

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the country.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 29 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, PROB. BILLS, 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, WRIT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Adultery, SOLICIT 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 50 cents, notice, and on good paper.

New Advertisements.

Stray Books, by Abraham Wright, Sheriff's Sale, by Griggs Miller, Sheriff, See new pieces added to our Catalogue of Music, Orphan's Court Sale, by Samuel Stewart and G. W. Porter, Administrators, Mail Route between Spruce Creek and Springfield Furnace and Williamsburg, by Philip Hoover, Hon. W. P. Schell has our thanks for a handsome bound copy of the Pennsylvania Legislative Manual, compiled by Jacob Zeigler, Esq.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society took place at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 18th of January, 1859, David Taggart President; A. B. Hamilton Secretary. At 10 A. M. the Executive Committee met and transacted a large amount of routine business. The Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Bucher, read his report, showing a balance in the Treasury of \$2,296 54, and Gen. Sturdevant, of Luzerne, Mr. Murdoch, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Mish, of Dauphin, were appointed to audit the same; and Col. Knox, of Montgomery, and Mr. Kapp, of Northumberland, were appointed tellers to conduct the election. The annual election was held between 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and the following declared to be elected officers for 1859: President—David Taggart, of Northumberland. Vice Presidents—1st district, George W. Woodward; 2d, A. T. Newbold; 3d, Charles K. Engle; 4th, Joseph Yeager; 5th, Thos. P. Knox; 6th, Charles Kelly; 7th, Adrian Cornell; 8th, George M. Keim; 9th, John Strohm; 10th, J. P. Rutherford; 11th, Amos E. Kapp; 12th, E. W. Sturdevant; 13th, Henry D. Maxwell; 14th, William Jessup; 15th, H. N. McAllister; 16th, Jacob S. Haldeman; 17th, William Heyser; 18th, Elias Baker; 19th, John McFarland; 20th, Joshua Wright; 21st, John Murdoch, Jr.; 22d, John Young, Jr.; 23d, Thomas J. Power; 24th, Henry Souther; 25th, James Miles. Additional Members of the Executive Committee—Frederick Watts, James Gowen, Wm. A. Stokes, Simon Cameron, Jacob Mish. Corresponding Secretary—A. Boyd Hamilton. Chemist and Geologist—Prof. S. Haldeman. Librarian—Henry Gilbert. The Auditors reported the accounts of the Treasurer correct. On motion of Mr. Murdoch, of Allegheny, a committee consisting of Mr. Taggart, of Northumberland, Mr. J. S. Haldeman, of York, Mr. A. B. Hamilton, of Dauphin, Mr. A. E. Kapp, of Northumberland, and Mr. T. P. Knox, of Montgomery, were appointed to fix a location for the next State exhibition. On Motion of Mr. Haldeman, of York, a committee consisting of Mr. Taggart, Gen. Sturdevant, Col. Haldeman, Col. Stokes and Gen. Keim, were appointed to visit the Farmers' High School, examine its affairs, and report thereon. The following resolution was adopted:—That this Society appropriate to the Farmers' High School the one-half of all funds arising from life memberships obtained during the term of one year from the date hereof, and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay the same over to the Treasurer of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

The Genesee Farmer.

The January number of this old and sterling agricultural monthly has been received. It is always welcome on our table—always comes loaded with a rich repast of practical and scientific suggestions. It is said to have a larger circulation than any similar journal in the world, and certainly no agricultural journal furnishes so much valuable reading for so low a price. It is now in its twenty-ninth year, and has some of the most experienced farmers and fruit-growers of the United States and Canada as regular correspondents. In this respect, no other journal can compare with the Genesee Farmer. It has introduced the practice of offering prizes for the best essays on a variety of subjects interesting to every cultivator of the soil. This method of calling out the experience of farmers, and of their wives and daughters, has proved eminently successful. The January number contains fifty of these Prize Essays. These essays alone are worth many times the cost of the paper for a year. They are well written, eminently practical, and suggestive, and will be read with more than ordinary interest. They afford unmistakable evidence of the increasing intelligence of the agricultural community, and a pleasing indication that the old prejudice against "book farming" is rapidly passing away. Upon matters of agricultural improvement and farm economy, growing crops, raising and fattening stock, making butter and cheese, the management of poultry, household hints

