

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CUSTOMER'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONS, RECEIPTS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS.

(ATTACHED EXECUTIONS, RECEIPTS, SUMMONS, RECEIPTS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS.)

NOTES, with a waiver of the \$500 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$500 Law. AFFIDAVITS OF ADOPTION, 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 Adultery. SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

The Democratic Party.

There can be no question that the true and honest course of the Democratic delegates to the Baltimore Convention is to demand the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. With the exception of men who have for some few years, by their bold, daring, and corrupt appliances, directed the State organizations of our party, the party is honestly disposed and earnest for the nomination of the only living man in our ranks whose name and principles can inspire hope of a triumphant victory. It is humiliating in the extreme that facts force us to admit the existence of gross errors in our leaders, or those who *claim* such honorable distinction—nevertheless, it is more honorable to do so than that time should reveal the fact that "Democratic" organizations can be as great a curse to the best interests of the country as the most fanatical and corrupt organizations that are arrayed against the Democracy.

At this time, while the honest masses in our ranks are almost unanimous for the nomination of the "Little Giant," we find the men once having their confidence, and by deception holding honorable positions, intriguing with the party's worst enemies to defeat its favorite. The Democratic party has more to fear from enemies within its own ranks than it has from the Lincolmites, the Bellites, the Houstonites, or the Disunionists of the South. With the patronage of the government, in their hands they have been able to exercise a controlling influence to the great injury of the party and the country, giving to our opponents weapons with which to destroy our existence and usefulness as the great national party of the country. A candid survey of the field before us admonishes us to avoid any connection or compromise with the corrupt men and their tools who appear conspicuous in the damning evidence given before the investigating committee at Washington. Our party cannot bear up under such weights, and the sooner they are cast off from our ranks the better it will be for our party. Party organizations can only and should only be binding upon honest members of a party so long as their works promise good to the country. But so soon as organizations are used to "crush out" the rights, liberties and best interests of our people, so soon should such organizations find no favor with an American people. DOUGLAS is the first and only choice of the Democracy for the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan, Bigler, Black, the Collectors, Postmasters, Marshalls, and a very few others being the only exceptions. His defeat cannot be effected by honorable means—consequently his defeat will be the defeat at the polls of any other man nominated at Baltimore. Give us the man for the times. Give us the man the honest voters will delight to honor. Defeat his nomination, and you defeat the Democratic party.

It is gratifying to Democrats to read the proceedings of meetings all over the State, instructing delegates to vote for the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. We cannot see how the Pennsylvania delegation, if they will open their ears to the demands of the Democracy, can refuse to give him an unanimous vote at Baltimore on the 18th inst. Whilst there have been meetings held in almost every county in the State since the Charleston Convention sustaining the Douglas delegates and asking for his nomination, there has not been the first meeting sustaining the opposition to him. To carry Pennsylvania and elect a Democratic President, Douglas must be nominated.

The Opposition.

The Lincolmites, the Bellites, and the Houstonites, are "firing up" for the campaign. At present it is difficult to say which of the three organizations will be most likely to come out of the race with the most votes. The Bellites are gaining strength rapidly. Houston coming up third has rather an uphill work before him. Lincoln is losing friends, there is no denying this fact. If Douglas should receive the Democratic nomination, thousands of the Opposition will rush into our ranks, making a victory to the Democracy certain, with but little effort.

It is rumored that the important post of commissioner to Paraguay will be offered to John Van Buren, of New York.

A "New Man" Won't Do.

