesses the advantages afforded by extensive travel, having visited nearly all parts of Europe. Being in the vigor of life and health, he is most admirably qualified for the position which he now holds. Prof. Walsh is assisted by a corps of able teachers, among whom, permit me to mention Prof. Joslin and Hughes, who are gentlemen of fine parts and excellent social qualities. During the present session, there have been in attendance about one hundred students. The future of this Institution is cheering, and its friends are full of hope.—Its location is healthy and pleasant, its course of instruction, thorough, and its terms of boarding and tuition, very moderate. May it receive the patronage to which its merits entitle it.

The interest here, in our county politics, is rapidly increasing; probably, from the fact that two of the nominees before the people, are residents of this borough. In the Democratic party, I never heard of so general satisfaction. The ticket is regarded as one that cannot be defeated, but before which, successful opposition must flee. Mr. Henderson, the candidate for Commissioner, is a merchant of this place, a gentleman of excellent character and fine business abilities. He is well known to all this section of the county, and the fullest confidence is reposed in his personal and political integrity. He has never been an office-seeker, and even now, he would not be before the people, had it not been for the anxious and repeated solicitations of his many friends. His vote at home will prove this. His election is beyond doubt.

By a singular coincidence, the candidates for Poor Director, are brothers-in-law. This fact may make personal effort by either competitor, a little delicate, but, nevertheless, the selection of the Opposition, as well as our own, is peculiarly fortunate for the Democracy. John Myerly, Esq., now of Springfield, was reared, and has passed the greater part of his life, in Cass township. In this community, he has hosts of friends, who will gladly avail themselves of the present opportunity, to testify to his worth. Possessing a sound judgment, quick perception, and being an old school teacher, and more than all, "the noblest work of God, an honest man," the interests of the thousands of tax-payers of the county, will be carefully guarded by

him in the responsible office which he will soon be called to fill. In Clay, Springfield and Cromwell, the universal opinion is, that he will run two-thirds of the entire vote; and throughout this whole valley, he and Mr. Henderson will receive such a poll as never was given to Democratic nominees. At least, it is so asserted by men of all parties.

It is related of the ancient philosopher, Diogenes, that he would travel through Greece with a light in his hand, seeking a MAN.—Were he now living, could he not discover one without a light, by simply looking at the Democratic ticket?

Cassville has steadily increased in one important point,—the number and beauty of its ladies. And the ladies, in honor, no doubt, of their Alma Mater, are still increasing in magnificent proportions. To be explicit, hoops are now in Cassville as well as in other parts of Christendom.

Rev. J. S. Beyer, a young minister of promise, preached in the Methodist Episcopal church of this place, last evening. Pardon the unusual length of my present pen, and believe me,

Yours, in good humor,

MILTON.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

"Incoq," of the Huntingdon Journal, wishes to know if a certain sentence, in my reply to his charge, is syntactically correct. I take pleasure in acknowledging that the sentence is not correct, and presume that "Incoq" will find numerous errors in my hasty replies to his impertinent charges. As he points them out, I shall be glad to acknowledge them.

Having answered your question, "Incoq," let me ask one in turn. Are you not charging me with that, of which you, yourself, are guilty? Have you any evidence that I have endeavored to injure any institution of learning in this county? Is it not right for every school to stand upon its own merits? Are you not the whispering advocate of a school that is afraid and unable to stand upon its own merits? Are not your sympathies for that school founded upon the narrowest views of popular education? Has not that school violated its charter, and become a swindling instrument in the hands of speculators? Are not your efforts, "Incoq," better calculated to injure your darling institution, than any efforts to its opponents?

One question more, if you please, "Incoq." Does not your brief reply to me, contain four violations of grammatical construction; and can you find them?

You possess a collegiate education, and, consequently, (?) know something about logic as well as syntax. Let us try you by your own rules of reasoning. You are, no doubt, most familiar with them.

