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, November 17, 1858.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENAS, IATTACH'T EXECUTIONS ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,
LA SYSO LOW.

SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
ARRANTS,
NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Goorel. and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case

of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School,
Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of
the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gov. PACKER has issued his proclamation announcing the election of John M. Reed as Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for fifteen years from the first Monday of December next.

so brutally murdered his wife in May last, has been found guilty of murder in the first New England and men in New York, for the degree, by the Court of Allegheny county. labor I had performed in thus attempting to He still declares his innocence.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.—Col. T. K. SIMON-TON, the well known Ticket and Freight Agent of the Central Company at this place for several years, takes the "Exchange Hotel" make a tip-top landlord, and will keep a tip-

young friend, Rev. John D. Brown, preached an excellent sermon, in the Methodist Church, on Sunday morning last, to a large and respectable audience. We hope he may be successful in his good undertaking, and be the instrument in the hands of God, of bringing many souls to repentance. May his mission on earth be long and profitable, both to himself and the church to which he belongs.

Snow.—Last Sunday night, we had quite a fall of snow. Monday morning, on arising from our bed, we were no little surprised when we beheld about two inches of as pure white snow as we ever saw. By evening, however, there was nothing of it to be seen, except a spot here and there. At present appearance of more snow.

THANKSGIVING.—To-morrow is the day set apart by the Governor, as a day of praise and thanksgiving to God. We hope our merchants, mechanics, and business men generally, will suspend operations on that day, and unite in offering up thanks to Him who timent that prevailed among their brethren has and still watches over us during the many in other States. They not only resolved that trials and temptations which daily occur to us all. We learn that the different congre- Republicans, characterizing them as impropgations of this place, propose holding a Union | er interference in the local affairs of Illinois Meeting in the Presbyterian Church, which as if the election of a national Senator could all are respectfully invited to attend. Ser- could have no interest in a course of policy vices to commence at the second ringing of that was sure, largely to affect the decision

a legal tender of money. Most persons are greatly in error in supposing that cents are a legal tender for any amount, and some- England. And a very fine settlement they times captious people make large payments | have made of it! They have been beaten | uneven contest with Republicanism alone .in copper coin, which creditors suppose they on their own field, fighting the battle after To the aid of the latter organization, with its are obliged to receive—from the fact that it the Democratic cause the only victory it has State, there was cast loose upon him a pack is coined at the mint and bears the impress | won in the North in I858. Such is the con- of mercenary troops-men unconscious of an of the United States upon it. From the fol- sequence of their plan having been adopted. lowing, which is a synopsis of the act of Congress upon the subject, it will be seen what is and what is not a legal tender. The What renders the result all the more shameful known as the agents of the Sidells, Brights, law regulating the payment of debts with is the fact that Republicans acted with the Cobbs, and other Presidential aspirants; their coin provides that the following coin be legal

amount under thirty cents; and 4. By the law passed at the last session of

any amount under ten cents. or five years ago, gold was made the legal tender for large amounts. Those who, to get Parties, like individuals, have their golden threatened invasion of negro equality, and he rid of large quantities of cents and small coin, sometimes pay their bills with it, to the | them, those moments rarely return. All that | pendence of the People's Representative." annoyance of the creditor, will perceive that now can be said, is, that the future, which it The appeal has been heard. From the Misthere is a stoppage to that antic by the law.

Look Our.—Look out for a well gotten up gold dollar, of the "bogus kind," the result of an ingenious crew of counterfeiters.— Nothing but a strong acid will show the deceit. There are also "heaps" of counterfeit halves and quarters in circulation. These are so well made as to deceive the best judges. These coins are new and bright, and there is some grounds of suspicion that the mint is not far off.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

There is strong grounds of suspicion that men engaged in the circulation of all kinds of "bogus" money are not strangers in this every party.

neighborhood.