The Harrisburg *State Sentinel*, speaking of this question, says the cry of a "New Man," raised by the adherents of the National Administration, North and South, is a suggestion that has no reason to back it, and is, therefore, without force. No "NEW MAN" can restore to the party the unity, strength, and prestige which it has lost by the hypocrisy, apostasy, treachery, and proscription of the President and his supporters. We are now waging a contest for principles—principles discarded by Mr. Buchanan, a demagogue, and the Southern disunionists with whom he and they are in league; and the bold soldier and eminent statesman who has, for more than two years, battled the combined host of traitors in and out of the Senate, is the only General who can rally the scattered fragments, marshal them into solid column, and lead the army to victory. Let those who cry so loudly and unceasingly for a "NEW MAN," designate one, if they can, who possesses at the same time the qualifications for the Presidential office and party strength that Senator Douglas does! They can not do it; there is no such "NEW MAN" in the ranks; they know it as well as we do—and yet, such is their inveterate hostility to the Man of the People, that they would willingly sacrifice the party, and risk a dissolution of the Union to prevent his nomination. A pretty set of Democrats, truly, are they, who, after having led the party to the very brink of the precipice which overhangs the Gulf of ruin, coolly endeavor to persuade them that it is sound policy to jump off, to take the fatal leap, and be engulfed forever! With more impudence than truth, they assign as a reason for their course that Judge Douglas was pushed to his utmost strength at Charleston, and, although he did receive 152½ votes, a majority of a full Convention—yet, because he received the vote of New York as a unit, when thirty-three of the seventy delegates representing that State were opposed to him, and as part of the Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and North Carolina delegations voted for him, while a majority of the delegates from each of those States were against him, he is, in fact, only entitled to a count of 137½ votes. Such is the view taken of it by a correspondent of the *Patriot and Union*, who but reiterates the one-sided calculation and arguments of the Buchanan organ at Washington and Judge Douglas's bitter and personal enemies in the United States Senate. This correspondent, who signs himself "National Democrat," forgets, or purposely omits, the fact, that the friends of Judge Douglas in the Georgia delegation, who remained true to the National organization, were debarred from voting by an iniquitous decision of the chair, and that his friends in the delegations from Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and some other States, were controlled by majorities, and could not vote for him. He forgets, too, that a portion of the New England delegation, elected as friends of Douglas, and notoriously representing a constituency, nine-tenths of whom desire his nomination, were bought by the Administration and its shameful abettors by appointments to office, by promises of preferment in some cases, and in other instances by money. These facts are not mentioned in the Administration account. Hon. Senators, Buchanan's Central Organ, and the pensioned press in his service everywhere, though fully aware of the desperate, disgraceful, corrupt game played by the enemies of Judge Douglas to defeat his nomination and crush him out, are as silent as the grave on the subject. They are impelled in their opposition, some by jealousy, and all by the most intense hatred of the man, and they would willingly peril not only their good names, their honor, their reputation for honesty and veracity, but their very souls to strike him down. Thank heaven, he stands upon a foundation which no lever in their hands can move, and from which no effort of his enemies can hurl him—a foundation of principles. Come what may, no "new man" can displace him. He has, so far, fought well the battle against apostasy, corruption, tyranny, and meditated treason—he possesses the affection and confidence of the masses of the party, and they demand him for their standard-bearer in the coming strife. No "new man" will answer now—it is too late in the day. We want, and must have, a leader true and tried—a Douglas—if we desire to beat the Republicans and stay the tide of fanaticism.

GEN. FOSTER'S ELECTION.—Every friend of our excellent and popular nominee for Governor should labor zealously for the nomination of Douglas!

Every candidate for Congress in the State should do the same thing! While it is a case as clear as that two and two make four, that every candidate for a State or county office should do likewise.

The nomination of Douglas would insure the election of General Foster; it would secure the election of a majority of Congressmen, enable us to secure a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and above all, redeem our good old Commonwealth from the sway of Abolitionism, and, in all probability, thereby save our glorious Union from being broken into fragments!

Hon. Edward Everett has accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency of the Constitutional Union Party.

The Democratic State Convention of Maine is called to meet in Portland, on Thursday, the 28th of June.

Douglas and Lincoln.

A great deal of stress is laid, by the Republican press, upon the alleged fact that Abram Lincoln, in the great contest for the United States Senatorship in 1858, carried the popular majority, although Douglas succeeded in carrying the Legislature. There is a slight mistake in this. The alleged fact is not a fact. The vote of Illinois in 1858 on the State ticket was, for Miller, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, 125,462; for Foudry, Douglas Democrat, 121,889; for Dougherty, Buchanan Disorganizer, 5,021—making the result:

For Miller, Republican.....125,462.
For Foudry, Douglas Democrat.....121,889.
For Dougherty, Buchanan Dis.....5,021, 126,910.

