

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTATABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, 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. SCIRE 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.

The Latest War News.

There has been no decisive battle between the main armies. The Sardinians had, however, succeeded in forcing a passage over the river Sesia, and capturing Palastro from the enemy.

Rumors have been received from Lombardy to the effect that Gen. Garibaldi had met with a repulse.

The Sardinians forced a passage over the river Sesia at Palastro, in the face of the Austrians, who were protected by the fortifications erected there since their occupation of the city. After a severe conflict they also succeeded in the capture of the city. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

Gen. Garibaldi was still creating a sensation in Northern Lombardy. A rumor prevails that he has been defeated by a superior force, and retreated into Tessin, but the rumor lacks confirmation, as the Turin despatches intimate that he was making still further progress.

The Emperor Napoleon was about removing the headquarters of the allies to Casale. The Austrians have occupied Robbio in considerable force.

It is reported at Paris that as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will jointly make strenuous efforts to terminate the war by negotiation.

A fight had occurred at Florence between some English and American sailors on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes.

The Emperor of Austria, the Arch-Duke Charles and General Heiss, all reached Verona on the 31st ult., on their way to headquarters.

It is rumored that Napoleon will return to Paris, in August, after the first series of military operations are carried into effect.

Heavy shipments continue to be made of artillery and siege materials.

The Military Committee of the German Diet have approved the motion to place an army on the Rhine.

Virginia Election.

The recent election in Virginia resulted as we predicted in the election of John Letcher, (Dem.) as Governor, and R. L. Montague, (Dem.) as Lieutenant Governor, over their opponents W. L. Goggin and W. F. Willey, calling themselves Whigs. Before the election Mr. Montague, in a speech made at a public meeting, declared openly against Mr. Buchanan. He said:

"I voted for Buchanan on the Cincinnati platform, but he has deceived me—HE IS A TRAITOR TO HIS PARTY, and, so help me my Creator, I'll never vote for him again!"

It was such emphatic declarations as this that saved the State ticket from defeat.

The Congressional election resulted as follows:

- 1. John S. Milton, D. 8. A. R. Boteler, W. 2. M. R. H. Gardner, D. 9. J. T. Harris, I. D. 3. D. C. DeJarnette, I. D. 10. Sher. Clemens, D. 4. Wm. O. Goode, D. 11. A. G. Jenkins, D. 5. Thos. S. Bocock, D. 12. H. E. Edmunds, D. 6. S. F. Leake, I. D. 13. E. S. Martin, I. D. 7. Wm. Smith, D.

A. R. Boteler, the only Whig elected, beat Charles J. Faulkner, (the only Democratic candidate that declared openly for Buchanan,) in one of the strongest Democratic districts in the State.

On such results comments are not necessary.

ANCIENT MINES IN NEBRASKA.—An interesting discovery of ancient mines has been made in Nebraska, about seven miles from Wyoming. They are the most extensive operations of ancient miners ever discovered on the continent.

The whole country is literally torn up and thrown into the most fantastic and promiscuous ridges, hillocks, gaters, trenches, shafts, &c. There are remains of furnaces, chimneys, stone walls, and earth houses, fragments of tugs, glass bottles, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Rocks have been drilled and blasted evidently with some explosive material, stone dressed with the hammer, and every evidence of the operations having been carried on by civilized men. Old California miners, who have visited the mines, say that it would perhaps cost millions of dollars to do the work that has been done there, and the appearance of the surface is similar to the placers of California where the miners have been at work.

What the mineral was, has not yet been fully ascertained, but this is soon to be tested by parties skilled in metallurgy. It is generally thought that the metal was gold or silver. The mines are so ancient that there are large oak trees growing upon them. When was this done and by whom? The above facts are extracted from an article on the geology of Nebraska, in the Wyoming Telescope, of a late date. Wyoming is on the Missouri river south of the mouth of the Platte.

