

very worthy man, lived, and which he had cultivated as three farms, for perhaps, forty years before his death, without planting an orchard upon either. Being at this time in market at an Orphans' Court sale, a gentleman, who, with an intelligent friend, recently walked over and examined them, with a view to purchasing, told me their conclusion was, that, compared with an adjoining farm which has a good though not a very large apple orchard upon it, there was a difference in the value on that account, or from that cause alone, of one thousand dollars in each, or of three thousand dollars in all. And, upon repeating this to the gentleman who owns the orchard, he assured me, he would not take for it fifteen hundred dollars. And, by planting a good orchard upon a farm which has none, or one that is worthless, while the expense of doing so, and of taking the proper care of it, would be trivial, and soon be reimbursed by a partial crop, it is safe to affirm, that the farm, in almost any locality, and the estimation of any purchaser, would, in ten or twelve years, be increased in value a thousand dollars.

I have thus, farmers of this county, taken the liberty of bringing to your attention, and of respectfully recommending to your consideration, a few selected subjects, deemed of leading practical importance, as lying at the very threshold of improvement and reformation in our husbandry.

I. As lying at the foundation of successful practice, the importance of obtaining a knowledge of correct theory in farming; or what may be termed its elementary principles; in relation to which I have recommended, and would again here respectfully but earnestly repeat the recommendation, that every farmer here who has not already done so, avail himself of every available means of information upon this subject, and then act upon the knowledge acquired; and, as an instructor, and a valuable monthly monitor upon this and other practical subjects connected with his business, that he take, read regularly, and preserve, the "AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST," or some other good agricultural periodical.

II. The subject of a THOROUGH TILLAGE, in reference to which, we urge it upon every farmer, to confine his operations to the surface which he finds himself able to cultivate WELL.

III. The cultivation and practice of good TASTE, in ornamenting his farm and home, by a degree of care and attention, as regularly and systematically bestowed upon this, as upon any other part of his business.

IV. And finally, the planting and rearing of good fruit trees, and the cultivation of choice and valuable fruits.

I am well aware, my friends, how hard it is to shake off, and break away from, old and inveterate habits; and how almost hopeless it is to expect it. But sure I am, that, if our farmers here present could be induced from this time to act upon these suggestions, the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine would date an era in the agriculture of this county. I have no doubt that every succeeding year would display the happy results, in the increased and increasing productiveness of your fields, the increased and increasing value of your farms, the increased and increasing comforts and attractions of your homes, and in the rapidly growing wealth and beauty of your rich and beautiful little county.

You have every incentive, farmers, let me add in conclusion, to virtuous pride and laudable ambition, in your avocation. Productive industry, in any and all its departments, as I have already taken occasion to show, may lay claim to the highest dignity and honor; and pre-eminently so, the labor of the husbandman. Agriculture has been pronounced by our greatest statesman, the great interest of this country. There are other aspects than those presented, in which it has at least equal claims to the tribute of universal respect. It is so with regard to the value of its products. The grain of wheat, or the grain of corn, is of far more intrinsic worth than the grain of gold. The agricultural products of many of the States of this Union, are of far greater value than those of the mines of California. During the almost unexampled depression, the business interests of this country have suffered for the last two years, the acknowledgment has been on the lips of all—merchants, and traders, and bankers even, as well as others—that we must wait for and find the remedy, not in arrivals from San Francisco, but in the produce of our fields.

