

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 24, 1853.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENA, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SOLICITORS FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTIONS 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.

New Advertisements.

Stray Bull, by M. Weyer.
Notice, by Moses Strous.
Stray Hog, by Levi Wright.
Public Sale, by Moses Strous.
British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine.
Mount Union Hotel at Public Sale, by A. Lewis.
One Hundred Dollars Reward, by Sheriff Miller.

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE, in payment for subscriptions, if delivered soon—Good dry wood, wheat, corn, buckwheat and potatoes.

On Monday, 15th inst., on motion of A. W. Benedict, Esq., WILLIAM MCGALLIARD was admitted to the practice of Law in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Mr. MCGALLIARD, we understand, passed a very creditable examination. It is his purpose, we learn, to locate in the West, where we predict for him a brilliant career.

The News.

Hon. Sam. Medary has been appointed Governor of Kansas, vice Gov. Denver resigned.

The estimates of expenditure in the Navy Department of the next fiscal year, for the Navy proper, amounts to \$13,000,000, a million less than those of the current year.

Saline county, Illinois, at the recent election, polled 1,095 votes, which were divided as follows:

Democratic, - - - 1,095
Republican, - - - 0,000

Democratic majority, - - 1,095

A "lady" was detected, a few days since, in Cincinnati, Ohio, pocketing a package of gloves, in a store. When charged with the theft, she burst into tears and tendered a \$20 bill in payment. The merchant took but \$5, and gave her \$15 change, but, on counting the cash at night, that \$20 bill was found to be a counterfeit. "Phancy the phcelings" of that storekeeper.

It is stated that the annual report of the Quartermaster General, which is now ready for the press, shows the expenditures of that branch of the War Department, to have been \$7,736,385. The largest amount of this—over four millions—has been appropriated for the Utah campaign, and the next largest for the Pacific department.

The St. Louis Democrat, says:—"There is some probability that an application will be made to Congress at the approaching session, for the organization of 'Lamarie Territory,' being the western half of Kansas, including the gold region. There are already indications that a struggle will be made by the Southerners to dedicate this region to slavery."

The Democratic County Convention of Berks county, met on Saturday last, and nominated Joel B. Wanner, for a seat in Congress, made vacant by the resignation of Glancy Jones. Wanner is a law partner of Jones, and was nominated by 11 majority over S. E. Ancona.

The election takes place on Tuesday November 30th. Gen. Wm. H. Keim is a volunteer candidate, and will receive the votes of the Independent Democrats, the Tariff men, and the opposition generally.

The Washington States learns from a friend, who is almost direct from the Court of Madrid, and whose high attainments and high social position enabled him to approach the highest personages of the Spanish Court, that France has taken up the subject of Cuban independence, and with England, is proposing to erect Cuba and Porto Rico, into a semi-independent monarchy, and paying a rent from that island. This rent is to represent the interest on a national debt, to be assumed by the new monarchy, in consideration of her independence, the debt and rent to be assured by France and England as a bond for the non-annexation of Cuba to the United States.

The Paulding (Mississippi) Clarion says that a very violent and destructive hurricane passed over a portion of that county, on Wednesday of last week. It struck, in its course the residence of Josiah Moody, where its effects exceeded in horror anything that the imagination can conceive or the pen portray. The place was swept as with a besom of destruction, every house on the premises taken up and scattered in pieces to the four winds, and what is far more distressing to relate, Mr. Moody himself, and eight other members of his family, were killed and several more severely wounded. Out of four persons on the place, but one—Mr. Jackson, the son-in-law of Moody—escaped entirely uninjured. Mr. Moody was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a school teacher. The dwelling destroyed was newly built, of heavy green logs.

Democracy vs. Aristocracy.

