THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 22, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,
CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria 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 art of arts—in the improvement of which, business men at least, take some interest. We take as much pleasure, and pride, in executing a job of work as it should be, as other men do in their calling, and we can see no good reason why a printer should not contest for an honor. We, therefore, propose the following premiums:

For 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

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.

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

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

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.

DECLINES—Mr. JOHN HIRST—to be the Democratic candidate for Auditor. Who wants the office? Have we no office-seekers in the Democratic party?

☞ Everybody promises to be in town at the Fair. Extensive preparations will be made to accommodate all.

☞ To any person desiring to make an excellent purchase, Messrs. OWEN & HENDERSON offer a fine opportunity for so doing. See their advertisement in another column.

☞ The Excelsior Brass Band left for Bellefonte on Monday, to attend a Military encampment to be held there this week. They looked well in their new wagon.

☞ We have just received from Mr. THOS. J. SANKEY a very handsome present in the shape of a large basket full of delicious tomatoes. Mr. S. will please accept our thanks for the present.

GONE EAST—Our merchants, for new goods. Mr. GUTMAN & Co. have already received and opened a large stock of clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, &c., which we would advise our friends to call and examine.

WHAT'S BETTER?—We received on Monday, from our good friend HENRY JIMISON, of the neighborhood of Mapleton, a dozen fine Juniata eels. About election time eels are always the best, whether it is because they are as hard to take as a slippery politician or not, we cannot say, but one thing is certain, we will *try* to manage all the eels our friends may direct to our care. Mr. JIMISON has our thanks.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The County Convention, in Somerset, which nominated Congressional Conferees to the Conference that nominated SAMUEL STEEL BLAIR, passed resolutions in favor of a protective tariff and *popular sovereignty*. The County Convention of Blair county, after declaring in favor of Mr. BLAIR, passed, unanimously, a resolution resolving that the "Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories, and that, in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

Not having the platforms erected by the County Convention of Huntingdon and Cambria at hand, we are unable to say how they agree with the platforms of the Republican candidate for Congress, erected for him by Blair and Somerset. But it is fair to suppose that Mr. BLAIR's party, in Blair, knew him to be opposed to *popular sovereignty*, and did not hesitate to place him upon the platform he occupied in the FREMONT campaign. Can the popular sovereignty Republicans and Americans of the district throw their principles overboard and vote for Mr. BLAIR? Can the eyes of the Americans be closed to the fact that Mr. BLAIR is not only opposed to popular sovereignty, but also to their principles and existence as a party? Will the Americans, who are largely in the majority in the district, agree to sell out to a small minority of Republicans, who have always opposed regular nominees, when such nominees happened to belong to the American wing of the opposition?

Dr. Houtz.

We are pleased to learn, as we have from every section of the county, that the prospects of the re-election of Dr. HOUTZ, are *good*. His vote, last winter, to increase his pay, was disapproved of by many of his friends—but the "sober-second-thought" of such, will not permit them to defeat him for doing that which they, under similar circumstances, might have done. Having a knowledge of the actual necessary expenses of a member of the Legislature, we are free to say, that we would not neglect our business and agree to accept a seat in the Legislature, for the pay received by our legislators. A member of the Legislature is not a *private* citizen—he *cannot* live as economical as a private gentleman boarding in a country town, or even in your largest cities. He is public property—his purse dare not be closed against the numerous charitable and other demands made upon it. He is expected to be charitable and liberal whenever called on—and, if he is strictly honest, he cannot return home to his constituents with more than his necessary expenses paid. If all who object to Dr. HOUTZ's vote to increase his pay, would spend one winter in Harrisburg, as a public man, we give it as our candid opinion, that they would not make his increase-pay an objection to his re-election. We would not favor the increase of a member's pay to a figure that would give him a few hundred, clear profit, to return home with—but we would increase his pay to an amount sufficient to defray his necessary expenses,—and this, we believe, was the motive of members in increasing their pay. To seriously object to the re-election of Dr. HOUTZ, because he favored the increase of his pay, would be unreasonable and unjust, and we are sure that every voter, after looking at the question properly, will feel satisfied that Dr. HOUTZ done just what they might have done, under similar circumstances.

The Republican Candidate for Congress.