SHEET MUSIC.—A catalogue of sheet music will be found on first page. Any piece will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Late Frosts and the Crops.

The Harrisburg Daily Telegraph of June 10th, says:

We have taken considerable pains in looking over a large list of exchanges and private letters to ascertain the damages to the crops which had been produced by the late frosts, which occurred on the nights of the 4th and 5th inst., in the Northern and Western part of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois and most of the New England States, and find that the general reports which first reached us were very much exaggerated, and the fears which were expressed in them had very little foundation.

Garden vegetables, it is true, have been nearly all destroyed. Corn in some places is also totally ruined, but there is yet time for it to mature if planted again. In other localities we find that corn is reported as being materially injured, but not to such an extent as to preclude the probability of its starting again from the roots and yielding a reasonable crop. Apples, where the frost was most severe, are killed outright, and most other descriptions of fruit have suffered past redemption. Wheat, rye, oats and barley escaped with very little damage, though here and there we see accounts that these crops were considerably injured. Grass was not damaged in the least. We give a few items below from various localities, showing the sources from which we have drawn the general view taken above:

The Chicago Press, published in the very "centre of wheat," says: "It is thought by good judges here that the spring wheat is too far advanced to be much damaged; but late winter wheat, in bloom must be more or less injured."

The Rockford (Ill.) News has a column of items, gathered from all its section of country. As a result of its observation it says: "Corn injured to one-fourth of a crop; potatoes one-fifth; tomatoes entirely ruined; grapes nine-tenths destroyed. Wheat is not mentioned."

The Cincinnati Gazette learns that some damage was done to the corn crop in the Big Miami Valley. The wheat not injured to any extent. The Gazette sums up: "Upon the whole we do not think there is ground for very much alarm. Judging from information obtained direct from gentlemen from the country, we infer that the wheat is probably safe, and that a few warm days will restore the corn."

The Detroit papers of Monday make no mention of destruction to the crops in that region. They simply give a glance at a change in the weather.

From Buffalo the papers give reports similar to those already brought by telegraph.—The wheat in Western New York has generally escaped, or if injured, it is but slightly.

The Boston papers of Monday morning note a change in the weather from sultry to cold, but not a word as to any damage to the fruits or garden vegetables.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York city papers make no mention of any injury to the crops in those localities.

The Register (Blair co.) says: "Upon the whole, however, the damage is probably not so great as to very seriously effect our previous excellent prospects of an abundant harvest."

In Somerset and Fayette, we learn that the damage was confined principally to the tender fruits and vegetables. The wheat has undoubtedly escaped everywhere without material damage. As for corn and potatoes, even if they are all destroyed, which they are not, there is abundant time yet to mature a good harvest of both.

The Peru (Illinois) Commercial says:—This section of the country was visited by a regular November frost, and ice one-eighth of an inch thick was formed in exposed places. We fear great damage has been done to the crops. They have been harvesting in the southern part of this State for two weeks, and early varieties of cherries are now about ripe in this latitude.

The voluminous reports from Cleveland papers, covering the whole Western Reserve, North-west Pennsylvania, Northern and Central Ohio, and the upper portion of Indiana are also encouraging.

The Syracuse Standard has heard of no damage to anything in that neighborhood.

The Auburn Advertiser says the damage is confined to plants and vegetables.

The Binghamton Journal has heard from different parts of Broome county, N. Y., and the reports are that it has done much injury, especially to garden vegetables.

The Buffalo Express states that all vegetables which frost effects, and fruit of all kinds, were to all appearances killed.

The Albany Journal says in that vicinity no serious injury was done.

The Rochester Democrat says the thickness to which foliage has attained, saved fruit generally, but grape vines suffered to a considerable extent. Cucumbers, young beans and vegetation of that sort, got badly nipped, but some of them will recover.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says in that section it was severe enough to nip early beans, but reports no other damage.

The Lowell (Mass.) Journal says:—The frost appears to have been quite destructive to tender plants in many places. Corn, beans, and other vegetables, in some instances, were killed to the ground.