Actual Democratic majority.....1448

In 1856 Miller's majority, as a candidate for the same office was 21,032; so that the actual Democratic gain in 1858, when Douglas stumped the State against Lincoln, was 22,480. A Democratic contemporary well observes:—"Now, it being a fact that Mr. Douglas pitted against Mr. Lincoln did wipe out a Republican majority of over 21,000 in two years in a single State, when the contest was only for the Senatorship, what do our Republican friends suppose would become of Mr. Lincoln and his party at the end of another two years, when the contest is for the Presidency of the United States? Surely, their fate will be like that of Pharaoh's host in the Red Sea."

The Japanese.

The Washington *Constitution* of a recent date, publishes an official copy of the treaty, and of the regulations under which American trade is to be conducted in Japan, which were finally ratified in Washington on the 24th of May. The treaty provides that the ports of Simoda, Inako-dadi, Kanagawa, Nagasaki, and Nee-c-gata were to be opened to Americans previous to January 1, 1860; and that Hiogo should also be opened on the first day of January, 1863. At all these ports a certain limited region of the surrounding country is thrown open for the free migration of Americans, and a fair opportunity appears to be thus offered to them to cultivate the acquaintance of the Japanese, and to establish a traffic in all articles upon which a mutually profitable and advantageous trade can be conducted.

After 1862, Americans are to be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and after the first day of January, 1863, in the city of Osseo. Free exercise of religion and the right to erect suitable places of worship is to be secured to Americans in Japan, with the understanding that the citizens of neither country are to offer any insult or injury to the temples or religious worship of the other.

The regulations under which the American trade is to be conducted provide for the regular entry and clearance of vessels, and for the punishment of smuggling, &c., as well as for the strict prohibition of the importation of opium—the fees to be paid to Japanese custom-house officers, &c. The Japanese tariff is singularly brief and comprehensive, and is embraced in the regulations as follows:

- REGULATION SEVENTH. Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government on all goods landed in the country according to the following tariff:
 - CLASS ONE. All articles in this class shall be free of duty.
 - Gold and silver, coined or uncoined.
 - Wearing apparel in actual use.
 - Household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.
 - CLASS TWO. A duty of (5) five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles: All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out of ships; whale-gear of all kinds; salted provisions of all kinds; bread and bread stuffs; living animals of all kinds; coals; timber for building houses; rice; paddy; steam machinery; zinc; lead; tin; raw silk.
 - CLASS THREE. A duty of (35) thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.
 - CLASS FOUR. All goods not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent.
- All articles of Japanese production which are exported as cargo shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver coin and copper, in bars. (5) Five years after the opening of Kanagawa the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese Government desires it.

Douglas the Choice of the People.

The *St. Louis Republican*, the leading organ of the Democracy of the great State of Missouri, says: "There is no man in the whole Union who can command a greater Democratic strength in any single State than Mr. Douglas. He will be made infinitely stronger by the efforts of the minority in the Charleston Convention to destroy him. He stands before the country in an attitude when every true Democrat should come to his support, at the same time that a proper rebuke may, by this means, be administered to the Disunionists of the South. This fact that he does not want his election, for the simple reason that it would preserve the Union, by putting down Black Republicans in the North, and Secession in the South. The nomination of Douglas, if debated at Charleston, ought to be consummated at Baltimore; and to this end the watch-fires of patriotism should be lighted all over the land. The public will and should not be cheated in this way, but meetings should be held in cities, and towns, and counties, all over every State, and such a voice should go up as will strike terror into the hearts of those who have been guilty of these gross outrages upon the party, and who yet threaten the severance of the Union.—There is no time to be lost, and every good citizen should join in the work. At this hour Mr. Douglas is the representative man of the people, and they ought to see that he is put into the Presidency regardless of all opposition."