SAMUEL STEEL BLAIR, delivered a speech at a Republican meeting at Ebensburg on Tuesday evening of last week. He boldly declared himself the advocate of the doctrine *that Congress has the power to prevent the introduction of slavery into the Territories.* It will not be denied that a large majority of the Republicans of the present day, are in favor of popular sovereignty, and that the Americans are unanimous upon the question. How then can Mr. BLAIR, a dyed-in-the wool Republican, (or more properly, an abolitionist,) expect to receive the votes of popular sovereignty Republicans, or the support of the Americans of this District who have never yet, given their votes to sectional strife, the most important plank in the platform of the Republican party. The nomination of BLAIR was considered a great victory over the American wing of the "People's Party,"—and already you can hear the Republicans in this neighborhood, who a year ago refused to support their fusion nominee for the Legislature because he was an American, exulting over their prospects of entirely wiping out the existence of the American party, by the election of Mr. BLAIR to Congress,—and Mr. WIGTON to the Legislature, for, it will not be denied that Mr. WIGTON also belongs to the radical wing of the Republican party.

The Election of Pershing, a Fixed Fact.

In opposition to Mr. PERSHING, the straight Republicans have in the field S. STEEL BLAIR, of Hollidaysburg—and the Americans have GEORGE W. PATTON, of Altoona. Although a few of the Americans of the district, who are anxious for an office by any kind of a fusion, or by any means, have, and will fall into the support of Mr. BLAIR, the large majority cannot be drilled into his support.—They will remember his, and his faction's opposition to *their* candidates in this and Blair county, last fall, and pay Mr. BLAIR back, in the same kind of support they received from him and his peculiar friends.—Without a division of the Opposition, in the district, we can elect Mr. PERSHING. He was defeated two years ago, when there were but two candidates in the field, by but four hundred votes, and now, there being three, he must have a handsome majority. Efforts are, and will continue to be made, to get Mr. PATTON and his friends, out of the way, but they will continue as true to their party this fall, as were the Republicans to their faction but a year ago, when they defeated the American candidates for the Legislature, in this and Blair counties.

George W. Patton.

This gentleman, (as will be seen by reference to the proceedings of Conference, in another column, and which we are requested to publish,) has been nominated by the Americans of this district, as their candidate for Congress. Mr. PATTON is a brother of Hon. B. F. PATTON, and at present, a citizen of Altoona. He was the nominee of the Opposition in Blair county, last fall, for a seat in the Legislature, but was defeated by the Republicans opposing him. His friends allege that Mr. BLAIR, the Republican candidate for Congress, used all his influence to bring about his (Mr. P's.) defeat. We have been personally acquainted with Mr. PATTON for several years, and the worst we can say of him is, that he left the Democratic party some five years ago, and has been with Sam ever since.

☞ The *Journal* says Mr. S. STEEL BLAIR (*if* elected,) will represent the *Republican party* to the best of his abilities.

The Democratic County Ticket.

[For the Huntingdon Globe.]

There is one peculiarity in connection with the Democratic nominations of this county, which is well worthy of notice; I allude to the fact, that there are no old hackneyed politicians on the list. The nominees have evidently been selected with a view to ensure the services of good and efficient men; without any special regard to political prominence.

With respect to Mr. Houtz, his record is clear; his action in the legislative body, is before the public; who will endorse it by sending him back again to the place from whence he came, *videlicet*, to Harrisburg.

Of Messrs. Henderson and Mierly it may be observed, that neither have ever been guilty of office-hunting, and in the present instance, nomination was not solicited on their part, but was spontaneously conferred by a discerning and eminently independent convention. Wire-working appears to have been repudiated or to have fallen into disuse; and the Democratic electors of the "lower end," hail with satisfaction the indisputable evidence of the ticket, that the Convention were determined to select men adapted for the several offices, without too close a reference to party services.

The office of Director of the Poor, which is, perhaps, of more local importance than any other on the ticket, will, in the event of the election of Mr. Mierly, be filled by a man every way qualified to discharge its onerous duties.

The manner in which the affairs of the Poor House have been conducted, affords ample scope for improvement, especially with regard to system and the exercise of a more *rigid economy*. The regulations in this particular are of special importance to tax-payers, as they materially affect the most tender part of a man's person, namely, his pocket. It is evident, from the recent report of the visitors appointed by the Court, that the management and superintendence of the Poor House has been conducted after a very loose and unbusiness-like fashion.

