

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the country.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTITUTIONAL SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P.K.S., JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE 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, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SCISSOR FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes, Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VOLUME OF THE GLOBE.—With this number, we commence the fifteenth year of the Globe. Thirteen years and four months we have had it in our possession, endeavoring from year to year, to make it still more acceptable to a generous public. In our efforts, we have had the good will and assistance of men of all parties, and to such we shall ever feel grateful. The Globe has, from year to year, increased in strength, and we hope, in usefulness, and at this time, its health promises many more years of healthful existence. The future of the Globe must be judged by the past—it will contend for the rights of man and true Democratic principles—ever ready to expose corruption as well in high as low places—regardless of consequences. In a word, the Globe shall continue to be an independent Democratic paper.

We regret exceedingly that the editor of the *Hollidaysburg Standard* can't endorse our Democracy. Until we can secure to him a higher price than is at present paid for his services, we cannot expect to change his opinion. We are still of the opinion that he will be knocking at our door for admission before the campaign of '60 is fairly commenced.—The "bogus Democracy" of Ohio, Vermont, Maine, Illinois, &c., have spoken—and Buchanan Democracy is nowhere. Keep cool, Brother Trough, that little arrangement won't last always. You may get too far over to get back in time for a small "take" in '61.

Three Days Later from Europe. By the steamer *Bremen*, at New York yesterday evening, we have European news to the 14th inst., with three days later advices than those received by the *Persia*.

The news from the seat of war is highly important, though it does not appear that any further decided battle had taken place. It really would almost seem as if the Austrians were showing the white feather, as well as wearing the white uniform. They have abandoned Pavia, Piacenza, Lodi, Cremona, and other places which they occupied. They blew up the fortifications of Piacenza on abandoning that city. The telegraphic reports also mention that they had quitted Ancona.—This may be a mistake of name, for Ancona is a seaport belonging to the Pope, and is entirely out of the line of the present war. It was garrisoned, we believe, by the Austrians, on the first alarm of war, and it is probable that they have retired now, from sheer inability to maintain such an isolated position.

It would appear that the Austrians are collecting their force towards their strongholds, Mantua and Verona. This will also bring them nearer to Venice, and allow them, at a push, to take a strong position in the Tyrol. But this would no less be an admission of defeat, because it would surrender Lombardy to the Allies. It would not surprise us to learn, in the course of the present week, of a great battle having been fought on the plateau or flat country between Mantua and Verona—the former city is very strongly fortified.

From England the main news is that the Derby ministry have resigned. The Queen has been compelled, it seems, to accept Lord Palmerston as Premier. He has followed Dogberry's plan, of favoring "the most desartless man," by making Lord John Russell his Foreign Secretary. One would have thought that after Lord John's miserable diplomatic failure, in his unfortunate Mission to Vienna, during the Crimean War, that he had got quite enough of meddling with foreign affairs, of which he is remarkably ignorant. His Lordship would undertake to act as commander-in-chief of a fighting army, with the same confidence which now emboldens him to take the Foreign portfolio.—*The Press*, June 27.

The Position of Stephen A. Douglas. Judge Douglas has just completed another Southern tour, which he appropriately closed by going back to his home in Illinois and once more mingling with his constituents and friends. He may, therefore, be supposed to understand public sentiment in the North and in the South, hence the peculiar significance which is attached to his letter.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1859. MY DEAR SIR.—I have received your letter, inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. Before this question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If (as I have full faith they will) the Democratic party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, now ratified by the people into

the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856—as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election—in that event, my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention, if they see proper to do so.

If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party (which I cannot anticipate) to repudiate these time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs; and in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine, that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it in such other property—it is due to candor to say, that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me. Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit, I am, very respectfully, your friend, S. A. DOUGLAS.

