THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

BUNTINGOON. PA.

Wednesday, August 24, 1859. DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CUNSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, LEFE BILLS

COMMON BONDS, JUDGMENT BONDS, WARRANTS, 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

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Afriay.

SCIERE 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 nearly. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY,

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon. SHERIFF, GEO. W. SPEER, of Shirley. TREASURER, JACOB MILLER, of Huntingdon. COMMISSIONER. J. W. GALBRAITH, of Shirley bor.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, DAVID BARRICK, of West. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, / SAMUEL T. BROWN, of Huntingdon. COUNTY SURVEYOR, ROBERT McBIRNEY, of Jackson.

AUDITOR. N. K. COVERT, of Clay.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Robert B. Brown, of this place, a practical printer, and a young man of considerable talent, has purchased the Brownsville Times establishment, and will issue his first number, the first week of September. Mr. Brown is a sound Democrat, and will print few of that number to be seen. a good paper, and we hope he may be liberally patronized.

In most of the counties of the State the Democrats have nominated their local tickets, and with very few exceptions, disorganizing resolutions, if offered at all, were laid under the table. This is the right spirit. One thing at a time, if it is desirable to have the interest of the rising generation is not it well done. At the proper time, and in neglected; then we have six or seven churches, season, the Democracy will be prepared to name their men for the higher positions.

POLITICAL.—The people, the voters of the the railroad, for such children as are connected with no regular congregation. So much to the determination of filling the several section of the determination of the determinat we say that the ticket put in nomination by the Democracy, is, as a whole, the best before the voters of the county, and if, as has frequently been the case, party ties fail to one or two grocery and provision stores at the control the voters, we may expect that the depot. several important offices will be filled to the entire satisfaction of all who look more to the local interests of our citizens than to the mere success of party.

THE HERALD OF TRUTH, a new religious weekly, published in the City of New York and edited by Rev. John W. Major. has been received at our office. Its avowed object is to disseminate the views of the leading Divines of the various Evangelical denominations as expressed in their sermons. and to perpetuate a movement made last winter, in the City, and felt throughout the country, (by means of gratuitous preaching in the Academy of Music, and other large buildings,) to make the Gospel accessible to all .-Sermons are, therefore, the great feature of the paper, and four or five are to appear in each number. In the copy before us are next. It is expected that it will be one of five-two by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon of the Baptist Church of London, said to have been preached to audiences of about ten thousand persons; one by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, of the Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn N. Y.; one by the Rev. Dr. M'Clintock, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York City; and one by the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, (deceased,) formerly of the Congregational Church of Rutland, Vt. THE HERALD OF TRUTH is a large quarto, and is offered for \$2,00 per annum, \$1,00 for 6 mos., single copies 5 cts. It can be obtained of the News Agents, anywhere, if application is made to them, or where there are no News Agents, persons wishing to subscribe, can enclose the price, and address as follows: "Herald of Truth," No. 130 Nassau Street, New York.

tion opened on the 4th, at Cleveland, Ohio.-It was a decided success in attendance and the quantity and quality of the wool. The number of lots on exhibition was one hundred and forty, and the number of pounds six hundred thousand. Of these there were fifteen thousand fleeces from Ohio, and three hundred and fifty fleeces from Pennsylvania. The housing of sheep and the careful cleaning of fleece were urgently advocated. During a discussion on the most important points of consideration for dealers and manufacturers, many useful and interesting items of information were adduced. Only 40,000,000 lbs. a year were raised in the United States, and \$6,000,000 lbs. were used in manufacturing, making an import of nearly 50,000,000. The repeal of duties on wool was advocated. Since the duty was taken off from wool costing under 20 cents per lb., the price of home wool has risen. Mr. Pond, a wool buyer of Boston, gave some interesting figures. The amount of wool required for making the cloths worn in this country, is 200,000,000 lbs., which might all be the product of this country. When the duty was taken off from the wool in England and France, the result was an increased price for home produce and an enlarged production.