The Republican Tariff.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in a

speech recently delivered, tells the whole FREE LIST and deplete the Treasury .-Read the following extract from his speech:

March, 1857, was mainly devoted BY US OF in their conviction. The Elkton Democrat NEW ENGLAND and a portion of the country, to a modification of the Revenue laws. The manufacturers of New England, the mer- addressed the prisoners, four in number, as and by their votes they have vindicated him chants of Boston, New York and Philadel- follows: phia, by letter and by their personal presence in Washington, implored us, in the Congress of the United States, to modify the tariff before we adjourned on the 4th of March; and, gentlemen, for sixty days I gave to that effort to change or modify the tariff, my days and my nights. I went to the men who represent the sheep-growing the men who represent the sheep-growing regions of our country-they were mostly Republicans; they did not like to yield up the duty upon wool. We used all our powers of persuasion to induce them to consent to a reduction of the duty on wool, so that we in New England might set our machinery at work in our woolen mills-machinery that had long been silent and unused. I think that those sixty days of labor of mine, were and N. P. Banks in the Speaker's chair. I DAVID S. EVANS, of Allegheny city, who out some little influence with my personal

think, gentlemen, these labors were not withand political associates; at any rate, I had the warm and generous thanks of men in secure a modification of the tariff, so as to protect the interests of our section of the country. Our object was to reduce the duty upon wool, and to enlarge the free list, and thus save eight or ten millions of dollars that came to us in the real form of taxation, and admit many articles used in our manufacon the first of December. "Thad" will tures, duty free, and thus indirectly aid the manufacturing interests of Massachusetts and of the country. We passed such a bill through the House, and it came to the Sen-We are informed that our talented ate; there it met the stern resistance of men who wanted to make a reduction equally upon all articles, whether they came in competition with our industry or not. We passed through the Senate an amendment to that bill, and we sustained it because it was the best we could obtain. We sustained the tariff to deplete the Treasury, to protect and and encourage the productive industry of land must now be administered with a strong the country. The tariff men in Congress, with the exception of a few gentlemen from the wool-growing sections, and from Pennsylvania, gave their sanction to the Act of 1857.

Let it be remembered then, that Speaker ed. Banks and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, were the leading men who are responsible for the tariff of 1857; and if it be the tariff that has months." contributed to the panie and hard times, we ask again if the Black Republicans are not raw and cold, and the clouds present every whether the people who have been led to believe otherwise, have not been deceived.

> their brethren in Illinois for opposing Judge | our laws. Douglas. The Boston Traveller, a highly respectable Republican journal, says:

Unfortunately, some of the Illinois Republicans could not be induced to share the senbe a purely local affair, and as if the nation | vere punishment. of the next Presidential campaign! The opposition in other States, having done its Some people are at a loss to know what is some people are at a loss to k lowed to settle the matter after their own plumes has perched upon the banners of the fashion, without being troubled with the sug- people. gestion of people in New York and New their own fashion, and so have contributed to boasted majority of twenty thousand in the We do not think any worse could have hap- emotion, and utterly lost to all the principles pened if those "impertinent" outsiders had of gentlemen. These men, by themselves, been listened to, and their advice heeded. handful of Democrats who adhered to the acts received importance because they were Administration, and were, we are informed. instrumental in having Douglas men removed of the paper at Washington, controlled by 1. All gold coin at their respective values from national offices, thus becoming the tools the peculators upon the public treasury. To for debts of any amount.

2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, half dime and quarter dime, at their respective values for debts of any amount under five deligns.

2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, half dime and quarter dime, at their respective personal and political hatred, it was detervalues for debts of any amount under five deligns.

3. The half dollar, quarter dollar, half denouncing. Merely to gratify personal and political hatred, it was detervalues for debts of any amount under five deligns.

4. The half dollar, quarter dollar, half denouncing the tools the provent to say who should not hold federal office in Illinois; to these men was given the power to say who should, and who should not hold federal office in Illinois; to these men was given the power to say who should not hold federal office in Illinois; to these men was given the power to say who should, and who should not hold federal office in Illinois; to these men was given the power to say who should, and who should not hold federal office in Illinois; to these men was given the power to say who should, and who should not hold federal office in Illinois; to these men was given the power which they are so doing the "slave power" was to be built point such men as a few dollars would cor3. Three cent pieces for debts of any up anew. What the full effect of this most rupt. unwise action is to be, who shall say? But Congress, we may add, one cent pieces for compelled their party in the nation to throw al Government, Stephen A. Douglas has apny amount under ten cents.

aside the certainty of success in 1860, and to pealed to the people of Illinois—proud, gloriBy the laws of Congress passed some four return to the wilderness, where they may ous, Democratic Illinois! He has appealed

> and destructive as eagles. The fact is, Mr. Douglas, is defeating his opponents in Illinois, has struck a blow at plauded, for many reasons, by many men of

be decided. They are then wise as scrpents,

FATAL EFFECTS OF INHALING OF COFFEE. FIVE MEN POISONED BY DRINKING BITTERS.