To J. B. Dorr, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa. There is a gallantry in this letter which we are not surprised to see, has aroused the admiration of political opponents and excited the enthusiasm of political friends. Judge Douglas proposes no act of disorganization to the Democratic party. He plants himself upon the recognized and accepted principles of that party, and although he abstained from saying the word, the whole tenor of his communication is to the effect that when the doctrines of a great political party are rejected and betrayed, it is idle to plead in its behalf the skeleton of a mere organization. This declaration of principle on the part of Stephen A. Douglas should go forth among the Democracy as an olive branch of harmony. To us of the free States it offers victory in every Representative, Senatorial, and Congressional district. To the South it proposes no injustice; for the double reason that he who offers it has been the life-long champion of Southern rights, and because the principle itself has been endorsed and approved by every conservative Southern statesman, beginning with Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and ending with Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia. If the Charleston Convention is not the mere echo of custom houses, post offices and navy yards, United States marshals, and Cabinet Ministers, it will rejoice in the opportunity presented by the proposition of Stephen A. Douglas to consolidate the Democratic party upon a platform which will be the gospel of our political salvation for generations to come. Judge Douglas, if we know the man, does not ask as a "condition precedent" that he should be the candidate. All that he desires that the pledges and principles of the Democratic party should be religiously observed. This done, the selection of a standard-bearer will be a secondary consideration.—*The Press*.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE. Letters from "Alpha." ALBANY, NEW YORK, June 10th, 1859. EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.—In taking my departure from the great Metropolis, which was noted so briefly in my former letters to the *Globe*, I took the Hudson River R. R. for this place. As our train left the depot, the rain was falling in heavy torrents, the sky was so dark that I had quite despaired of any good view of the celebrated "highlands of the Hudson." But we had only cleared the long extended suburbs of the city, stretching through miles of space, when it cleared off, the sun-lit clouds floated gently over hill and vale, all nature stepped forth in rich attire; the sweet air of June breathed around the green hills, as if to give us one of nature's finest, richest and rarest displays. Not only this, but, before we had finished our journey, night stole on, the silver moon shone out to add a new form to the exquisite picture.

The Hudson is a majestic river. The grandeur of its scenery—the highlands that tower, and now gracefully recede in the distance, their airy halls between, and the habitations of men, have never been overrated by poets or romancers. Naturalists tell us of a beautiful association that clusters around every object and every atom in the Universe. The dewdrop settles upon the opening bud, the early sunbeam mingles with the dew and the rejoicing flower pines on the colors of the rainbow. If this beautiful association extends to the world of minds as well as matter, and unquestionably it does, it is no wonder that Henry Hudson found the natives on the banks of this river more hospitable than those of other parts of the land; no wonder that the ingenious Fulton of the *Conestoga* came hither to perfect and set into operation the greatest of human inventions; no wonder that deeds of valor and patriotism rise up from the Revolution, to descend down through the long ages of futurity teaching man the rights of Society, and the supremacy of Law; no wonder that Washington Irving, the wisest, the truest and greatest of romancers chose his banks as the scenes of many of his best compositions; and no wonder that the great author, and Gen. Geo. P. Morris, and Davis, and a host of scholars have chosen them as the places where they live—where they wish to die. Natural advantages have rendered the Hudson a commercial, but they have made it the classic stream of the hemisphere. The former has given it life, order and beauty, but they have called to it scholars from afar and given it a world-wide celebrity.—From Manhattanville to Saconaga—from the Metropolis to Champlain, scenes and incidents of interest cluster around it and no hasty sketch can convey a reasonable impression of them. My weary vision needs rest from a contemplation of them, and for a night's repose, I will bid you Adieu—and Adieu ye Hudson as ye sing a requiem to those who have fallen in your defense; or as ye murmur to the living.

