

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! ATTACHMENT EXECUTIONS, EXCUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION BKS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FIRE BILLS, FEE BILLS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTOR'S 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 FATE OF THE SECEDERS.—The Democratic press of the South are pouring red-hot shot into the ranks of the Disunionists at a terrible rate. The West Tennessee Democrat, published at Bolivar, in that State, says: "The ignoble fate of the seceders from the Charleston Convention will furnish an instructive chapter in the future history of the country. That they will fail, most ingloriously fail, in getting their conduct sanctioned by the people of the South, is one of the certainties that can be seen sparkling in the future. Though we are not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet we think that we sufficiently understand the workings of political philosophy to predict, that in coming years the secession of the Charleston Convention will be looked upon as a scheme of treason, and that infamy and opprobrium will be the merited and just inheritance of those who dared to belie the sentiments of the people. The Richmond Convention will be known in after years, as the Hartford Convention is now known, only for the infamy and opprobrium that impartial history will confer upon it."

THE REASONS WHY.—"It is hard to say," says the Lynchburg (Virginia,) Republican, "which class of politicians assail Judge Douglas with the most persistent violence, the Black Republicans or the Southern oppositionists. All the shaft of both are daily levelled at the head of that statesman, and for the same obvious purpose. They both know that if he is nominated at Baltimore, he will sweep creation and the rest of mankind.—Not since the palmist days of General Jackson has there been such an overwhelming uprising of the people as will be in favor of Douglas, if nominated. This the enemies of the Democratic party well know, and hence their extreme anxiety to get him out of the way."

THE DEMOCRACY IN MOTION.—We were present at an enormous Douglas meeting in Philadelphia on Monday night a week last. It was the most enthusiastic gathering we ever witnessed. A very large mass meeting of the Democracy was also held in Lancaster, the home of Buchanan, last week, at which resolutions were passed unanimously demanding the nomination of Douglas. Similar meetings have also been held in Schuylkill, Allegheny and other counties. Douglas must be nominated or the Democratic party will be lost sight of in the next campaign.

DOUGLAS AND HIS REMORSELESS PERSECUTORS.—A humorous friend remarked the other day, that if the "Little Giant" ever reached Heaven or the Presidency (a strange association of ideas,) it would be said of him: "Here is one who has come up through great tribulation and succeeded in reaching this lofty position as against the world, the flesh, and the devil."

Southern Conventions.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, June 6.—The National Democrats met in Convention last night, Judge Warner presiding. Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the Cincinnati platform, declaring property in slaves and favoring the Dred Scott decision.

A full delegation to the Baltimore Convention was nominated.

Delegates to represent the State at large—Judge Warner, Gov. Johnson, James Gardner, and A. H. Chappel.

Thirty counties were represented in the Convention, one hundred delegates being in attendance.

The Convention was harmonious, and adjourned.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE SECESSION CONDEMNED.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The Democratic State Convention at Donaldsonville has adjourned. The secession from the Charleston Convention was condemned, and it was resolved that the Louisiana delegates pledge themselves to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 6.—The National Democratic Convention has resolved to send a full delegation to the Baltimore Convention, and to nominate an Electoral Ticket. The Convention of the Seceders send delegates to Richmond and Baltimore.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Prof. McN. Walsh, in another column.

Douglas Must be Nominated.

For the first time in the history of the Democratic party, very forcibly says the Washington States and Union, has it been made manifest that its success is almost wholly dependent upon one individual. The nomination of Judge Douglas is an absolute necessity; opposition to him is treason to the party and the Union. No man who has observed the political events of the last ten years can fail to see the truth of this declaration. It is the logical conclusion from premises established by known historical facts. The party was committed by solemn and repeated avowals, to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the affairs of the Territories—to the principle of popular sovereignty. These commitments cover its action during the twelve years of the most exciting controversy with the free-soil element of the popular mind of the country. From 1848 to 1860, in every State, and almost every county of the States, the Democracy have announced to the people their irrevocable adherence to this great principle of Federal policy. Upon it they resisted the Wilmot proviso; upon it they repealed the Missouri restriction—an act which can be justified only by declaring that Congress is prohibited by the Constitution from the exercise of any such authority as that assumed by the legislation of 1820; upon it they conducted the canvas of 1848, when fifteen States voted for Gen. Cass, who inaugurated the doctrine; upon it they nominated and elected Gen. Pierce, four years later; upon it they placed Mr. Buchanan in office, in 1856.