The Portland (Maine) Argus says it will result disastrously to those two favorite Yankee esculents, pumpkins and beans.

In Connecticut and Rhode Island the frost was quite sharp, but we can hear of no damage being sustained.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader says:—Much damage was done to vegetables; grapes were nearly destroyed, we are informed, and potatoes and corn seriously affected. We saw apples as large as walnuts which were frozen to the core. In some sections the fruit must have been entirely cut off, while in others, comparatively little damage was done.

The Worcester Spy says:—The frost visited the Worcester and vicinity, and severely nipped the tender plants. Had it not been for a heavy fog which rose shortly after sunset, great damage must have been occasioned

to vegetation. Corn and the hardier crops escaped unharmed, though the effect of cold weather like this must be seriously to retard its growth.

The Manchester (New Hampshire) American says:—At daylight early risers found a heavy frost on the plants and grass, while the open ploughed ground was frozen to the depth of a quarter of an inch. All up the Merrimac Valley, beans, tomatoes grape blossoms, cucumbers, squashes, and to some extent corn, were entirely cut down. In gardens, however, fences, trees and shrubbery partially protected them.

The St. Paul, Davenport, and Dubuque papers say:—The frost did no damage there. The Iowa papers say the wheat is all safe there. The Louisville papers of Tuesday say there were some traces of frost there, but not the slightest damage. The Columbus (O.) Statesman says there is no damage to wheat thereabout.

Accounts from different parts of Canada West state that the frost has done most serious damage to fruit, potatoes, corn and garden vegetables. Wheat is uninjured, and it is thought the effect of the frost may be destructive to the fly, which was beginning to appear in some sections.

In Washington county, Pa., the frosts have been very reverse. The Tribune says:—The fairest prospect for the most abundant fruit crop that we have had for many years, was wholly blasted. Scarcely a plum, or cherry escaped, while the greater portion of the apples are also destroyed. Of the smaller fruits, such as grapes, blackberries, raspberries, &c., there is an almost total destruction. In the gardens all but the very hardiest kinds of fruits and vegetables were destroyed as by a consuming fire. Tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, melons, potatoes, corn, &c., &c., were frozen down to the ground, and after a few hours exposure to the sun, were scorched and withered as if by an intense heat. Iron weeds, docks, mint, and many other hardy plants, and even grass and clover in many places, gave evidence in their blighted appearance of the great severity of the frost. Indeed, everywhere the fields and gardens presented most saddening proofs of the calamitous visitation. At the time we write, fears are entertained for the safety of the grain crops. Much of the wheat, rye, and barley, it is thought, have been killed. But as that cannot be ascertained for a few days, we will not now abandon the hope that these great staples have escaped the general destruction.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

IOWA CITY, June 7, 1859.

EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:—I have often thought myself more misprinted than anybody else writing for the press—and this, though I have scrawled my face over the paper, like a boy learning to write, in the effort to be legible. If you print as I write, which you did not before, I promise to write as often as convenient.

I said something in my last about giving you some description of this place. My information is as yet, so limited, that I must confine myself merely to what I have seen in a few hasty and general glances—my time, since I came here, having been chiefly taken up in getting ready for housekeeping. And here a word by the way, to everybody intending to move, or that may at any time hereafter, in all time to come, intend to move West. Bring all your effects you can. If you do not, you will have to sacrifice them, as I did, at one half their value, and when you reach your destination, will find it takes more money, time, and patience to replace them, than anybody told you it would. I give my opinion for what it's worth. It is simply not so, that the freight charges will be over the worth of the chattels. Besides, beginning housekeeping in a strange land, with what you were accustomed to in the old home, has a wonderful effect to reconcile a family, especially the younger part of it, to the change. Things look as if they were at home after all.