THE WOOL-GROWERS' FAIR .- This exhibi-

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

MONMOUTH, ILL., August 18, 1859. FRIEND LEWIS: -Our harvest is over; and the wheat crop is pronounced tolerably good; it is of an average quality, though it is said to yield but very poorly. There is not much in market yet, as the prices are low, and but few are willing to sell at the figures offered, though a good many will be obliged to sell though a good many will be obliged to sell for what it will bring, in order to keep the officers from selling for them. The corn crop promises very well at present, and is very much needed, as feed of all kinds is very scarce. The oats crop is good, but as seed was very scarce, the crop is a small one, and will be mostly used up before the corn is

The weather is very warm at present, and has been for the last ten days or so. Through July, it was cool, with the exception of the first week or so.

Our town has been rather quiet of late, nothing going on, except the blackberry business, which has been rather extensive the groves in this section of country are all more or less set with blackberry bushes, and this season they were unusually full of ber-ries. One grove adjoining town, of several thousand acres of young timber, is well set with them, and for the last two weeks has been scoured daily. I presume there has been, at least, twenty-five bushels per day, gathered in that one grove; and perhaps some days, twice that amount. There are some groves in the county, that are not so well attended, where the amount of berries is said to be almost incredible. A number of persons have gone with teams, as far as twelve or fifteen miles from town, and camped over night, and gathered in the forenoon of the next day; they generally come home with their vessels filled, and very large stories about the number to be found.

A circus was in town last Saturday; the day was very warm, and considerable of a crowd was in from the country—but a good many seemed to have other business on hand than seeing the show, and I presume the hard times were felt considerably by even the showmen—but a good many who cannot pay ten cents on the dollar on their old debts, managed to raise the needful to get in the show, and a few got enough to spare to buy bad whiskey, sufficient to steal away what little sense they may have had, though to the credit of the place, be it said, there were but

There is but little building going on this season, in comparison to what has been, though there is still some going on. The city is putting up a three story brick building, to accommodate six schools. There is one already of the same proportion in the East Ward, this one is in the West Ward, and when completed, will supply the place.-There is in operation, this summer, ten public schools, besides a college, so you perceive of different denominations-regular service every Sabbath in at least five of the churches, beside Sabbath school in every congregation, &c., one mission school, near the depot, on hardware store, and two book stores, on the public square, all doing at least, a living businesss during even the hard times, besides there is two or three lumber yards, and

There has been a large drove of Mexican cattle shipped here on the railroad, this summer, for the Eastern market-over twelve must close.

Our Neighbors.

BLAIR COUNTY .- The Democrats held their county Convention on Wednesday last, and made the following nominations—Assembly, W. L. Neff; Register and Recorder, Daniel J. Woods; County Commissioner, Robert C. Galbraith; Poor Director, Christian Koon; Auditor, John M. Burket; County Surveyor, Wm. McDonald; Representative delegate, Jesse R. Crawford. Maj. Theo. Snyder was declared the choice of Blair county for Senator, by resolution giving him authority to appoint his own conferees-which resolution about at night, which they denied. The matwas carried by 25 to 16.

The officers of the Blair County Agricultural Society have announced that a Fair will come off on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October | tedly fell asleep, but the watch was kept up.

burned to death, by the explosion of a fluid pursued by their father; after getting over lamp, on Sunday evening, 16th inst. The family lived below Altoona.

BEDFORD COUNTY .- The following is the People's County Ticket:

Assembly, Geo. W. Williams, Geo. G. Walker; Associate Judge, John Taylor; County Treasurer, Samuel J. Way; County Survey-or, James Allison; Commissioner, John B. Miller; Poor Director, Samuel Shafer; Auditor, H. C. Lashley.

The following is the Democratic County Ticket. The candidate for Assembly has not vet been nominated:

Associate Judge, Wm. States; County Treasurer, Wm. Schafer; District Attorney, Geo. H. Spang; County Surveyor, Sam'l Ketterman; Commissioner, Wm. M. Pearson; Poor Director, John Kemery; Auditor, Daniel Fletcher.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—On the 2d of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradley, of Johnson, Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls.— They are all living and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. B.'s family is increasing fast .--He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of their marriage. She has given birth to two pair of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs. B. was a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother overcome. I feel in duty bound, gentlemen, the mother of five pair of twins. Mrs. B. has named her boys after noted and distinguished men. One after the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, who has given her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Hon. Elijah Champlin, who gave her a deed of 50 acres of land, and the other after James Johnson, Esq., who gave her a cow. Mr. Bradley says it is profitable to have twins, as the neighbors have clothed the others ever since they were born. Mr. B. is a poor, industrious laborer, but says he will not part with any

of his children while he is able to work.