In these signal and irrevocable commitments, Judge Douglas has acted a foremost part.—To them he has adhered with the zeal of the apostles of old to the law covenant. His fidelity to the cause of popular rights, constitutional law, and of the great Democratic party, has arrayed against him Mr. Buchanan and a powerful combination of Southern extremists and Northern flunkeys, who, becoming dissatisfied with the doctrines of the party, have sought their repeal and the substitution of the principles upon which the Wilmot proviso was urged and the Missouri compromise defended. They have not been satisfied thus in declaring their adherence to the schemes of the Republicans and Abolitionists, but have demanded the immolation of Judge Douglas as a guarantee of future security. This treacherous, tyrannical, and destructive programme as faithless to principles as it is unjust and brutal to individuals, has made Judge Douglas's nomination an absolute necessity. It is folly to argue now that the true men of the country can vindicate the integrity of the party except through the person whose overthrow it has been sought to repudiate its principles.

Judge Douglas has blood in the breach.—His destruction has been a necessity to the extremists; his nomination is equally a necessity to the great masses of the Democratic party, whose fidelity to the cause can now be maintained only by adherence to him. It is vain to disguise the issue. Every token of public sentiment, every impulse of the honest heart of the country, every consideration of patriotism, demand its enforcement. To surrender Judge Douglas, under the circumstances, is to surrender the cause of truth and justice into the hands of men who have sought to pervert the one and prostitute the other.—We utterly repudiate the ethics that teach us that we owe allegiance to principles alone—in other words, that we can maintain principles connected with the public Administration, and be faithful to their champions and defenders. The sacrifice of Judge Douglas would be an act of such monstrous infidelity as to command the dispersion of the party.—It would be a reward to the traitors, trimmers, and traducers who have sought its overthrow on Mr. Slidell's maxim of rule or ruin.

But it is said to be the dictate of policy to set Judge Douglas aside and take up a new man. The policy commanding such a course is absolutely more despicable and hateful than that which would surrender the principles by which we have been governed. If either are to be abandoned, let it be the latter, and not the former. In times of treachery and trial—in the midst of revolution and war—let us, at least, rally and protect our faithful generals, at all events, spare us the spectacle of their execution by the hands of deserters and camp-followers.

It is understood to be the policy of Mr. Cobb, Mr. Slidell, and Mr. Buchanan, to hold their delegates to Baltimore in reserve to proceed to Richmond, in a certain contingency, and unite with the seceders, or to adopt the proceedings of the Richmond Convention, as the case may be. Now, we have just to say to the delegates who may go to Baltimore hampered with such conditions: If you are at all honest men, or claim communion with the Democratic party, you will be guilty of no such gross and dishonorable conduct.—You have a right to keep away from Baltimore; but you have no right to go there, enter into council with your brothers, and then sneak off to Richmond to enter into league with the enemies of your party.

The Democratic National Convention will re-assemble at Baltimore on Monday next.

Ex-R, received too late for this week. Do., the proceedings of the Military Convention at Lewistown.

The only grates factory now in New England is in South Carver, carried on by Benj. Griffin, employing fifteen hands, and doing business amounting to about \$15,000 a year.

Senator Bigler's Letter.—The Charleston Convention.

[From the Washington States and Union.] "The Administration organ contains a long letter from Mr. Bigler, apologizing to his constituents for having so grossly misrepresented them at Charleston. He does not pretend that he carried out at Charleston the principles of those who composed the convention of Pennsylvania, by which he was appointed a delegate. The Pennsylvania convention affirmed the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, as announced in the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Bigler and his associates repudiated the doctrine of his own State, and advocated a platform, which affirms the duty of Congress to protect and maintain slavery in the Territories, wherever the people do not want it.