Hurray for Douglas and Victory!

Still-Born vs. Wide Awake.

(From the Cleveland Plaindealer.)

The "Imperial Manifesto" of Iverson, Davis, Slidell, Hunter, & Co., is the most decidedly still-born issue of the age. In two of our exchanges only it has been copied, and there only to bring the authors into ridicule, and show up the *fratricide*. Our exchanges are filled with quite another style of matter.

The number of public meetings which are now being held by the Democracy in all parts of the country, sustaining the action of the friends of Senator Douglas at Charleston, is most astonishing. Resolutions, speeches, and letters to that effect are pouring in upon us like an avalanche. Public sentiment is overwhelming the opposition to Douglas, and the delegates to Baltimore favorable to him will be animated by a spirit that is irresistible. We every day hear of men among our best citizens who are not and never were politicians, now warmly aroused and bound to be at Baltimore to balance the Buchanians at least.

The South, too, are in motion, and in the right direction. We see by our Southern papers that in Alabama Governor Winston addressed a large meeting at Montgomery, denouncing the action of the bolters at Charleston. Hon. John E. Moore addressed the Democracy of Jackson, on last Monday, on the same. Hon. F. K. Shepard addressed a meeting of the people at Uniontown on the same. Col. W. O. Winston, we learn, is to address the people of DeKalb, Lancon county, to-day, on the same. Colonel Cooper addresses the people of Cherokee, at Centre, to-day, we learn. So the ball is in motion; the blaze has commenced to burn, and we say, heave on the fuel until there will be one of the revolutionary spirits left to tell the mournful story of the Charleston bolters.

These orators bring the record of these seceders to the stump and exhibit them, as Judge Tilden exhibited the autograph of John Brown on the rostrum of the morning Melodeon, but for a very different purpose, drawing hisses instead of cheers. A few of these pictures are as follows:

"No one can be deceived as to what are the objects of the Charleston Convention bolters. Listen to what their men say:
"I want the cotton States precipitated into a revolution."—*Wm. L. Yancy*.
"If I had the power, I would dissolve this Government in two minutes."—*J. T. Morgan*.
"Let us break up this rotten, sinking, and oppressive Government."—*George Gayle*.
"Resistance! resistance! to death against the Government, is what we want now."—*David Hubbard*.
"So we could go on throughout the whole catalogue, including 'Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart,' but these are enough to convict this crowd of revolutionary intentions."

These men are just as obnoxious to the national and Union sentiment of the country as Garrison, Wendell Phillips, or Theodore Parker. Their hatred of the Union and Constitution is even greater and more dangerous than that of the latter. They have no business whatever in a Democratic Convention.—Yet, under the banner of these men, these traitors to their country were found—the Northern enemies of Douglas—who, in order to gratify their personal malignity, would destroy the Government; and the Government paper of Cleveland publishes only the speech of this Yancy at Charleston, and that approvingly, and ridicules every Northern man who dared to utter a sentiment in accordance with the Northern feeling. It is a beautiful contrast with this, hear a gallant South Carolina speaker.

B. T. Perry, one of the delegates to the Charleston Convention from South Carolina, who remained in that body after the rest of his delegation had seceded—he being satisfied with the platform adopted—in a communication to the *Columbia South Carolinian*, thus speaks of the local feeling which was brought to bear upon national delegates in that disunion city. He says:

"In the galleries of the Convention members who dared do their duty conscientiously on the floor were hissed every time they rose to address the Convention or vote in it. This was altogether pretty strong outside pressure, producing a pretty strong excitement. We all know how contagious political excitations are. It is hard to resist such a contagion, and the boldest and most conscientious fall victims to it, before they are aware of its influence, and sometimes they never are conscious of it."

That kind of feeling will not prevail at Baltimore. The fact that it was so nobly resisted by the Northern and Western men shows their excellent pluck and endurance.—Having stood up in Charleston, they are not likely to falter in Baltimore.