All past political history (says the *Luxemburg Union*) goes to prove the existence of two great antagonist parties among men, even in the fundamental principles of government.—It would seem as if, from the very constitution of man, a perpetual warfare must be kept up, for it has ever existed, between the ambition to rule and the ambition to be free. The first is the source and spring of the principle of *Aristocracy*; the other, the principle of *Democracy*. The one is hostile to perfect freedom of political thought and action; the other is the determined, though not always successful friend of both. These elements of political difference exist as strongly in this country as in any part of the world. In fact, they form the real characteristics of the great political parties, into which our citizens have, for more than half a century, been divided. We have but to review the history of the federal party, observe its predilections and associations, and recur to its acts, and we shall see the ambition to dominate continually and distinctly developed, in every stage of its existence. A similar observation of the course of the Democratic party will convince us that it has, in the main, pursued such a policy as was best calculated to give effect to that important and practical truth, the perfect competency of man for self-government. From the very commencement, the federalists were in favor of a strong government; by which was meant a government that should concentrate in the federal executive, sufficient power to constitute a practical monarchy. To accumulate power in the executive of the nation, was discovered at an early day to be the great design of the federal party. They sought to make the money power subservient to their interest, to centralize influence, to close the mouth of honest remonstrance and argument, by laws against what they termed seditious speeches; to make the States dependent on, or secondary to the general government, in matters of public improvement; and to expand executive authority by the most liberal and unwarrantable constructions of constitutional right and privilege.

Against such latitudinarian and dangerous encroachments, the Democratic party, led by Jefferson, was first organized and arrayed; feebly at first, but soon with complete and triumphant success. They were the opponents of a strong and splendid government, such as the federalists were endeavoring to establish; that is, a government whose strength was derived from the liberal and misconstructions of the constitution, and not by a direct grant of power from the people. They were the friends of constitutional freedom, but opposed to an unconstitutional consolidation of strength which must inevitably degenerate into tyranny. They suspected everything that tended towards monarchy, however cautiously developed; and sought to establish practically, what was clearly the design of the framers of the constitution, "a plain government, devoid of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none."—Such is briefly, the original distinction between the two great political parties; and whatever disguises may cover them, such are the distinctions now; and such it may safely be predicted, will be the real and fundamental distinction and differences so long as the government shall continue. They may, it is true be obscured, sometimes by temporary inferior issues, but times of trial will develop them in all their original strength and boldness.

Their intentions are clearly seen by the character, the disposition, and some instances, the open avowal of their leading men.—Whatever may be the disguise of names, the federal principle is the same; and is now contending with as much zeal as ever against the principles of *Democracy*, in other words the principles of equal rights. Against such designs as they contemplate, the Democratic party owe their consistency no less than their views of constitutional right to maintain as heretofore, a firm and uncompromising hostility.

New Railroad.

We learn that Jno. Fulton, Esq., Resident Engineer of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad is now engaged with a corps of assistants in making the surveys for the location of the Bedford Railroad. This Road is intended to connect with the H. & B. T. R. R. at Hopewell, and will be about 20 miles long, and can be very cheaply constructed, and when finished, will not only add largely to the business of the Broad Top Road, but, will make Bedford Springs a second Saratoga in popularity and importance.

Monthly statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Earnings of the Railroad, from all sources for the month ending October 31, 1853.			
	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
Same month last year.....	306,304 17	250,621 98	157,282 21
Increase.....	66,700 39	11,880 68	54,819 71
Earnings of the Railroad from all sources from Jan. 1, to Nov. 1, 1853.			
Same period last year.....	4,334,009 19	2,409,591 17	1,824,478 02
Increase.....	4,347,881 11	2,740,327 92	1,608,553 19
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THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

