

THE GLOBE.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

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PLANKS! PLANKS! PLANKS!

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READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Unfavorable Contrast.

Look here upon this picture, and on this Democracy in Pennsylvania, (say: the Harrisburg State Sentinel,) if we may base an opinion on the acts of its Conventions and the spirit of the press which sustains them, amounts now to nothing more than a blind, servile adherence to the National Administration. Principle seems to be ignored; integrity set aside; virtue scouted; and honesty sneered at. Either the leading men of the party have been smitten with blindness, or the corruptions of the central government have reached and infected this portion of the circumference. In the better days of the Republic, the Democracy was known by its principles, and was sustained or condemned as it adhered to or departed from them; but now it is nothing strange to hear from men of reputed intelligence that the President's acts are laws which every Democrat is bound to support, and that the only test of Democracy is obedience to his will. This is the servile doctrine which is now taught by the Buchanan office-holders and presses of Pennsylvania—and he who dissents from it, in their judgment, places himself without the pale of the party. Against this doctrine every true-hearted Democrat must rebel. The transition from freedom to slavery is too abrupt to be acceptable. It is the doctrine of subjects, not citizens; and while it would be proper enough under a despotic government, is little less than treason in a democratic republic, where the people, and not the President, are sovereign.

It is gratifying, however, that this disgusting subservience is scarcely noticeable outside of Pennsylvania. The degeneracy in political morality is nowhere as extensive as it is here. In other States a few officials, and here, and there, a pampered press, exhibit the same servility. But there it is a mere speck on the surface, whilst here, not only the outside, but the whole heart is rotten.

There is one fact to which we desire particularly to call attention. Whilst the presses and politicians of Pennsylvania connected with the old Democratic organization have deserted the principles and compromises of the party, and support the mischievous heresies of Buchanan, the Democracy everywhere else in the free States sustain, in a body, the true interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, and declare Popular Sovereignty, as universally understood before the inauguration of the President, to be the leading feature of the Democratic creed. Even in the South, where the Slidell, Brown, and Davis class of politicians—taking Mr. Buchanan's ground—are endeavoring to pervert the Cincinnati platform by misinterpretation, and use it solely for the protection of slavery, the moderate class of men, who are conservative in their views, democratic in their principles, and hold the preservation of the Union to be a matter of higher importance than the diffusion and protection of slavery, adhere to the Platform and the Compromises, and repudiate the dangerous heresies which the President and his supporters are seeking to ingraft in the Democratic creed. When we compare the toadyism and sycophancy of the Buchanan party of Pennsylvania with the spirit and integrity of the conservative Democracy of the South, we feel mortified at the depth of our degradation, and see more clearly than we did before, that the election of our "favorite son" was the greatest curse that could have befallen us.

Whilst, in imitation of the President, his organs and his office-holders in this State have committed themselves to ultra slavery views, the conservative Democracy of the South have adhered in good faith to the true doctrines of the party. In proof of this we quote from three leading Southern Democratic papers, and have others in reserve.

The (Raleigh) North Carolina Standard says:

"Non-intervention by Congress in the local government of the territories either means something or it means nothing. The policy was inaugurated for some purpose or it was not. If we understand what was meant by non-intervention, it meant that the territories could regulate their own domestic matters in their own way subject in all things to the Constitution of the United States. The purpose for which the policy was inaugurated was to remove the whole question of slavery from the halls of Congress, and thus to get rid of a most irritating and dangerous agitation."

The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat says: "If the Democracy take this position, (Congressional intervention in favor of slavery), the prohibitionists of slavery will carry every Congressional district in the free States, and elect the next President. That will be the result."

sult as certainly as the sun will rise and set. This is just what the agitation of this subject is to effect. The opposition see it and know it. Beware of the trap! The Democratic party is the last tie, political or religious, that binds the North and South together. The disunionists are eager to push this question, as it proposes to cut that tie asunder; and the opposition don't care for right, so long as they get office."