and domestic receipts, the Genesee Farmer is worth many times its cost to every farmer's family in the land. The gardener, the orchardist, the fruit and flower-grower, will also find in its well-filled pages the latest and most reliable information. In addition to this, it is the design of the publisher to furnish full and reliable reports of the principal grain and cattle markets. It is emphatically the "paper for the times"—in its information and price. It is so cheap that all can afford to take it. In fact, no farmer can afford to be without it. It is sent to any address for fifty cents a year; five copies for two dollars; eight copies for three dollars, and the person getting up the club is presented with a copy of the Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory for 1859, a beautiful 25 cent book published by the proprietor of the Farmer. We advise all not acquainted with the Genesee Farmer, to send for a copy. Specimen numbers are sent free to all applicants. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

MONDAY, JAN. 17. SENATE.—The annual report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools was presented. Bills were reported as follows:—To alter the districts of the Superintendent; to abolish the office of Canal Commissioner and State Engineer; concerning turnpike, plank road and bridge companies. A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of the Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature, to contract for, and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the Pennsylvanians who lost their lives in the Mexican war. A resolution offered by Mr. Miller, calling upon the Governor for information relative to the sale of the Canals of the State to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, elicited considerable discussion, and was finally adopted. HOUSE.—A petition was presented from Somerset county, praying that the number of road and bridge viewers in said county may be reduced to three, one of whom shall be a practical surveyor. A petition from Venango county indicates that they desire to form a new county to be called Marion. At 12 o'clock, the members of the Senate entered the Hall, and the two houses formed a joint convention for the election of a State Treasurer. Eli Slifer, received 15 votes of the Senate and 65 of the House; Henry S. Magraw received 14 votes of the Senate and 29 of the House. The resolution dissolving the contract entered into last session with R. J. Haldeman for the publication of the Legislative Record, came up on second reading, and gave occasion for considerable debate. This movement is prompted solely by partisan feeling, and I am highly gratified to see that there are some members of the opposition who can and do rise above party prejudices. TUESDAY, SENATE.—Mr. Schell, the energetic Senator from Bedford, who eschews tobacco, offered a resolution which was adopted, forbidding the smoking of tobacco within the chamber of the Senate. HOUSE.—Bills were reported: To repeal an act regulating the rate of interest, approved May 28, 1858, and to increase the rate of interest to seven per cent (with a negative recommendation); relating to marriages; with a negative recommendation. "An act to authorize the commutation of the death penalty in certain cases, &c. The committee appointed to examine the "Manual" prepared by Jacob Zeigler, by direction of the Legislature of 1858, made a report, making highly favorable mention of the result of Mr. Z's labor, and recommending that the sum of \$1,000 shall be paid him for one thousand copies of the book. The committee to whom was referred to tariff resolution, made a report, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to labor for an increase of duty on imported articles, and a change from ad valorem to specific duties." After a long discussion, in which the propriety of State Legislatures interfering with National questions was disputed, the resolutions accompanying the report of the committee were adopted, yeas 91, nays, 2. WEDNESDAY, SENATE.—Mr. Keller presented joint resolutions on the subject of the tariff. Bills were read in place relating to the election of a new county out of parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren. The Senate bill, abolishing the Canal Board passed the Committee of the Whole. The House resolutions on the subject of the Tariff passed finally by a unanimous vote. Mr. Schell presented a memorial of Gen. Duff Green on the subject of the incorporation of the American improvement and loan company. HOUSE.—Bills were reported: relating to road and bridge viewers in the county of Somerset, and a supplement to the act incorporating the Bedford railroad company. The last named bill was taken up and passed finally. Bills were read in place: to incorporate the International Union of Art and Literature; and for the conveying of convicts from one county to another while undergoing their sentence. An ineffectual attempt was made to reconsider the vote on the resolution expelling C. M. Donovan, the hero of the caning match, from the floor of the House. The joint resolution, annulling the contract with R. J. Haldeman for printing the Legislative Record, coming up on its final passage, was agreed to. THURSDAY, SENATE.—Bills reported, (negatively) a further supplement to an act to provide for the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court; relative to interest on verdicts; to repeal the act taxing