On Wednesday last, a son of George Cushhas been said, and with truth, indeed it
has been constantly thrown into the face of
Douglas, that there is no instance in the hiswent into a neighbor's house, and on the
tory of the country where any member of the roots in it. One of the party, named John stove was a coffee-pot; he put his mouth to Democratic party has dared to act indepen- from such a course, placed them in the hands T. Chester, was conveyed to his residence on it and inhaled the steam; it burned his dently of the dictation of an existing Ad- of his soldiery, who were just then in a beast-Madison street, between plum and elm, where, mouth, and, for a few hours he seemed to ministration, and not be crushed. It was ly state of intoxication. They immediately after great suffering, he shortly died. The breathe like one having a hard cold. In high time, if such were the fact, that there fell upon the captives, who were entirely derest of the party four in number, found re- the evening he grew worse, and died at three should be a precedent of the independence of fenceless, and a horrible massacre followed.

the city of Baltimore, committed a robbery the people of other because of love for office, are Democrats, not because of love for office, story how the Tariff of 1857 was passed, who and other outrages in the adjoining county but because they love the principles of the did it and for what purpose; how they of of Harford. They were arrested, but asked party. Offices cannot bribe them, nor can New England had struggled to enlarge the for a change of trial to Ceeil county, upon the plea that they could not be fairly tried in Harford. The request was granted, and knew him as the champion of Democracy "The session that closed on the 4th of last week the trial took place which resulted who could not be frightened nor seduced states that on passing sentence Judge Price they would rally around a menaced brother,

"You have been found guilty, by a jury of your country, of two high offenses against the laws of the land, and the peace and good order of the State, viz: burglary and larceny. more, an expedition to the country for that purpose; and did, at the dead hour of night, attack, rob and plunder the retired and peaceful abode of Mr. Murphy, a worthy and unoffending citizen of Harford county. For these offenses it is necessary that you should be punished, and will be punished, not only because you deserve it, but, also, as a warn-

ing to others. I regret that I feel myself obliged, by the duty I owe to the community, to speak to you thus, and to impose upon you a sentence which, no doubt, you will regard, and perhaps many others, as unduly severe. But the time has come when, I think, forbear-tion: ance to such as you are ceases to be a virtue; when example must be made; when exempla ry punishment must be resorted to, at least in cases of notorious characters and habitual offenders. And I do not believe that more deserving subjects for exemplary punishment can be found than you are. Although young in years, you have the common reputation of being, what I have no doubt you are, old in crime; habitually idle, vicious and criminal; living, not as God intends man should live, by the sweat of his brow, but in idleness and vice, and by plundering the hard earnings of the honest and industrious; thus defying the laws of God and man. In other words, I have no doubt you are, and have been for years, common thieves, common rogues and robbers, and banded together for that purpose. Besides this, the frequent instances in our community of just such crimes as you have committed, and the rapid increase of crime generally in our country, admonish us all that the criminal law of the hand, and such criminals as you, are made to feel its power. Obedience to the laws must be enforced. Life and property, man's home and fireside, must and shall be protect-

The judgement of the Court is, that for the offences of which you have been convicted, you be sent to the penitentiary and confined therein, for fourteen years and six

Judge Price deserves the thanks of every honest man for the fearless manner in which and notice is now given, that in every such writing, (Tuesday morning,) the weather is the proper party to hold responsible, and he has discharged his duty. Let ruffianism meet its due reward in all courts of justice, meet its due reward in all courts of justice, and in case of failure, the State appropria-and we will not so frequently be called tion will be withheld. The warrants for the Some of the Republican papers scold upon to record the blackest crimes known to | State appropriation will not be issued until

> on passing sentence, may be read by quite a to the best of their ability and the circumlarge number of young and middle aged men | stances of the district. in this immediate neighborhood-and that they may take warning and keep out of the Mr. Douglas should be sacrificed, but they de- hands of the criminal law, for we feel very nounced the language and the action of other | sure that on the first opportunity offered, Judge Taylor will give them a lesson they will never forget. Their conduct demands a se-

The Grand Result.