The Lexington Statesman, understood to be the organ of the Vice President, has the following remarks on the non-intervention dogma:

"To look to congressional interference is to subvert political principles which we have learned to regard as the fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party, to inaugurate a domestic policy in direct conflict with that theory upon which alone there seems to be a hope for the permanent adjustment of our sectional difficulties, and finally to concede a power which, if exerted to its legitimate extent, would place the extension of slavery within the control of an abolition Congress.—Congressional legislation in protection of slavery in the Territories irresistibly carries with it the power to legislate for its exclusion. The duty or right of Congress to protect cannot be maintained without admitting the power to abolish. If Congress can intervene for one purpose it can for another. The South cannot assert a principle, and expect to reap only its advantages. We must abide by its full enforcement."

There are several good stories told of the President, occasioned by his recent trip to North Carolina. It is said that while he was on the train between Norfolk and Weldon, a gentleman asked him if he rested well on the Chesapeake boat coming down. Mr. Buchanan replied, "well, sir, either I was too long or the berth was too short, and I did not sleep as comfortable as I might." This remark was overheard by the captain of the Bay Line, who instantly replied: "No, no, Mr. President, the reason you could not sleep was because you were in the 'bridal chamber,' and, as this is the first time in your life that you occupied such a couch, it is no wonder that you could not sleep."

The Raleigh Register, is responsible for the following:—Mr. Buchanan was riding in a carriage with Gov. Ellis, when they stopped at a well, to enable the former to get a drink. The Governor asked Mr. Buchanan, if it would not be as well to have a little something in the water. The President thought it would not be amiss. The Governor inquired of a friend if he had "anything along?" The friend happened to have "a little," which he handed to the Governor in a bottle neatly done up in a paper and accompanied with a cup. The cup was handed to the President. Gov. Ellis had by this time unwrapped the bottle, and, on handing it to the President, there was displayed on it a handsome label bearing the words, "Osburn's Syrup," upon seeing which Mr. Buchanan exclaimed, "why Governor, I'm not weeping."

TARRING AND FEATHERING WOMEN AND RIDING THEM ON A RAIL.—The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, says, for sometime past a woman named Sarah Gattson, with her daughter and son, have been living in Mount Liberty, Belmont county, Ohio. Their habits of life were rather opposed to the regulations of good society in this county. Their house was the resort of men whose names were not altogether unsullied, and the women lived in open adultery with two persons, much to the shame and disquietude of the better people of the village. On Friday night last, a party of men made a descent upon the premises, cut out the front part of the building, and demolished everything in the house. The lawless party then emptied the feather beds, and after thrashing young Gattson severely, tarred and feathered him. They made him promise to leave the house and go to work. After this, Mrs. Gattson and her two daughters, the latter of whom is only 16 years of age, were treated to a coat of tar and feathers and actually carried through the streets on two rails, together with a man named Bryan, and the son, who occupied a similar vehicle. When the house was broken up, two men, named Henry Phillips and James Travis, escaped through a back door. This is the second or third time that Mrs. Gattson has been tarred and feathered.

Death of Judge Burnside.

We are extremely sorry to hear of the sudden death of the Hon. Judge Burnside, which took place at Bellefonte on Friday last. It appears that the Judge was about to take a ride in a buggy with his nephew, to which a young spirited horse was attached. The Judge got into the buggy, and before his nephew had got in, the horse became unmanageable and ran off at full speed. In turning a corner the vehicle was upset, the Judge violently thrown out, and almost instantly killed.

Judge Burnside was President Judge of the Centre Judicial district at the time of his death, and was universally respected for his legal ability and deportment in life. He was married to a daughter of General Cameron, and leaves several small children and a very large number of friends who mourn with them at this sudden bereavement.

MOUNT VERNON.—It is understood at Washington that the entire amount necessary for the purchase of Mount Vernon has already been subscribed—thirty thousand dollars only remaining unpaid; but the association will not close the subscription lists until a sufficient sum shall be in hand to improve the property now in the most neglected condition. This done the possession of Washington's home will pass at once under the control of the association.