dogs in the county of Blair. The committee on Finance reported the resolution authorizing the payment of \$1,000 to Jacob Zeigler, for 1,000 copies of his Manual, which has read, considered and adopted. The State bill, abolishing the offices of Canal Commissioners and State Engineer, passed finally without a dissenting vote. HOUSE.—A petition was presented praying the erection of a new county to be called Pine, out of parts of Cambria, Indiana, Clearfield and Jefferson. Bills in place: To extend the time and continue the salary of the editor of the Colial Record; to prevent the intermarriage of the white and black races. FRIDAY, SENATE.—Several petitions were presented praying the erection of a new county to be called Pine. Mr. Schell presented a petition signed by citizens of Huntingdon county asking for the payment of the claim of John Gemmill, for damages done to his real estate in Porter township, by the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal. A resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to examine the condition of the Shokin Bank, an institution of doubtful character, afforded considerable discussion and as finally postponed. HOUSE.—Another ineffectual attempt was made to revoke the contract for publishing the Legislative Record, by refusing to receive the same. A resolution was reported relative to the final adjournment of the Legislature. The Committee in the case of Oliver Evans, whose right to a seat in the House was contested, made a report that he was regularly and duly elected, and is entitled to retain his seat. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

On Tuesday evening, Park Benjamin delivered, in the Hall of the House, a humorous lecture on Fashion. On Wednesday evening, he lectured on Matrimony. The Court of Dauphin county being in session, C. M. Donovan, the ex-member who assaulted Mr. Church a few days ago, was convicted of assault and battery. The fun-loving people of this overgrown borough are entertained nightly by a theatrical company at Brant's Hall. Huntingdon county has been numerously represented here this week in the way of visitors. HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1859.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT. Morris Township.—Shaffersville school; Jno. R. Kinyon, teacher; 59 scholars; attendance very good; order good; house good; 48 scholars reading; 42 writing; arithmetic, 28; geography, 15; grammar, 20. Composition and vocal music are practically taught in this school. The citizens have furnished a large collection of maps, for the use of the school. No. 3 school.—Joseph Porter, teacher; 35 scholars; attendance middling; 14 writing; 30 reading; arithmetic, 16; geography, 10; grammar, 7; natural philosophy, 4; order of the school very good. Pelton's maps furnished by the teacher. Tussey School.—Jas. A. De Forrest, teacher, will give his statement and add variety to these notes. "A general interest in my school is now manifested by the citizens. Osgood's charts, Pelton's collection of outline maps, and a new stove has been recently furnished. My whole number of scholars is 45; attendance middling; 38 read; 35 write; 14 study mental Arithmetic; written arithmetic 16; geography 13; 30 practice on the outline maps; 6 study practical grammar. Natural philosophy I. We practice vocal music three times a week—declamation and compositions once a month." Spruce Creek School.—P. M. Lytle, teacher, says, "Your note requesting a report of my school is received. On my list of scholars I have 70 names; average attendance 60; 6 are unable to read; 64 read; 45 write; 40 study arithmetic; 30 geography; grammar 18. Composition and declamation are practiced in the school—do not feel capable to introduce vocal music. I shall endeavor to improve myself in this attainment, as I believe it to be well calculated to awaken an interest in school."

ALEXANDRIA BOROUGH.