Agriculture is "the great interest of this country" in another, and higher sense. Its element is the atmosphere, and its domain the wide area of freedom. Its rural employments beget and foster patriotism and public virtue, the vital principles of our free and glorious institutions. While the contact of masses, in our cities and large towns, inflames the evil passions, and incites to volcanic eruptions that seem, at times to threaten its stability, our fears for the ultimate safety of the Government are at once dispelled, when we glance far abroad over our valleys, and plains, and prairies, and behold everywhere, among the tillers of the soil, conservatism and loyalty, and law and order. And, as agriculture was the first and most necessary of the arts employed by man, and must continue to the end, the great and controlling interest of this great country—while the gorgeous bow that succeeds the genial and fruiting summer shower, shall be seen spanning the heavens in token of God's promise, that "seed time and harvest" shall have perpetual succession, we may still indulge, amid much that is calculated to excite apprehension, a well-grounded hope of the perpetuity of our free institutions.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Two Men Killed.—On Saturday evening last two weeks, two men, named Francis Singer and Andrew Maxwell, were instantly killed by being run over by a train, near the Blairsville intersection, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The deceased lived neighbors, about a mile and a quarter from the intersection, and they were on foot, on their way home, the moon shining very brightly. The freight train, bound west, overtook them, and they stepped from one track to the other, to avoid danger. The noise and the smoke of the freight engine, prevented them from hearing or seeing the express train, which was rapidly approaching them from the east, and they kept the track until the terrible juggernaut was just upon them, and there was no hope of escape. Maxwell was knocked from one track to the other, and was run over by the freight train, which he had endeavored to avoid. The back part of his head was taken off entirely, and the brains were strewn along the track for a considerable distance. Both feet were broken off below the knees, and the body was otherwise mutilated. The train passed directly over Singer, cutting off a large portion of his face and mangle the body in a shocking manner. Death was of course instantaneous.

THE GLOBE. HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, January 18, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FILE BILLS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SCRIBED FACTS, 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.

New Advertisements. Mould candles, by W. F. Shaw. Gold watches for sale, by Horatio G. Fisher. A desirable property for sale, by R. F. Brown. A brick store room and grain warehouse in Petersburg, are for sale or rent.

The Democratic County Convention. We are not aware that the Secretary of the Convention prepared any proceedings for publication—we have received none—but with the aid of our notes, taken during the sitting of the Convention, and information received from reliable delegates who participated in the proceedings of the caucus held by a portion of the delegates previous to going into Convention, we shall be able to give a correct statement of the doings of the party's representatives.

The old delegates were pretty generally in attendance—every township but Hopewell being represented. The candidates for Representative Delegate to the State Convention were busy during the day with their friends, and a caucus was agreed upon by those who wished to be considered of the simon-pure Buchanan Democracy. In the afternoon a caucus was held, a few conservative delegates also attending. After the caucus was organized, a motion was made and carried, that no Democrat could be a candidate before the caucus for Representative Delegate, who would not pledge himself fully to endorse the Buchanan Democracy. The following persons were then put in nomination: Geo. Jackson, of Jackson township, John Hirst, of Barree, Geo. W. Spear, of Mt. Union, John H. Lightner, of Shirelysburg, Jacob Cresswell, of Cassville, and Graffus Miller, of Huntingdon.

The candidates were then called upon for their 'platforms'—when all but Mr. Miller declared for Buchananism right or wrong.—Mr. Miller declared that if elected the Representative Delegate, he would vote for Fry for Governor, and against any resolutions for or against the State or National Administrations, and gave notice that he would be a candidate before the Convention in the evening. His name was then withdrawn and those of his friends who were in caucus withdrew.—The Administration delegates, or rather those who had promised to vote for one or the other of the five candidates remaining in nomination, went into a ballot, which resulted in favor of Jacob Cresswell, he having more votes than either of his competitors. Jacob Cresswell was then declared the candidate of the Administration wing of the party, and the caucus adjourned.

The Convention assembled in the Town Hall in the evening, Dr. D. Houtz, in the Chair, and J. C. Sechler, Secretary. The list of delegates was called over, when on motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination and election of Representative Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention.

