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Miscellaneous News.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, Of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

To the President and Officers of the State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN: -At the close of this the 5th year of our existence as an Association, I have again, in behalf of the Society, the honor of presenting for your consideration, a detailed report of our history and practical operations during the year 1859. Though our position at the present time, as well as our prospects for the future, may not be as flattering as we could wish them as a society, and though we have failed to a certain extent in realizing all the expectations, expressed in our last year's Report, yet in contrasting our condition as a community, with that of neighboring counties, and especially when taking into consideration the circumstances under which the present year was commenced, we have great reason to be thankful to that Providence, which has so especially favored us in comparison with other sections of our State.
The year 1859 was commenced under circumstances, to say the least, somewhat depressing. Pecuniary embarrassment, financial depression, scarcity of employment, paralyzed industry, and a partial failure of the grain crops, are by no means flattering pictures to contemplate. Perhaps at no time in the history of our country has the surplus of grain been so closely consumed, and the approaching harvest looked forward to with a greater degree of anxiety than during the past year, whilst the ravages of insects and other enemies to the growing crops, which had for two or three successive years intervened to blast the prospects of the husbandman, rendered their hopes still more precarious.— Poverty and faith it is said, journey very uncomfortably together, and it would most undoubtedly have required a very strong exercise of the latter virtue to have sustained the sinking hearts of many under a similar visitation. The most sanguine expectations, however, were realized in the harvesting and

ingathering of an abundant crop. The late

June frost, so very destructive to the grain

crops of some of our neighboring counties,

was in our community, productive of but lit-

tle injury, and perhaps should be regarded

more as a blessing than otherwise, inasmuch

as it no doubt tended largely to the destruc-

tion of insects and other enemies to the ad-

vancing crops, their disappearance, to a very

great extent, being mainly attributed to this

cause. Some portions of our country were, during the early part of the summer, visited

by severe hail storms, which, as far as they

extended, have been very destructive, but

their ravages were happily confined to very

narrow limits. The fruit crop, however, suf-

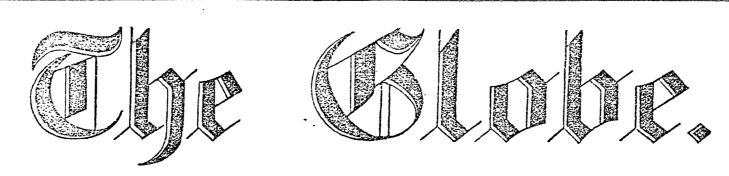
fered severely from these visitations, in some

than an average crop. Aside from the causes enumerated, it is to be regretted that in a fruit growing region the attention of our agriculturists has not been directed more to the careful cultivation and improvement of this valuable department, and a more extended and scientific study of the habits and wants of each tree, fruit, flower, and shrub, which must be produced in order to their successful cultivation, and by which they would improve instead of deteriorating.

In accordance with previous arrangements an annual Fair or Exhibition was held on the | not only when science properly applied shall 4th, 5th and 6th days of October last. The ground selected by the Committee of Arrangements was the same which has heretofore been occupied for this purpose. The buildings were enlarged and the accommodations ample. The attendance was unusually large | and the title of true nobility shall be drawn and the amount of Stock, Grain, Domestic Manufactures, Fancy Needlework, Flowers, and specimens of Fine Arts, far exceeded that of any previous exhibition. The superior and abundant display of fruits was the subject of universal approbation; as an evidence of which we would here take the privilege of quoting a portion of the report of the Committee on this class: "those of your Committee who visited the State Fair at Philadelphia, last week, have no hesitation in declaring the display of apples at this exhibition superior in quality and beauty to that of the former." It may be well to remark further that the Committee was composed of gentlemen whose judgment would not be disputed, and that a majority of them had attended the State Exhibition the previous