Iowa City is quite a respectable town, with a population of over eight thousand. The business part of it, is compactly built, the remainder scattered like most western towns. There are some large four story blocks of brick, some of which contain as fine stores, and banking houses, as you will find any where in your State, out of Philadelphia.

Quite a large number of the private dwellings are frame edifices, and in point of beauty of location, architectural neatness, horticultural attachments, and appearance of comfort, outside and in, compare favorably with most that I have seen in the East.—The City is not on such a prairie as Chicago. It is on rolling land, that reminds you very much of parts of Pennsylvania. Patches of woodland are seen in every direction. Some of the streets are set with indigenous, or planted trees, and all you want, are brick pavements, (the walks are mostly laid with plank,) and more compactness, to make you feel, that Iowa city is not just the "border town," the "jumping off place," on the edge of civilization, some of your folks, probably, take it to be. One thing is certain, it is a living place, notwithstanding hard times. On any Saturday, you can see here more men, wagons, teams, and bustle, than you will see in Huntingdon, in all the Saturdays of the year put together.—The characteristic of the place, as it appears to me, is personal activity and independence.

Most people who have settled here have come with the one or two ideas, (I do not mean that they have no more ideas) to better their circumstances. And they follow the thought well. Some have gotten very rich—others have been brought to a stand by the hard times; and yet hurry through the streets, and anon take a hilly aside, talk mysteriously awhile, pass on, and thus "go through the motions," even if in the entanglement of the crisis, they are not doing much. The times are hard, 'tis true. I prefer calling them soft. These monetary depressions soften things down—reducing them to their proper proportions. They deplete. The house I live in, two or three years ago, would have rented for four hundred dollars. I got it for just half that sum. A man was glad to get his family into a couple of rooms at twenty dollars a month. He can now rent the same for ten or less. This is only a specimen of the good effects of hard times. Everything else has come down in proportion—and last, though not least, the "lofty looks" of man, too. And that is good—quite so.—When I speak of paying two hundred dollars for a house, it does not appear very cheap to many of your readers. But a congregation that will bear all a minister's personal expenses, on an experimental visit, and after he has accepted their call, give him one hundred and seventy-five dollars to bring his family out, must belong to a community, where a two hundred dollar rent is not made much account of. I never was in a place where money was as freely dispensed upon reasonable calls as here. An illustration of

this is, what the citizens have done for the sufferers by the late tornado. They have contributed for their relief, about one thousand dollars—probably more. The money was raised by direct contribution, concerts, &c.—The truth is, the people here appear to give their money more freely to an object, than anything else—than they will give, say, their personal service. A man will hand you a dollar, much sooner than he will help you to trundle a wheel-barrow load of charity to the house of some poor folks. I think it is rather the reverse in some sections of the East.—But I find I am filling my letter with opinions, rather, than with an account of Iowa City—the brick and mortar of it—its Institutions, (particularly the University) and the many interesting things the stranger will find here. I cannot be very minute, until I am better acquainted.—Since I last wrote, I visited the scene of the late terrible disaster. The storm made indeed, a fearful and a clean sweep.—The wonder of it seemed to me to be the fact I mentioned in my former letter—the planting the fragments over acres, as if they had been set by the hand of man. But to conclude—I like the place and the people, and intend (God willing) to make this city my home.—Notwithstanding, should my health, or the health of my family fail, or a sufficient support be withheld, or my usefulness appear to be at an end, I shall take any one of these things to be an indication of Providence, to leave the place. I mention this for the benefit of those who are ready to charge brethren with idleness, because they choose to go away from a field of labor, when they think they ought to and when they ought to. A man should have sufficient independence to do just what he thinks right with regard to himself and family. Under this conviction, I inform all who may think worth while to read my letter—that whenever I suppose duty calls, I will move East and then West again—to Madagascar or Ceylon, if you please.

Yours truly,
O. O. McCLEAN.

The Opposition State Convention.

The Opposition State Convention met in Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and after several ballots, nominated the following State Ticket:

For Auditor General—Thos. E. Cochran, of Lancaster.