Man may come, and man may go, But I go on forever. JUNE 11th.—Taking a backward, but hasty glance over the women who have just ascended Fort Washington, ten miles from New York, claims our attention. It occupies a commanding position upon the top of a projecting point. It was held by Washington some time after New York was occupied by the British in 1776; but it fell into the hands of the enemy, after a violent assault on the 16th of November in the same year. Opposite this Fort, upon the brow of the Palisades,

and three hundred feet above the river, is the sight of Fort Lee, which fell into the hands of the enemy, soon after the capture of the former place; the Americans retiring to the Highlands. The name, Palisades, is given to this curious cliff, from the appearance of some portions of it, which seem like huge columns placed in upright form as a barricade or defense, along what is termed a "bold shore." Twenty miles from the city and opposite Hastings, the Palisades rocks recede and disappear. A thriving village surrounded by some fine country-seats, is here noticeable. At twenty-five miles, and near Tarrytown, is the well known Sunnyside, the beautiful residence of Washington Irving. The villa is built upon the margin of the river, with embellished grounds around it. At Tarrytown, you will recollect the arrest of Maj. Andre, by Paulding and his associates. About two miles up the valley of a small stream, is the scene of Ichabod Crane's encounter with the Galloping Gopher, so graphically described by Irving. Thirty-two miles from New York is Sing-Sing, with Mt. Pleasant Academy, a Boarding School for girls, the State prison, and its quarries of marble. Opposite Sing-Sing, on the top of a mountain, three hundred feet above the river, is a crystal lake, two miles in circumference, which forms the source of Harknessack river. Croton, thirty-five miles, is the nearest station to Fountain Reservoir, the far-famed head of Croton water-works, too stupendous for description here.

Probable Effects of the Late Frost Upon the Crops. BY GRAYBARD. There has been so much said about the destructive effects of the late frost upon the crops, that if the half were true, the prospect would indeed be gloomy enough. There are one or two grains of allowance, however, that should always be made for such eviling statements. First, no matter how enviable their case may be in other respects, the mass of agriculturists are habitual croakers. That the weather, with this important class of our citizens, should constitute a theme of almost constant comment, is not surprising, when we consider that the fruits of their labors for the year are so largely dependent upon it. And when we add to this the characteristic ingratitude of our fallen humanity, it is not hard to perceive why a season of excessive wet, a protracted drought, or an unseasonable frost, should be made a fruitful source of complaint. There is this to be considered, moreover, that there are men in the community, among our rural grain-growers, as well as our city speculators, whose pecuniary interests are always subserved by raising a hue and cry about a prospective failure in crops, and the consequent rise in the price of flour.

That a wide-spread anticipation of short crops, even though the sequel should prove otherwise, would operate very unfavorably upon the fall trade, is well understood by our merchants, and hence many of them have been at considerable pains to ascertain the truth of the late frost rumors. Upon the whole, it is not improbable that the private correspondence thus elicited affords more reliable information upon the subject than the telegraphic despatches that have appeared in the newspapers. The writer has been favored with a glimpse at several letters, written the last few days, from Western Pennsylvania, Central and Southern Ohio, Northern Illinois, and other points where the frost has been represented as most destructive; and while it is true that some confirm the gloomy apprehensions, there is, from their tenor, reason to believe that such cases are but of a limited local character, and that in many sections the coming harvest is at the present time unusually promising.

One merchant, writing from Waynesburg, Ohio, says that in four counties in that State—Stark, Summit, Carroll, and Tuscarawas—the wheat has been so much injured that it will not yield sufficient to seed the fall crop. Another gentleman, writing from the western part of this State, who has evidently a marked deficiency in the organ of "Hope," says that "the prospect of hard times in that vicinity was never brighter than at present." As an offset to the above, the following, quoted from a letter addressed to a well known mercantile house in this city, under the date of June 17th, from Bloomfield, Illinois, may be given as a fair representative of the intelligence received from the various places throughout the West and North-west:—"The corn crop throughout this region was never more promising than at the present time, and we shall have at least double the wheat that our farmers anticipated six weeks ago; nor has the big frost injured, materially, our crop of any kind."