Mr. Mierly, from his education and methodical habits, combined with high integrity and firmness of purpose, is more than ordinarily well adapted to supply the coming vacancy in the Board of Directors. Work has to be done. Zeal, patience and industry will be required. It would appear from the report already alluded to, that the whole business machinery of the Poor House requires a thorough revisal. To carry on business effectually, system is essential, especially in public affairs on a large scale, like those involved in the management of the institution at Shirleysburg. It must be palpable, to the dullest comprehension, that there is another man wanted on the Board,—one of the right stamp—an old routinist, won't do—some one is needed who will strike out a new course in the right direction. John Mierly, Esq., is the man required; the county will be fortunate if his services are secured; and, if the upper townships will do their part, we shall be sure to have the "right man in the right place." He possesses all the requisite qualifications. He is a patient, hard-working, industrious man; zealous and persevering in everything he undertakes; and his educational abilities are fully up to the mark.

The management of the Poor House is a stain upon the reputation of the county.—Surely, the county of Huntingdon can furnish a sufficiency of business-men to conduct the affairs of the concern in a systematic manner.

It is due to the present Board, to reiterate the statement of the visitors, that no charge of peculation or dishonesty can be fastened upon the Directors or Steward, all of whom would, doubtless, cordially co-operate in any measures which will result in the reduction of expenditures and the advantage of the county. The whole cause of complaint resolves itself into a lack of system, which grave error ought to be remedied without delay. I have enlarged thus much on the office of Director of the Poor, on account of its paramount importance; for, without the strictest vigilance, poor rates, direct or indirect, are apt to increase much more rapidly than the incomes of tax-payers.

The body of the people care precious little about office; all that they require, and this they have a right to, is that their servants will perform their duty, and not receive the pay without doing the work. The mere will or desire to do what is right, is not all that is required from a public officer; he ought, also, to have the capacity and ability to fulfil the duties of his office efficiently, and to the advantage of his employers; without this, he has no right to undertake office at all; under similar circumstances, he would speedily be hustled out of any private concern; and, assuredly, the public ought to be as well served as a private individual; they pay as good or better wages, and, in Huntingdon county, at least, they discharge their liabilities punctually.

The people will shortly have an opportunity of recording their votes in favor of men, who are both able and willing to do their work, in good business-like style;—their names may be found on the Democratic ticket—"He who runs, may read."

Springfield twp. PUBLICOLA.

☞ The *Huntingdon Journal*, of this morning, says:—"They (S. STEEL BLAIR and R. B. WIGTON,) are thoroughly imbued with the *pure*, old Republican doctrines." Who will doubt their proscriptive Republicanism?

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

McVEYTOWN, Pa., Sept., 18th, 1858.

FRIEND LEWIS:—A few days ago, after bidding good-bye to some of my friends and the "Ancient Borough," with all her fascinations, I stepped into a railroad car, bound for this flourishing village, which stands on the bank of the Juniata, about twelve miles above Lewistown. This place is small, yet, notwithstanding, it is a pretty fast town. It has a population of seven hundred, with two fine churches, which are the property of the Presbtyerian and Methodist Episcopal congregations, also, a very fine public school building, which is an ornament to the town as well as an honor to the community. By the way, the Presbyterian congregation of this place, is pastored by the Rev. D. D. C. Clark, formerly of Millerstown, Adams co., Pa. He is, beyond doubt a very able and excellent Divine. He is beloved by all with whom it is his privilege to become acquainted and in a word, he is a christian, a good citizen and an honor to his calling. The Rev. Mr. Stephenson is the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal congregation, and I believe quite an able man. I had the pleasure, some few evenings ago—in connection with a friend—of hearing him preach from the good old text, "Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her," and if he were to be judged according to his discourse on that evening, he would be pronounced a good reasoner. He could not agree with the poet, where he says: "Man wants but *little* here below." He says, "man wants *much* while here below," and he succeeded, to a great extent, in making his congregation believe the same.

Since I left the "Ancient borough," I had the extreme pleasure of being engaged in a serenade with the companionship of Prof. Applebaugh and his very worthy brother, (the Doctor.) It was as Shakspeare has said, at an hour,

"When creeping murmur and the poring dark,
Filled the wide vessel of the universe"

that we went forth, with "sweetest touches" to pierce the ears of the lovely sleepers, who upon being aroused from their slumbers came to "a window above" to greet us with——. Although the Goddess of night was not visible, yet the light which proceeded from the many millions of stars, which then dotted the firmament was enough to render visible faces as fair as that of "Juliet," before which the very moon herself was to grow "pale and sick." It is a settled fact that the Prof.