News Items.

DEATH OF A "JACKSONIAN" HORSE.—The editor of the Juniata Sentinel notices the demise of a celebrated horse, which had attained the incredible age of forty-one years. It was the property of Mr. S. O. Evans, of Juniata county, Pa. The horse was formally in the possession of Gen. Jackson, and was given by him to Gen. Geo. Cramer, and by im to his son-in-law Mr. Evans.

THE CROUP.—The Journal of Health says, 'when a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water—ice water if possible—suddenly and freely to the neck and chest with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. Soon as possible, let the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe it dry, cover it warm, and soon a queit slumber will relieve all anxiety.'

THE WISCONSIN WHEAT CROP.-The Milwaukie Wisconsin has no doubt that the crop of spring wheat, now harvested in that State, is larger than in any former year. It estimates the amount at 14,000,000 bushels, and allowing 4,000,000 for consumption, there will be 10,000,000 bushels for export. The Wisconsin does not anticipate high prices, but claims that the excellent quality of the wheat will create a demand for it among millers. It urges wheat raisers to clean their wheat carefully, and advises them to send their crops forward before December.

CONVICTION OF RAILROAD OBSTRUCTORS. Jeremiah Gray alias Gray Cochran, Joseph Lytle alias Joseph Sands and John Waller were convicted last week at Lancaster, for placing obstructions upon the branch road of the Harrisburg, Mt. Joy and Lancaster vided into two parties, under circumstances Railroad. The act was committed on the 7th of December last by placing a cross-tie and plank on the track in Marietta, and thereby the locomotive and two cars were thrown off the track and badly broken. After their conviction they were immediately sentenced to two years solitary confinement, which will give them time to reflect upon their fiendish act.

A few days since, as the train was leaving Fulton, on the Oswego road, a farmer attempted to cross the track ahead of it, with a wagon loaded with lumber; and not having the right calculation, the hind end of the wagon was struck by the locomotive, and the the load, wagon and farmer were scattered about promisculously. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and backed up to the spot, the witnesses expecting to find the driver a corpse; but instead of that, they found him sitting on the fence, whiping the perspiration from his face, and all right excepting being terribly frightened. On seeing the conductor and eengineer approaching him, he exclaimed, "Boys, I guess I drove a leetle too nigh!"

A STRAPPED JOUR.—A few days since, a tall and slender individual, genteelly but plainly dressed, called at our office during our absence. After looking around, the oldest apprentice asked him if he had learned the business? He said he had, which confirmed said apprentice in his opinion that, notwithstanding his well-to-do appearance, he was a strapped jour. The stranger, however, on leaving, slipped a gold coin into the hands of

character of the "strapped journeyman." Sunbury American.

FRENCH INVASION OF ENGLAND.—The New York Post is ridiculing English fears of French invasion; even if invaded by Louis has nothing to apprehend. "An invasion, indeed, would be a great calamity; the exposure of a commerce worth three hundred hundred head, all nice fat cattle. But I millions of pounds sterling a year to the hazards of war would alone be a great calamity; but the wooden walls of England are as numerous and impenetrable as they were in the days of the elder Napoleon; the military resources of England are more formidable, and the yeomen of England, in the case of an invasion, would be invincible by any that the continent could send against them, provided that army could be landed, which it demonstrably could not be."

Somnambulism .-- Two little boys of Petersburg, Va., had been missed from their beds upon several occasions, and were confronted by their father with the charge of roaming ter was covered in deepest mystery, till one night last week, the father resolved watching their actions: The little fellows unsuspec-Presently they arose and without dressing largest ever held in the county.

A Mrs. Haggerty and child were both the river and accross the dam, all the time left the house, walked through the street to the dam, they bent their way to the bridge and returned to their beds. This strange conduct has been in existence, it is thought for a long time. They profess perfect ignorance of their walks, as was shown the other night, when they returned home and were awakened.