No. 1 School.—Henry McKibben, teacher; house middling; 46 scholars; attendance good; order good; all the scholars read and write; 44 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic, 34; geography, 28; Physical geography as a science, 16; English Grammar, 40; Practical Grammar, 6; mensuration, 2; algebra, 14; Book-keeping, 6; astronomy 6. Second School.—Wm. Bailey, teacher; 54 scholars; order good; attendance good; 30 read; 30 write; 17 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic, 12; geography 5; grammar, 4. Primary School.—Miss Mattie S. Boal, teacher; 43 scholars; attendance good; 34 scholars read; 22 write; 20 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic, 10; geography, 8; order good; system of instruction good; house poor. The schools of this Borough appear to render full satisfaction to the patrons. The teachers are improving their former methods of instruction. The course of study speaks too plainly to need further comment.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Letter from Nebraska Territory. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, January 12, 1859.

DEAR GLOBE:—The Holidays past, we find time for respiration. But a word in regard to those days that come but once a year. In the West, Christmas receives but a passing nod from the lovers of good cheer; it is the day on which the preliminary arrangements commence for a grand festival on New Year. On this day, each house is open to all, and invitations are matters of course; tables loaded with nice things greet the visitor, and the usual welcome—"A happy New Year," comes with such grace from all, that the nerves of the most diffident become strengthened. The evening is spent at dancing or social parties, at which the greatest latitude that gentility demands, or courtesy can grant, is freely indulged in; in short, fun and frolic have the ascendancy, and western people know right well how to enjoy them. A bill has recently been introduced in Congress, for the purpose of annexing that portion of Nebraska lying south of the Platte River, to Kansas. This is a scheme concocted by a few broken down politicians, for the purpose of self aggrandizement. It is no new trick. Two years ago the same question was agitated, but it died a natural death, and, if at present, the proposition were submitted to the people, it would be negated three to one. The Pawnees lately paid us a visit, while on their way to their hunting grounds on the head waters of the Platte and Loupe. They were accompanied by their celebrated Chief, Spotted Horse, the grand prince of horse thieves and general deviltry. His appearance does not indicate the character of the man. 'Tis true, he has a craftiness of look that is rarely seen in the red race, but his physical organization, which is very slight, one would think, is poorly calculated to cope successfully, as he does, with the athletic warriors of the Sioux and Cheyennes. He took dinner with us, after which he gave an account of his exploits. His conversation, while describing a battle, is animated, and gestures, with tomahawk and scalping knife, violent, such as are calculated to make the uninitiated feel for their scalps. The news from the gold regions continue favorable. New discoveries have been made about one hundred miles north-west of Fort Kearney. The gold here is found in the beds of creeks which are at present dry. Those streams are all tributaries of the Platte, and we sometimes find the precious stuff as low down as this place, in small quantities, however, as it is carried down by floating ice. Last week, a gentleman from Kansas, (Mr. Wynkoop,) passed through here on his way home. He brings flattering accounts from the mines. He says the North Platte river is much the best, and two hundred miles nearer than any other. A band of horse thieves have lately been committing depredations in the Territory. They escaped with their booty into Iowa, where they were arrested and brought back to Omaha. Here they were taken from the officers by a mob. Judge Lynch gave them a hearing, and as is usual in such cases, were hung. Governor Richardson resigned his office, and has lately left the Territory. He carries with him the good wishes of the people. It is reported that Judge Black will be our next Governor. By the permission of a friend of this place, we are permitted to publish the following abstract from a letter received by him from a relative out West, giving a glowing account of a trip to Victoria, Vancouver's Island. It will be read with interest by our readers, as it tells how people do when traveling in a new country, where railroads or canals have not yet been erected. A Trip to Fraxor River. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1858. DEAR GLOBE:—As I promised you in my last, that I would write an account of my trip up Fraxor River, I shall endeavor to do so in this, as I presume that you have not seen the letters that I wrote to you on the 26th June last. I left this place in company with three others, on the steamer Sierra Nevada, bound for Victoria; Vancouver's Island, and on the 5th day from the time we started, we arrived at Victoria.—Such a scene presented itself! There stood the Hudson Bay Company's old block house, or Fort, as they call it, that from its looks, I should judge, had weathered out many storms in its time, and had been the terror of the poor Indian; but now you see it surrounded by another and far different class of beings—the whiteman's tent surrounds it on every side. The whole country is perfectly overrun—all hastening on to the New Land of Gold. We remained here about four weeks, during which time we amused ourselves by building a boat sufficiently large to carry us and our provisions up to the mines. This, for green hands at boat building, was no small undertaking, but as every one else were doing it, we concluded that we could too.—We finally got our boat finished, and started for Fraxor River, the mouth of which is distant from Victoria, across the Gulf of Georgia, some eighty miles. This distance we went on a steamer, towing our boats to a place called Point Roberts, where we remained, and did not leave, on account of the tide, until about two o'clock next day, and went some ten miles up the Fraxor by rowing, as this was our only means of getting along, since we struck the river, and I assure you that it was hard work, as none of us had ever handled an oar in our lives, to make a regular business of it all day.—When we arrived at camp, our hands were all blistered, and a tired set we all were; but we pitched our tent and rested ourselves as best we could that night, and started by daylight, and rowed hard all day, and until after night, against a strong current, and made about thirty miles. This day did not seem quite so hard on us, as we were becoming somewhat accustomed to it, and the soreness was leaving us. The next day (July 29th),

