

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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Select Poetry.

[Published by request of KATE DASHAWAY.] WILLIE MY BRAVE.

On the lonely sea-beat shore, A maiden fair was weeping, Calling one who far away Beneath the wave was sleeping; Thus her sad unchanging strain, Floated over 'er the main: Come o'er the billow, Ride on the wave, Come while the wind bloweth, Willie my brave.

Miscellaneous News.

Homestead Exemption Law.

There is a Homestead Exemption Law before the Legislature, which is exciting some interest. Similar laws have been passed in twenty-four States of the Union, and in order to see what their character is we give the following summary of the law in each State: California.—For debts contracted since June 1, 1851, or contracted at any time outside of the State, the homestead, consisting of land, with the dwelling house and its appurtenances, not exceeding five thousand dollars in value to be selected by the owner.—Exemption not to extend to mechanics' or vendors' liens, liability for taxes, or any legally obtained mortgages. Texas.—The homestead of a family, not exceeding two hundred acres of land, or any town or city lots, or lots not exceeding two thousand dollars in value. Exemption extended to widows. Michigan.—A homestead of a householder not exceeding forty acres, and the dwelling house thereon, with its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any town plot, city or village; or, if therein, at the option of the owner, one lot, with the dwelling house and appurtenances, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in value by the Constitution of 1851. Mississippi.—A homestead of the head of a family, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land with the dwelling house and implements thereof, or if any city, town or village the residence, not exceeding in value fifteen hundred dollars. New York.—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, and owned by the debtor, being a householder, and having a family, to the value of one thousand dollars. Such exemption to continue after the death of such householder, for the benefit of the widow and family, and one or more of them continuing to occupy such homestead until the youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until the death of the widow; and no release or waiver is valid unless executed as is required in deeds. The conveyance of the property must show that it is designed to be held as a homestead, or a notice of such design must be executed and acknowledged by the householder, and recorded in the Homestead Exemption Book. No property is exempt from sale for the non-payment of taxes or assessments, or for debts contracted for its purchase, or prior to recording the aforesaid deed or notice. If the homestead exceed one thousand dollars in value, it may be sold or divided, provided a greater sum shall be bid therefor. Illinois.—The homestead exemption to the value of one thousand dollars, the same as in New York, with like provisions for its continuance after the death of the householder, and carrying the law into effect. New Jersey.—The same Homestead Exemption to one thousand dollars in value, as in New York, with similar provisions, except that no release or waiver of such exemption shall be valid, and the homestead must be reserved as such, for the use of the family. It cannot be leased or sold without the full and free consent of the wife of the owner, and at its full, fair value, and one thousand dollars thereof be invested in another homestead. Louisiana.—The lot and building thereon, to the value of one thousand dollars, and occupied as a residence, and owned by a debtor having a family, except from sale for taxes or from the purchase money, or for debt contracted prior to the recording of the exemption. Massachusetts.—The lot and buildings thereon, owned and occupied as a residence by the debtor; or, the buildings so occupied and owned situated on land in the rightful possession of the debtor and his family, by lease or otherwise, to the value of eight hundred dollars. Arkansas.—For all debts contracted since December 8th, 1852, one hundred and sixty acres, or one city or town lot, with all the improvements, without reference to value. Minnesota.—The homestead not exceeding eighty acres, and the dwelling house thereon, and appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any incorporated town, city or village; or, if therein, at the option of the owner, one lot, with the dwelling house thereon, and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of this State. Such exemption to extend to the widow or minor child or children of any de-

ceased, and not to any mortgage thereon lawfully obtained—but no mortgage being valid without the signature of the wife.

Maine.—The property of a householder, or head of a family, consisting of a lot of land, dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, as shall not exceed five hundred dollars in value, which continue to the widow and minor children of any deceased person during such minority, or while the widow remains single.