But our space would by no means permit waste, or of restoring the same from a state us to do justice to the articles exhibited in of comparative sterility to one of fruitful feeach department, it is sufficient to say that | cundity, we shall feel that our labors have the entire Exhibition was one which reflected not been unrequited. And now relying upon entire credit on all the exhibitors, as well as the generosity of our fellow-citizens to assist on our county, and that in the distribution of | in replenishing our somewhat depleted treaspraise the fair portion of our community are ury, together with the renewed energy and entitled to the greater share, inasmuch as we untiring exertion of those friends of improved were indebted not only to their presence, agriculture and modern reform, who have their smiles, and their assistance, but also to ever stood by the society, even under far less their taste, skill and refinement, for the suc- favorable circumstances than the present, we cess of this as well as every other undertaking of utility and importance. At the con- | breeze, trusting at the end of another year clusion of the Exhibition, an Agricultural to be able to present you with a more favora-Address was delivered by Dr. J. H. Wintrode, ble and a more satisfactory account of our a former Representative from this county in the State Legislature; of its merits we need say nothing further than it was a masterly effort, one worthy of the man and fitting for the occasion, but as it was delivered extemporaneously, and without notes, we regret that a copy cannot conveniently be procured

for transmission. The weather was for the greater portion of the time rather favorable, the season of the the Supreme Court in this State, in regard to year well chosen, and the entire scene was a widow's claim under the exemption law: one on which the eye might dwell and the mind contemplate with satisfaction and dein the State) the dense, yet ever waving mass | the value of three hundred dollars, she waives of animated nature, the immense banquet ta- her claim to all which she neglects to retain. bles spread over the rich carpet of heaven's | She has no right to a second appraisement." | collected manner.



WILLIAM LEWIS, ---PERSEVERE.-

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY 15, 1860.

NO. 34.

bounty, and groaning beneath the weight of divine benificence, the whole illuminated by the mellow rays of an autumn sun, reflected from the pure azure of an autumn sky, and decorated with the thousand varied tints of the frost-stricken forest, now vocal with the farewell melodies of summer's latest warblers, combined to elicit from every heart a ready response to the sentiment expressed in the beautiful and grateful language of one of our

most gifted poets: "Our common mother smiles, and sings
Like Ruth among the garnered sheaves;
Her lap is full of pleasant things,
Her brow is crowned with Autumn leaves!

Oh favors, old but ever new!
Oh blessings, with the sunshine sent!
The bounty overruns our due;
The fullness shames our discontent." Our receipts for the Exhibition were as follows:

Annual membership tickets,......
 Single admissions,
 190 00

 Licenses, sale of lumber, etc.,
 127 73

EXPENDITURES:

Premiums, policemen, music, printing, merchan-

That the exhibition should be a complete success, except in this one important feature, the pecuniary department, is to be regretted, and, were it not readily accounted for, would be a source of discouragement. While a number of our incidental expenses might perhaps have been to some extent curtailed, yet our principal error seems to have been the extension of our premium list beyond its ordinary limits and beyond the bounds of prudence. We have now obtained sufficient data on which to base our calculations with some degree of certainty in future. We have learned the maximum as well as the minimum of our receipts under the most favorable as well as unfavorable circumstances, and will hereafter be enabled to shape our expenses accordingly. We have also learned the amount of those expenses, under the most rigid system of economy, which information will, we trust, be sufficient to enable us to so arrange our affairs as to guard against a similar result in

We are happy to say that a movement has been made, and agitated to some extent, by some of our most active and influential citizens, for the purpose of raising a fund suffi-cient to purchase a suitable lot of ground, to be fitted up for and appropriated to the exclusive use of the society; this measure, if once carried into effect would to a very great extent, reduce the expenditures annually incurred in fitting up the grounds, employing a police force, etc., and also prevent the heavy losses to which we are subjected in exposing the lumber to sale after each exhibition, and would in the end, no doubt, enable us to realize a handsome revenue after paying all expenses.

We need not say that we hall with feeling sections being totally destroyed, and in others of pleasure and pride, the establishment of own section, than we owe to Southern Hotmaterially injured, so that neither in quantithe Pennsylvania Agricultural College, or spurs, who would, if they were allowed to do ty or quality could it be reckoned as more Farmers' High School, as a fitting experiment | so, ruin their own cause by denouncing and | theological schools and boarding academies; for a great agricultural State like ours, or that we rejoice in the success of this new and flourishing institution. We believe all the pupils admitted from our county, in returning to their homes, have expressed themselves as highly pleased, not only with the course of happy combination of physical with mental labor which forms one of its principal and most distinguishing features. This speaks volumes in favor of the institution, and may he hailed as a sure precursor of success. We sincerely hope that the day is not far distant be made subservient to the proper and successful cultivation of the soil, and knowledge be regarded as truly useful in any pursuit of life, but when the true dignity of labor shall be thoroughly known and duly appreciated, directly from the soil.