When I refuse to deny any of your charges, you say, "it is impliedly admitted." Do you really think so, "Incoq"? Well, now, it is said that your conduct at a certain institution, on a certain Sunday, in caricaturing a religious denomination, did much to injure the institution. It is also said, that you entertain a private antipathy against the County Superintendent. It is further charged, that you wish to build up your darling institution by injuring others, in which I have no interest, and never have had. Now, "Incoq," I will not believe all of these statements, though you may have too much discretion to deny them. They are offered, to show you how your logic serves your purposes. Verily, thy name shall no longer be "Incoq," nor Incoqneto, but a law student; and thy fame shall be for logic.

A word to the wise. Many questions have been recently asked me about our numerous Academies in this county, and I have no hesitation in offering my views upon the merits of each, that may come under my observation. During the last year, nearly all of them have changed their standing; and they are now in the hands of new proprietors and new faculties. The county has gained largely by the changes made in them.

At an early convenience, I intend to give a newspaper review of each, with which my knowledge will justify. In doing so, no line of duty will be surpassed—no fears, favors, or prejudices will be entertained. Some, who pretend to be friends to education, but whose hands work to injury, may be brought into public notice. We shall see.

Numerous educational subjects are well worthy of notice to the readers of this paper; and I intend to present some new ideas of our educational system, which may conflict with the opinions of others. My views will be the result of reflection, observation and study. This year, the County Superintendent will meet opposition at the threshold. The impositions practiced in the Common School system, are too numerous. A public exposure of them will be a proper remedy. Looking backward upon the past, I am glad that opposition to myself and to the office has been clamorous, hostile, unreasonable and unjust. Duty shall be done.

We invite particular attention to advertisement of Jones' new Kerosene Lamp. We had one on trial for a few hours, and consider it the best in use, it gives as much light as four candles, and is cheaper than the burning of one. They are for sale retail, at Reed's Drug Store, in this place.

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

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

The Republican Party.

The Republican party, at least in this quarter of the world, seems to be undergoing one of those transformations that periodically overtake most political organizations, and which, in numerous instances, has marked the history of the Opposition. Republicanism, which had its birth in the throes of agony that marked the dissolution of Know Nothingism, in its turn, is about departing from among us, leaving behind only its name, and a record of unsuccessful efforts to achieve victory over the Democratic party.—

In its stead, a new organization is coming into being, under the clap-trap cognomen of the "People's Party," which would seem to imply that the Republican party was not of the people and for them. We are curious to know why the Opposition have assumed a new name, and why desert the old one under which they have fought, and, we may say, often times been defeated, the past four years? There must be some reason for this. The old name must have become odious to the people, else there would seem no necessity to take a new one at this time. When an individual now and then changes his name, and becomes John Smith to-day and Samuel Jones to-morrow, we take it for granted that he has some evil design in view, and has done so to practice deception upon somebody; and why should we not view a political party, with the same suspicion as an individual, under like circumstances? In our opinion, this change of name has been made with the hope of leading off some Democrats from our ranks, thinking to deceive them into the belief that the new party they are asked to join is not the identical Opposition that has been warring against us from the formation of the Government. With many, there is a charm about a new name, and, often times, good and reliable men are led off from their political faith, from this cause. As such must be the case in this instance, we would caution the Democrats of Bucks against giving any countenance to this new People's party, for the reason that it is the Republican party in the guise of a new organization and name, in order to secure their sympathy and support. Have nothing to do with it, and be careful to inform your neighbor of the insidious means the enemy is taking to defeat us the coming fall. Beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing!