CELEBRATION OF COLORED MASONS.—The colored Masons of Lewistown, Pa., dedicated a hall and opened a Chapter at that place on Friday last. The occasion was celebrated by a grand parade and other ceremonies, which were participated in by a number of brother Masons from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Huntingdon, Hollidaysburg, Bellefonte and other places. A banner was presented to the Lodge by the ladies, with an appropriate speech on their behalf by Mrs. Jemima Molson; replied to by on behalf of the Lodge, by Frederick C. Revels, the G. H. P. of their Grand Chapter. This ceremony over, they paraded the streets of the borough, to the music of a fine brass band from Philadelphia, which accompanied the Philadelphia delegation. After the parade, an address was delivered at the Town Hall by Edward E. Bennett, of Harrisburg. The Lewistown Democrat says of the address:—"This address was in good taste, often eloquent, and highly commended by all our citizens who heard it."

A concert by the band, and a ball in the evening, terminated the day's performances. The Democrat adds:—"The department of those who participated in the exercises of the day and evening, was such as to command the respect and approbation of all who witnessed them."

Notwithstanding the great amount of croaking with which we have been favored, (nothing unusual, by the way, at about this time of the year), the indications are that the crops throughout the country will be more than an average. A letter from Illinois says: "The wheat harvest has already commenced in Southern Illinois, and the yield is said to be better than ever known before in that part of the State. The prospect for a good crop of corn in 'Egypt' is favorable. Fruit in that region will be abundant. Peaches were injured here by the late frosts, and the insects will probably destroy all that remain. After taking into the account all the drawbacks upon the next crop, Illinois will be able to feed all the Eastern States from her surplus."

In Michigan the grass crop is ruined, but farmers are planting again."

Henry Buehler, Esq., a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Harrisburg, died on Wednesday morning, a week last, at his residence in that town, in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Buehler was for thirty years the proprietor of the popular hotel known by his name, and had an extensive acquaintance throughout the State. He formerly took an active part in politics, as a member of the Democratic party, and filled the office of Clerk of the State Senate for several sessions. He was a son-in-law of the late Governor Wolf. The Harrisburg papers truly describe his character, when they say that he was an upright man, a useful citizen, a kind and charitable neighbor, and a true friend, who never spoke ill of any one, but drew towards him the respect and affection of all by his exemplary demeanor in every relation of life.

INSECT RAVAGES.—A gentleman who recently traveled from Lexington, Va., to Lynchburg, says that the forests on the road, particularly in the vicinity of the former place, are literally swarmed with locusts.—He observed several large branches of trees completely riddled by these insects in making deposits of their eggs. The grasshoppers in the neighborhood, as stated by the Telegraph, "are chewing everything up." Stalks of wheat are stripped of every blade, and green corn, potatoes, and even tobacco, are devoured with astonishing rapidity.—Richmond Dispatch.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—The Clearfield Journal thinks there will be three quarters of a crop of wheat and rye in that county. The Indiana county papers think the farmers there will get about half a short crop. Favorable weather has greatly improved the prospects in all the frost smitten region.—Unprecedentedly large quantities of buckwheat have been sown in the parts damaged by the frost.

Budding.—The Germantown Telegraph reminds us that this is the period for "budding" fruit trees. After July it will be too late.—The cherry especially is easily propagated by budding, and many who failed to graft the pear in the spring resort to this substitute.—Indeed, during the last two years, cherry grafting in this neighborhood has almost entirely failed, and from causes we do not know.

THE CROPS.—The crops, notwithstanding the late frost, are beginning to look quite promising again, and wheat excepted, everything around here gives indications of a plentiful harvest. The young corn is coming up finely, and late potatoes look remarkably promising. Tomatoes, too, have greatly improved within a few days, while the oats crop is excellent, and promises to be above the average.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

MEFFLEN COUNTY.—Harvesting.—Our rural friends are about commencing to cut their grain. From all the information we have been able to glean respecting the crop, the yield of the early wheat will be abundant.—The late wheat has suffered to a greater or less extent from the ravages of the weevil.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—By an arrival at New York, we have four days later news from Europe. No more fighting had occurred. The Austrians continued to retreat, and were pursued by the Allies.