Gov. CHASE OF THE OHIO DELEGATION.—At a ratification meeting held in Columbus, O., Gov. Chase said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS.—In this mighty gathering, and in this all-pervading enthusiasm, I see the issue of the campaign. The manner in which you and your fellow-citizens throughout the country respond to the nominations made at Chicago is a sure presage of success, and I congratulate you upon the cheering prospect before us. The connection of my own name in the National Convention with the nomination for the Presidency, renders it proper that I should say that I was placed in that attitude by the action of the Republicans of Ohio, a very large majority of whom in their State Convention presented my name to the Republicans of the Union as their choice for the Presidency. I regard the expression of the State Convention as the law for the State delegation; and so regarding it, had expected of it the same unity of action that characterized the course of the New York delegation in the support of Mr. Seward, of the Illinois delegation in the support of Mr. Lincoln, and of the Pennsylvania delegation in the support of Mr. Cameron, under similar instructions. But, with the final choice of the Chicago Convention, I am entirely satisfied, with its declaration of principles I am satisfied. Every principle in that platform I have publicly avowed and advocated for many years; and its declarations still meet with my cordial concurrence.

It has been said that the nomination of certain candidates might have engendered the success of the cause we have all so much at heart. God forbid that my nomination, or that of any other man should imperil the triumph of Republican principles.—Those principles are dearer to me than all merely personal considerations, and I rejoice that, although I was not nominated, my principles were, and that they have so true and so faithful a representative in the coming contest as Abram Lincoln, of Illinois.

The Republican treasurer of Floyd county, Iowa has defaulted and fled with \$2,200 of the county's money.

A Houston Movement.

A meeting was held at New York on Tuesday evening of the friends of the election of General Sam Houston, of Texas, as President of the United States. The following address, expressive of their views, was read:

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—There never was a period in the history of our American Republic, since its constitutional existence, when the need of a resolute man at the helm of state was more manifest than it is now. The elements of mere party refuse to furnish such a man. The entire system of Presidential caucusing is known to be corrupt. The machinery of political nomination, through Conventions, is unreliable for any good selection of candidates. Trammels of party, platforms are degrading to the high minded statesman. Bargain-making for prospective appointments—conflict concerning anticipated patronage—settlement of partisan and sectional jealousies precede all other business in every Convention for the nomination of a Presidential ticket. The people know this, and are weary of it. Why should not Sam Houston be, at this day, the chosen nominee of every Independent National Union Association—every State Convention of the people—every assembly of the conservative, State-sovereignty, Constitution-guarding, and Union-loving men in all the States of our Republic? Is there any valid reason why this man—in whom there is felt such universal confidence—should not be nominated by the people over all party hacks and ambitious demagogues? There is but one reason, and no other. The people have long abandoned their Government to the manufacturing process of a National Convention that they forget to exercise their own omnipotent political supremacy.—Sam Houston, of Texas, is, at this day, the choice of a majority of all the voters in all the States of this Republic, could that choice be made manifest at the polls without party dictation. There is no need of a National Convention to demonstrate this fact. There is need only of a movement of the masses in towns, in cities, and in States. Such a movement could and ought to proceed at once. In every State a Houston electoral ticket—strong, national, Union, conservative men! In every town a Houston club! In every county a Houston fund, subscribed by the people, for such expenses only as are necessary to insure the proper circulation of a Houston electoral ticket! The ballot box will do the rest. Even against ultra-partisan and sectional nominations by party National Conventions, Sam Houston can be elected! Should he fail to carry a majority of the States, he can carry enough to cast the ultimate choice of President upon the House of Representatives. There he must stand as the inevitable compromise candidate. The present House is nearly balanced politically, that no ultra-Northern or Southern candidate, representing party Conventions, can hope for success. Sam Houston, representing the Union, must harmonize the Union, must harmonize the contest of sections. Fellow-citizens, delay not a single day! Organize at once a Houston Club in your town! Organize at once a reliable Houston committee for your county, to collect funds for the printing of the electoral ticket, and for necessary expenses at the polls. Elect from your Houston Club two or more delegates to meet with delegates from other clubs at a State mass meeting of the people, to be hereafter called by the Houston Executive Committee, to assemble on the 18th of July next. At that State mass meeting an electoral ticket composed of honest national Houston men, will be selected, and a candidate named to be the Houston elector from your Congressional district. In this manner the masses can select their own People's Houston electoral ticket without resorting to conventional machinery. Organize your town club first; elect your delegates next; vote the electoral ticket at the polls.