New Hampshire.—The homestead of a householder to the value of five hundred dollars, which exemption extends to any interest the debtor may have in a building occupied by him as a homestead, though standing on land owned by another. It also descends to the widows and minor children, of which exemption there could be no waiver, except by deed.

Vermont.—The homestead of every householder residing within the State consisting of a dwelling house, outbuildings, and the lands appurtenant thereto, occupied as such, and the yearly products thereof, to the value of five hundred dollars.

Ohio.—The family homestead of each head of a family not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, while the debtor, the widow or any unmarried minor child resides thereon, though the homestead may be built on land owned by another.

Tennessee.—The homestead of every housekeeper, to the value of five hundred dollars, consisting of a dwelling house and outbuildings and the land appurtenant thereto, provided a declaration and notice of intention of claiming a homestead is duly registered in the Register's Office. Such exemption continues to the widow and minor children.

Wisconsin.—Homestead not exceeding forty acres, used for agricultural purposes, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any town plot, city or village; or, instead thereof, at the option of the owner, not exceeding one fourth of an acre, being within a recorded town plot or city or village, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances owned and occupied by any resident of the State. A dwelling house owned by any person and situated on land not his own, but rightly in his possession, by lease or otherwise, is also exempt, if the occupant claims such house as his homestead. The homestead descends to the widow and minor children.

Iowa.—The same homestead exemption as in Wisconsin, with similar provisions, except not to exceed five hundred dollars in value.

South Carolina.—The dwelling house and houses appurtenant thereto, of each family, together with fifty acres of land, not included within any city or corporate town, to the value of five hundred dollars.

Maryland.—The Constitution directs the Legislature to pass exempting property to the value of five hundred dollars.

Alabama.—Forty acres of land, not exceeding four hundred dollars in value, provided they are not in the corporate limits of any town or city.

Florida.—Every farmer forty acres of land, of which he cultivates ten, not to exceed four hundred dollars in value. Every owner of, and actual resident in any dwelling house in a city, town or village, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value.

Georgia.—Fifty acres of land to every white citizen, male or female, who is the head of a family, which, including the dwelling house and improvement, not to exceed two hundred dollars in value; also, five additional acres for every child under fifteen years of age.

Utah Territory.—The homestead occupied by the wife, or any portion of the family of a deceased person, at the time of his death, shall be free to the wife and family of the deceased, and shall not be liable for any claims against such estate.

The Hard Times.

An exchange in noticing the universal prostration of business, says there is a cause for it, and until that cause is obviated, it will not only remain so, but grow worse and worse: "The hard times have been caused by extravagance in all shapes, idleness in all its varieties, wild speculations, and keeping up false appearances. The country is deserted, cities are crowded, many of our finest farms have been cut up into town lots, and planted with curbstones instead of potatoes. Thousands of acres around our large cities and towns throughout the country, are lying waste, whilst more has been uselessly expended upon them than would have been sufficient to put them under the best cultivation. We have run into all kinds of extravagance in building, living, dress, &c., from the oldest to the youngest—male and female—depending on our wits rather than labor. All kinds of devices have been used to make money out of each other, by trading and speculating, instead of applying our energies to the true source which God gave us—the earth. All kinds of contrivances in the shape of land and building associations, banks and insurance companies, saving institutions and money-making projects, have been resorted to to make us rich without labor. The end of all this nonsense must come—it is in fact, now staring us in the face—and in the last dollar is gone, and the last article pawned, we too must go to the country, or somewhere else, and pick peas. In short, we must get our living from the earth, 'by the sweat of the brow.' This is the remedy for the hard times—a sure one—and there is none other—and until we get about it in good earnest, there can be no relief from the daily increasing pressure."

Dr. Cahill, in a letter to the Dublin Telegraph, speaks of the generosity of Irish servant girls here in sending money to their relatives in the old country. He has visited the different offices in New York for the transmission of money to Ireland, and from the statistics thus obtained estimates that during the year 1859 the Irish servant maids now working in that city and Brooklyn have sent home to their parents, brothers and sisters, the enormous sum of one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A Hebrew Prayer in the House of Representatives.