[From the Chicago Times, Nov. 5.] The great battle has been fought. The

He (Douglas) was not allowed to fight the honest thought, untroubled by a conscientous would have been powerless; but they were endorsed and approved through the columns

Against the allied hosts of Republicans, this can be said, that the Illinois Republicans and the agents and employees of the Federwander for forty years to come, if not forever, to them to vindicate their State from the moments; but if they neglect to improve has appealed to them to vindicate the "Indewas in the power of the Republicans to order, sissippi to the Wabash; from Cairo to Chicamust be controlled by the Democracy. The ago; from the cirumference to the centre there latter may behave as foolishly as some of their has been a response. What that response is, enemies have behaved; but this it would not be we have indicated in the heading to this arsafe to count upon, for their course is invaria- ticle. Illinois has sustained Douglas. Illibly shrewd when Presidential elections are to nois has elected a Democratic majority in the Legislature larger than it has been for many vears. Illinois has re-elected Harris and Morris, and has elected Fouke, Logan, and Robinson, all Democrats and fellow-champions with Douglas, of the principles of the 1856, has been swept away, and Fondey and French, the regular nominees of that party,

have been triumphantly elected. It has been said, and with truth, indeed it

A Fearless Judge.

Some time since a gang of thieves from ter by whom it was assailed. She has told the people of other States, that her people the frowns of power terrify them. They have neither asked nor cared who wished Douglas' defeat; they knew him to be right, they from the true principles of constitutional liberty, and they have rallied around him as before the world.

The champion of popular sovereignty has evinced his confidence in his own great prinple by placing his interests in the hands of the people; and the people have proved the in-estimable value of the great principle by electing him in defiance of all the power arrayed against him.

All honor to Illinois! All honor to her favorite son! Illinois sends greeting to the world the glorious news of the TRIUMPH OF

Decisions by the Common School Department.

In the October number of the School Journal, we find the following decisions by the Superintendent of Common Schools, which we particularly commend to the attention of School Directors in our county, and all others interested in our public system of educa-

Election for Teachers .- The practice of permitting a formal election for teachers, by the people of the neighborhood, is not authorized by the schol law, and is productive of heart burnings and dissensions, that greatly interfere with the prosperity of the school. Directors should not thus shrink from the responsible duty which the law devolves upon them. They should employ none but competent teachers, if it be possible to procure such; and it is right to respect the wishes of the patrons of the school, so far as not to force an obnoxious teacher upon them. It is also proper, when possible, to engage the teacher of their choice, if he be competent for the school to which he is assigned. But directors can readily determine the merits of cases of this kind, without the formality of an election by a promiscuous meeting; and under ordinary circumstances, this would be unnecessary. In no case should directors resort to such an expedient, to get rid of their own responsibility. They should listen respectfully to objections, and hear the statements of the parties, but should decide for themselves, and fearlessly select the best

teachers they can get.

Delinquent Districts.—In a number of districts, directors designedly administer the system so as to make it more unpopular, and cripple the schools; and in others, they persist in evading the law, by the employment of unlicensed teachers, as well as in other particulars. Superintendents are required to report all such cases to the Department; instance, the Board will be held to a literal compliance with the terms of the school law. the State Superintendent has satisfactory evi-We hope the above remarks by the Judge, perform their whole duty in good faith, and

Important Land Warrant Decision.

The following decision of the Attorney General of the United States, upon the proper construction of the Act of June 3d, 1858, may be of interest to some of our readers, and we publish it for their information.

The Attorney-General has, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, given an opinion in reference to the proper construc-tion of the Act of June 3d, 1858, which provides that the title to a land warrant, issued after the death of a person who applied for it according to the prescribed forms, "shall rest in the widow, if there be one; and, if there be no widow, then in the heirs and legatees of the claimants."

It is held by the Attorney General, that the heirs of a man are those persons "who are entitled by the lex rei situs to take his inheritable real estate at the time of his death. His legatees are those to whom he has bequeathed his personal property by will .-Heirs sometimes means children, in common parlance, and the word is so to be understood in a statute, when the context shows that intention to have been in the mind of the Legislature. But I am not aware that any reason exists here for taking it in a sense different from that in which it is usually and to claim his real estate by the intestate laws. "I do not see anything in the general polius in giving the Act of 1858 a construction tax the physical endurance of the employtrue that all the Acts on the same subject are of remuneration, to the lowest minimum. to be construed together as in pari materia;

must prevail, and give the rule, in all cases to which it applies." The Attorney General, accordingly, draws the following conclusions: 1st, that a warrant issued after the death of a claimant, who left a widow and children, enures to the widow s benefit alone; 2d, when the deceased claimant has a widow, with two sets of children, the warrant enures to the benefit of are so declared by the law of the claimant's