we arrived at Fort Langley, another of the Hudson Bay Company's Forts, where we found a good many people recruiting themselves previous to the final struggle in going up the river. We remained here a day and a half, and then left in company with ten other boats—all agreeing to stick together and camp together in our trip up the river, for mutual protection and help. This is the way we traveled up the Fraxor for two days, always being in sight of one another; but this did not avert the danger that we were surrounded with. The river runs so rapid that it sometimes took us an hour to make one half mile, and rowing with all our strength during that time. The most dangerous part was crossing, which we had to do very often to get out of the swiftest water, as the middle of the river was nothing but a sea of foam and whirlpools, but we all succeeded in getting to the mouth of Harrison River in safety, in two days from Fort Seangley, and camped in an Indian Hacienda on Saturday night.—As we all had been working hard, and were pretty well worn out, we concluded not to start before Monday morning. But when Sunday morning came, some three boats and their crews becoming impatient, concluded that they would leave us, but the remaining seven would not accompany them, and accordingly remained.

On Monday morning, August 2nd, we started up the Harrison river, and after rowing up for 12 miles, we came to a lake; here we hoisted our sail, and were going at a fine rate, but was getting along too easy, as a storm sprang up, and all our boats came near being swamped before we could land. Owing to the rocks along the shore, we had to go some five miles, and then landed at great risk of losing all our provisions, but we landed all safe; and, during which time it snowed on all the high hills tops in our midst, and rained and blowed on us; but on the third day at 5 o'clock, we again set sail. It was a beautiful morning, with scarcely a breath of air stirring, and consequently, our oars were brought into requisition. During the day, we had the company of several Indian canoes, filled with squaws, papposes, and the full grown; all seemed friendly, and appeared to glide along with perfect ease, looking at us with great curiosity. We camped pretty early, but our Indian companions would not leave us, which caused us some little annoyance, but we soon found out what they were after; they wanted something to eat, and commenced begging the moment we began to cook. We gave them something to eat, and they appeared satisfied, but as their character is not the best in the world for honesty, we concluded to place a guard during the night. Early the next day, we got to the head of the Lake, having made about fifty miles on it. There we found any quantity of persons waiting for the Lilloette river, which empties into this lake to fall in; in order that we could go up it in safety, we remained here for three days, and then, in company with three other boats, we made a start.—This river is of an entirely different character from anything that we had come across, and it had to be navigated in quite a different manner. We had to abandon our oars, and go to towing our boats with a line, about one hundred and fifty feet in length, and before we had got a half mile from our camp, one of our party, a big raw-boned Irishman, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds, and fully six feet high, concluded that he would not get his feet wet, nor would he go in the water. All hands thought we had better return and rule him out of the boat, which we did. We divided everything, and bought his share in the boat, as there was only three of us, we had to hire an Indian at \$3.00 per day, to go with us. We started again and traveled in this manner, by fastening our line to the bow of the boat, and two of us going on the bank and towing her along. This was very hard work, as the river has a fall of about fifty feet in a mile, and the banks are covered with underbrush and trees, so that we were compelled to wade in the water nearly all the time, from morning till night. We had three other boats in company, and were a great assistance to one another. The danger on this river was very great, owing to the rapidity of the current, and consequently, many lives were lost in trying to ascend it. Scarcely a day passed, but we would see pieces of boats floating past us; also, bags of flour, provisions, &c., and hear of men being drowned. I do not think I would