L. Scott & Co., of New York, continue to republish the leading British Quarterly and Blackwood's Magazine.—By this arrangement, the American public is enabled to obtain them for \$10, while the English people are obliged to pay \$21. It is scarcely necessary to speak of the merits of these periodicals. They contain the richest fruits of the scholarship, wit, and genius of the literary men of Great Britain, and are alike of great value to the scholars, the professional man, or the intelligent reader. Their pages abound with elaborate criticisms, brilliant essays, profound speculations, and with whatever of interest may be found in science, literature, morality, and religion.—While they are the acknowledged representatives of certain principles in politics, they are far from being grossly partisan. In this respect they occupy a position we should be glad to see our own periodicals assume—a position which would enable them to discuss great questions of government policy independent of party trammels.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, in point of age, at least, is first on the list. Everybody knows that it was established by Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sidney Smith, for the purpose of combating the ruling Tory power, which was carrying everything before it with a high hand. Sustained by the force of brilliant intellect, and upheld by a strong public opinion, it carried on its contest single handed, until its voice made the Tory leaders quake, and the very throne tremble. It is still conducted with much vigor and ability.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY was established to meet this bold and daring champion on its own ground, and such writers as Southey, Scott, Lockhart, and Wordsworth enlisted as its contributors. It still represents conservative principles, but its pages are by no means confined to their advocacy.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW belongs to a more liberal school of politics. Its position is a step in advance of the Edinburgh, and its views come nearest to the American standard. It devotes itself particularly to the topics most interesting to the people, and denounces boldly and fearlessly exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, and all the abuses of feudalism. As a literary and progressive periodical, it now stands unequalled.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW made its appearance as a special advocate of evangelical religion. It was founded by Dr. Chalmers, and since his death has been under the editorial charge of Dr. Hanna, and more recently of Prof. Fraser. For some time past it has been less evangelical than in its earlier years, but it has now got back to its first faith, and is conducted on the same principles, and with the same vigor which characterized it when under the care of Chalmers.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE everybody knows to be the embodied genius of Toryism, yet its wretched rhetoric, profound disquisitions, slashing yet brilliant criticisms, poetry, biography, historical and fictitious narratives, render it the most readable monthly in the world.

The American publishers of these periodicals are in the receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers, which gives additional value to these re-prints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions. As the beginning of the year is a suitable time to subscribe, we subjoin the publishers' TERMS:

	Per Ann.
For any of the four Reviews.....	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews.....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews.....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews.....	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	10 00

Returning to the Regular Democratic Organization.

(From the Locomotive Gazette.)

Some of our "intensely" Lecompton exchanges are still continuing their efforts to distract and divide the Democratic party by insisting that those members of it who did not indorse Lecomptonism, must now "either repent and ask to be re-admitted into the regular Democratic organization, or go over to the Opposition." We observed just such an article in the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, no longer ago than last Saturday. May we venture to ask these pertinacious party regulators once more, when anti-Lecompton Democrats ceased to be in the regular organization? Who authoritatively declared them to be out of it? From whence was such authority derived? What is the prescribed form of repentance for them in order to be admitted again to full fellowship? And, if supporting all regular Democratic nominations, acquiescing in Democratic usages, and upholding Democratic principles for a quarter or half a century—as hosts of the anti-Lecompton Democrats heretofore, and elsewhere, have done—does not constitute a regular Democrat, then what does? We have no disposition to impeach the Democracy of any one who honestly supported Lecomptonism. But when such nonsense—to call it nothing worse—is promulgated day after day, in professedly Democratic papers, we believe we owe it to the party to take some notice of it and inquire into the reasons, the authority, and the end to be accomplished. Folly, persisted in too long, becomes obnoxious, destructive of good feeling, and dangerous; and if this blather about who are regular Democrats and who are not, is to be kept up, those who do it must either come out and declare distinctly when, how, and by whom they were constituted judges of what is Democracy and what is not, or be considered—as they deserve—disorganizers, who wear the cloak of Democracy the more easily to destroy the party. Democrats want no more such imbecile arrogance. As we remarked upon a former occasion, one fourth of an organization cannot, by any parliamentary rule known to us, expel the other three-fourths. The thing will not work any better than water will run up hill; so, the sooner the attempt is abandoned, the better for all hands.

Harmony is what every real Democrat desires, what is required to place the party in the proud position it occupied a year ago, and what all should labor to promote, instead of endeavoring to make a breach where none exists, by pursuing the course to which we have alluded above.

ESCAPE FROM THE CAMANCHES—WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—Nelson Lee arrived last Thursday in Albany, N. Y. In March, 1856, Mr. Lee, accompanied by 27 white men, when on his way from Texas for California, was attacked by the Camanches, who butchered 24 of the number on the field, and killed two of the survivors the day after the fight. Wm. Aikin, one of the two who were carried off by a portion of the tribe, and Mr. Lee's life was spared, because the Indians could not manage his repeating watch without his aid. In the camp were 28 captive white women and 30 or 40 children, one of the former Anna Haskin, was brutally murdered during her captivity. While accompanying the chief to a distant lodge, Lee managed to kill the Indian, and mounting his horse, after severe suffering he reached Mexico, where he was kindly treated and furnished with means to reach his home.