The Brownsville Flag, of the 27th ult., reports the following terrible massacre as one of the results of the intestine war in Mexico. dangerous doctrines everywhere, and it is a Democratic party. The majority of twenty "In the engagment between the reactionist that his victory is apthousand against the Democratic party in forces, commanded by Miramon and those of Vidaurri, 400 of the latter's men were captured by the former, who, after seeing them disarmed, and taking from them their most valuable equipments, ordered his second in has been constantly thrown into the face of command to take them from his sight and do Douglas, that there is no instance in the his- with them as he thought fit. This unhuman wretch, who well knew what would ensue of his soldiery, who were just then in a beastlief in the antidotes administered. The roots, o'clock the same night. The affection of the were purchased two weeks ago from a root were purchased two weeks ago from a root mer on the lungs.

O'clock the same night. The affection of the dictation. Illinois has the honor of adding dictation. Illinois has the honor of adding bodies of four hundred human beings were to her glorious Democratic history the fact that she has vindicated her Representative and weltering in their blood."

Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

George Jackson, Treasurer of Huntingdon County Agricultural Society,

1858, April 23—To amount received from James Gwin, late Treasurer, Receipts of Fair held 6th, 7th and 8th of October, 1858, as follows:

To cash received for 510 Annual member tickets, 2100 arch 510 00 \$1,00 each, To cash received for 823 single admission tickets,

" three life member tickets,
from John Skees, Victualers' License,
" Nathan Corbin, " "
" J. M. Barr, Auctioneers' "
" John Henry, " "
Daniel Africa, Esq., for lumber sold

on Fair ground, Cash from John Westbrook, for lumber sold on Fair ground, Cash from Henry Glazier, for lumber sold on Fair ground, Cash from William Peightal, for lumber sold on Fair ground, Cash from Theo. H. Cremer, for lumber sold on Fair ground, Cash from William P. Orbison, for lumber sold on Fair ground, Cash from William Dorris, Sr., for lumber sold on Fair ground, Cash from George Jackson, for lumber sold on

Fair ground, Cash from Charles Hollinshead, for straw sold on Fair ground,
Cash from Thomas Adams, coal and wood,
" " Commission Order on County Treas.

> June 1—By cash pd James McMonigal, for June 1—By cash pd James McMonigal, for premium on trotting horse, \$3 00
>
> " 12—By cash pd R. M'Divitt, for extra services as transcribing clerk, 10 00
>
> " 15—By cash pd John Simpson, (Valley,) premium on 2d best horse, 1857,
>
> Oct. 5—By cash pd William Lincoln, premium on apples, 1856. \$3 00 mium on apples, 1856,
>
> " 8—By cash pd Crotsley & Kean, premium on leather, 1857,
>
> " By cash pd Elisha Shoemaker, Jr., and other policemen,
>
> By cash pd John Westbrook, and other policemen,
>
> By cash pd Henry Cornpropst, night

By cash pd Henry Cornpropst, night police, (per contract,)
By cash pd W. R. King, gate keeper,
" " J. M. Simpson, "
" " W. H. King, selling lum.
" " Exceisor Band,
" " J. Kyler, 2 loads wood,
" " Alex. Port, 2½ tons coal,
" " J. Simpson Africa, post.
" " William Lewis, printing,
" " J. A. Nash,
" due W. Brewster, printing,
(unpaid,) (unpaid,)
By cash pd John Lutz, printing,
" J. D. Hight, for work at Fair ground,
By cash pd John Warner, for work

Fair ground,

By cash pd John Warner, for work at Fair ground,

By cash pd Z. Yenter, for work at Fair ground,

By cash pd Geo. Long, 14 days,

By cash pd Geo. Long, 14 days,

By cash pd Henry Cornpropst, 19 days, (1,25)

By cash pd J. W. Potter, for plowing and other work on Fair ground

By cash pd J. W. Potter, for plowing and other work on Fair ground

By cash pd J. W. Potter, for plowing and other work on Fair ground

By cash pd J. W. Potter, for plowing and other work on Fair ground

By cash pd J. W. Potter, for plowing and other work on Fair ground

By cash pd Levi E. Westbrook, for work,

By cash pd David Snyder for hauling poles and gravel,

By cash pd David Snyder for hauling poles and gravel,

By cash pd J. White, hauling coal,

By cash pd J. White, hauling coal,

By cash pd John Warfield, 10.403

feet of inch boards, at \$1,12½ per hundred,

Ry cash nd John Warfield for four

By cash pd John Warfield for four loads slabs,
By cash pd Thomas M'Cahan for 4 loads poles,
By cash pd Robt. M'Divitt, 1 year's solve as Secretary.