> In conclusion, we would only say that even in the face of all prejudice against "book farming," as well as opposition to "county fairs," a steadily increasing interest is manifested by our agriculturists, in a judicious and successful cultivation of the soil, and the growth of cereal grasses, leguminous plants, and farinaceous roots, which every candid mind will admit has been materially strengthened and promoted by the practical workings and general influence of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society. If it be of no further utility than that of enciting a spirit of emulation and inquiry, as to the most judicious rotation of crops, the cheapest, most available, and yet most effectual methods of fertilization, in order to prevent the most ample soil from passing into an irreclaimable would once more unfurl our canvass to the

By order and in behalf of the Society. R. McDIVITT. Acting Secretary.

INTERESTING TO WIDOWS .- The Pittsburgh Legal Journal gives the following decision of

HUNTINGDON, PA., Jan. 10, 1860.

"The right of a widow to retain real or personal property of her deceased husband's light. The lowing of herds, the bleating of estate to the value of three hundred dollars, flocks, the restless neighing of the impatient is waived entirely when she neglects to dechargers, the soul-stirring music discoursed by mand an appraisement. If an appraisement the Excelsior Brass Band, (one of the finest | be made, and she neglects to retain less than

A Voice From the South!

Judge Douglas and the Administration-Lecompton—CongressionalIntervention—Popular Sovereignty and the Charleston Con-

From the Baltimore (Maryland) Dispatch.] If ever there was a public man whose motives and principles have been wickedly misrepresented and maligned, by a few active enemies in place and power, Judge Douglas, is that man—in spite of all his glorious antecedents—his unspotted loyalty to Democracy and the cause of Southern rights, from the days of Jackson down, we are expected to be duped by the partizans of the Administration, into the belief that Judge Douglas has become a traitor to the National Democracy and the cause of the South, notwithstanding the stubborn fact that he is now as he has ever been, the most implacable enemy of Black Republicans, and is by them the most hated and feared, because the most formidable champion of Democracy—these cunning enemies of the Union and the Constitution, know full well that if Douglas is sustained by his own party, there is an end of their mad career now and forever.

The daily announcement of the results of the election of Delegates for Charleston in the free States shows conclusively that all the machinations and misrepresentations of his enemies, have not shaken the confidence of the Democratic masses of that section, in the integrity and loyalty of Judge Douglas. In the South also, the light of reason, truth and justice, is beginning to reveal the strong and inestimable claims which Judge Douglas has upon the confidence and gratitude of all conservative national men. That there has been, and is yet much prejudice in the South against Judge Douglas we admit, but it is mostly found in political fire-eaters, and is not shared in by the mass of the Southern Democracy. The cause of Southern prejudice against Douglas has been chiefly, because the Southern party press failed to give him the benefit of a hearing, and published incest santly the most inflamed and vituperative attacks on him, derived for the most part from the Administration press in Washington .-But the mists are rolling away, and we already behold Southern press after press, falling into the Douglas line after a fair investigation of his claims. In no State has there been more misrepresentation of Judge Douglas' true position, and less light on the subject from the public press, than in Maryland. Yet even here, we see some of the ablest and best Democrats, day by day acknowledging

spurs, who would, if they were allowed to do | institutions comprise more than 130 colleges, abusing as "unsound and rotten" the great body of our Northern friends and allies.