Graffus Miller, Jacob Cresswell, and J. W. Galbreath, were put in nomination—Mr. Galbreath by Administration delegates who bolted the caucus nomination. Before the balloting commenced, the candidates were called upon to state what would be their course of action in the State Convention if elected. Mr. Miller said, if elected, he would go into the Convention and do every thing possible to harmonize the party. That he would vote against any resolutions for or against Buchanan or Packer. That if not otherwise instructed he would vote for Breckenridge for President, and Jacob Fry for Governor. That he would obey any instructions of this Convention. Jacob Cresswell said, if elected, he would vote for endorsing both State and National Administrations. That he was a Buchanan man and would vote with his friends in the Convention. That he would obey the instructions of this Convention.—Mr. Sechler pledged Mr. Galbreath to be a sound Democrat and always in the ranks.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot:

1st bal. 2d bal. Graffus Miller, 27 29 Jacob Cresswell, 30 33 J. W. Galbreath, 5 stricken off. Cresswell was declared the Representative Delegate.

On motion, the selection of Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford, as Senatorial Delegate, was agreed to.

On motion, Mr. Cresswell was instructed for John C. Breckenridge for President.

On motion, Mr. Cresswell was instructed for Jacob Fry for Governor. A motion was then made to instruct Mr. Cresswell to vote for John Scott, Esq., as the delegate to the National Convention. This motion brought Mr. Cresswell again to his feet. He declared that if instructed for Scott, he would not obey instructions, as he believed Mr. Scott to be an anti-Buchanan man, and as such, did not consider him a good Demo-

crat. Neither would he obey the instructions for Jacob Fry, if Fry should refuse to accept the nomination as an out and out Administration Democrat. Mr. Lewis Bergans here stated that R. B. Petrekin had attempted to influence him to vote for Cresswell, by stating that Cresswell, if elected, was to go for him as Delegate to the National Convention. Petrekin rose, and by permission of the Convention, explained; but Bergans had the inside track, and turned the laugh on Petrekin. The motion to instruct for Scott, was then put and decided in the negative. The Convention then, in considerable confusion, adjourned sine die.

The Shave-tail Democracy.

We do not wish to annoy our particular friends in this county who have made themselves busy in denouncing our Democracy, but we cannot help asking them to look at the political character of the man they have selected as their leader—to represent their Democracy in a Democratic State Convention. Jacob Cresswell, is not he a beauty to represent the "National Democracy?" We could not have done the work for them so completely, if the arrangement had been left entirely with us. We should not, at least, have thought of insulting old, tried and faithful Democrats, such as we have in this county, and who honestly differ with us, by offering them as their leader, such a political weather-cock as Jacob Cresswell—a man who can go to bed a Democrat, and wake up a Know-Nothing, and before breakfast be a Republican, or any thing else by which he might stand a chance to line his pockets, or disturb the harmony of the party with which he last acted. Jacob Cresswell!—where is there a man in either party in the county, who would trust him politically over night if there should be a "corruption fund" in the neighborhood, comatable. We need not go further back than the August Democratic Convention, to show him up in his true political character. He was a candidate for nomination for the Assembly. He was honestly and fairly defeated by Mr. Africa—and before the Convention adjourned, he insulted the whole Convention by denouncing it as having been bought, &c. He left the Convention and immediately went to work, and for weeks, opposed the election of Africa and Speer. When in town, he was "thick" with Wigton and his political friends, but at last, for certain reasons, he at last pretended to support the Democratic ticket. We next find him in the Democratic Convention, on Wednesday evening last, (after having out-generated in caucus, the marshals of the party from Jackson and Barree,) as the National Democratic candidate for State Delegate.—He was elected, but only after resorting to the basest falsehoods to defeat his opponent, Col. Graffus Miller, a gentleman, and a true Democrat of conservative views, free from connection with either of the "fighting wings" of the party—and just the man that should have been unanimously selected to represent the party in the next State Convention. But Col. Miller is a man that cannot be bought—cannot be sold—cannot be traded—and, therefore, would not suit the corrupt politicians who were instrumental in bringing about his defeat.