Letter From "Occasional."

(Correspondence of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1859. I have repeatedly asserted in this correspondence that the most unscrupulous and violent defamer of every Democrat who stands up for principle, as against the policy of the present Federal Administration, is Attorney General Jeremiah S. Black. The burden of his song, for more than a year past, has been that all such men are "Black Republicans," and out of the Democratic party. Some facts are beginning to leak out in regard to Judge Black's own record, in addition to those already given, which prove not only his own sympathy with the Republicans, but his contempt for the organization of the Democratic party. There are, I understand, at least two letters in the hand-writing of Judge Black, written by him to Illinois, while Mr. Douglas was making his terrible canvass against proscription and fanaticism, in which the Attorney General calls upon his correspondents to oppose Judge Douglas, and to aid the Republicans. These letters will no doubt see the light of day in the course of time. That they were written, is unquestionable, and that they are in the hands of responsible persons, no less so. It is not to be supposed, however, that Judge Black wrote these letters on his own account. By no means; he is the merest instrument of the President, and though he performed the degrading task with subservient alacrity, there is no doubt that the brain which suggested the blow, and the heart which supplied the venom, were Mr. Buchanan's. So anxious were they to accomplish the overthrow of Douglas that they compelled their dependants to co-operate with the Republicans in Illinois, and to oppose the regular organization of the Democratic party in that State. The animosity of the President in regard to the distinguished Senator from Illinois, has never known any bounds; indeed, there is not one other man whose he hates more violently, and I need not suggest to you the name of that individual. The last letter of Judge Douglas has furnished new fuel to this flame, and has given another pretext to the President to direct his office-holders to renew their warfare upon him.

Talking of letters, it appears that Mr. Wendell, public printer, has in his possession another Presidential document which has occasioned a good deal of discussion and consternation in certain circles in this city. I am not of those who have been permitted a sight of this precious missive, but I feel authorized to say that it is in existence, and that its contents would throw far into the shade the celebrated and affectionate epistle of the President to Robert J. Walker, as also his letter to the Du Quenne celebration, and those other documents connected with his name which awakened so much interest and curiosity during the investigations of the last Congress. In the Wendell letter it is asserted that Mr. Buchanan, over his own signature, does not hesitate to recommend the disbursement of a large amount of public money to certain favorites connected with newspapers in different parts of the country. The subsidy to the journal now conducted by the German-Austrian in your city, which, it is alleged, passed through the hands of the collector of your port, is set down at a large figure, while the gilded crumbs, thrown to lesser organs in Philadelphia, Columbus, and elsewhere, entered into an aggregate which, if presented to the country, will occasion some trembling in high quarters. Mr. Wendell finds it impossible to indemnify himself for all his advances. His share of the public printing will not justify it, and the President continues to refuse to open his private purse to make good the liberal payment to his private supporters, made by those who, on the strength of his assurances, expected to be reimbursed. I feel that I do not make any improper allusion to this delicate subject, inasmuch as Mr. Wendell is very free in conversing about it himself, and will no doubt deny it if it is a misrepresentation.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, is considerably agitated at the somewhat authentic news from Georgia, to the effect that the Democrats in that State intend presenting as their candidate for the Presidency in 1860, that accomplished statesman, Alexander H. Stephens. This, coupled with the fact that in the late primary elections in Mr. Cobb's State, the Administration was almost universally repudiated, as it is generally despised, does not show that Mr. Cobb has made anything by his motion in going back in favor of his declarations of popular sovereignty in 1850.

Occasional.

What a Millionaire Pays for his Board and Clothes. John Jacob Astor was to say, that all he got for taking care of his immense property was his board and clothes. One of the "soldiers" in our own city fares no better, and yet he counts his wealth by millions! Mr. Longworth gets his clothes and board only—and nearly every man has the same—and yet he paid into the county treasurer last year, in the way of taxes, the sum of \$37,570 50!—Rather expensive boarding and clothing!