The following prayer was delivered by Rabbi Raphael, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 1st, a few hours previous to the election of the Speaker:—

The Rabbi M. J. Raphael, of New York, opened the proceedings with the following prayer:

Almighty and most merciful God, we approach thy presence this day, to thank thee for thy past mercies, and humbly to beseech thee to continue and extend the same to thy servants, the Representatives of these United States, in Congress assembled.

Lord, great and manifold have been thy bounties to this highly favored land. Heartfelt and sincere are our thanks. While the vast despotisms of Asia are crumbling into dust, and the effete monarchies of the Old World can only sustain themselves by yielding to the pressure of the spirit of the age, it has been thy gracious will that in this Western hemisphere there should be established a Commonwealth after the model of that which Thou, Thyself, didst bestow on the tribes of Israel, in their best and purest days. The Constitution and the institutions of this Republic prove to the world that men created in thy image and obedient to thy behests, are not only capable, fully capable, of self-government, but that they know best how to combine civil liberty with ready obedience to the laws, religious liberty with warm zeal for religion, absolute general equality with sincere respect for individual rights. In acquiring and carrying out these most wise institutions, thy protection, Lord, has been signally manifest. It was thy right hand that defended the founders of this Commonwealth during the long and perilous struggle of right against might. It was thy wisdom that inspired them when they established this Congress, to be what thy tabernacle, with the ark and the golden table, and the golden altar, were intended to have been for the tribes of Israel—the heart of the entire nation, where the wants, the feelings, and wishes of all might become known, to be respected by all, so that union might create strength, and concord keep pace with prosperity.

Lord, the ordinary life-time of a man has barely elapsed since this Constitution came into force, and under its auspices our country, from being feeble and poor, has become wealthy and powerful, already takes rank with the mightiest, and thou, O Lord, wilt realize unto it thy gracious promise unto thy chosen people: *Yehosircha atovai tobech-le-Lord will distinguish thee for that which is good.*

Supreme Ruler of the universe, many days and many weeks have gone by since thy servants, our representatives, first met in this Congress, but not yet have they been able to organize their House. Thou who makest peace in thy heavens, direct their minds this day that with one consent they may agree to choose that man who, without fear and without favor, is to preside over this assembly.— To this intent, Father most gracious, do thou endow them with thy spirit; the spirit of wisdom and of understanding; the spirit of counsel and of amity; the spirit of knowledge and of fear of the Lord. Grant, Father, that amidst the din of conflicting interests and opinions, thy grace may direct them so that each one of them and all of them may hold the even tenor of their way—the way of moderation and of equity; that they may speak and act and legislate for thy glory and the happiness of our country; so that, from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, one feeling of satisfaction may attend their labors; while the whole people of the land joyfully repeat the words of thy Psalmist: "How good and how pleasant it is when brethren dwell together in unity."

Lord God of Abraham, of Isaac and Jacob, I, thy servant, beseech thee bless these Representatives, even as thou hast directed thy priests to bless thy people.

May the Lord bless ye and preserve ye. May the Lord cause his countenance to shine upon ye and be gracious unto ye. May the Lord raise his countenance unto ye and grant ye peace.

May this blessing of the One who liveth and who reigneth forever rest upon your counsels and yourselves this day and evermore. Amen.

Adventures of a Party of Canadians—Thirteen Killed.