For Surveyor General—Gen. W. H. Keim, of Berks.

The Resolutions reported by the Committee, were as follows, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved Ist. That Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people, Constitutionally expressed, either in the States or Territories, is a dangerous element of Federal power, and that its exercise by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, as well in elections as upon the Representatives of the people, meets our decided disapprobation.

2. That we protest against the sectional and pro-slavery policy of the National Administration as at war with the rights of the people and subversive of the principles of our government.

3. That we denounce and will untidely oppose all attempts to enact a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, believing the same to be utterly at war with the true purposes of our government, and repugnant to the moral sense of the nation; and that we re-affirm our continued hostility to the extension of slavery over the Territories of the Union.

4. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action on the part of the government or people conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people, and that the inaction of the National Administration in bringing the slave traders to justice, and its course in sending such as have been arrested to trial in places where acquittal was certain, subject it fairly to the charge of conniving at the practical re-opening of that traffic.

5. That we hold the encouragement and protection of home production and American industry to be one of the first duties of our government; and the failure to obtain such encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, convince us that the laboring masses of the free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of the labor for the administration of the government is in the hands of the party now in power; and that we believe the adversal system wholly inadequate to the protection we demand, and in lieu of it we are in favor of specific duties upon iron, coal, salt, and all such other products wholly the growth and manufacture of the United States.

6. That the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration, causing a necessity for continued loans without any means provided for their payment, give evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the Government of a Free people, and unless checked will lead to a dishonor of the National credit.

7. That the passage of a just Homestead bill, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve the same, would be a measure fair in principle, sound in policy, and productive of great good to the people of the nation.—And that we regard the defeat of Mr. Grow's bill in the Senate of the United States, by the party in power, as a direct blow at the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a government.—And that kindred to this was the defeat, by the same party, of the pre-emption bill which gave preference to actual settlers over land speculators.

8. That the purity and safety of the Ballot Box must be preserved, and that all frauds upon the Naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the party we oppose, ought to be counteracted by wholesome and proper legislation.

9. That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst, by returning them at once to the places whence they have been shipped to our shores.

10. We cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us in earnest endeavors to restore the Government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American Institutions, transmitted to us by our Fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

11. That this Convention do most heartily approve of and endorse the course pursued by our able and distinguished Senator, the Hon. Simon Cameron, and that of our Representatives in the popular branch of Congress who have zealously supported the protective policy, the homestead bill, the just rights of actual settlers, and have steadfastly opposed the tyrannical policy of the National Administration in their attempts to force upon the people of Kansas a fraudulent slavery constitution in opposition to the known and oft-expressed sentiments of the Freemen of the Territory.

Heavy Damages.

In St. Louis, on Tuesday, Miss Effie Carstang, a lady of about twenty-five, obtained a verdict of one hundred thousand dollars against an old gentleman named Henry Shaw, for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is sixty-five years of age, and, of course, very rich. The case has been on trial for some days, and excited much interest.

The above are very stinging damages, and give us some curiosity to know more about the parties. It is stated that Mr. Shaw is a gentleman of great wealth, estimated at from \$700,000 to 1,000,000. He is a bachelor, with a city residence, besides a beautiful summer resort, near that city, called "Tower Grove." Miss Carstang is an orphan, the daughter of a deceased Methodist preacher of Brooklyn. She lived in St. Louis with a widowed sister, who kept a boarding house. A letter written by the lady to the faithless suitor is published, in which their relations are thus set forth:

"It is over two years since you sought my acquaintance and requested permission to visit me, and offered me references as to your character and position, and very soon after came your proposal to marry. You said your wealth and business did not answer for company; you were very lonesome; that your mother was too old to live with you; that your single sister would probably die, even before your mother, and Mrs. Morris had her husband for company. After delaying some time to test the sincerity of your offers, becoming satisfied that you really desired me for your wife, I accepted you, and from that time you were a constant visitor. You sent me flowers and fruit, and made me presents from time to time, and frequently invited me to ride, and seemed to desire that our relation should be made public. You invited me to meet friends at your house in the city, and to ride out to your country seat. You sent me a piano and desired that I should employ a teacher. You told sister that you were going to take me away, and finally named the time when we would marry, and I made preparations for the same. The time arrived, and you postponed it, on account of your desire to perfect your arrangements in relation to the botanical garden. You removed the piano to your own house, under the pretense that you desired it on account of a musical party to be held there.