THE CLAYS IN KENTUCKY.—Since the death of the immortal "Harry of the West," the influence of the Clays has been sadly on the wane in Kentucky. Indeed there seems to be but one of the name, the Hon. James B. Clay, favorite son of the great Commoner, who, since the decease of his illustrious parent has become a Democrat, whose character combines, in an eminent degree any of the popular elements of his noble sire. Thomas Henry Clay, another son, was at the recent election successful as a candidate for the Legislature, but he is a gentleman of quite ordinary intellectual capacity, and of very limited popularity. A relative of his, Brutus J. Clay, a son of Cassius M. Clay, was less fortunate, having been defeated for the State, the law prohibiting the slave trade. Candi-Senate, after a most exciting canvass. Brutus, like Thomas H., was the candidate of 'alluded to the subject' and declared themthe Opposition, and by his defeat the Democrats gained a Senator in a district where the State and Federal laws which brand the

they have not elected one for many years. CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.-Mr. Renatus Bachmann writes to the Albany Evening Journal as follows:

"In perusing this morning's paper, I observed a case of hydrophobia, which thus far has been a stumbling block for physicians to as I am in possession of an infallible remedy for that most-to-be lamented disease, here to make it public especially when attended with scarcely any expense, hoping those afflicted China at a cost of \$30,000. It is the image will make timely use of it:

"RECIPE.—Dissolve a pint of common table salt in a pint of boiling water, scarify the part affected freely, then apply the salt water with a cloth as warm as the patient can bear it, repeat the same for at least an hour.

"The same recipe has been successfully thus to be instrumental in saving human life." | rapidly increasing.

Letter from Senator Douglas.

The following letter from Senator Douglas appears in the $ar{R}$ ichmond Enquirer of the $ar{11}$ th instant. Like every other letter written by this distinguished Statesman, this one is bold and manly, and meets the questions of which it treats, in a spirit which will command the approbation of every patriot in the land. It is addressed to L. Peyton, Esq., of Staunton,

Virginia:—
WASHINGTON, August 2, 1859.
MY DEAR SIR:—You do me more than justice in your kind letter, for which accept my thanks, in assuming that I do not concur with the Administration in their views respecting the rights of naturalized citizens, as nodified.

Under our Constitution there can be no just distinction between the right of nativeborn and naturalized citizens to claim the he owed to his native country, by virtue of his allegiance, it leaves him in the sad predicament of owing allegiance to two countries, without receiving protection from either -a dilemma in which no American citizen

should ever be placed. Neither have you misapprehended my opinions in respect to the African slave trade .-That question seriously disturbed the harmony of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. Upon it the delegates diwhich, for a time, rendered harmonious action hopeless. The one demanded the instant stave trade on moral and religious grounds, while the other insisted that it was a legitimate commerce, involving no other consideration than a sound public policy which each State ought to be permitted to determine for itself, so long as it was sanctioned by and unconditional prohibition of the African for itself, so long as it was sanctioned by its own laws. Each party stood firmly and resolutely by its own position until both became convinced that this vexed question would break up the Convention, destroy the Federal Union, blot out the glories of the Revolution, and throw away all its blessings, unless some fair and just compromise could be formed on the common ground of such mutual concessions as were indispensable to the preservation of their liberties, union, and independence.

Such a compromise was affected and incorporated into the Constitution, by which it was understood that the African slave trade might continue as a legitimate commerce in those States whose laws sanctioned it until the year 1808, from and after which time Congress might and would prohibit it forever. throughout the dominion and limits of the United States, and pass all laws which might refresh himself some fifteen or twenty minbecome necessary to make such prohibition effectual. The harmony of the Convention was restored, and the Union saved by this compromise, without which the Constitution could never have been made.

cilably opposed to the revival of the African slave trade, in any form, and under any circumstances.