Before Cresswell was elected, he pledged himself to obey any instructions of the Convention. But after he was elected, and instructed for Breckenridge and Fry, he repudiated the instructions for Fry, by declaring that he would not vote for his nomination if he should refuse to accept the nomination as a decided Administration candidate. Here we have politically honest Jacob, stepping out of the organization before the Convention adjourned, and where he may be found by the time the Convention shall assemble, will be hard to tell, even by those who know him best. One thing we can promise, he will be found—where the largest pile of "rocks" may be held out as a temptation to such Democrats.

In justice to several delegates who voted for Cresswell, we must say for them, that they were deceived into his support by false representations. This day, Cresswell could not get one-fourth of the delegates to vote for him, not even should the united influence of the Shave-tail Democrats of the Union be thrown in his favor. The party of the county has never been so grossly insulted by any act of its delegates as it has been by the election of Jacob Cresswell as Representative Delegate to the State Convention, and no wonder many of the most steadfast Administration party men left town ashamed of their own conduct. They deserve to feel bad after perpetrating such an outrage upon the character of our party.

JACOB FRY.—In every part of the State, the Democracy are moving in almost solid column, for honest Jacob Fry, of Old Montgomery, for Governor. He is the man for the times, and we have no doubt of his nomination—and election, if those of the party who may have control of the State Convention, do not force him upon an objectionable platform—a platform which has brought defeat upon the Democracy in almost every Congressional, Senatorial and Representative District in the State. The Keystone is still Democratic, but no man in the Democratic ranks can be elected Governor next fall, unless "honest differences of opinion are tolerated" by the Convention, to assemble in Reading next month. "Toleration must be mutual," and no further reading out of honest Democrats, if the party desires success.

CONGRESS.—No organization yet.

"It becomes every Delegate to be promptly at his post, and to act with an eye single to the integrity of our great party."—The Shave-tail Union of last week.

The integrity of our great party. Your combined efforts, no doubt, elected Cresswell—a man of undoubted political integrity. Birds of a feather will flock together.

"No man but a consistent, National Democrat, should be elected State Delegate."—Shave-tail Union.

And Cresswell is that consistent National Democrat? The veteran George Jackson of Jackson, John Hirst the fighting Democrat of Barree, were nowhere when you pitched upon incorruptible Jacob as that consistent National Democrat.

"It is folly to talk of compromising with men who are recent to their promises, and who violate with impunity their most solemn pledges."—Shave-tail Union.

And with just such a man you have compromised, to defeat men you could not influence to be recreant to their promises, or be induced to violate with impunity their most solemn pledges to their party. Jacob can do either—can do both—and more if necessary, and without any sacrifice of principle. He is just the man to suit you, if he does not take the business into his own hands and sell you before he gets through.

THE HONESTY OF THE SHAVE-TAILS.—The Philadelphia and Harrisburg papers on the day after our Convention, contained a telegraph dispatch from this place, stating that the resolution instructing Cresswell to vote for Fry, had been lost. Why such haste to circulate a lie? The resolution was almost unanimously adopted—not a voice was raised against it. Cresswell is already at his old tricks—has already violated his pledge to the Convention, and has thrown himself into market for a bid. Who bids? Be sure you have him after you do buy, as he will have no serious objections to selling out the second, third, or any number of times. Remember, you have an Irishman's flea to deal with; when you may think you have your finger on him, you will find he is not there. Jacob will be himself, and for himself, all the time.

ALL FOR DOUGLAS.—The Democratic State Conventions of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, have instructed their Delegates to the National Convention, to vote for the nomination of the "Little Giant," Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. There is no man living who has been more bitterly persecuted by the Administration and the leaders of the Republican party, and yet there is no one man spoken of for the Presidency who has equal strength with Douglas for that high post of honor.—The truth is, Douglas has been too independent—too much of a man—to be popular with the corrupt leaders of parties, but he is just the kind of man the people delight to honor.