"Finally you cease to visit me, and when I become solicitous for fear that you are ill, and call at your house, you insulted me with a proposition which any true woman would reject. During our engagement I have avoided general society, and declined the attentions of others, and have endeavored to please you in every way. Your attentions have been remarked by many, and I am now subjected to all the unpopularity and mortification arising from your desertion of me. Had you called on me as a gentleman, and offered any reasonable excuse for this treatment, or simply asked me to release you from this engagement, and assigned no reason, I trust I should have had too much pride not to have complied at once, and your desertion, as it is, deserves whatever punishment the opinion of a just public may visit upon its author; and you may rest assured that if my counsel so advises, such reparation shall be demanded of you as our laws grant to my sex under the circumstances."

This embraces the main points in the evidence, to show that the defendant had engaged to marry the plaintiff. The defense, however, undertook to injure the moral character of the lady, but in this it most signally failed, and the jury rendered a verdict in her favor for the full amount of damages claimed—one hundred thousand dollars. On the whole, the defendant was probably served about right.

Cannibalism on the Plains.

RETURNING GOLD HUNTERS KILLING AND EATING A COMRADE.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer, June 6.]

An old man who stopped at the New England Hotel last night, told a frightful story of cannibalism on the Plains, between Pike's Peak and St. Joseph, Missouri. He was direct from Auraria City, which is located right in the heart of the so-called Gold Region.—He left Genesee county, New York, in mid-winter, and with his son and nephew, two full-grown men, started for Pike's Peak.—He said they found the Peak a lumbag, and started for home. They had been forced to sell their oxen, wagons, &c., at the Peak, and therefore purposed performing the journey to St. Joseph on foot. They had a week's stock of provisions in their knapsacks, and trusted to luck to get clear through. When some two hundred miles on their way they overtook a party of five emigrants, who, like themselves, were returning to the States in a destitute condition, and on foot. This party were almost in a state of starvation, and greedily gnawed upon the old man's now scanty stock of provisions. They all went on, hoping to meet some Peak-bound train which would relieve them. But they were disappointed. On the tenth day out, two of the party that the old man and his son and nephew had come upon, died of starvation. They were buried by their comrades. One of them was from Morrow county, Ohio.—His name was James Richards. The other was from New Hampshire, but the old man did not remember his name. The wretched party crawled on until the next day, when another died and was buried, like those who had died the day before. Matters were now appallingly desperate, and one of the party proposed they should draw lots to see which one should be killed and eaten by the rest! This was done, tremblingly and silently, and the old man's nephew was the unhappy loser in the terrible game for life. He was despatched by one of the survivors of the party they had overtaken, and eaten by the miserable men. The next day, towards night, they met an outward bound train. They ponced upon the oxen and slew them outright before the astonished owners could offer a word of remonstrance. They at length reached St. Joseph, where they separated.—The old man and his son found a friend there who loaned them sufficient money to take them home. The son was with his father last night, and fully corroborated what is related above. We can only say that they were apparently candid and honest men.

Sixteen White Children Recovered from the Indians.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following interesting letter from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah: SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Utah, } GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, May 4, 1859, } SIR:—I have just returned from a very laborious and difficult trip through the southern portions of this Territory.

I have succeeded in recovering sixteen children, and have them now in my possession. It is said these are all that remain of probably one hundred and forty men, women, and children of the Mountain Meadow massacre in September, 1857.