The property of Mr. Longworth's property may be judged of by the number of pieces of real estate which he owns in this city alone. In looking over the tax duplicates, yesterday, we found that he was assessed upon three hundred and sixty-six pieces of property, in his own name, within the city limits, and that he paid the taxes upon forty-six other lots which have been leased. Four hundred and twelve houses and lots, and vacant lots, in all!

The total value of this property now, can hardly be estimated. Six years ago, in 1853, when the last valuation of real estate was made for assessment purposes, the 366 lots formed up an aggregate of \$1,348,730! A portion of the lots have doubled in price since their last valuation, and others have advanced two hundred per cent. in value. Many have doubtless remained at about the same figures as in 1853. His present residence on Pike street, "Belmont Place," is put down on the tax roll at \$187,300. On Monday he paid his semi-annual tax, which amounted to \$1,785 28.

In addition to his property inside the corporation, he owns a considerable amount beyond the city limits. His personal property is taxed at \$153,840. To look after all these houses and lands—to watch the titles, and pay the taxes—to receive the rents and the thousand grievances of dissatisfied tenants—furnishes labor sufficient, and hard labor too, for even an energetic Jerseyman. Our Western millionaire certainly earns his bread and clothes.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Allegiance.

The consideration of this subject is now occupying a large share of public attention, and the doctrine of General Cass in his letter of May 17, is being severely handled. It would seem from the following precedent, that the General concedes a point, upon which former Administrations, have been careful to insist. The New York Express says:

Francis Allibert, a native of the Department of Var, in the South of France, left there during the drawing of the conscription in 1839, and was actually drawn as a conscript, and was therefore an *echange de la conscription*. He arrived at New Orleans, made the usual application for citizenship, and was duly naturalized in 1845. He was successful in business in Louisiana, and in July, 1852, after an absence of nearly fourteen years, he returned to visit his family in his native village, and, under the vigilant police in France, he was arrested in twenty-four hours after his return. He immediately wrote to Mr. Allibert, the nearest American consul. The latter, that he might the better attend to the case, immediately requested that Mr. Allibert might be brought to Marseilles, which request was promptly acceded to by the General-in-Chief commanding the military division. He was brought before the Tribunal de Guerre as an *Insoumis*, and condemned. Mr. Allibert was willing to pay four thousand francs for a substitute, but Mr. Hodge would not allow him even to make the offer, but obtained a rehearing of his case, appeared in person before the Tribunal de Guerre, and pleaded the case; and after two trials and a detention of six months, he was acknowledged an American citizen, and orders came from the Minister of War at Paris, directing his release. Mr. Hodge gave him a passport, which was used by the police, and with which he remained some weeks with his family, travelled through France, and embarked at Havre on his return to the United States.

The correspondence on file in the Department of States gives the full details of the case and Mr. Everett, the Secretary of State under Fillmore, on the 3rd of March, 1853, (the last day he was in office,) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. Hodge in which he says:

"The Department was gratified to learn that F. Allibert, whose arrest and imprisonment as an *Insoumis*, although a naturalized citizen of the United States, as mentioned in your communications, has been released.—This is undoubtedly due to the firm and decided stand maintained throughout the long controversy in your official correspondence with the authorities on the subject."

"It is much to be desired that this case may be considered as a precedent, as you intimate, and that hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France without danger of arrest for military services. In this event, a harmful source of irritation and unfriendly feeling will be avoided."

An Improving Public Sentiment.

(From the Chicago Times.)