PA. LEGISLATURE.—Nothing of importance. Eli Slifer was, on Monday, re-elected State Treasurer.

Judge Douglas Our Candidate.

We place at the head of our columns the name of Stephen A. Douglas, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the next Presidency, subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.

A short statement of the grounds of our preference for Judge Douglas will not be deemed inappropriate. They are not so much the personal interest we take in the candidate, as the interest we feel in the success of the party, and the conviction we entertain, that he will save the country from the alarming perils that now threaten us. Of course, we could not entertain this opinion, if we did not regard him as an upright politician and a sound Democratic statesman. Our support is therefore predicated upon a mingled respect for the man, and a zealous attachment to our party and country.

When we are weak, the only way to become strong is by gaining the better disposed of our adversaries. If our public men become strong, they must have the approval of those from whom strength must come; and a party that refuses such reinforcement, is like a stubborn invalid that refuses medicine and food, and condemns himself to a languishing and wasting dissolution, which shows more of insanity than sound mental capacity.

If the Democrats of the South, either from jealousy or any other cause, reject the popular men of the North, we admit our condition is hopeless—our party must fall, and our country be rent asunder. If the South throws away this broad and national spirit that has heretofore distinguished its public men, the precious and healing ointment will be lost, and the vitals of the Union soon eaten into and destroyed by the corroding canker of Abolitionism. We conclude, therefore, if Douglas shall be rejected because he is a popular man in the North, and this spirit animates the party, it is idle ever to expect to elect a candidate; for it is certain the South can never do it by itself. We cannot believe that any such ruinous and contracted sentiment will control the proceedings of the National Convention.

Let us inquire, for a moment, as to the means of his success, if he should be the nominee of the Convention.

First—Would the Democrats vote for him? Certainly, they have too much sense, both in the South and North, to be carried away by the personal opposition of a few politicians, and refuse to vote for their party candidate, and thereby ruin their country to gratify a personal hostility to him. Unless it could be shown that he has been treacherous to his party principles, no Democrat could have a motive for opposing him. Some, deceived by the clamor of his personal enemies, may believe that he has not faithfully stood to his party principles. But how long would this be the case, after he should receive a nomination at Charleston? The whole Democratic press, and every faithful Democrat, would unite in his defense, and all prejudices would be dispelled like the morning mists before the rising sun. His position would then be understood, and would command the enthusiastic support of all Democrats. His whole history is calculated to win the popular heart, and as he has ever been true to the Constitution, we believe this flame of enthusiasm would blaze up in the South more ardently than in the North. He has fought the battles of the Constitution against Republican fanaticism, and is entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of the patriotic people of every section.

Second—As to influences outside of the Democratic party, how would they be? Whether from vicious and malignant or patriotic purposes, it matters not; it was the fashion with the opponents of Democracy to applaud the position of Judge Douglas on the Leconte question. If he had violated any principle, this never would have commended him to our support. But believing as we do, that he took his position as a brave and independent statesman, upon what he conscientiously regarded as the principles of popular liberty, expressed in the Declaration of Independence and maintained by all the great statesmen of this country, we think it would be a great element of his strength—that it is perfectly legitimate for us to avail ourselves of. Both the "American" party and the "Republican" party have given certificates in his favor on that subject. If the leaders were influenced by sinister motives, and by a hope of distracting and destroying the Democratic party, should be less willing to avail ourselves of its benefit? We have heard of the digging of a ditch for an adversary, and that he who dug it fell into it; and Haman built a gallows for Mordecai, and was hung on it himself. Why then should Democrats not profit by this teaching; and if the opponents of Democracy hoped to dig a ditch or make a gallows, by praising Douglas, to destroy Democracy and the South—if he has done no wrong thing, why should the Democrats not let them fall into the ditch, or be hung upon the gallows themselves? If, by their deceit, they have made him a Giant or a Hercules, let us use the Little Giant to strangle them. He knows their treachery, and as the friend of his country, would cut off their heads, if they had as many as the Hydra. (We mean politically, and not as the Brownites and Helperites would murder the Southern people.)