By cash pd Robt. M Divitt, 1 year's salary as Secretary,
By cash pd J. F. Ramey, 1 year's salary as Secretary,
By cash pd J. D. Campbell, Treasurer's clerk,
By cash pd J. Bricker, merchandise,
Fisher & W.Murtrie,
W. & J. Carmon,
W. & J. Carmon,
W. & J. Carmon,
W. & J. Carmon,
By cash pd Wm. Morningstar for straw and hay,
By cash pd David Goodman, rent of field,

field,

By cash pd Abrm. Port for 20 iron hooks for feed troughs,

By cash pd J. Higgins & Son for 3 officer wands,

By cash pd Robert Woods, patrol 3 days,

By cash pd list of premiums awarded to exhibitors at Fair,

\$1033 56 Nov. 12-Balance in the hands of Treasurer. 1858, Nov. 12-To balance in hands of Treasurer, \$152 48 Audited and approved Nov. 13, 1858, by the undersigned Committee, appointed for that purpose by the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

R. McDi VITT,
F. H. LANE,
THEO. H. CREMER.

The English Laborer.

3 75 31 SO

438 00

According to some of the British journals, the condition of a large portion of the English laborers is truly deplorable. They can with great difficulty earn the means of subsistence, while their social comforts are few and far between. Various efforts have been made to produce a change, but thus far with the least, lukewarm. Douglas had only the little success. The Northern Times, published at Liverpool, takes the subject in detail, and in the course of a sympathetic article the mountains carrying everything before it, so did the eloquence of Douglas carry the

"We boast of our abhorrence of negro slaverv; we romance, we moralize, and we actually weep over the tales of African suffering, but we cannot afford a passing thought properly accepted. This Act of Congress, then, vests the land in the persons to whom the claimant may have left it by will; and What are these in reality but mere animated if he died intestate, then it goes to his heirs machines! employed only because it has not that is, to the persons who are entitled to been possible as yet to discover others to supercede them. As their employment has been the result of necessity, and not of choice, cy of the previous laws which would justify the great object of the employer has been to not warranted by its plain words. It is ed to its utmost limits, and reduce the rate Unfortunately, the fierce competition of trade, but where the words of a later Act differ and the unusually overcrowded state of the from those of an older one, the later Act labor market, combine to render this state of things apparently inevitable. "This is, indeed, a lamentable picture;

but the case is similar, we fear, to a very considerable extent, in other portions of the world, and even in this country. There are few among the laboring classes, however, economical and industrious, who even secure more than a living for themselves and families. There lot is one of excessive toil. her heirs or legatees; 3d, heirs are those who Those who are skilled in some particular art or craft can of course do better. But the mere laborer, even in his best condition, has a hard task before him. There is, morever, too little sympathy felt for this particular class. Their wants, their enjoyments, their recreations, are rarely considered. They are regarded as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, and are treated accordingly. How rarely, indeed, do we hear of any movement intended to elevate the social condition or extend the social enjoyments of the merely working classes! Every philanthropy seems to look upon them with indifference or contempt. But this should not be. There is a season for all things-and due consideration should be felt for every member of the human

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

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

[From the Bedford Gazette, Lecompton.]

Whatever may be the relations which Judge Douglas sustains toward the Democratic party of the nation, one thing is certain-he has unhorsed the chosen champion of Black Republicanism in Illinois, and robbed the Opposition of a triumph which they confidently and fondly anticipated; and whatever good, 10 00 or ill, his re-election to the U. S. Senate, may bring to the Democracy, it is not to be de-nied that his success has demoralized the Black Republican organization in Illinois, and has laid on the shelf one of the most 8 SI talented and untiring of its leaders. When at the beginning of the last session of Congress, Judge Douglas opposed the Kansas policy of President Buchanan, the Black Republicans were loud in their praises of his independence, and literally bedizened his name with their glittering laudations. Of late, however, they have acquired a distaste for his "independence," and they now begin to think that Douglas isn't so patriotic after all. What a pity that they have been compelled to change their opinion of the "Little Giant," and how sad that they should have been defeated by the very man they fain would have received into their organization! Alas! and alack! and a well-a-day!