again go through the same amount of danger and hardships that we encountered, for all the gold in that region of country. We had to take our boats and provisions around four rapids, the last of which was a quarter of a mile, and the longest about three quarters of a mile. This was a pretty hard job, as some of our boats were very heavy. We were about twelve days in going up this river. On our way we made about five miles per day, and had it not been for two Indians that we hired on the way, I do not know how we would have got along. Had it not been for the difficulties that we had to contend with in going up this river, it would have been rather a pleasant trip, than otherwise, as the Indians are very friendly all along it, and the country abounds in wild fruits of all kinds. The scenery along the river is not as wild and picturesque as I have seen, but is sufficiently so, to make it interesting to a traveler. After we had got as high up on this river as we wanted to go, we left our boats and commenced a journey of thirty miles across the country to Fraxor River, the place of our destination. We were compelled to carry our provisions on our backs, as we had nothing but an old Indian trail to travel on. We each one had about two hundred pounds to carry. The way we managed it, was as follows:—We each took one hundred pounds, and carried it forward about a mile and left it, then go back and carry the balance up. In this way we could travel about four miles a day. You should have seen us with our loads strapped to our backs, traveling in that wilderness of a country, through which very few whitemen had ever been. Many and many a time when we would camp at night, I have thought that I would not be able to go on in the morning, but I managed to carry my share, and get through with the balance of them. At the end of the thirty miles, we came to a lake, about fifteen miles long, where we got some Indians to take us over, but after crossing, we went about two miles further, and came to still another lake, about the same length as the last. Here we had to make a raft of logs, and pull on our oars all one night, to get over; but we got over it safe, and then were only ten miles from Fraxor River. We were fortunate enough to find some Spaniards here with Indian horses, who we hired to pack our baggage these ten miles, at the rate of \$100 ten dollars per two hundred and fifty [250] pounds, which we gladly paid, rather than pack ourselves. We made these ten miles in one day, and found ourselves on the

head waters of the Fraxor River, about eighty miles above the mouth of Thompson's river, and at the place where gold was reported to have been found in quantities, outstripping California in her palmist days; but what was our surprise, when we began to look around, to find about a dozen of Frenchmen, making from one to two dollars per day, and no ground of any extent to work at.—We prospected, but it was of no use; the country was too rough, and gold too scarce, to pay any one for staying there among savages and a wild country. We remained there about five days, when we concluded that we would return to Victoria, by the Fraxor river, and after selling all our provisions, we commenced our march down the river, traveling two days, to the mouth of Thompson's river, where it empties into the Fraxor. Here we found a good many persons, but all seemed of one opinion, that the sooner they got out of the country, the better. We remained there about two days to recruit ourselves, and finally concluded to get mules and ride to Fort Yale, which was about ninety miles distant, which we accomplished in about three days, over a very mountainous country. All the country along Fraxor river, from Fort Yale, as high up as we were, is very barren and mountainous, and of very little value, containing but little gold. The only real gold mining on the whole river, is between Fort Yale and Fort Hope, between which places, a good many men are at work, and get good pay; but how long it will last, no one can say. But as the extent of country is limited, the probabilities are, that it will not be long. We left Fort Yale in a canoe, and came to Fort Langley, where we took a steamer and came to Victoria, and on the third day, arrived safe and sound in San Francisco. Heartily glad to once more be among friends and in civilization, where I have to remain and rest content, being thankful that I have gone through all this perilous journey safe.