The *Trochan Advertiser* publishes a letter from a brewman who arrived in Victoria in October last, "after thirteen months on the plains among the Indians." The writer says: "Fifteen of us left St. Paul's, Minnesota, on the 16th of August, 1858, for Fraser River, with a horse each. The first twenty days we got along pretty good, but after that our trouble commenced. The South Indians came on us in the night, and took our horses and provisions, tied us hand and foot, and commenced dancing around us with their knives. One of our party could understand a little of their language; he got them to understand we did not want to harm them—that we only wanted to travel through their country, and that we were going to pay them for it, but they would not listen to him.— They said that some white men had killed some of their tribe, and their friends were to be revenged on the white men. By the time daylight began to appear, they got up and loosened our feet and made us walk to where their camp was, and they put us in a wigwam, and left two Indians to guard us.

"The second night came, but it brought an awful sight. They came and took us out to the woods, and tied each of us to a tree, and stripped our clothes off. They told us that the chief was going to burn us.— After the chief came he ordered them to build a fire around the tree that John Fletch was tied to, (this is the man that could speak to them.) They burned him to death and killed two more, and the rest of us got away with our lives, after they had kept us about three weeks. We travelled on for about forty days, and a party of Blackfoot Indians came on us, and wanted to take our horses, but we could not give them, so they went off in a rage.—

We did not see any thing of them for three days, but on the fourth about forty of them came down on us, and fired at us, killing two and wounding three. We fired at them and killed four, and then threw part of our provisions away to lighten our horses, as we could travel faster, and trusted to our guns for meat.

"There is no danger of a man starving on the plains if he has a good gun and can use it. We travelled for fifteen days, at about fifty miles a day, and thought we had got clear of the Blackfoot Indians; but they followed us till we came to a large river, and when we were crossing it they fired at us from behind the trees. They did not hurt any of us then, but the next day they attacked us in a thicket, and killed four of our party, and wounded one—that was myself. I got a ball through my thigh. There were now only six of us left, who got off from them once more, and we had no trouble of them till we got to the Rocky mountains. Having got everything ready for crossing the mountains, we saw some Indians come down, and we made into the woods. It was too late, however; they had seen us, but they happened to be Coutine Indians coming to kill their winter provisions. They were friendly to us, and gave us several small things. They gave us some stuff for my thigh, and it got better.

"We started into the mountains and travelled four days, and then about twenty Blood Indians came on us and killed three of our number and wounded the rest, so that we were not able to walk. They took us to their camp and dressed our wounds. We there learned that they took us for Indians, as we were dressed something like them, for all our clothing had been worn out. They took care of us, and doctored us up as well as they could, and we got better again. When they saw we wanted to go on they sent for our horses, and guided us through the mountains, and then returned back. As we came on one man died, and that reduced our number to two, out of fifteen. We got on slowly, for we were poorly of our wounds; and we have now got into a civilized country once more, thank God! I have commenced to work a little, as much as keeps me in life until I get well, and then I am thinking of going to the gold mines on Fraser river.

A Protest Against Early Rising.

Dr. Hall, in the February number of his Journal of Health, says:

One of the very worst economies of time is that filched from necessary sleep. The whole- some, but blind commendation of early rising is as mischievous in practice as it is errant in theory. Early rising is a crime against the noblest part of our physical nature, unless preceded by an early retiring. Multitudes of business men in large cities count it a saving of time, if they can make a journey of a hundred or two miles at night, by steamboat or railway. It is a ruinous mistake. It never fails to be followed by a want of general well-being for several days after, if, indeed, the man does not return home actually sick, or so near to it as to be unfit for full attention to his business for a week afterwards. When a man leaves home on business, it is always important that he should have his wits about him; that the mind should be fresh and vigorous, the spirits lively, buoyant and cheerful. No man can say that it is thus with him after a night on a railroad or on a shelf of a steamboat.

The first great receipt for sound, connected and refreshing sleep is physical exercise.— Toils is the price of sleep.

We caution parents, particularly, not to allow their children to be waked up of mornings; let nature wake them up, she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be earlier and earlier, until it is found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late and just before retiring, has given many a beautiful and promising child brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain.

RESOLUTIONS FOR GOING TO SLEEP.