We alluded yesterday to the fact that at the South the newspapers are beginning to discuss the question of the next Presidency with a great deal of freedom. We also pointed out the cause of this discussion, and stated its effects as indicated in the changing tone of the Southern press. There is no doubt whatever that it is now evident to the sagacious politicians of that section of the Union—as it has long been to us—that if the present in the foolish attempt to substitute for the plainest Democratic tenet in our platform the most anti-Democratic dogma that can possibly be conceived, namely, intervention for protection of slavery in the territories, that the Democratic party North will be ruined, and the South left to rely on Abolitionists to protect them in their constitutional rights. Once let this be understood—and a child can understand it—by the masses in the slaveholding States, and we shall have no further trouble on that head. As a matter of sectional interest, the effort to have Congress intervene to establish and protect slavery in the territories would be disastrous. There is no way Congress could do this effectually; and there would be no end to troublesome litigation. As a question of policy, it would be still worse. In case the friends of a slave code should engraft this on the Democratic platform—what would be the result? Is any man in the South so insane as to suppose that a Congress could ever be elected that would enact a slave code? The only effect would be to defeat the Democratic party in the nation—for it is as certain, in that case, to be killed at the South as at the North. No; a policy so suicidal will not be insisted on by any party of respectable numbers in any Southern State. On the contrary, it is deemed by the wise and prudent men of the nation their first duty, as it is their chief necessity, to set to work to help the Democracy of the North to redeem some of their lost strength. With the doctrine of non-intervention the people of the North are satisfied—give us that for a platform in 1860 and victory will be easily won. And the Northern Democratic press should at once see it to be made known to the end of the Union that we will accept of nothing less.

One other influence that has been at work in the South, we attribute to the unanswerable speech of Mr. Douglas in reply to Mr. Brown, in the Senate, February 23 in opposition to a congressional slave code, and in defence of Popular Sovereignty in the territories—which speech has had a wide circulation in the South, and been extensively read. Of late, too, many leading Southern Democratic newspapers have printed this speech, and as its sentiments come to be rightly apprehended by the people, it is receiving indorsement.

How to Manage the Little Ones.—We find in one of our exchanges the following suggestions, in behalf of the little folks, which are deserving of consideration. The writer says, "Now that the warm weather has come, let your children amuse themselves out of doors. Don't keep them shut up like house plants, until they become pale and thin as ghosts. Strip off theinery, put on coarse garments, and turn them out to play in the sand—to make "mud cakes"—to daub their faces with anything of an "earthly nature," which will make them look as though they had entered into a co-partnership with dirt. Keep them in the house and they will soon look like, and be of about as much value as a potato which grows in the cellar, pale, puny, sickly, sentimental wrecks of humanity. Turn them out, we say, boys and girls, and let them run, sniff the pure air and be happy. Who cares if they do get tanned?—Leather must be tanned before it is fit for use, and boys and girls must undergo a hardening process before they are qualified to engage in the active duties of active life."

Pennsylvania Farm School.

The Farm School in Centre County is said to be in a flourishing condition. It consists of four hundred acres of land, two hundred of which is a donation to the school by a large-hearted man, Gen. Irvin, and two hundred purchased of the same gentleman by the school, at sixty dollars per acre. The land is rolling, is all underlaid with limestone, and is consequently naturally dry, and will require no artificial drainage. It is susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Fifty acres have been planted with fruit trees of various kinds. The nursery of fruit trees and evergreens occupies seven acres. A large breadth has been sown with wheat, which promises well. Eighty acres is planted in corn, and of potatoes, root crops and garden vegetables a due proportion. The school or college building is situated on rising ground. Not quite one-third of it is completed, and it will accommodate one hundred and twenty students: one hundred and four are in attendance. When completed, it will accommodate four hundred. The building is limestone, five stories high, besides the basement, which is fourteen feet high. The basement of the part yet to be built, is up. Funds are wanted to complete it. Congress passed a bill appropriating the public lands for an agricultural school in Pennsylvania, the interest on the proceeds of which, at \$1 25 per acre, would be about \$38,000 per annum, but President Buchanan, Pennsylvania's hopeful son vetoed it. The admission fee for students is \$100 per session, or term of ten months, commencing about the middle of February, and ending in the middle of December. The students work three hours each day on the farm, or at whatever may be to do. Boarding, washing, light, fuel, text books, &c., furnished. Here they have an opportunity of acquiring all the useful branches of an English education, and a practical knowledge of Farming and Horticulture besides; and that, too, without the risk of losing their health. The daily labor on the farm, wholesome diet and pure mountain air, are all conducive to health. These items, gleaned from an authentic source, we give for the information of farmers and others in our County, who take an interest in the progress of the institution.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Report of Horace Greeley and Others on the Pike's Peak Gold Regions.