We did not sleep in a house or a bed, from the time we left this place until our return. Always sleeping on the ground, with the broad canopy of Heaven for a covering. It went a little hard at first, but we finally got accustomed to it, and found no difficulty arising from it, or hardship in it, but a luxury in the rest it afforded us. But we went through all, and saw the Elephant to our hearts content.

The Revenue Tariff.

Last year two loans were authorized by Congress, one of \$20,000,000, another of \$30,000,000, to cover the deficiency in the National Treasury, occasioned by the revulsion and consequent diminution of revenue from customs and the sales of lands. This debt of \$50,000,000 will have to be considerably increased, unless Congress provides a Tariff adequate to the requirements of the government. The matter admits of no delay. That a higher Tariff than the one at present in force, will afford a more effective incidental protection to the industry of the nation, and relieve the general depression of business, is certainly no objection, but an immense advantage over the practice of borrowing which, if persevered in, must depress business still more. We trust, therefore, that Congress will take this matter in hand at once, and that no sectional or party considerations will be allowed to overrule the interests of the nation.

In a Democratic country, with interests so extensive and diversified as ours, all tariff legislation must necessarily be an act of compromise. While it should give to every local claim its due share of consideration according to the magnitude of the interests involved, its object should be to harmonize the different interests in order to embody them into one great comprehensive system. This is by no means impossible, but the subject is one of vast scope, calling for the exercise of superior statesmanship and true patriotism. It must be viewed from an elevated mental standpoint. The experience of the past, if consulted carefully and conscientiously, indicates what ought to be done. The varied interests of a nation, subject to the same laws, enjoying the same institutions, are in a great measure identical, if properly and rightly understood. They cannot be separated without injury. The flourishing condition of the National manufacture of iron, cotton, woolen goods, &c., benefits the farming and all other interests, and visa versa. The simultaneous development and harmonious co-operation of the three great divisions of human activity—agriculture, manufactures and commerce—is the essential condition of social progress, and true National independence. The incidental protection which a tariff, such as the revenue demands at present, would yield, will give a beneficial stimulus to industry and trade.—The proposition of the President, in his last Message, in reference to this matter, is the dictate of true wisdom; it is endorsed by the people, and we trust will receive the speedy, practical sanction of Congress.—Pennsylvania.

CRIME IN BOSTON.—The report of the Chief of Police of Boston, for 1858, shows that during the year, 17,753 persons were arrested, of whom 16,101 were foreigners, 4688, non-residents, 4092 females, and 3277 minors. Of the crimes, 5 were arrested on the charge of murder, 19 assault with intent to kill, 61 assault with deadly weapons, 24 for adultery, 1214 for simple assaults, 1243 simple larcenies, 7 bigamy, 423 (females) as common-night walkers, 1037 as common drunkards, and 8930 for drunkenness. During the year 908 persons were assisted home drunk; 5128 disturbances were quelled; 648 lost children were restored, and 1736 stores were found open. There are 1940 dram-shops in the city, of which 1578 are kept by foreigners. The number of such shops is stated to be 82 less than last year. Of the 169 cases under the nuisance act sent to the Grand Jury, convictions took place in 80 cases. During the year 13,904 destitute persons have taken refuge in the various station houses, a surplus over the previous year of 2991. An increase of such accommodations is recommended. The number of houses of ill-fame in the city is stated at 208, being 37 less than last year.

Broad Top Coal Trade, 1858.

Broad Top Mountain Railroad.		Tons.	
1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.
January	2,806	January	618
February	4,817	February	1,370
March	6,836	March	5,704
April	2,176	April	9,832
May	10,312	May	9,266
June	14,582	June	10,242
July	11,287	July	9,995
August	9,455	August	10,800
September	9,728	September	7,510
October	10,915	October	4,101
November	11,228	November	3,253
December	11,285	December	6,031
	105,478		78,812
	Increase		26,666