1. Fix the thoughts, on getting into the bed, on some one thing, vast and simple, such as a cloudless sky, or the boundless ocean, or the ceaseless goodness of the great Father of all.

2. It has been said that sleep is promoted by lying with the head towards the north, and not by any means to the west, because of certain electric currents.

3. A writer recommends to commence rolling the eye-ball round the circuit of the eye in the same direction, until sleep comes.

4. Another avers that a better plan is to place the head in a comfortable position, shut the mouth, and breathe through the nostrils only, making an effort to imagine that you see the breath going out all the time.

5. We have known, on the failure of all forms of anodynes, the gentle continuous friction of the soles of the feet with a soft warm hand, to be admirably successful.

6. When persons are prevented from sleeping by a slight hacking cough, sleep is sometimes induced by having two pieces of muslin, say six inches by four, and three or four folds thick, to be used alternately thus: have a saucer at hand, half filled with alcohol, dip one of the cloths into it, then press it out, so as not to dribble, and lay it across the chest, the upper edge of the cloth ranging with the collar-bones, let it remain five minutes, then put on the other, alternating thus (by the nurse) with as little motion or noise as possible, the patient being on his back in the bed composed for sleep.

7. A French medical journal advises, on retiring to put five or six bits of sugar candy, as large as a hazelnut, in the mouth, avowing that before they are melted the desired effect will have been produced. This may avail in a case of simple sleeplessness, not as the result of any special disease. We would not advise such an expedient, for persons have been known to lose life by going to sleep with something in the mouth. If it is attempted at all, the candy should be placed between the cheeks and the gums, and the mouth kept resolutely closed.

The Kentucky Infernal Machine.

[From the Louisville Journal of Feb. 8th.]

The steamer Grey Eagle arrived from Henderson yesterday, and from her officers and passengers we obtain the particulars of another tragical affair at Hawesville, which occurred on Monday morning.

Our readers doubtless recollect the Lowe affair. Dr. H. A. Davidson and a man named Withrow were charged with murdering Lowe in his cell in the jail. This atrocious act had been denounced by Mr. William Sterritt, a lawyer and farmer, who resides about four miles above Hawesville, and engendered an ill feeling between him and Davidson. The latter, to avenge himself on Sterritt, resorted to an infernal machine. We now give the account furnished by the officers of the Grey Eagle. The persons in the store when it was blown up were C. B. Duncan, J. G. Duncan, Wm. Sterritt, James Redding, Bennett and Davidson.

On Monday last Dr. Davidson entered the store of Mr. Duncan, in which Mr. Sterritt, with three or four other persons was seated. He had under his cloak a willow market basket, in which, covered over with some eggs, was an infernal machine of his own invention. A description of this instrument of death may be interesting.

It was a tin tube, large enough to contain five or six pounds of powder, with which it was filled. This magazine was contained within another tin canister of double the size. The space between the two was filled with bullets or large sized shot, a sufficient number to weigh ten or twelve pounds. This infernal machine was constructed under the Doctor's special direction by a tinner in Cannelton, Indiana, which town is immediately opposite Hawesville. Dr. Davidson approached Mr. Sterritt, and when within a few feet of him, he set fire to his infernal machine, with the expectation of blowing himself, Mr. Sterritt, and everybody else in the room, into eternity.

The shock was terrible. The room was built of stone and brick. One whole side of the house was blown out, the roof was lifted from the rafters, and six large sills above were broken.

Mr. Duncan, the merchant, was very dangerously wounded—it is feared fatally. Mr. Sterritt was seriously hurt and badly burnt. Three of the bullets entered his face, and it is feared he may lose an eye. Dr. Davidson had his left fore arm broken in two places, his collar bone broken, his right shoulder dislocated, the flesh torn off the shoulder to the bone, his clothes torn from his body, and he was badly burned in the face, breast and arms. He was a horrible sight, and rushed from the house after the explosion, crying—"Kill me for God's sake; I do not want to live any longer." Two other persons were in the room, but were not seriously hurt.