In December last there was a small boy among the Navajos, near the Colorado, in Mexico territory, who it is supposed also belonged to this emigrant train. I will allude to this boy in another communication. I was positively assured by the settlers in the neighborhood where I got the children that I have all that were saved. I have good reason for believing that none of these children have lived among Indians at all.

These children average from about three to nine and a half years old; are intellectual and good looking; not one mean-looking child among them.

I have collected the following particulars in relation to these children:

1st, Calvin, now seven or eight years old; does not remember his name; says they (his family) lived at Horse Head, Johnston county, Arkansas. This boy had father, mother and five brothers older than himself; killed brothers named Henry, James, William and Markin; and four sisters—Nancy, Mary and Martha; his father Joseph, and his mother Matilda. 2d and 3d, Ambrose Miram Taggit, now about seven years old, and Wm. Taggit, now about four years and a half old; the elder boy says they had father, mother, and two older brothers killed. He says they lived in Johnston county, and when they left the States, had a grandfather and grandmother living. 4th, Prudence Angeline, six years old; and 5th, Annie; had father, mother and two brothers, named James and John, all killed. 6th, a girl about four and a half years old; says her name is Frances Hawn or Kern. 7th, a boy, now about three years old. I have no account of this boy. Those with whom he lived called him William. 8th, Eliza W. Huff, four years old. 9th, Sophronia or Mary Huff, about six years old. 10th, Charles Francis, seven or eight years old; and 11th, Annie, about three and a half years old; had sister. 12th, Betsey, about six years old; and 13th, Jane, about four years old; have no account of these. 14th, 15th, and 16th, Rebecca, Louisa and Sarah Dunlap.

In conversation with these children, I learn that they resided in the same neighborhood; my impression is, principally in Johnston county, Arkansas.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. FORNEY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PANIC AMONG FARMERS.—The Current,

published in Lawrence county, says that on Tuesday 7th, flour was \$10 per barrel in New Castle. The warehouse of Mr. Kissick was thronged all morning with teams and persons wishing to purchase flour. Teams came from Mercer, Sharon, New Wilmington, and all sections. We heard it stated that flour was selling in New Wilmington at \$16 per barrel. Wheat is not to be had at any price. A gentleman offered for one lot of about one hundred bushels, three dollars per bushel, which was refused. The people are going wild. Farmers who have wheat at home, are rushing to town and buying flour.—Those who have no need for the article at all, are buying at such prices as to make it almost impossible for poor people, who really need it for bread, to procure it. The Current thinks the damage to the cereal crops greatly overrated.

THE FORREST AND WILLIS CONTROVERSY.—

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Edwin Forrest presented to the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, now sitting in New York, through Worshipful Master R. D. Holmes, a check for \$500, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Free Masons, the same being the amount of a verdict recovered by Mr. Forrest against Mr. N. P. Willis, in an action for libel. The donation was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Forrest, stating that he did not bring the suit for the purpose of recovering pecuniary compensation, but for the vindication of his character, and he therefore willingly devoted the amount of the verdict to this noble charity.

A very remarkable phenomenon at sea is reported by Captain Rogers, of the bark Rolla, from Galveston. On the 4th ult., in the Gulf of Mexico, the vessel passed through a thick "scum" of the water, which extended as far as the eye could see from N. W. to S. E. The substance resembled coal-tar, and gave out a small peculiar to that article. The ocean also gave off steam, as if some hot substance had been poured into it. The phenomenon was attributed to a volcanic eruption at the bottom of the Gulf. Immediately afterwards the vessel experienced a violent hurricane.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

WILL EFFICIENTLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained from any Druggist or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States, and may be had at the signature of Dr. C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each bottle.

MODERN INVENTIONS.

We know of no invention of modern times that deserves or is destined to occupy a higher niche in the temple of fame, than the discovery of Dr. J. C. Jackson's Vegetable Epileptic Pills for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and