I am, with great respect, yours truly, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Napoleon, the editor argues the British Lion | The New Counterfeit on the Harrisburg

A specimen of the counterfeit five dollar bill on the Harisburg Bank, quite recently put in circulation, has been shown us. In a general sense, it is pretty well executed, and at first sight, calculated to deceive. The engraving is a little darker and heavier, and presents rather a lithographic aspect. The original is a very fine specimen of steel engraving. The best way to discover the genuine from the counterfeit is in the signatures of the President and Cashier. In the counterfeit, the filling up of the names is miserably done. The writing is stiff and bad; particularly is this the case in that of the Cashier. The signature of A. W. Wier, in the original, is a most exquisite specimen of penmanship, and very difficult to imitate.-

That of the President, Mr. Wm. M. Kerr, in the original, is likewise good; it is bold, and written in a smooth, free style. Any one at all acquainted with the signature of Mr. Wier, can instantly detect the counterfeit. The central large figure 5 is heavier than the genuine. The smoke from the chimney on the left at the letter E is very dark. The cattle and female figures on the right end are coarse. There are two horizontal flourishes above and a little to the left of the letter C, and directly under the letter G in Harrisburg. These flourishes are small, but in the counterfeit have been entirely omitted, having, no doubt, been overlooked by the engraver. The back ground of the Capitol building, in the bad bill, is dark and dingy .-There is a close resemblance in the paper upon which both bills are printed. The counterfeit, however, is not as good as the genuine, being of a more flimsy texture.-The genuine notes have a beautiful, clear, and bright appearance.—Harrisburg State

The Slave Trade.

Sentinel.

The Savannah (Ga.) News of the 22d of July, speaking of the feeling in that State in regard to the Slave Trade, makes the following emphatic statement. The editor says:
"Nothing is truer than that there does ex-

ist in Georgia an earnest, wide-spread, and rapidly increasing agitation for the repeal of dates and leading men of both parties have selves in favor of the unconditional repeal of slave trade as piracy. The agitation in favor of repeal is confined to no political party or class of our citizens, but is fast becoming the popular sentiment of the Southern people: and the sooner our Northern fellow-citizens are convinced of the fact and make up their minds to accede to our just demand, the better for the peace and prosperity of our Union."

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—The Chinese have a temple in San Francisco which cost \$20,000, and have imported an idol from of a man who figured in China 300 years ago, and was a great statesman and warrior, as one said, "like your Washington." The only efforts in California to christainize the Chinese, are by the Methodists, at Sacramen-

to. The law prohibiting Chinamen from coming to the State is pronounced unconstiapplied for the bite of rattlesnakes. I hope tutional, and their number, now 600,000, is

M. Blondin at Niagara Falls. Great Feat of Carrying a Man Across on His Shoulders Accomplished.

[From the Buffalo Courier of Thursday.] Probably the largest crowd that has ever assembled at Niagara Falls was present there yesterday to witness Mons. Blondin cross the Niagara river upon his rope carrying a

man upon his shoulders. About half-past 4 o'clock M. Blondin entered the enclosure and proceeded to the end of the rope on the American side. His appearance was the signal for a general cheer ing which was responded to from the other side of the river. He was dressed as on for-mer occasions in silk tights, bare headed and on his feet rough dressed buckskin shoes.— In a few minutes after his arrival he ascendefined in the Le Clerc letter, which, it is ded the rope with his balancing pole, and proper to observe, have been since materially started to cross the river alone. Before leaving he tied a pad of papers around his waist. After proceeding about 100 feet he stopped swung one foot and then the other, and then walking along fifteen or twenty feet, stopped protection of our Government at home and and stood upon his head—his head resting abroad. Unless naturalization releases the person naturalized from all obligations which the rope, the ends supported upon the guy

> He then ran along the rope stood upon his head, sat down, turned somersets backwards, forwards, and proceeded to the middle of the river where there are no guys. He here laid down on the rope on his back at full length—stood on his head—laid his balancing pole across the rope and stood upon it with one foot and balancing it with the other foot; his hands lying by his side. He then passed along the rope to where the guys on the Canada side were fastened, and laid down on his balancing pole. He now returned with his body suspended beneath the rope, running along with his hands and feet as an ape to length below the rope, then whirling round, resting his breast as if in the act of swimming. He hung by both arms and then passed his body between his arms and the rope, and in fact performed all the feats ever performed by the most agile tight rope performers. He then returned to where his balancing pole was, took it up, and crossed to the Canada bank, stopping several times to turn somersets, stand upon his head, upon one foot, and to lay down upon the rope.-Upon his reaching the Canada shore he was received with tremendous cheers from the crowd, and the locomotives on the bridge, and on both sides of the river responded with their whistles.