The citizens of the town, hearing the noise and feeling the shock, rushed to and fro in the wildest confusion. They thought that a keg of powder had exploded in the store room. When they were informed of the true cause of the explosion, many persons were in favor of killing Davidson, and strong efforts were made to do so. The news spread through the county, and the country people were rushing to town with their guns for the purpose of taking part in the mob. The whole town was arming. The greatest and wildest excitement prevailed throughout the town.

When the Grey Eagle left Hawesville, at nine o'clock on Monday night, the excitement was intense, and it was thought that Davidson would be taken out by the infuriated citizens and killed. A strong guard was stationed around the house to prevent it. This is one of the most appalling atrocities that ever was perpetrated in a Christian country. It is ten times more frightful in its conception than the Lowe tragedy, but, fortunately, less destructive in its results.

Responsibility of Parents.

"Time was, when setting on thy tent, a fly Could shake thee to the root; and time has been When tempests could not."

If to pilot a ship across the ocean be a work of great responsibility, requiring prudence and judgment, as well as knowledge and experience, much more is it such a work to guide an immortal spirit through the tumultuous sea of youthful passion and childish impetuosity, and to secure for it a safe passage through the dangers and perils of manhood and old age. A ship on the ocean may founder and go to the bottom, and no one, perhaps, suffer a single pain, or breathe a single sigh; but an immortal soul, wrecked upon the shores of time, may spend an eternity in sighs and groans, but they cannot undo the past, or rectify a single mistake.

What the pilot is to the ship, the parent is to the child. One conducts the frail bark far out to sea, beyond the reach of special dangers, and then surrenders his charge into other hands. The other guides a deathless spirit through the perils and quicksands of childhood and youth, and then leaves it to the mercy of a treacherous world, to drift upon the tide of circumstances, or to follow the bent of its inclinations, given to it by parental training and discipline. Though the parent cannot insure a successful issue, yet he is in a great degree responsible for the future career and the fate of his child; for it is expressly commanded, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." If, then, the words of the wise man are true, and if the children do depart from the way they should go; or rather, are never taught to walk in it, and go down to destruction and to eternal death, whose fault is it, if it is not the parent's?

Parents cannot be too deeply impressed with the weight of responsibility which presses upon them, or of the importance of the early religious training of the immortal spirit entrusted to their care. Next to their own salvation, there is no subject of so great importance, or that should command so great of their attention, their time, and so much of their children. It is their duty to train them up for heaven—to fit them for usefulness in this world, and for the enjoyment of the rest and felicity of the redeemed. This obliga-

Fowls—Their Importance, Management, &c.

"The noble and ancient Chanticleer, whose clarion notes have been the farmer's time-piece ever since Peter denied his master, and has never failed to sound the approach of every rising sun; the bird that saved old Rome from conflagration by his warning voice in the dead of night—shall these lose their old and established rank, and give place in man's affections to herds of swine and sturdy bulls of Bashan? What are their uncouth grunts, frightful bellows around the farmer's cottage compared with all the music of the cheerful cackling, chattering, chirping, and crowing, with which the poultry-yards resound from day to day? If there is not music, there is life in it."

But to come more to sober matter-of-fact, we think this branch of the farmer's concern is deserving of more attention than it has generally received. It has been well established that the profit derived from a well-managed, well-arranged poultry-yard, is greater in proportion to the investments, than that of any other stock.