Hence we think it our duty as Southern men to repair this injustice and testify our reunion with these truly national men of the North, that we should "strengthen their arms instruction there pursued, but also with the | and sharpen their weapons," by nominating as one common leader against the common enemy, that distinguished chieftain, who is the favorite of our Northern allies, while he himself is ready to support the nominee at

Charleston, whoever he may be. We regret to see how fiercely the Administration and all its official dependents have waged relentless warfare against Judge Douglas, and it now becomes the people to resume 'popular sovereignty" into their own hands, and ignore the dictation and malevolence of men in office, who are bound by past honors and present emoluments to support even Judge Douglas, when declared the choice of the peo-We are told that the President is not a candidate for re-election. If so, he has no right to use his influence to proscribe this or that candidate, or to nominate his successor. It is, to say the least of it, in bad taste and should be rebuked by a people capable of

self-government. Believing as we do, that Judge Douglas can satisfy every fair-minded Southern man, that he has taken the only ground, on Lecompton, Congressional Intervention, and Popular Sovereignty, on which a Northern Democrat can successfully stand, and that his doctrines will practically and forever kill the Republican party, by not only withdrawing the slavery agitation from the halls of Congress, but from dangerous discussion and agitation in all the free States, thus localizing the issue of free soil, or slavery, to the limits of each territory, subject to the Constitution as it may be expounded by the Courts, we have no fears that any Southern State will fail to ratify the nomination of Judge Douglas at Charleston, in spite of rampant disorganizers or fillibustering fire-eaters. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

BURNING OF A FEMALE COLLEGE.-A Female College, at Oxford, Ohio, was burned a few nights since. The building contained 175 young ladies. The escape of Miss Sallie E. Moore from the college is unparalleled for daring. She roomed in the fifth story, and returned the second time to her room for some books. On opening her door she discovered that the hall was dense with smoke, and the stairway was in flames, and all means of exit in that direction was hopeless. Closing her door, she deliberately tore the bed clothing into strips, knotted them firmly together, and tying them to her bed-post, she hopefully stepped from her window, and made a successful descent to the ground, a distance of fish being, in a manner, amphibious, must and that is the mighty name of Douglas. forty-five feet. The presence of mind shown by the entire body of young ladies was re-marked by every one. This was, no doubt, lake, where men are engaged in cutting ice for the Democratic party nominate him at promoted by some remarks Miss Peabody and made the day before, commenting on the Pemberton mill accident, and desiring if any sudden casualty should visit them, if the college should take fire, or any other accident drawn, completely filled. They are pur- hills, by having all the eclat and excitement occur, they might act in a thoughtful and chased by farmers at twenty-five cents a load,

Statistics of Methodism.

The editor of the Advocate and Journal,

We have had occasion lately to prepare for the Methodist Quarterly Review an estimate of the actual statistical condition of Methodism throughout the world. By permission of the editor we are allowed to condense these statistics for our columns, in response to calls made for such facts. The following are the latest and most accurate estimates of its com-

municants: Methodist Episcopal Church Methodist Episcopal Church South 700,000 Canada Wesleyan Conference 43,672 Eastern British American Conference 16,935 Methodist Episcopal Church, Canada 13,352 American Weslevan Methodists 21,000 Methodist Protestant Church 70,018 African Methodist Episcopal Church 20,000 African M. E. Zion Church 6,203 Albright Methodists 21,076

Total lay members in America, 1,868,811 Add traveling preachers, (except Albrights,) 11,458

Total American communicants, 1,880,264 The Methodism of Europe-excepting the British and American colonies and the American and European missions, included above exhibits similar though not equal vigor.-The latest accessible returns show:

Wesleyan Methodists 435,908 123,863 Primitive Methodists New Connexion Methodists 27,000 United Free Church Methodists 43,000 Wesleyan Methodists who remain 12,000 independent, Bible Christian Methodists 19,068 Church Methodists in Ireland, called Primitive Methodists,

Total British lay members

Add traveling preachers 3,255

Total communicants

672,622 Besides these divisions, there are minor ones, whose statistics cannot be exactly ascertained; an authority gives them an aggregate of 10,000 members and 200 preachers. Summarily, them Methodism, throughout the world, comprises 2,548,190 lay members, and 14,883 traveling preachers—an aggregate of 2,563,091 communicants. If we add three non-communicant members of its congregations for each communicant—a safe estimate for Methodist congregations generally—we have a population of more than ten the injustice of past prejudices and rallying to the only man, as they believe, who can lead them to victory. Indeed, we now believe that to bouglas will receive the votes of several South-France, Germany, Africa and Australia; its missions are in Sweden, Norway, Switzerern States at Charleston.