The North and Northwest, a few years ago, were the strongholds of Democracy. It is impossible to conceive that the men who have left our party, have forgotten all their old sentiments. The most of them are still attached to the Union and Constitution, and have taken an antagonistical position on account of sectional pride and disapproval of the intemperate conduct and principles of some Southern politicians. All these would gladly return to their old faith; and believing Douglas an uncompromising Democrat, who yields no principles to the bigoted or anti-national men of either section, they would gladly vote for him.

Judge Douglas, if the candidate, would come into the field very much as Gen. Taylor did in 1848, with the endorsement of all the opposing parties to his favor; and however much the leaders of those parties might desire the effect of their committal in his favor, it would stick to them like the shirt of Nessus; and when they attempt to tear it off, they would tear the flesh with it. The Swards, the Hales, the Beechers, and other sympathizers with Brown and Helper, might howl, but the better disposed of their people would resume their former patriotic position, and save the country.

It is wise in a party, as it is in a General, to take advantage of the committal of an adversary. As it would be impossible for "Black Republicans" or "Americans" to take any position against Douglas that would weaken him with Democrats, and as all their admissions would recommend him to the support of the national men both of the South and the North, the whole argument would be in his favor, and we can not entertain a doubt that he would be triumphantly elected. With any other candidate our success is extremely doubtful. His election would establish the Union on a basis that for many years would be impregnable. It would effectually crush out the Black Republican power, and unite the South and North in cordial sympathy.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees of the Senate for the Session:

- Finance—Messrs. Finney, Gregg, Shaeffer, Turney, Welsh.
Judiciary—Messrs. Penner, Palmer, Yardley, Bell, Miller.
Accounts—Messrs. Cornell, Baldwin, Nunemacher, Thompson, Crawford.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Hall, Irish, Palmer, Schell, Ketchum.
Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Benson, Ketcham, Meredith, Turney, Miller.
Library—Messrs. Hall, Smith, Craig.
Corporations—Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Smith, Welsh, Imbrie.
Banks—Messrs. Shaeffer, Smith, Marselis, Irish, Schell.
Commerce and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Benson, Parker, Meredith, Nunemacher, Keller.
Railroads—Messrs. McClure, Gregg, Penney, Rutherford, Craig.
Election Districts—Messrs. Imbrie, Miller, Parker, Crawford, Craig.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Rutherford, Baldwin, Landon, Nunemacher, Schindel.
Militia—Messrs. Bell, Schaeffer, McClure, Gregg, Craig.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Thompson, Meredith, Blood, Keller, Schindel.
Bills—Messrs. Parker, Landon, Keller, Crawford, Rutherford.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Schindel, Landon, Blood, Connell, Nunemacher.
Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Smith, Irish, Benson, Schell, Turney.
Public Printing—Messrs. Welsh, McClure, Palmer, Yardley, Marselis.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Thompson, Rutherford, Crawford.
New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Irish, Hall, Yardley, Bell, Blood.
Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Landon, Gregg, Thompson, Marselis, Blood.
Education—Messrs. Yardley, Ketcham Imbrie, Miller, Bell.
The Speaker announced the standing committees of the House of Representatives for the session of 1860. They are as follows:
Ways and Means—Messrs. Strong, Lawrence, (Washington,) Thompson, Hill, O'Neill, Green, Bayard, Dunlap, Wagonseller, Sheppard, Mann, Rouse, Burley, Gordon, Crane.
Judiciary, (general)—Messrs. Thompson, O'Neill, Taylor, Williston, Byrne, Gordon, Collins, Kinney, Strong.
Judiciary, (local)—Messrs. Wilson, Pinkerton, Smead, Abbott, Mann, Oakes, Gunnison, Hill, Coulter.
Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. M'Curdy, Curboraw, Caldwell, Eckman, Cope, Goehring, Sultzback.
Claims—Messrs. Ellmaker, Barlow, Bates, Peirce, Williams, Donnelly, Bryson, Cassell, Archenbach.
Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Espy, Preston, Fleming, Davis, Chapin, Teller, Maurer.
Education—Messrs. Kinney, Shafer, Custer, Frazier, Panooski, Africa, Varnum, Penner, Stone, Davis, Stonebeck, Kistler, Butler, Beardsley, Coulter.
Accounts—Messrs. Barlow, Boyer, Long, Graham, (Butler,) Eilenberger, Sultzback, Miller.
Vice and Immortality—Messrs. Bryson, Hayes, Benton, M'Gonigal, Manifold, Proudfoot, Dismant.
Election District—Messrs. Barnsley, Smith, Moore, Craig, Graham, (Butler,) Maurer, Hobus.
Bills—Messrs. Williston, O'Feen, Barnsley, Seltzer, Fleming, Shafer, Hayes, Knight, Gray, Bates, Austin, Bissell, Stoneback.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Collins, Cyrene, Duffield, Gunnison, Broadhead, Craig.
Roads, Bridges and Canals—Messrs. Walker, Espey, Acker, McDonough, Williams, Beardsley, Benton, Miller, Morrison.
Corporations—Messrs. Acker, Pressley, Jackson, Pierce, Pennell, Broadhead, Preston, Moore, Eilenberger, Turner, Smith, Brewster, Hoffus, Graham, (Washington.)
County and County Seats—Messrs. Graham, (Washington,) Donnelly, Ridgeway, Cope, Wilder, Long, Brewster, Morrison, Boyer, Baldwin, Turner.
Compare Bills—Messrs. Frazier, Power, Panooski, M'Donough, M'Curdy.
Library—Messrs. Abbott, Gray, Bayard, Bissell, Africa.
Railroads—Messrs. Lawrence, (Washington,) Rouse, Dismant, Jackson, Kenegy, Pressley, Crane, Wagonseller, Taylor, Duffield, Kistler, Power, Burley.
City Passenger Railroads—Messrs. Ridgeway, Seltzer, Sheppard, Dunlap, Smead, Ellmaker, Achenbach, Cassell, Stone, Wilson, Varnum.
Mines and Minerals—Messrs. Pinkerton, Walker, Teller, Chapin, Willard, Oakes, M'Gonigal, Eckman, Africa, Butler, Goehring, Durbarow, Custer.
Printing—Messrs. Proudfoot, Knight, Kenegy, Manifold, Austin.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Davis, Smith, Pinkerton.
SINGULAR CASE.—The Iowa (Homer) Iliad publishes, on what is represented as good authority, the following singular case:—
Last fall a young lady living near Burlington, Texas, was gathering pears, near night, when something bit or stung her foot. She says it was a snake, but she did not see it.—Sometime afterwards it began to effect her; she began to have fits at about sundown, lasting sometimes a part, and at other times, all night. He eyes protrude and look like bursting out, and she begs those around her to push them back. During the fit she puts herself into every possible attitude, often trying to bite herself, darting out her tongue, and mimicking a snake in various ways, and generally perseveres until she bites herself. She has not eaten anything for twenty-eight days, and has lost the use of one arm, leg, and one side.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF MR. DOUGLAS.—The Mobile Register thus addresses itself:—"Mr. Douglas as an individual man, is nothing to the country; but Mr. Douglas as the embodiment of certain vital principles, upon the issue of which the country is at the moment heaving in the throes of impending civil war and dissolution, is a very important man. Mr. Douglas, as the representative man of the Constitutional Democracy of the North, as the exponent of one theory of interpretation of the doctrine of 'non-intervention,' as maintained by the Democracy of the great North-west, is so important a man, that without him and his friends, the South will have to bend its neck to the rule of Seward, or step out of the Union."

German and English Almanacs for 1860, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis' Book Store.