By order of the Executive Committee.

The *Boston Courier* says of Mr. Lincoln:

Such is the condition in which the nomination at Chicago has left the Republican organization. It has alienated the feelings and outraged the principles of the main body of the party, who were undoubtedly solicited for the nomination of Mr. Seward. It is unwise, impolitic, and cowardly, in the eyes of Mr. Seward's foes, who defeated his nomination, yet who did not desire Lincoln. To the two chief sections of the party, therefore, it is unsatisfactory; as to the nation at large, it is degrading, insulting, worthless, and "unfit to be made." The purpose of a great and powerful party is turned aside by the unsleeping malignity of a man who has thus betrayed his party, as he has always been a traitor to the dictates of sense and reason and just sentiment among them. And now, with a brazen face and the composed air of a man who has just done some honorable thing, he comes forward with an impudent relation of his conduct at Chicago, as if he and those who acted with him were not responsible for a "dishonest victory" for the disgrace of his party, and its present and ultimate defeat! It is no cause of sorrow to us, to be sure, that the Republicans are to be vanquished, but of sincere congratulation, rather, over the better fortunes of the country. But we could respect them equally in defeat as in victory, if they honorably maintained their principles, and steadfastly stood by their steadfast friends. But with what face can they ask for the suffrages of the people, when the vast majority of their party look upon their nominations with bitter disappointment, if not with undisguised dislike and contempt? And what hope can they have of holding their party together, and of securing future triumphs—in the base abandonment of all honorable principle, and the sacrifice of their cause to the lowest passions which can influence the meanest human heart?

A terrible tragedy was enacted in the California Assembly a few days before its adjournment. A member of the House, named John C. Bell, was shot and stabbed to death, almost in his seat, by one Dr. Stone. Stone was a lobby member attempting to procure the passage of a bill for the division of the country represented by Mr. Bell and to which the latter was opposed. Mr. Bell was in the act of consultation with another member beyond the bar of the assembly, while it was in session, when Stone came up, denounced Bell as a liar, and immediately began shooting and stabbing him. The unfortunate was carried away, and died two days after. Stone was released on bail. As he is a rich man, the crime will go unpunished. The Assembly took no notice of the murder. Bell was from Ohio, and was unmarried. Stone is from Kentucky. Several circumstances show the act to have been premeditated.

A Strange Romance.

A young lady, beautiful in person and attractive in manner, who resided in the immediate vicinity of Boston, was sought in marriage some years ago by two men. One of these was poor, and a mechanic; the other was rich, and not a mechanic. The woman loved the former; the family of the woman liked the latter. As is the case in such affairs, the woman married to please her friends. Having thus "sold herself," she ought to have been miserable, but she was not. Her husband's unaffected love subdued her heart, and she smoothed the rough places in the human path. Fortunate, feeling that this couple were too happy, frowned, and the man's riches took wings and used them in flight.—Thereupon the husband wound up his business, went to his wife and children, of whom there were two, at a comfortable boarding-house, and then, departed for California in search of money. Some letters and some remittances arrived from him at first, then nothing came, and there was a blank of several years. The wife thought herself deserted.—The family, whose good opinion of the husband had not lately been so often published as formerly, told her that it was clearly a case for a divorce. When she had become well accustomed to the sound of this unpleasant word, the desolate wife was thrown into the society of the mechanic lover, now prosperous, and still unmarried. The memory of her early, real love came upon her, and she believed with a secret joy that he had remained single for her sake. This thought nourished her affection, and at last she obtained a divorce from her husband who had deserted her, and remained absent beyond the time allowed by the statute. This accomplished, there was no barrier between her and the mechanic of her youth. She informed him that she was his forever, when he should choose to claim her hand. Her feelings cannot have been pleasant to learn that, since his rejection by her and her marriage to another, the unromantic hewer of wood had drowned his passion for her in the waves of time, and that at the time of her handsome offer he no longer palpitated for her. In fact, Barks is not willin'. As if all this were not embarrassing enough, who should turn up but the husband, who made his appearance in the form of a letter, announcing that he had accumulated a dazzling pile of wealth, and that she was to meet him in New York.