We of the South, owe far more gratitude to land, Spain, Turkey, and South America; those gallant men of the North, who have they dot the coasts of Africa, India, China, fought in defence of our dearest rights and and the isles of the Southern Ocean. Its interests, against a powerful faction in their great missionary organizations include more than three thousand laborers; its educational and in England more than 500 day schools. It has more than two millions Sunday scholars, and 350,000 teachers. Its 35,000 local preachers make with its "itinerants," a ministerial force of nearly 50,000 men.

> Gambling in Washington. "Occasional," in writing about the gaminghouses at the national capital, says:

A gentleman well acquainted with the secrets of these resorts, tells me that he has known as much as ten thousand dollars to be risked on a single game, and others have seen two or three thousand dollars hazarded on a single card, and in a single game. The nonchalance of the players is startling. They win or lose thousands without a sigh or a

bank, is the prevailing game in these saloons, and, although tables are set out at which behind which sits the imperturbable dealer, with his pale face, black eye and monotonous 'call," while on three sides are gathered, sitting and standing, rank after rank, anxious and excited spectators, who, breathless with anxiety, watch the little cards as they are dealt from the tin box, and pick up their gains or swallow their losses with a silence only interrupted now and then by an angry

exclamation or a quiet chuckle of exultation. Night is turned into morning, and the latter frequently surprises the contestants in the struggle. Occasionally a streak of luck befalls an outsider, which, like a prize in a lottery, becomes a sort of advertisement for the gambler. I do not pretend to say that there s fraud in these games, because it frequently happens that there is as much skill among the volunteers as there is in the principals of the establishments; but those who have taken pains to investigate the facts do not hesitate to say that, unless on extraordinary occasions, the bank is sure to beat those who attempt to take up arms against it. So cautious have the keepers of these places become, that they are very careful as to whom they admit into their saloons, and it is to this caution that the public is indebted for the preservation of so many of those secrets which, if disclosed, would undoubtedly result in great excitement.

CATFISH IN HORICON LAKE.—Two thousand bushels of catfish were taken from Horicon Lake, Wisconsin, recently, in a singe day .-The Milwaukee News thus relates the mode

of their capture: " Horicon Lake froze over very rapidly during the present winter, and this species of have open water in order to exist. The clo- It has roused thousands of stalwart warriors summer use. Thus collected together so thick | Charleston (and we Republicans are not gothat the eye cannot penetrate the water to ing to give our opponents credit for being the depth of six inches, a basket is crowded such infernal fools as not to nominate him.) down into the midst and immediately with- We will try to kill the Douglas on 'his own who feed them to their hogs."

The Constitutional gives the following an-

During the battle of Magenta the combat station, and as the French regiments advanced, men were busily employed in re-moving the wounded, fearing that if their comrades should by chance be obliged to fall ask the President and his advisers to think back, the men lying on the ground would be trampled under foot. An officer perceived a employed in binding up his head with a handkerchief having received a thrust from a bayonet, which had passed through his cheek and entered his left eye. The officer asked him what he was doing, and seeing that he was badly wounded, told him to go to the ambulence.

'and why?" "Because you have lost your eye," said

9,158

669,397

"Yes," said the soldier, "but the other is musket to show that he could still take aim. ball fired by the Austrians struck in the arm | crat. of a French soldier who was climbing up to one of the wirdows, and he fell. The same

soldier; "thank you, but the rascals have broken my arm."

enough of it now?" The soldier did not for a moment reply,

"It is only the left, captain—the other is still good," and he again hurried to the combat. The captain went on also, and in a few mo-

"Poor fellow," said the officer, leaning over him. The soldier heard his voice, and