"Can o'er the chords his ready finger fling"

with more grace and ease, and make more music on the *guitar* than any other man in this union.

It would be useless for me to say that business is dull here, for I presume it is known that such is the case, all through Pennsylvania. The crops in this county are a complete failure. The farmers, (partly owing to the wheat medge *alias* weevil) are compelled to send abroad for seed wheat. Some of the oats will not weigh over twelve pounds to the bushel. That is somewhat lighter than any ever taken in at the "Metropolitan."—The well known Juniata shakers are about making their appearance on the countenances of several persons in this region of country. At seven o'clock A. M. the Thermometer—as an old friend has said—stands fifty degrees above Caesar. But again two, it is only four degrees below blood heat. In my next—if I am permitted to write you before the election again, I will give you the political news, perhaps. For the present, good bye, with the hope that the *Globe* may "long wave." WACK.

Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal.

The following is the official statement of the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month ending August 31st, and for the period commencing January 1st, and ending September 1st, 1858. The increase in the net earnings, exhibits a gratifying proof of the prosperity of the road:

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1858.

Gross Earnings	$ 432,229 19
Expenses	240,488 44
Net Earnings	$ 191,740 75

SAME MONTH, 1857.

Gross Earnings	$ 463,911 48
Expenses	280,508 86
Net Earnings	$ 183,402 62

FROM JANUARY 1, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.

Gross Earnings	$3,418,378 08
Expenses	1,967,947 54
Net Earnings	$1,450,430 54

SAME PERIOD, 1857.

Gross Earnings	$3,444,920 74
Expenses	2,204,364 58
Net Earnings	$1,240,556 16

CANAL DEPARTMENT.—The following figures show the earnings of the Canal, under the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1858.

Gross Earnings	$ 19,220 92
Expenses	15,794 76
Net Earnings	$ 3,426 16

SAME MONTH, 1857.

Gross Earnings	$ 27,522 35
Expenses	14,690 41
Net Earnings	$ 12,831 94

FROM JANUARY 1, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.

Gross Earnings	$103,929 60
Expenses	81,054 80
Net Earnings	$ 22,874 79
Net Earnings from Aug. 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858	$ 19,243 40
" " " Jan. 1, 1858, to Sept. 1, 1858	$ 22,874 79
Total	$ 42,118 19

DEATH TO THE DEAD-HEADS.—By the recent convention of railroad officers at Philadelphia, it has been agreed to cut off ALL free passes, without distinction. Editors, legislatures, judges, county commissioners, and all sorts of "dead-heads," will have to pay cash, or stay at home, after this week.

Our Candidate.

The Democratic Congressional Conference which met at Johnstown last Friday, on the 111th ballot placed in nomination Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., of this county, for Congress, and to-day, we place his name at the mast-head of our paper as the Democratic candidate for that office, with emotions of pride and pleasure. It is unnecessary for us to say anything in praise of Mr. Pershing.—He is well known to a majority of our readers, and it is impossible to know and not esteem him. He can justly claim undisputed precedence in the confidence, respect and esteem of the Democracy of Cambria, and even the leaders of the Opposition acknowledge the purity of his private life, and his stern unbending integrity. There can be no doubt as to the course he would pursue if elected to a seat in our National Legislature. The principles of the Democratic party would be steadily adhered to on all questions of a political character, and he would never be afraid to say NO, whenever principles or right required it. In this age of aspiring demagogues and brawling politicians, such men as Mr. Pershing are rare, and consequently, they should be promptly supported and sustained by the people, whenever an opportunity for so doing presents itself.

The Johnstown *Tribune*, in announcing the result of the Opposition Congressional Conference, very properly complains that the just claims of Cambria county to the nomination, were treated with contempt. The members of the Democratic Conference were more just. They conceded the claims of Cambria to the nomination, and before adjourning, unanimously accepted her favorite son as the standard bearer of the party in this district during the approaching campaign. The result of their labors has created a spirit of enthusiasm throughout the county so unanimous and general, that we did not anticipate it, and we now confidently assert that Cambria is good for at least *fifteen hundred* of a majority in favor of Pershing.