Major Fresco of the Germantown Telegraph, whose judgment in such matters is excellent authority, says, in the current number of his paper, that in a trip last week to Monroe county, this State, via the Trenton, Belvidere and Delaware, and Lackawanna Railroads, he found the crops promising in the highest degree. He continues: "We certainly did not see, during the whole trip, a single poor field of wheat, rye, corn, oats, or potatoes. The corn, though short, looked healthy, and was all there. The frost has not apparently done the least damage; and with respect to the frost of the 4th, about which speculators in breadstuffs harp so much, we doubt if it will eventually cause more than a slight injury, in certain localities, and not at all affect the general crop of the country."

A word, now, as to the improbability of a June frost injuring the wheat crop at all.—A cold striking instance on record of a *cold summer* was that of 1816. In fact, by men now living, I have frequently heard the year 1816 spoken of as the year without a summer, on account of its remarkable meteorological phenomenon, of having produced ice, in this latitude, every month throughout the entire year. Its average temperature in this city was only forty-nine degrees; the lowest, I believe, ever known before or since. The same comparatively extraordinary low temperature of that year was experienced not only throughout this country, but in England, all over the continent of Europe, and even in Africa and the West Indies. It may be observed, by the way, that, contrary to the generally received opinion, that seasons in their succession balance each other in their extremes of temperature, this remarkably cold year was followed by an equally cold winter, extending from January, 1817, until late in March, as may be inferred from the fact that the Potomac river was frozen completely over at Alexandria, and that the Delaware was closed from the 2d of February until the 9th of March, an ox having been roasted on the ice, opposite this city, on the 22d of February of that year.

Turning from the exact history of that icy summer, a brief reference to a few well-authenticated traditions respecting it may not be devoid of interest. There was not only ice in every month, but living witnesses, within thirty miles of Philadelphia, attest a fall of snow in the month of June—when the rye and wheat were in blossom. I have heard my father—a farmer, now, at this residence in Montgomery county, this State—say, that the presence of snow upon the grain fields at so unseasonable a time, occasioned much fear throughout the neighborhood that the crop was destroyed. Some farmers even went so far as to lend a helping hand to Providence by using artificial means to dislodge the snow, whilst others awaited the sun's rays for its removal. As to this day the result of that event is spoken of by the older citizens as a significant comment upon the absurdity of man's undertaking to improve upon the ways of God; for the sequel showed that they who relied upon the Hand which sent the snow, to remove it also, acted wisely, as their crops of grain at harvest time were found to have been entirely unimpaired, whilst the fields or portions of them from which the snow had been artificially removed, yielded nothing but straw, the blossom having been forcibly severed in the process along with the snow.

The reader will be ready to inquire, how it is that such an unparalleled low temperature was not destructive to the grain crop in 1816, when in 1859 the visit of a frost or two is to be attended with such fatal results?—The truth is, *precipitation* is directly opposed to the apprehensions entertained. The cold in the summer of 1816 was not confined to a

single night's frost but actually continued throughout the season. In further proof of this, it is a well known fact, that in some parts, reapers entered the harvest field in their overcoats; and yet the winter cereals were not by any means a failure. In Central New York, which was evidently not exempt from the frosty character of that memorable season, we have accounts from old residents that the stalks of wheat were actually frozen, and yet from the same fields, the yield, in many instances, was forty bushels to the acre of prime Genesee. In the face of these facts it is reasonable that the late frost should forebode famine, as some interested parties would have us believe? The chances, it may safely be said, are looking hopefully in a different direction. Summer vegetables, and certain kinds of fruit, necessarily suffer from unseasonable frost, but there is no proof that this applies to winter cereals. I do not say that it is so, but it is certainly no unreasonable view to take of the matter, to suppose that the recent frost was sent for a beneficent purpose—it may be to neutralize some undiscovered enemy of the wheat, which, if left unchecked, might have produced far more serious consequences than even those now apprehended from the frost itself.—*Philadelphia Press*.