"Captain, you must not be angry with me, for if I had left the field, two other men would have been hit, whereas, in my case, it makes no matter, as my time was evidently come." And the poor fellow, falling back, expired. It was the officer who told the sto-

lowing frightful story: "When Gen. Pueblita entered the town of Ayo, in September last, he exacted a forced loan from the people, and a share of it fell upon the curate of the place. The curate acted as though he would pay, but as he did not make his appearance at the careful examination, they found a movable and a woman who had been shut up there for Pueblita's quarters. When brought into the light where she saw a number of persons, she fainted. After she had returned to her senses, a thousand questions were asked of her, to which she replied only that she had been "Faro," in which the better encounter the | buried in that vault for eighteen years without going out for a moment; that she had been married, and had children by her huswhat is called "brag," "poker," and other band, but she knew nothing of their fate; games are played, the principal fascination that while imprisoned in the vault, she had that while imprisoned in the vault, she had is the platform covered with green leather, had children by the curate, but she knew nothing of what had become of these children; and after saying this much, became obstinately silent. While this was passing, a sergeant of the Pueblita Brigade, then present, discovered that this woman was his mother, and she recognized him as her son and embraced him. The son then ran for his father, who came and recognized his wife.-The husband, fifteen years ago, was imprisoned three years under charge of having murdered his wife, this woman."

> An extraordinary case of a girl concealing her sex for many years, has been brought to light at Poictiers, France. Augustine alias Augustus Boudoin, a young person of seventeen, was known in the town and neighborhood as an active lad, and had been in place at respectable houses as "odd boy." This individual was lately tried for robbery, and while in prison the authorities conceived some suspicions, and ascertained her to be a female. On being asked what reason she had for wearing men's clothes, she said she had observed that men got their living easier than women; but she refused to give any information as to her birth and parentage. ~She was removed to the female wards, but her repugnance to appear in female attire among her fellow prisoners was so great that she committed suicide by hanging herself to an iron bar with a pocket handkerchief.

The New York correspondent of the

"We Republicans dread but one name, of a Republican Convention in the principal city of Illinois."

The Brave Soldier.

ecdote of the late war in Italy:

was exceedingly severe round the railway soldier on his knees near his musket busily

"To the ambulence," said the soldier,

the officer.

officer ran and raised him up.
"Ah, is that you captain?" said the same

"Yes," said the officer "have you not had

but after taking up his musket, he said with a smile:

ments, again saw him fall down from a shot in the breast.

with dying accents, said:

ry, and in his turn was killed at the battle of Solferino. Such is the fortune of war.

A newspaper published at Colima, Mexico, on the 24th of October, tells the fol-

Mobile Register gives the following as the reason why the Republican Convention is to be holden at Chicago. A delegate of the Committee said to him:

out of the Democratic party. He and his followers boast that they have done so too, but even admitting for the sake of the argustill good," at the same time pointing his ment that they have, which we utterly deny, what have they made by it? Who are to In a quarter of an hour after, the railway men who have stepped up to fill our places in station was in the hands of the French. A the broken ranks?—Chester County Demo-ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE SOUTH .- The Hon. Augustus R. Wright, late member of

What Have They Made by it? What has the President and his followers

made by reading out of the Democratic party

that portion of the Democracy who refused to accept the Lecompton constitution? This is a right pertinent question at the present moment. How much stronger is the party

because of it? How many more friends has Mr. Buchanan for it? How much less sectionalism is there in the country? How much improved are the prospects of the Democracy to carry the President in 1860?-Some benefits ought to be shown as the result of this measure, for Gen. Jackson never made half the effort to uproot the United States Bank than did Mr. Buchanan to push

through Congress the Lecompton Constitution. In the first place this measure and its bastard progeny, the English bill, although bought

through Congress, accomplished nothing. It was indignantly rejected by the people who were effected by it. It settled nothing. It

has kept the Kansas troubles before the coun-

try for the whole term of Mr. Buchanan's

administration. It is there yet, and unless

they decently submit to the will of the people it will be still continued as a bone of contention.

What then, we repeat, has the Democratic

party made by its wonderful Lecompton poli-

cy? It will be remembered that we did not

with us, we only demanded they should not force us to think with them. We asked a little feedom—we claimed to have an honest opinion that the measure warming and in conflict with previous pledges made to the recolar warming to the first the first and the recolar warming to the first terms.

people. Wedid not deny the right of Mr. Bu-

chanan to go on his own way rejoicing, we

only complained that he forged manacles to make us do as he was doing. His determi-

nation was to force us along a certain path-

way, and in case we failed to walk in it, to

visit us with the punishment of throwing us

Congress from Georgia, has written a letter in which he eulogizes Senator Douglas and declares that if a Northern man is nominated or President at Charleston, he must be the man. Mr. Wright concludes his eloquent letter as follows:

"Are his popular sovereignty principles insufferable to people who govern themselves? Suppose the people of a Territory did mould their institutions to suit themselves, if it was honestly and fairly done, would freedom shriek and her banner fall to rise no more? Douglas is the same man now that he was when three thousand Northern clergymen presented him to the Senate as a traitor to his country and a nuisance to the council chamber. He has changed no principle since; surrounded by the maddened Abolition rabble of Chicago, armed with Bowie-knives and pistols, he mounts the platform to defend the rights of the South, or shed his blood upon the soil of his native State. Fit type of our country's progress, and of the true hearted Democracy of the Union, if he is nominated at Charleston, let our banner-cry be 'Onward to the rescue.'

"Respectfully and truly,
"Augustus R. Wright."

OIL IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA. - A correspondent of the Sunbury American, writing from Warren county, says: The recent discovery of oil springs in the western part point designated for payment, Gen. Pueblita of Pennsylvania is more important than ordered him to be arrested. A party of men | many are aware of. In conversation with went to his dwelling and knocked at the door; an intelligent gentleman from Warren, Pa., there was no answer and they broke in .- he informed me that one of the wells recent-They found no one in the house, and were ly dug in that vicinity, the production of oil about to leave it when they heard a frightful was about thirty casks, of forty gallons each voice proceeding from the ground, saying "I | daily. This well is about seventy feet deep, am hungry." The officer in command went and is bored through about thirty feet of a back to General Pueblita and told him about kind of soapstone, after which it penetrates the voice. The General appointed a commis- into sandstone formation, from the crevices sion to examine the house. This commission of which the oil is forced upwards to the surwent to the curate's dwelling, and, after a face. A small engine is used to pump up the liquid, about 25 per cent. of which is oil. It stone in the floor, and under this was a stair- is received in large vessels, from the top of way leading down to a vault, which was en- which the oil flows, while the water is run tirely dark, and had no connection with the off at a point below the oil. In this simple, air, save by the staircase, and a small hole manner the oil is separated from the water, that served as a ventilator. In this vault | and is worth there forty cents the gallon .were some books, a few articles of furniture, At present the crude oil is taken to Buffalo, and by a little refining is there sold at ninety eighteen years. She was taken to General cents per gallon. There are now about thirty wells being dug and in operation in the western part of Warren county.

> Pennsylvania Politics.—A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writing from the Federal Capital, speaks of the Prime Minister of our Democracy in this fashion:

> "It is a significant fact that the manager of Pennsylvania politics is William B. Reed, late Minister to China, who never gave a Democratic vote in his life until he cast one for Mr. Buchanan in 1856. He was the most violent assailant of General Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, Lewis Cass and all the old apostles of the Democratic party. This man is now here assailing Judge Douglas, with voice and pen. He is a fit companion of Grund, Bennett and others, and is deep in the confidence of the President. The Democratic masses of Pennsylvania are notoriously in favor of Judge Douglas for President, and yet Mr. Buchanan, through his officials, is straining every nerve to secure the delega-tion for himself. For this purpose Breckinridge's name continues to be used."

> WHAT GEN. CASS THINKS .- This veteran Democrat, at present a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, a few days since, in conversation with a prominent Ohio Democrat said: "This war upon Judge Douglas and his friends I have always discountenanced .-It is wrong-all wrong, sir; and if persisted in must ruin the Democratic party. Judge Douglas is a Democrat—as good a Democrat as lives to-day; and if the politicians succeed in defeating him at Charleston, as a party we are lost, and God only knows what catastrophy may follow!"

> THE NIGGERS AND CONGRESS.—The "nig-gers" who do the "menial" work at the Capitol are a shrewd set of fellows. Tuesday one of them was standing by one of the doors of the House, looking in at the members.— The door-keeper said, "Jim, they're talking about niggers in there." "Well," was the response, "dat's der business. Lor bless you, if it wasn't for de niggers, dere wouldn't be no Congress."

> The Governors of the States of the Union, including the Governor elect of Kansas, are seventeen Democrats, sixteen Republicans, and one, in Maryland, American. The Democratic Governors are in fourteen slaveholding States, and three free States. The Republicans are, of course, all in the