Fowls are most valuable to the farmer, as yielding eggs and chickens. The varieties of the fowl are very numerous, and are distinguished from each other by their size, color, and fecundity. In order to be successful with fowls, they should be kept very clean and dry in the hen house, and particular care must be taken to furnish them with clean, sweet water; foul impure water, produces that most dreaded and fatal disorder among chickens called gapes, which is known by the chickens gaping for breath, and often dying in a few hours.—No certain or efficacious remedy, as yet, has been discovered for this disorder; therefore we advise care and cleanliness to prevent it. Foul water, and a scarcity of water, are also causes of the roup in hens, and the origin of most all, if not all, their diseases. Poultry of all sorts should therefore be provided with clean apartments, to retire into during the night, and in seasons of wet and cold.—

Warmth is necessary for the comfort and well-being of poultry. If hens are kept with care, well fed, and have clean, quiet places to deposit themselves in, they will lay regularly, and repay all trouble. Early hatched pullets will generally commence laying early in the fall, and, if well fed, warm and comfortably housed, will continue to lay through the winter. The laying time for older hens begins in March. A hen about to lay, gives notice of her intention by being busy and restless and peering into sly places, and talking to herself for some time, and her comb becomes very red. Her cackling gives notice that the deed is done. Let her then have a quiet, obscure place to lay in.

Fowls should not be allowed to wander much in the laying season; they lay better and more regularly, and the eggs are more easily secured, when confined to their own yard; but, instead of a close, dark, diminutive house, and a contracted 7 by 9 yard, as is often the case, they should have a spacious airy place, properly constructed, and if possible, running water for them.

C. N. BEMENT.

Tragical Love Affair in Michigan.

A young man residing near Olivet, Eaton county, Mich., by the name of Orville Wood, had been paying his addresses to a Miss Mack, whose family reside near the village of Marshall, and they were engaged—the marriage to take place soon. The young man, with his intended, went to a party, where he indulged so freely in liquor as to raise objections on the part of the young lady's parents to the contemplated union. She informed her affianced that she had rather die than disobey her parents, and preferred death to living without him; and on Friday, the 6th, they mutually agreed that the next Saturday evening they would meet at his brother-in-law's, and on Sunday evening terminate their lives at one and the same time by fire-arms. The same day he repaired to Marshall and purchased two pistols, which he loaded, each with a ball and seven buckshot. At the time appointed for their meeting, Saturday evening, he was at his brother-in-law's, and soon after the young lady accompanied by her sister, drove up. Wood saw his intended leap from the cutter and approach the house, when he stepped into the parlor, placed the muzzle to his head and fired, dropping lifeless at her feet as she came in. Without a moment's delay she stepped out of doors, passed round the corner of the house, took a pistol from her pocket, and was raising it to her head when her sister, who had perceived that something was wrong, rushed forward and caught the weapon from her grasp. On examining it, it was found loaded with ball and shot, as before stated. It seems that a misapprehension existed between the lovers as to the time when the tragedy was to take place—she understood him to name Sunday instead of Saturday evening; but when she saw that he had anticipated her, she was, as action proved, ready for the sacrifice. The funeral of the suicide took place on Monday, the 9th.—*Paw Free Press.*

Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, lately sent in one batch of seventeen veto messages. They were all nearly unanimously sustained by the legislature. They were mostly acts giving special privileges, and were designed to legislate money into speculator's pockets. The speculators got their laws through the legislature, but the Governor was too smart for them. Gov. Packer is a thorough Douglas democrat, and believes in the sovereignty of the people, "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none."—*Sentinel*, (Metamora, Illinois.)

OCCUPATION AND RELIGION OF OUR STATE SENATORS.—17 lawyers, 4 farmers, 2 physicians, 2 merchants, 1 druggist, 1 iron master, 1 clerk, 1 dealer in real estate, 1 lumberman, 1 gentleman, 1 clergyman, and 1 surveyor.—The lawyers, as usual, have the lion's share, and the heaven of gentility is so small that the wonder is we have such a dignified and orderly Senate. The religious persuasions are: Old School Presbyterians, 10; New School Presbyterians, 2; Methodist, 4; Lutheran, 4; Baptist, 3; Unitarian, 2; Episcopal, 4; Universalist, 1; United Presbyterian, 1; Quaker, 1.