More than fifty years have elapsed since Cambria was organized as a county. During that long period of time, a "dweller on her soil" has never occupied a seat in Congress, or even in the State Senate. An opportunity is now presented to the people of Cambria for wiping out this reproach against them.—That they will embrace it, we do not entertain a doubt.—*Ebensburg Democrat & Sentinel.*

Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq.

By reference to the proceedings of the Congressional Conference, (which will be found in another column,) it will be seen that Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., of Cambria county, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district.

Sincerely desirous as we were for the nomination of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Judge Kimmel, and desirous as were the Democracy of this county, that he should be our standard-bearer in the coming contest, we all yield our preferences to the expressed will of the majority, and will give to Mr. Pershing the united and zealous support of the Democracy of Somerset county.

Mr. Pershing was the second choice of this county, and when our own nominee was not successful, no man could have been selected, who is more acceptable to our people than he. During the campaign of 1856, he bore himself gallantly, yea, nobly, and "fairly won his spurs upon the battle field;" he deserved success then, even if he did not obtain it. His nomination now, is indicative of the high character assigned him by his fellow-citizens of the district, and we are happy in being able to assure them that it will not be misplaced, or they disappointed in him. He is, truly, a man of strict morality, of fine business habits, and of high standing in the legal profession, and is scarcely surpassed in the district as a public speaker.—*Somerset Democrat.*

C. L. Pershing, Esq.

We have flying at our mast head this week the name of Cyrus L. Pershing as the candidate for Congress in this District. We have now our choice. He is one of the most able and popular men in the State—was the first choice of the Democracy of Cambria, and, after their own name, was the first choice of every other county in the District. We have no better man among us for the honorable position for which he has been selected, nor one who would be more likely to meet with a triumphant election. We pledge to our Democratic brethern of Somerset, Blair and Huntingdon, that Cambria will roll up for him a majority of fifteen hundred, and if *they* do their duty, our District will, for the first time, be represented by a Democrat, and one, too, of whom every Democrat in the District may well feel proud. If our friends in Somerset, Blair and Huntingdon but do their full duty, we will, with Mr. Pershing, achieve one of the most glorious and important victories ever won in the Commonwealth.—*Johnstown Mountain Echo.*

☞ Of Mr. Pershing there is no necessity of our speaking at length. He was our candidate two years ago. Then, although it was considered, when he was nominated, that he had not even the ghost of a chance for election, he was only beaten by a few votes—so few, that a little more exertion in Cambria county would have elected him.—As a man, he is peculiarly frank, affable, and generous—a high-toned gentleman, of singular purity of mind and life. As a politician, his principles are the convictions of right and duty; and he would scorn to do that for the party, which would not be just and honorable in itself. We are much mistaken if the result of this election be not very different in regard to him from that of 1856.—*Hollidaysburg Democratic Standard.*

☞ A public examination of the students of the Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 28th, and 29th. Dr. JUNKIN will deliver an address on the evening of the 29th, in the Presbyterian church.

In addition to the mail trains, the 8 o'clock A. M. train, will stop on Wednesday and Thursday; also, the 3½ o'clock A. M. train, on Thursday.

IN BLOOM AGAIN—The apple trees in various parts of Chester county are in bloom again—the second time this season. In the orchard of Edward James, in East Bradford, half a dozen a trees are in bloom, and as full as in the Spring. The trees in bloom now have produced but little fruit the present season.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—The sheriff of Leavenworth county, (Kansas,) advertises for sale—a yoke of oxen and *a negro boy.*

Brief but Apposite.

Governor PACKER made the following short off-hand speech at Bellfonte, Centre county, at the meeting of the trustees of the Farmer's High School. We copy from the *Central Press:*