Court Proceedings.—Second Week.

John Fleming vs. Brice X. Blair and Henry Robinson.—Verdict, Verdict for Plaintiff.
Baker Bros. & Co. vs. John H. Lightner.—Feigned Issue. Verdict for Plaintiff. Motion for a new trial.

Same vs. Jane W. Askins.—Feigned Issue, Verdict for Defendant.

Casper Dull vs. Andrew Wise and James Steel.—Summons debt, cause reached, and Dull's Counsel gave judgement for \$283.40.—The balance of the list continued.

Gov. Packer and the Disorganizing Press.

Those disorganizing papers which have been endeavoring to shoulder upon Governor Packer the responsibility of the late Democratic defeat, are meeting with the rebuke, at the hands of the Democratic press, which they deserve. The following extract from the *Mountaineer*, published at Ebensburg, Pa., holds up a pair of these sheets in something like their true light:—

"The Washington Union and Star, with an officious intermeddling entirely unbecoming in them, attempt to hold our most worthy Governor responsible for the late defeat of the Democratic party in this State. When the Democrats of Pennsylvania desire censors, they expect to have the privilege of selecting them themselves, and if the *Union* and *Star* should be their choice, we will expect them to speak—until that time they will probably subserve their own private interest and the public good both, by remaining silent. There was a time when the thunder of papers published at the capital caused a 'weakness in the knees' of the unhappy victim of their anger, but that was when the editors of those papers were men actuated solely by their principles of pure Democracy, who spoke out boldly against hoary wrongs. Then the thunder reverberated from one end of the Union to the other. Each country paper took up the echo and carried it to the ears and hearts of every reader. This was before public plunder became the sole object of the editors of these papers, and before they commenced sticking their nose into every township election in the State. Then they had followers, now scarcely a paper is so poor as to do them reverence. The late attempt of these papers to cast odium on Governor Packer is as futile as it is contemptible. We have never had a chief executive in Pennsylvania, who has established a more brilliant character in a short time; we have never had one who did more to reconcile conflicting interests in the party. Avowedly an anti-Lecompton Democrat, he proscribed no man on account of his differing from him in that respect. In making his appointments, he did not stop to ask whether the appointee were a Lecompton or an anti-Lecompton Democrat. He only asked whether he was honest and capable—whether he was a Democrat. By a prudent and intelligent use of the veto power, he has shown himself worthy to exercise it. By his statesman-like and honest views on every subject, he has even disarmed the enmity of the opposition, and had he been a candidate before the people of Pennsylvania this fall, we hazard little in saying the result would have been different. Governor Packer, occupying the proud position he does, can well afford to despise the petty malignity of these self-constituted censors."

The *Perry County Democrat*, also has the following upon the same subject:—

"We notice that a few of the Democratic papers in this State are disposed to charge our worthy Governor with having contributed in some way or other to the defeat of our party at the recent election. This is an unkind and unjust as it is untrue and dishonorable. Governor Packer was and is as warmly enlisted in the success of Democratic men and measures as any man who has ever filled the executive chair in Pennsylvania.—Not a single act of his administration indicates the slightest turning aside from the time-worn path of true Democracy. His every aim and wish has been and is to preserve the great old party that has so long withstood the storms which error and fanaticism have raised to crush it, and this very hour he stands a head and shoulders higher as a statesman than those whose time-serving, expediency-favoring policy have effected a temporary prostration of the party. The position he took in his inaugural he has nobly maintained, unflinching by persuasion and unswayed by power. Recognizing the great Democratic principle that all power is with the people—that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, he has fearlessly and faithfully stood by the pledges and promises of the party in the campaign that resulted in the success of the Democracy and his own triumphant election. We honor him for his honesty and applaud him for his firmness."

Horrible Catastrophe.