The letter also chid her for her neglect in not writing to him for years, and it was clear that he had sent assurances of love and also material aid at intervals during his absence; where these had gone, no one knows. Here, then, was trouble. No husband, no lover. The one she had divorced; the other had refused her. Taking counsel with herself, she packed her trunk, seeing that her wardrobe was unexceptionable, and came to the metropolis. She met the coming man on his arrival, and told him the whole story as correctly as she, naturally prejudiced in favor of the defendant, could tell it. The husband scowled, growled, looked at the charming face and the becoming toilette, remembered California and its loneliness, and took her to his heart. A clergyman was summoned, a marriage was performed, and a new volume in their life's history was opened.—*Tribune.*

How Women Live in New York.

The article below, which is from the *New York Tribune*, gives a somewhat uninviting view of the condition and comforts of a large portion of the women of that city. New York presents many meretricious attractions to persons who have more money than brains; but it is the wrong place for decent people who expect to make an honest living by useful labor. The further virtuous females keep from it the better it will be for them:

CITY WORK AND WAGES FOR WOMEN.—A young woman, now engaged in school teaching in Vermont, "at wages that only barely afford a living," has been attracted by our late article upon city work and wages for women, and writes us for "further information." She says: "I suppose the rate of wages stated for book binders and folders, etc., does not include board. What would be the expense of that?" We answer, quite as much as the wages of such a board and lodging as every respectable Vermont girl has been used to.—No girl can get wages enough at any such employment to clothe herself decently, and pay for good board and lodging in a comfortable, fit place for the home of a "Green Mountain girl." The writer asks us to point out to her a way for herself and sister to get situations in the city.

Instead of doing this, we point out to her the almost certainty of financial and perhaps moral ruin to her or any other country girl who should come here to seek a boarding-house home, and employment in any of the manufacturing establishments that give employment to females. The wages, upon an average, are not over \$3 a week, and no boarding-house that we would put a young girl in would take a boarder at less than that price. Our advice to this and all other country girls is to keep away from the city. It is no place for them. It is overrun with Irish, German, Dutch, Swiss, Italian, French, English, and Scotch girls, who are willing to work for the wages given, while many of them live in holes and hovels that would disgust a Vermont farmer's pigs. Vermont farmers' girls cannot compete with this host of Europeans.

NOTES AND MEMORANDA.—The *Mobile Register* speaks decidedly in reply to the proposition that Judge Douglas shall be withdrawn as a Presidential candidate. It says: "It is supposed that the majority in this Convention are dots and dough-faces, to be whipped and commanded by a handful of despotic politicians, who have already been foiled and beaten in their brag game? We tell them they are mistaken in their estimate of these men. We have seen and talked with these men. They are made of stern and unyielding stuff which God uses to make men of. They told the bolters at Charleston, calmly, but finally, 'Gentlemen, if you have made up your minds, so have we. Do you think you can scare these men when they see you straggling in the clutches of an indignant people? They will stand firm while this Richmond Convention, born in an ecstasy of enthusiasm, and amidst showers of fiery bravados, is melting away into nonentity under the timidity of those who dare not follow the lead indicated by the seceders in the Charleston Theatre.—From present indications, the *Richmond Convention will never meet*. If it does, Mississippi will be the solitary occupant of it. Even the Alabama Richmonditers, who inaugurated the bolt, are in imminent peril of being over-slaughted in their own Convention at home, and of receiving orders to go back to the National body from which they staved. Our fear is that they will be mean-spirited enough to obey the command."