The Opposition, at this time, is making loud outcry in favor of the people of Kansas being allowed to settle their own affairs in their own way; and in some parts of the country they have even gone so far as to advocate, in resolutions, the doctrine of popular sovereignty. This, with the party leaders, is a mere sham, but so thin, that any one, with the least penetration, can see through it. We have always looked upon the opposition of the Republican leaders; in Congress, to the Lecompton Constitution, with suspicion and distrust, for we never believed them sincere in their course. They opposed this measure because the Administration advocated it; whereas, the Democrats who were arrayed against it, took this side because it was at variance with the established principles of our party, and, therefore, could not receive their sanction.—The Republicans are willing to advocate popular sovereignty whenever they can make capital out of it, but they are not committed to it as a matter of policy or question of right. They will favor the people of a new territory fashioning and regulating their own institutions upon admission into the Union as a State, whenever they are likely to decide against domestic slavery, but if a majority of the people are in favor of making a slave State, then they advocate Congressional interference, and want the Federal Government to prescribe the institutions.—Their opposition to the Lecompton policy, was at variance with their antecedents; and to have been true to themselves and their creed, they should have advocated the very measure they opposed. We believe that the people of a territory have the same right to establish slavery that they have to prohibit it, and the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as laid down in the Cincinnati platform, and taught by Mr. Douglas, the father of it, gives the people perfect freedom on this subject.—If they have the right to decide against, they have the right to decide for; and those who deny the people of a territory both these rights, are hostile to the doctrine.

The proclaimed doctrine of the Republican, *alias* People's party, is hostility to the admission of any more slave States into the Union, which recognizes the institution of slavery, and for many years they have fought in and out of Congress, to have this made the policy of the country. They are as much wedded to this principle to-day, as when they ran Mr. Fremont in 1856, and quite as ready to force it upon the people of the territories as they were in the days of the Wilmot Proviso. With these antecedents, and their well-known sentiments, how the Republicans can pretend to favor popular sovereignty is more than we are able to determine.—*Douglston Democrat.*

Dreadful Railroad Accident—One Person Killed and Many Wounded.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—A terrible disaster occurred last night at 8 o'clock, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Hutson's Station, twelve miles above Pittsburgh.

The Kittanning train coming down, stopped at Tarentum, and hitched to a car containing a large party who were returning from Camp Meeting. When the train reached the point mentioned, the Tarentum car was thrown from the track by a broken cross-bar connecting with the brakes. The car rolled down a steep embankment, turning over twice. At the first revolution the roof was torn off, and the passengers were scattered over the ground, mangled the bodies of some terribly.

Miss Mary Annie, daughter of J. T. Kincaid of this city, was instantly killed.

A large number were more or less injured.

John Rookley had his skull fractured.

J. M. McCleary had his arms broken.

Among those slightly injured are Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid, Mr. R. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. Sidell, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Loeman, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Dr. John Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Maw.

The killed and wounded reside mostly in Pittsburgh and vicinity. They were brought here last night. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of Miss Kincaid, and a verdict rendered exculpating the company and employees from blame.

Brigham Young is said to be worth \$3,000,000, besides having control of all the church property in Utah. That latter exceeds in value all the rest of the property in the territory, and is exempted from taxation by the territorial law.

The deaths in New Orleans last week, by yellow fever, were 406.

Increase in the Supply of Gold.

The increase of the supply of gold since its discovery in California and Australia, is unexampled in the history of the world, and it becomes a matter of deep interest to the business world to inquire what is to be the final result, what effect is to be produced on commerce, trade, prices, and relation of debtor and creditor. The quantity of the precious metals in circulation in the civilized world has hitherto been the measure of the nominal values of everything, as well as the medium of exchange between nations, communities, and individuals. The difficulty with which silver and gold have hitherto been produced, has kept prices steady. In ancient times the places where these commodities were obtained were remote from the great centres of wealth and commerce. The Phenicians resorted to Spain at the other extremity of the Mediterranean, and opened those gold and silver mines, which were worked in after ages by the Romans. Solomon, to furnish a medium of exchange for the wealth which during his reign found its way to Jerusalem, sent round his vessels through the Red Sea to the southeastern coast of Africa. During the whole existence of the Roman republic and empire, there was a drain just as there now is, in the precious metals into the East. There was the same fondness among the Roman ladies for silks as there is now among the ladies of Europe and America, and gold and silver continually found its way into India and China to pay for that costly luxury. And the real purpose of the expenditure of Crassus, the great Roman millionaire, into Parthia, which ended so disgracefully to the republic, and so fatally to himself, was to find the grand receptacle of all the gold that disappeared in the region of the rising sun. The supply from Spain and Africa did not counterbalance the wear and loss of the Roman empire and its two drain to India, and gold and silver, then some two or three times as valuable as they are now, gradually diminished as the empire verged towards its fall. In the middle ages this deficiency was of little consequence, as in those barbarous times the commerce of the world was annihilated and there was little or no use for the precious metals.