From Utah. Speech of Brigham Young—The Mormons on the Sickness Verdict—Affairs in the Territory. We have received files of Utah papers to the 25th of May. The *News* (Mormon) contains the following report of a speech delivered by Brigham Young, in the Tabernacle. "President Brigham Young followed with a very comforting and cheering address.—He counseled the Saints to keep quiet and watch the signs of the times, assuring them that the Devil was not dead, and that they, as the body of Christ, had great cause to be thankful. If they did not know Mormonism to be true, he was perfectly willing that the Devil should buffet, tempt and cause them to be persecuted until they did know it was true. The Elders of Israel had labored faithfully to perfect the people, and the enlightened Saints could see the result. When Justice has had its course, then Mercy will step in, the faithful will rejoice, and the valleys of the mountains will resound with the songs of the Saints. He observed that he himself was accused of having great influence; he said that he wished he had more; he wished to God that he had influence sufficient to make every man who calls himself a Saint do right. If he ever denied the faith, he now wished, as he had always done, that he might not have influence to drag with him one living soul to hell. He regretted that there were so many willing to die for their religion, who were not willing to live for it; because dying for it was no proof of its truth. Men trained and traditioned in false religion, are as willing to die for it as some are for ours. By our religion, he said, we are taught faith in God; it reveals mysteries; it is the fountain of all truth, of all mechanism; it embraces all sciences, philosophy and art, and comprehends all truth; it is calculated to bring heaven to earth and earth to heaven; it will lift the mind above the frivolous things of time; it raises the mind of man from darkness and tradition, and makes him capable of comprehending all things; it is the fountain, the main-spring, the life of all governments that ever did exist; all governments are comprehended by our religion as a woman comprehends cutting a garment. No man had intelligence enough to devise the governments and systems we see around us, except by the inspiration of the Almighty.

He bore testimony to the truth of the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants, although precious parts have been taken from the former. "Mormonism" was said to be very different in Utah to what it is in the world, and he contended that it ought to be; that people should come here in the spirit that they receive the gospel, that they might be prepared to receive the further things of the kingdom. In one sense Mormonism was different, and the reason was, the eyes of the people had become dim, and they had become like the Christians. If the Saints did not understand more of the things of God than they did before they were gathered, it proved that they were unworthy to receive blessings from the hand of God.

In reference to Christ coming again, he remarked that but few would see him, but he will come and visit his temple and return to his Father's Kingdom, then come again, set angels to work to resurrect the Saints, and the nations will know just as much about it as they now know about the Gospel of Christ; and, when every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess, there will be millions that will not believe in him, but they will be obliged to acknowledge his government.

He alluded to the celestial law, the impossibility of finite being abiding it; reviewed the troubles of the Saints in the Far West; expressed a wish for the disaffected to stay in this Territory, for the reason that just such characters were continually sending to ask him to bring them back again; spoke of the victory of Jesus over death as the last enemy, and presented the kingdom of glory to the Father; admonishing the Saints to be faithful and patient and not to take judgment into their own hands, and, by the help of the Lord, he would lead them to the fountain of light.

The Mormon view of the Sickness case is the subject of an article in the Mormon organ, which says:—"A woful lamentation was made not long since at the rendition of a similar verdict in this Territory, and no doubt some of those who are satisfied with the result of the late trial, joined in denouncing the entire community, because the verdict in the former case established the principle here that adulterers ought to die according to the law of Moses, and the man that had courage enough to avenge his wrongs in such cases ought not to be condemned by a jury of his country.

"What effect the late verdict will have upon adulterers in general remains to be seen, but if the principle that has been established is carried out and acted upon, more than one man will lose his life before the Legislatures of the several States can have time to amend the existing statutes, so as to provide a suitable punishment for that odious and prevailing crime."