AN OLD MAN DRAGGED TO DEATH BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of a late date, says:—"An old man, David Trumbull, 62 years of age, but quite hale and hearty, met a horrible and violent death, on the farm of his son-in-law, Peter Goburn, in the Eastern Precinct of Millersburg township, the circumstances of which were as follows: Trumbull was engaged in hauling some lumber from one field to another, for the purpose of building an addition to a barn, and after he had removed his load, the horse attached to the vehicle, became frightened at some object, and ran at a furious rate along a dirt road that skirted the farm.

Trumbull, it appears, attempted to leap from the wagon, and in doing so, his feet must have caught in the reins, which had been drawn from his hand; for he was dragged for more than a mile across a rough and unbroken road until he was bruised and battered to death; his head striking upon stones and against the trunks of trees, every few seconds. The horse was finally stopped by running into a brush heap, when the old man was found not to be entirely dead, although unconscious. His head and face were so much injured that no one could have told that it was he; his best friends and nearest relations, indeed, would not have recognized the bloody and disfigured features of the old man. Trumbull survived about three quarters of an hour, and breathed his last while he was being borne on a litter to his son-in-law's residence. The deceased was a native of Ohio, and had lived for thirty-five years in Lucas county.

THE GOULDY TRAGEDY.—Death of one of the Servants of the Family.—Elizabeth Carr, one of the victims to the murderous assault of young Gouldy, died on Sunday morning from the effects of her injuries. She was one of the two domestic girls who were wounded, and it was supposed that her wounds were comparatively slight, but on Saturday, an alarming change for the worse took place, and death soon ensued. Johanna Murphy, the other servant, is rapidly improving, and her recovery is confidently expected. Mr. Gouldy is still in a precarious situation. At times he is rational and enquires for his son, who, he supposes is in prison. Nathaniel is rapidly recovering, as is also Mrs. Gouldy, but Charles, the youngest son, will probably sink under his wounds.

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

The Future Course of Senator Douglas.

As there is much speculation in political circles with reference to the future course of Senator Douglas, we copy from the *Chicago Times*, his home organ, the following notice on that subject. The *Times*, says:—

* * * * *

There seems to be great misapprehension in other States respecting the future course of Senator Douglas; and under this misapprehension we see his name suggested for the Presidency, as the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and as the nominee of a great "People's party," and of other organizations. We feel authorized in saying that this use of his name is wholly unwarranted. For twenty-five years he has been identified with the Democracy of Illinois, he has been active in all their struggles, and has been always a laborer in their cause. Their victories have been his, and his triumphs have been theirs. He never had an aspiration that has not been for their honor and their advantage. He never has had and never will have an aspiration for honor or position unless such honor or position be freely tendered him by the Democratic party.

He, and the Democracy of this State, have always acted in perfect harmony with each other. It is one of the strongest points in the faith of Illinois Democrats that the only protection for the Constitution and the Union is in preserving, in fact, the great Democratic organization of the country. To that organization the country must ever look for the preservation of all that is sacred and worth preserving. When that organization shall be broken, when it shall be divided into sectional factions, when, and not till then, will the liberties of the people and the rights of the States be in danger of destruction. With the recent expression of approval, and the renewal of confidence in him by the Democracy of Illinois, we suppose Senator Douglas is perfectly content.

He has placed his position and honor in the hands of his political friends in Illinois, and they have sustained him. They seek no honors for him outside of the Democratic party; nor do they ask support for him from any party that is sectional in its organization, or in its principles. They do not present him as a candidate for the nomination at Charleston; but, if any pledge is required as to their fidelity to Democratic nominations; they point to their history, and ask, when did Illinois withhold her vote from the Democratic nominee for the Presidency? Whoever may be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, will receive the hearty support of the Democracy of Illinois—of whom Senator Douglas is a distinguished member.—When the time arrives that the Democratic party shall call upon Illinois for a champion and a leader, then the Democracy of this State will present the name of Douglas, and he, obedient to their demand, will take the standard and lead the column on to victory.

The Late Terrible Lynching Case in Kentucky.