Horace Greeley, of New York, and two other gentlemen, having visited the Pike's Peak gold mines, have published a report of what they saw. Their report concluded by protesting against the information which has urged thousands to hurry out to that region unprepared. It says that five thousand persons are already reported in the ravines where new discoveries have been made. The scarcity of provisions, and the difficulties of the journey are rehearsed, and those who hope to be in the mines are warned that probably in the middle of October "this whole Alpine region will be snowed under and frozen up." To sum up, there is reported to be rich gold mines, very little food, and a great multitude of miners already on the ground.

The report states that Mr. Dean, from Iowa, on the 5th inst., washed from a single pan of dirt taken from the claim, \$17,80, and has been offered \$10,000 for the claim. S. G. Jones & Co., from Eastern Kansas, have run out sluices two days, with three men; yield \$255 per day. John H. Gregory has sold his claim for \$21,000, and has been prospecting for other parties at \$200 per day, and struck another lead on the opposite side of the valley. Zeigler, Spain & Co., have taken out as high as \$495 per day. Some forty or fifty sluices commenced, are not yet in operation; but the owners inform us that their "prospecting" shows from ten cents to \$5 to the pan. As the "leads" are all found on the hills, many of the miners are constructing trenches to carry water to them, instead of building their sluices in the ravines, and carrying the dirt thither in wagons or sacks. Many persons who have come here without provisions or money, are compelled to work as common laborers, at from \$1 to \$3 per day and board, until they can procure means to sustain them for the time necessary to prospecting, building sluices, &c. Others, not finding gold the third day, or dislike the work necessary to obtaining it, leave the mines in disgust, after a very short trial, declaring there is no gold here in paying quantities. It should be remembered that the discoveries made thus far are the result of but five weeks labor.

CHESTER COUNTY AFFAIRS.—A WHITE GIRL RUNS AWAY WITH A NEGRO.—An occurrence which has given rise to a good deal of excitement, took place, a few days since, in Oxford township, Chester county. A white girl—a white woman, respectfully connected—was living in a farmer's family as a domestic. A mulatto was employed as a laborer. The two became enamored of each other, and resolved to marry. The party to whom they applied to perform the ceremony, however, declined. Before the marriage was effected the girl's parents were informed of the condition of things. They were horror-stricken and overwhelmed with shame. No time was lost, and every effort was made by them to dissuade the deluded girl to forego her purpose. Her brother also remonstrated with her as only a brother can. All efforts, however, to induce her to give up her swarthy lover were unavailing—they only made her cling to him the closer. The matter became noised about the neighborhood, and a disposition was manifested to lynch the black fellow. This came to the ears of the infatuated girl. She met the dusky fellow. Their purpose was at once taken; they determined to elope together, and did so. They disappeared from the neighborhood about ten days ago, and they have not since been heard from. It is supposed they have gone West. The girl's parents are almost distracted. This is the account that has been given to us.

RECIPE FOR TESTING EGGS.—There is no difficulty whatever in testing eggs; they are mostly examined by a candle. Another way to tell good eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if they are good they will lie on their sides, always; if bad, they will stand on their small ends, and large end always upward, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore, a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in the water—always end up, never on its side. Any egg that lies flat is good to eat, and can be depended upon. An ordinary mode is to take them into a room moderately dark and hold them between the eyes and a candle or a lamp. If the egg be good—that is, if the albumen is still unaffected—the light will shine through with a reddish glow; while, if affected, it will be opaque or dark.

We hear people talking about large potatoes—we are out—who will bring us a sample?