A Western paper gives the following as the necessary articles of outfit for a Pike's Peaker:—100 barrels of flour, 2 barrels of whiskey, 50 barrels of bacon, 40 gallons of whiskey, 100 pounds of venison, 10 demijohns of whiskey, 2 boxes of dried herrings, 1 barrel of whiskey, 1 barrel of crackers, 65 gallons of whiskey, 3 barrels of pickles, 2 barrel of whiskey, and 12 quart mugs. A little more whiskey may be necessary, but the other articles will hold out if the man is not a tremendous eater.

Naturalized Citizens. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1859. To Mr. Felix LeClerc, Memphis, Tenn. SIR.—Your letter of the 13th instant, has been received. In reply, I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily repair thither.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1859. SIR.—In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Felix LeClerc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were positively known, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization, by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army by conscription, and not as in France, where the duty is designated by lot or draft. In Prussia every person is required to take his turn as a soldier.

The condition of American naturalized citizens returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had left before such service, has consequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers.—Quite recently it has risen between the United States and Prussia, and the Representative of this country, at the Court of Berlin, has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian Government. In the instructions which were sent him, May 12, 1859, it was explicitly stated, that this Government opposed the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation, and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is to be observed, that in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory, to inhabit for his life-time, a country which he desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government.

The United States, therefore, maintains the proposition that naturalized citizens returning to their native country, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as exist in existence at the period of their emigration. If, at that time, they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion. But this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law.—But when personal liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself, and unfriendly towards us. Jurisdiction cannot, of course, arise in the case of the naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS. A YOUNG LADY IN A TRANCE.—NARROW ESCAPE FROM BURIAL.—The *Peoria (Ill.) Union*, of the 6th instant, learns from Mr. R. D. Story, of Medina, in that county, that his daughter Elizabeth, a girl of about nineteen, had a veritable trance a few days ago. The only premonitory symptoms seem to have been that on the previous morning, she "felt like she had not slept all night, and yet was not conscious of having been awake." She was in good health and spirits through the day, (31st ult.) retired early, and seemed to be sound asleep when her sister came to bed, that the latter could not wake her. In the morning she was found apparently dead. In a few hours preparations were in progress for the burial of the body, and Thursday set for the funeral. The neighbors were called in, and all decided that it was best to bury her at the time suggested—no one considering it necessary to call a physician.

On Wednesday evening, however, before the coffin had been brought, while the young lady was looking on the face of his dead sister, he thought he saw the lips move, and, livid with fear, ran to communicate his suspicions to his mother. She was just entering the front door, receiving some friends from Henry Co., and at the announcement, uttered a most agonizing shriek of surprise. This was instantly followed by one from the chamber where Elizabeth was lying, and when her mother and friends entered the room, she was sitting on the cooling board, as much surprised at the alarm of her friends, as they were at her sudden recovery from what they thought the grave. Mr. S's statement stands endorsed by families residing near him. On Saturday, Miss Story was in perfect health, but from dread superstition will not explain her feelings while in the state of trance. She avoids speaking of it.

Philadelphia was never healthier than at present. The number of deaths last week was 173, showing a decrease of 24 since the previous weekly report. Under five years of age. In New York, last week, there were 352 deaths, 46 more than the mortality of the week before. Of this number, 226 were children. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, enumerates no less than thirty-eight substances which are employed to give potency, flavor, consistence, and other desirable qualities to Lager-beer. Among them are chalk, marble dust, opium, tobacco, henbane, oil of vitrol, copperas, alum, strychnine, and other deadly drugs.

The Hon. Millard Fillmore, who has been staying in Cincinnati recently, has been nominated for the Presidency. At a meeting of "gentlemen of all parties," held in Clinton, Ohio, a town of 300 inhabitants, Mr. F. was unanimously nominated for President of the United States. It was agreed he should run in 1860 as the "People's candidate." The fruit crop in California, this year, according to the *San Francisco Herald*, will amount to between six and seven millions of dollars, a yield considerably larger than at any former period.