Some eighteen months since, a wealthy farmer of Kentucky, living near Campbellsville, was murdered and robbed of between \$5,000 and \$6,000 by parties who entered his house at midnight, and accomplished the double deed while he was soundly sleeping in his bed. Mr. Simpson was wealthy and highly respectable, and, of course, the cowardly murder caused a great excitement in his community. Soon after, the guilty culprits were discovered and arrested, and an attempt was made by the populace to hang them, which was frustrated. Afterwards, they were taken from the jail at Russellville to that at Greensburg. Now the second and awful tragedy opens, on the 10th, (Wednesday, two weeks ago,) as reported to the Louisville Journal:—

"This morning, according to a previous understanding, men from this and the adjoining counties, commenced gathering at this place, and at an early hour took up their march to Greensburg, meeting with accessions at different points along the road, until the crowd numbered two or three hundred men, including a considerable number of spectators. The mob proceeded to the jail, which is built of stone and very strong, and found the doors locked and the jailer gone.—A number of men immediately seized a large piece of heavy timber, and with several tremendous blows, burst the doors from their hinges. An inner door was speedily broken with crow-bars and sledge-hammers, and a portion of the mob stood in the debtor's room, fronting the cell in which the miserable men were confined. The locks of the cell-doors were soon broken, and the doors pried open, when a most horrid and sickening and revolting sight met the gaze of those present.

One of the men, Elias Scaggs, a man weighing two hundred pounds, was found weltering in a large pool of blood, in the last agonies of death, the blood spurting in large jets from a ghastly and self-inflicted wound in the neck, having with a razor cut his throat from ear to ear. His body, convulsed in death, was dragged into the jailer's room, and from thence down a flight of steps on to the street. The remaining three men, viz: Bill Saul Thompson, Sloan Despano and George Hunter, were then brought from the jail, bound and mounted behind men on horseback, and the crowd, in double file, marched to this place, a distance of some twelve miles, during which, two of the miserable men displayed considerable firmness, asserting their innocence in the most positive terms. Thompson wept and prayed audibly a good part of the way, calling on all to witness his innocence. The crowd having arrived at the place, determined to lynch Belo, also, a negro belonging to the murdered man, who had been implicated by Scaggs as the real murderer.

At this juncture, amid the yellings and howlings of the crowd, the expostulations of the sheriff and our excellent jailer, and "amid confusion worst confounded," Robert Colvin, Esq., a prominent and influential citizen, having succeeded in gaining an elevated position and in catching the ear of the crowd, addressed it in a short speech, which, for point, appropriateness and good sense, I hardly ever heard excelled; and it was as effectual as it was sensible, for after an unsuccessful effort of one or two inexperienced orators, the mob left the negro in jail and an elm tree, and began making preparations to hang them. At Thompson's request, a prayer was offered in their behalf, he praying and weeping aloud during the time.—He was then mounted on a horse, and after again asserting his innocence for the last time, a rope was put about his neck, and he thrown over a limb, the horse driven from under, and Thompson was launched into eternity. He seemed to die easy—one or

two spasmodic jerkings of the limbs, a shudder, and all was over.

Despano soon shared a similar fate, dying much harder. At this stage, Hunter gave evidence of making a clean breast, which, after some delay and a good deal of reluctance, he did, confessing to the guilt of Scaggs, Thompson and Hunter, and implicating five others as being concerned in the murder. Their names are as follows: Henry Scaggs, Jerry Scaggs, Lloyd McDannel, John Underwood, and a son-in-law of Simpson.—The latter is under arrest, but is, I believe, generally considered innocent. The sheriff, with a posse, is out to-night to arrest the others. Belo was also implicated by Hunter, and brought forth, and the two confronted. Nothing of importance was elicited, and they were both taken to jail, both of them making a narrow escape.

The Indians.