M. Blondin occupied something over half an hour in crossing, most of the time being spent in his performances on the rope. He remained upon the Canada side to rest and utes, and again appeared upon the rope.— This time he had his agent, Mr. Henry Colcord, a man weighing about 136 pounds, upon his back, and his balancing pole in his hands. He proceeded down the rope very slowly and I stand firmly by this compromise, and by all the other compromises of the Constitution, was about 100 feet from the Canada side,

> still walking very slowly and stopping occasionally to balance himself. They stopped five times in crossing, and each time Mr. Colcord dismounted, and again resumed his position. He had his arms around M. Blondin's neck and his legs resting on the balancing most useless, and capture next to impossible. pole. He was in his shirt sleeves and wore a straw hat. About twenty-two minutes were occupied in accomplishing the first half of the rope, and the balance in twenty minutes, making 42 minutes from bank to

bank. For some seconds before the American shore was reached the crowd gathered round the end of the rope, became very noisy, and a good deal of excitement prevailed, and when he reached the staging on this side safely, the vast crowd shouted with the greatest enthusiasm.

On reaching the landing M. Blondin was much flushed, and appeared very much fatigued, while Mr. Colcord was pale, but did not betray any signs of fear. It was about half past six o'clock when he reached this side, and the trains which had been detained and were ready, started immediately for their several destinations with probably five thousand persons.

Disgraceful Lawlessness in Baltimore. From the Baltimore Sun, August 18.7

At the primary election held on the evenng of Tuesday last, in the Seventh Ward, there was a scene of confusion and riot, from the beginning to the end. There were two tickets to be voted for, and as soon as the room was opened a fight began. Matters were then quieted for a short time, when a a rush was made for the ballot-box, which was seized and thrown out of the window.-At that time an attack was made on Wm. H. Pearce by Thomas Burgess and John

Spole, and another party twice snapped a revolver at the head of Wm. E. Beale, the present member of the first branch of the City Council. Burgess was soon after arrested by officer Durkee, of the eastern po-lice, and committed to jail for trial by Justice Jolly. Yesterday morning Sprole was arrested and taken before the same magistrate, when William McKinley and W. Hickman entered his bail for \$1000 for his appearance for trial for the Criminal Court. While the fight was going on at the engine house, the greatest consternation prevailed in the neighborhood. Wives and mothers ran thither in search of their husbands and sons, and themselves entered the house to persuade their husbands and sons from the place. Joseph Vallee tried to restore order but was dragged from the table, and but for the aid afforded by some of his friends would have been se-

After the election had been closed the victorious party formed into procession and paraded the Ward with drums, fifes, tin pans, and yelling vociferously. They then marched to the Sixth Ward, and going down Gay street from Monument, made an attack on the house of Richard W. Pryor, on McElderry street. This point was reached a few can be conveyed in the same manner, no matminutes before twelve o'clock, and as soon ter how long the stick be: for instance, if as the corner of McElderry street was reached one end be put upon a pianoforte in a sitting the house of Pryor was assailed with shots room fronting a garden, and the stick be from pistols and muskets, and with stones.— thirty feet long, extending outside the win-One of the missiles struck Mr. P. on the dow on to a lawn, if the instrument be ever head, without, however, doing any serious so lightly played, the tune will be instantly harm. The firing alarmed Mrs. J. Donohue, distinguished by any person applying the who was sitting in her parlor on the second teeth to the opposite end of the stick. Again, floor of the house, at the south-east corner of if a light bar of iron, or any other metal, be McElderry and Aisquith streets, near the suspended by a thick string held between the

and who was lying asleep on the floor, to close the window shutter.

The boy got up and approached the window, but before he reached it was pierced by three balls. A fourth ball lodged in the shutter, tearing off splinters, which struck Mrs. D. in the face. She at once remarked to her son that she was shot and the lad ran down stairs and told his father that both his mother and himself were shot. Dr. Martman was sent for, and an examination proved that Mrs. Donohue had not been hurt. But her son was not so fortunate. Two balls entered his right arm, one just below and the other just above the elbow, and passed entirely through, above the clow, and passed entirely through, inflicting painful, but not dangerous wounds. The third ball entered the right side of the forehead, immediately above the temple bone and glancing on the skull, lodged about two inches back from the point where it entered. The ball was extracted yesterday afternoon by Drs. Hartman and Bradford, and he is in a fair way to recover, should inflammation not intervene.