Almost contemporaneous with the revival of learning and the restoration of civilization in Europe, was the discovery of the Western Continent, with the metallic treasures of Mexico and South America. Civilization and the use of money go together, and the expansion of commerce on every side which took place in the fifteenth century, found its necessary instrument in the gold and silver which poured in on Europe from the Western World.—This abundance did something, undoubtedly, to quicken the industry and accelerate the progress of the various nations of the Old World. Such was the abundance, however, suddenly discovered, that the value of the precious metals, was sensibly diminished.—As it happened, the gold fields were the Mexico and South America fell under the domain of Spain. The Spaniards have never been remarkable either for industry or enterprise, and the gold regions they have acquired lay under the burning rays of a tropical sun. Hence, though the mines were rich, perhaps inexhaustible, there was no over production of the precious metals. In fact, previous to 1848, the business of the commercial world had overgrown the metallic currency by which it was represented. Resort was had, as the wealth of the world increased, to paper money, by means of which a most dangerous and extravagant extension was made to the gold of California and Australia, come to light just as it did, it is difficult to say how the commodities of civilized nations could have continued to be safely exchanged. Just at this juncture two gold bearing regions fell under the hands of the Anglo-Saxon race, California and Australia, and straightway the production of gold assumed a new aspect.

In the first place, what a difference in the facility of the communication of the intelligence of the discovery of gold? By steamboat, railway and telegraph such news spreads as far in two months as it would in ten years. Then the ease with which the multitudes can now be transported from one part of the world to another, is so great that a whole State can be formed in a few years, where before there was a wilderness. California has risen like an exhalation from the earth.

The multitudes who pour from all quarters are men of comparative intelligence and character, and carry with them machinery unknown in any previous age of the world.—The consequence has been the most marvellous increase of the supply of gold. The quantity in circulation in Europe and America has probably been doubled within the last ten years. That the want of it was urgent, is demonstrated by the fact, that it has been so readily absorbed, has added so little to the nominal price of everything, and the further fact that under its full influence, one of the severest crises in the money market has taken place, both here and in Europe.—The prospect is that the stream will continue to flow in, but what will be the results will be revealed only by the slow revolution of years.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Shocking Death of a Young Lady

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 2.—Miss Matilda Caldwell, daughter of Judge Caldwell, met with a shocking death last night. She had been at a wedding at the House of Rev. Loyd Knight, and was returning home about 11 o'clock, in a vehicle driven by a young man named Wertz. The horse took fright at a light in front of Conter's tavern, in this place, and ran off. The rein broke in the effort to stop him, and Mr. Wertz then jumped out to arrest his progress. The horse wheeled suddenly and ran down the street about a hundred yards. Miss Caldwell leaped out and fell with violence upon her head. She was taken up insensible and carried to her home, where she expired at two o'clock this morning, having never spoken a word from the time the accident occurred. She was a beautiful and amiable girl of about twenty years of age, and her shocking death has caused the greatest grief among her large circle of friends.

A cake sent to Eldridge, the St. Lawrence county Ohio, school teacher, who cruelly murdered his betrothed, was opened by the jailor, and found to contain a nice new razor.

J. W. Bear, the "Black-eye Buck-smith," has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District, Philadelphia.

Coming—the Circus.—It is said to be a considerable affair. Everybody, of course, will attend.

WANTS FILLING—a chuck hole in the pavement down street.