Not for twenty years have the condition of the Indians of this country and their relations to our Government occasioned so much reflection and comment as at this moment.—We will now only say a word or two. The flame of insurrection against the control of the United States, lighted up by the surprise and massacres first of Gannison's surviving party and then by the annihilation of Graham's command, has since spread unceasingly, and by the recent rumors from Minnesota, from the Navajo country, and indeed from all portions of the mountains and prairies, and deserts lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific, it is almost inevitable that the day is not distant when the red men are to make their last stand. What the result will be is not uncertain. The battle of Tippecanoe broke the back of the Indians in the Indiana region, and the tide of emigration rushed onward until stayed once more by warlike savages. Another great fight, and the vestiges of opposition will be swept from existence. In Minnesota, the Sioux, with some few exceptions, and the Chippewas, and the other bands, are inclined to settle down into the habits of agriculturists. In-pudatula's renegades, with another outbreak, will be punished, as were the Spokanes and Yakimas, by the gallant Col. Wright. Old Smoke, and Big Gun, and the rest of them, who will do nothing but rob and drink fire water, will wander despairingly amid the Black Hills, until they disappear altogether. The Navajos are brave and intelligent people, and probably will remain on terms of amity with us if the proper means be taken to reconcile them. In the Indian Territory the remnants of the great tribes are gathered. There are the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Camanches, the Arrapahoes, &c., &c. The war in Florida is ended. In fact, the only tribes with whom we may expect to have a bloody and fierce conflict are the Apaches, Camanches, and the P-Utes. Probably there may be some lesser bands. This conflict soon comes to the issue. Then, when, with loss of blood and treasure, we have all the overland routes within our confines safe from predatory hands—and not a quarter of a century will be required for this—when emigration has laid out and partially populated the habitable lands across the continent—when the Pacific seaboard stretching towards the setting sun is belted with the States and cities and thriving ports as they belt the Atlantic, it may be that the remaining Indians will flourish in our midst as a civilized community.

Already in the Indian Territory they have Governments of their own, administered by officers of their own election. They have schools and daily papers, and all the characteristics of our own Western Territories.—But with admixture with the whites in years to come, it is not improbable that these relics of the lost tribe of Israel (if they are such) will be lost altogether in our population, and that then there will be left for the Indian State, only the traditions of their race, which certainly will be cherished as the Welsh cherish the traditions that they are the descendants of the original Britons, who ruled the English Isles before Caesar invaded their shores. But the Indian traditions will be richer in stores of legends and histories, and bloody deeds, than those of the Cymri.—*Philadelphia Press.*

ATROCITIES IN UTAH.—A letter published in the St. Louis Republican, said to be from a "gentleman of great intelligence, connected with the army at Camp Floyd," contains the following passage:

"The annals of crime might be studied in vain for parallels to the shocking and beastly crimes reported to us here, on most credible authority. I will not stain this sheet by relating them. They are so disgusting and abominable that I could not possibly believe them, except on the highest and most indisputable evidence. Single murders of apostate Mormons were so common, that hardly any notice was taken of them, and it was only when men and women were destroyed by whole families, or parties, that much was said on the subject.

"There is abundant proof of the complicity and chief agency of the murder of that large emigrant party from Arkansas, last year. The goods and even the cattle of the massacred are now in the hands of a noted bishop of the church. Many other like murders and robberies are also susceptible of proof; but the Jordan, like the Sardanapalus, opposite the Sultan's harem, has been a favorite deposit of dead bodies, which it never yields up again, but carries them swiftly to the waters of the Great Salt Lake, from which nothing, living or dead, is ever recovered. But enough of this disgusting theme."

Scaffold Conversations.

The Friedrichsburg *Record* has an article on the extraordinary conversions which murderers are wont to profess before the day of execution arrives, and which are duly paraded by the press before the public. The *Record* says:

"Now we do not doubt the power of God to convert the most hardened wretch that ever paid the penalty the law affixed to his crime. Nor do we mean to intimate that it is not the duty of a Christian minister to carry tidings of salvation even into the gloomy cell of the felon. Yet we are free to confess that we have not the slightest confidence in the conversion of one in a thousand of those who, under the gallows, profess that they are resigning mortality for glorious immortality beyond the grave. Aye, there is a fearful responsibility resting upon the pulpit and the press for giving publicity to such scenes.—What is the result of it? Why, the ignorant are thereby encouraged to the commission of the most atrocious crimes, because, if found out, they are induced to believe that before the day of execution, with the aid of a minister, they can be prepared for an entrance into Heaven."