How many balls were fired into the house of Mr. Donohue was not known, but besides the three which took effect upon the person of his son, one lodged in the window shutter, and another, passed through the parlor and through a closet door at the extreme corner of the room, and was found on one of the shelves. Three balls were found besides that left in the hand of the lad. After the attack on the house of Pryor and the firing in the house of Mr. Donohue, the police officers sprung their rattles, but the whole party moved off and no arrests were made. While the procession was going up Gay street, an attack was made with a slung shot on a young man named Bush, at the Bel-Air market. He was knocked down, but having been recognized by one of the attacking party, no fur-ther violence was visited on him. He was removed to the house of his brother-in-law, on Gay street, near Forrest, where he received proper attention.

Vigilance Committee in Kansas---One Man Hung and Three Wounded.

The Leavenworth Herald, of the 10th inst. says :-- "We learn from a reliable source that a vigilance committee has been organized at Atchison for the purpose of ridding that country of a band of horse thieves, and that a man named Nelson, formerly of this city, was hung at that place yesterday. They also attacked a party of horse thieves near Elwood, who turned upon them, wounded three one

it is feared mortally.

The Leavenworth Times states that the whole of that Territory is infested with organized bands of horse thieves and cut throats. who have their headquarters in remote and obscure portions of the Territory, while their spies and agents are sent in every community. The Times adds:

The operations of these bands are based upon the information of spies and agents. who are purposely sent to every community. All the booty secured, or the profits derived from its disposition, with a per centage deducted in behalf of the rogues who secure it, is put into a general fund and used to advance the ends of villainy on a still larger scale .-

poliations. It has become so at length that a man is unsafe in leaving his house for a moment. The thieves are ever on the alert, ready to seize every opportunity. Once mounted and on the prairies, pursuit is al-During the last year hundreds of horses have thus been stolen and never been heard of .-A gentleman hitches his horse, pays a short visit and comes out to find his animal gene. A farmer steps into a store to make some purchases, and when he comes out his horse has disappeared. Houses have been broken open, citizens waylaid, money and goods stolen, farm and farm-houses plundered, and vet there were neither prosecutions nor convictions. The law seemed entirely inadequate to answer the ends of justice. Goaded by their losses, and such reflections, large numbers of prominent and intelligent citizens have joined an organization which has grown terrible in power and bloody in its judgments. There is no need to particularize what has occurred. Though cognizant, in the main, of what has been done, we have no desire to make public what few, unacquainted with all the circumstances, would justify, and what perhaps would grate upon the public mind.

Raised from the Dead---Curious Case. A curious case occurred last week at Rome, in this county. Mrs. Peters, wife of a German of that name, after a short illness, was supposed to have died. Her husband made immediate arrangements for her funeral, having procured a coffin in this city. On placing her body in the coffin a general perspiration was observed throughout the skin, which was reported to the husband, with the suggestion that the burial be deferred in the hope of reanimation. To this the husband objected, and had her interred the same day, (Saturday.) After the burial services were over, some relatives of the supposed deceased, who reside in this city, arrived at Rome to attend the funeral, which had already taken place, and hearing of the circumstances caused the body, which then had been four hours in the grave, to be disinterred, when, to their surprise and joy, they found signs of life still remaining. Restoratives being administered, Mrs. Peters gradually recovered, was taken by her friends to this city and is now well.-We are informed that she refuses to again live with her husband. The circumstances connected with the affair are strange indeed, and should undergo investigation .- Columbus (Ohio) Fact.

HEARING WITH THE TEETH.—Lav a watch upon a table, glass side downward, then stand so far from it that you cannot in any ordinary way hear the ticking. Now place one end of a small stick, say about six feet long, upon the back of the watch, and grip the teeth to the other; with the fingers close. each ear to exclude all external noise, the beat of the watch will then be as audible as if placed against the ear. All other sounds window, for the purpose of giving air to a teeth, and then struck with any hard subsick child, who called to her son James, a stance, the sound will appear greater than lad of about fourteen or fifteen years of age, by hearing with the ears.—Presbyterian.