I left Harrisburg, with my friend from Armstrong, to visit this place with a view of *learning* only. My sympathies were altogether with this institution before I left home, and I had some knowledge of the plan before I came here; but, I must now say, like the Queen of Sheba, "The half has not been told me," (cheers.) I need not say to farmers, they cannot fail to see throughout Pennsylvania how few farmers give their sons an adequate or even passable useful education.—The reason is as palpable as is that Tussy mountain which stretches past us. It is a stubborn fact that if industry is separated from learning in the process of education, industry must die out, and physical vigor with it. The farmer cannot have a good intellectual education imparted to his son, without unfitting him for that occupation and position which he hopes with fitting pride that he should occupy; and what occupation is there in all our great Commonwealth more worthy or truly possessing the elements of dignity? Farmers know that if you want to raise a crop of potatoes you must not plant in a cellar or you will have a puny, sickly growth, yielding nothing; and they see that if they devote their sons to the desk for years they come home punny, pale, and cadaverous, at least a majority of them—not all to be sure. Now the farmer wants his son to have a good *arm*—a *leg*—to be a *man*. And this is right. [cheers.] This institution is intended to combine all that is good and useful in the High School, with the exercises of the farm—the hoe—the scythe—the plow—the horse—the machine—and the fresh air; and to develop the *Man*. This will meet the feelings and the wants of the farmers. They do not reject collegiate education, so much because of its cost, as because they are unwilling to lose stamina. I know something about this, although I have not followed farming. I was brought up on a farm, and I got some education by rough and tumble, and what I gained was wholly in winter schools.

It is for the interest of all that the great agricultural basis of society should be amply educated to a full equality with any and every other clan. I was going to quote the sayings of the distinguished South Carolinian and to say that farmers are the "mud-sills" of society—I will *not* say that, but they are the corner-stones and the foundation of our social fabric. They are *independent* and they feel it and are enobled by the feelings, and thus lifted above the sphere of meanness and low trickery. Let their sons be yet nobler sons of nobler sires;

"Thy spirit, Independence, let me share
Lord of the lion heart, and eagle eye
Thee will I follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storms that howl along the sky."

That is the feeling we wish to inculcate.—Such are the scholars we will train. But I am almost making a speech, which I did not propose to do. I feel warmly on this subject, and I will say, that in the situation in which the partiality of friends has placed me, I shall be glad of opportunities to forward the interests of the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania. [Loud cheers.]

Before I sit down I wish to propose a cheer for the ladies, who have contributed so very greatly to the pleasure of this meeting.—Nothing can make any advance without the help of ladies—not even the Farmer's High School. [Three cheers were given with the utmost heartiness and good will.]

The Maine Election and its Significance.

There is really more signficance, and more encouragement to the Democracy, in the result of the recent election in Maine, than would at first strike the eye. It is true that our party has again been defeated—that the Black Republican candidate for Governor has been elected by about ten thousand votes; and that probably the opposition have carried every member of Congress, as they did two years ago, which is no gain to them. Still, when we contrast these results with the results there when the FREMONT tempest swept over the Northern States, have we not a right to presume that even in the near future, Maine will again assume her position in the column of the National Democratic States?

On contrasting our files we find that the majority for FREMONT reached the astounding figure of *thirty thousand*. Here, then, presuming MORREL's majority to be ten thousand, we have an opposition loss and a Democratic gain, in two years, of twenty thousand votes. Now, if this change in public sentiments goes on in the same progression for two years more, it does not require much skill in arithmetic to ascertain and to predict where Maine will stand in the Presidential struggle of 1860.

In fact, in taking the political horoscope of the country, so far as the elections this summer and fall will enable us to do, we see no cause for Democrats to despair, but everything to inspire hope and confidence. The intense sectional fanaticism that culminated in the extraordinary vote given to FREMONT in the Northern States, and more especially in New England, is rapidly dying out; and we would not be surprised if it should find its grave in the very spot of its birth. In 1856, the four important central States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, served as a breakwater to arrest the deluge of Abolitionism that threatened to elect a Presidential candidate, and overwhelm and crush out the South, but in 1860 we may count on New York, and perhaps Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut, to stretch out their arms and save the Union from such a dire catastrophe.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Opposition.

Such is the name, says the Patterson *Democrat*, that has been chosen by our political adversaries by which to designate their party. At the first glance it would seem to be very insignificant, and by no means expressive; but a closer view of the subject will show that one more appropriate could not have possibly been chosen. An English Lexicon will give the following definitions of the word: "*Opposition*—Contrariety of affection; centrariety of interest; contrariety of measures; contrariety of meaning; inconsistency; contradiction." With this correct definition in view, the name chosen by the opponents of the Democratic party, under which to rally, should they succeed in affecting the desired amalgamation, will strike every one with peculiar force. Such a union would unquestionably comprise a heterogneous mixture of contrarieties, inconsistencies, and contradictions, such as was never before collected together. It has, therefore most appropriately christened itself "The Opposition."