[From the Lycoming Gazette, Anti-Lecompton.]

In the midst of a succession of Republican victories, a gleam of Democratic sunshine reaches us from Illinois. We rejoice with exceeding great joy that we are able to chronicle the complete triumph of Senator Douglas. A Democratic majority has been secured in both branches of the Legislature of his State, and his re-election to the Senate thus rendered certain. That gallant Democratic champion has had many hard battles to fight in the political field; but none before equalled that just fought and won. He has done wonders, and deserves the reward in store for him. For months past he has been continually upon the stump, doing battle with opponents of all sorts upon all sides, fairly cutting his way through them, and carrying the people with him. Such a contest and such a victory do not occur often. The eyes of the whole nation were turned to it, leaving other States comparatively unheeded. To gain a victory for Democracy, under such circumstances, should cause every Democrat to rejoice, and we have no doubt every one does rejoice.

[From the Carlisle Democrat, Lecompton.]

In Illinois, the contest was extraordinarily animated-perhaps more so than any that has ever occurred in that or any other State. The struggle was mainly on the Legislative ticket between Messrs. Douglas and Lincoln for the U.S. Senatorship-a large majority of the Democrats supporting Mr. Douglas, and the Republicans favoring the election of Mr. Lincoln, whilst a small portion of the Democrats opposed Mr. Douglas, and advocated the election to the Senate of a friend of the Administration policy on the Kansas question. In this struggle Judge Douglas has been victorious-having carried a majority in both branches of the Legislature, which secures his re-election to the U. S. Senate.-Th esuccess of Judge Douglas, under the circumstances, is an achievement which few. at the outset anticipated, and can only be attributable to his indomitable courage and unceasing labor on the stump. He was opposed, not only by that portion of the Demo-President Buchanan on the Lecompton question, sustained by all the aid the Administration could give, but also by the entire Republican party. The Congressional delega-tion elected is composed of five Deuglas Democrats and four Repulicans.

[From the Cambria Mountaineer, Anti-Lecompton.]

The struggle in Illinois was watched by the people of the United States with an intensity which knew no waning. From the moment that Douglas commenced the canvass, to the time when the returns flashed over the electric wires that Douglas was triumphant, the interest did not abate one second. It was not merely the election of Douglas which was at stake, but the election of President in 1860 was involved. Had Illinois failed, the prestige would have been against the Democracy in the next canvass. An ordinary man would have given away under the odds with which Douglas had to contend; the Know Nothings and Republicans dead against him, many of his own party, to say justness of his cause, his own purity of purpose, his own eloquence. As a mighty avalanche comes thundering, tearing down from hearts and the votes of the people of Illinois. His canvass was a triumphal march. Other men circumstanced as he was, would probably have showed a leaning towards Republi-cans and Americans to have gotten their votes, but Douglas, with a boldness characteristic of him alone, bearded the very lions in their den. In the veriest hot bed of abolitionism, he fearlessly proclaimed the same doctrines of Democracy, which are current in South Carolina. In no case did he even momentarily favor the heresies of the oppo-

In the history of politics in the United States, there has never been such a campaign. The success of Douglas has done much to assuage the bitterness of feeling in the Democracy, which their recent defeat has caused. Illinois is the dawning light to glorious victory of Democracy in 1860.

France and England.

The London correspondent of the N. I. Times, states that there is unmistakable symptoms of a "growing chillness between the governments of France and England."-France is using her influence with the Latin Christians in Turkey, under the pretext of religion, to strengthen her political hold upon the country. She is imitating Russia, whose interference in behalf of the Greek Church led to the Crimean War. Suspicion is being entertained in England that France has herself designs upon Turkey, and that her conquest of the country is almost as much to be feared as that of Russia, with which Cabinet, it is believed, she is in collusion. It will be recollected she sided with Russia, in all the questions that arose relative to the Moldavian Principalities. Her summary treatment of Portugal, the ally of England, by sending a a fleet to coerce that power for her condemnation of a French slaver, also awakened uneasiness in the British Cabinet. The last arrival from England states that great indignation is felt in that country at Portugal being obliged to succumb to the French dictation. Threatening articles are appearing in the English press. Something will have to be done, or the cutcute cordiale between the two powers will be broken.