"Mr. Bigler denies that he was in favor of bolting Yancey & Co., but admits that he was in favor of seceding after Yancey & Co. had bolted, and because they had bolted, provided Virginia, Kentucky, and other States had also seceded. Mr. Bigler does not deny and cannot deny with truth, that he urged delegates from Kentucky, Missouri, and other States to secede, and pledged himself and his associates to withdraw from the convention if they would. The fact is notorious, that Mr. Bigler did urge the delegates from various States to secede, and only remaining in the convention, because he could not induce enough to go out with him to break up the convention. Mr. Bigler does not deny that he is acting to secede from the Baltimore Convention, and to destroy the organization of the Democratic party, in the event they fail in their schemes to defeat Mr. Douglas.—Mr. Bigler cannot fail to know that such is the scheme of the bolters and Yanceyites; nor will he deny that it is his intention to vote to receive the bolters back at Baltimore, with the understanding that they will bolt again, and with them if they cannot defeat the nomination of Mr. Douglas in any other way. It is notorious that Mr. Bigler and his confederates are daily and nightly planning such a scheme for the breaking up of the Baltimore Convention, in the contingency alluded to. With a full knowledge of this scheme, Mr. Bigler does not venture to deny his approval of it, nor can he be induced to pledge himself to abide the decision and support the nominee of the party at Baltimore. He proposes to go to Baltimore and abide the result, provided the majority will yield to the minority, but not otherwise.

"He is very free to say that he is not in favor of the nomination of Mr. Douglas, but he will not condescend to tell who he prefers. He argues, contrary to the fact as shown by the record on fifty-seven ballots, that a majority of the delegates at Charleston preferred other persons; but he does not pretend that either Hunter, Wise, Breckinridge, Guthrie, Lane, Dickinson, Davis, Toucey, Seymour, Johnson, or any other man, was the choice of a majority of the convention. The record shows that on more than fifty consecutive ballots Douglas received over fifty votes more than all them put together. Mr. Bigler assumes that all of the other candidates had formed a combination against Douglas, and hence that while a vote for either of them was a vote against Douglas, it ought not to be counted against either of the others. Assuming that all the other candidates in existence and in expectancy have formed themselves into a joint stock company for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. Douglas, with the understanding that whoever might be the nominee, each and all were to participate alike in the honors and share in the spoils.

"Mr. Bigler seems to think that Mr. Douglas should not be declared the choice of the party, because he only received fifty-one votes more than all the stockholders in the company.

"Mr. Bigler speaks of the seventeen States whose committee men voted for the slavecode platform, as the 'seventeen Democratic States,' and consequently being entitled to more consideration and respect than such Republican or Douglas States as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, which elected Mr. Buchanan President. He does not tell us when Maryland became a Democratic State, since she voted against Mr. Buchanan in 1856, and is now represented in Congress by an equal number of positive representatives. Nor does he explain how it happens that such 'certain Democratic States' as North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee are now represented in Congress by a majority of the opposition members. He fails to explain how it is that none of the Southern States could be carried for Mr. Douglas on the Cincinnati platform, when they are all claimed as certainly Democratic!

"If it be true that those States are all 'certain' for the Democratic party, it is difficult to understand the necessity of changing the platform in order to get votes; or does Mr. Bigler mean that those States are certainly Democratic, provided the party will abandon its principles and change its creed, but not otherwise? By the same process of reasoning it might be demonstrated that Massachusetts and Vermont may be relied upon as 'certain' Democratic States, provided the party would abandon the Cincinnati platform and adopt the Black Republican creed.—This may be sound Democratic doctrine, according to the Yancey school, but we have been taught to believe that those States only were certainly Democratic which could be relied upon to vote for the Democratic nominees on the time-honored principles and platforms of the party."

BETS OFFERED ON DOUGLAS.—There is an irrepressible conflict on a small scale waging between the two Democratic journals of Louisville, Ky. The Democrat is on the Douglas non-intervention side, and the Courier belongs to the Jeff. Davis school of Southern fire-eaters. The former proposes to the latter the following bet:

"\$100 to \$400 that Douglas will be the next President, pay or play, as he may not be a candidate. \$200 that the secession candidate will not receive the electoral vote of a Northern State. \$200 that Douglas, if a candidate, will receive the vote of four Northern States. \$200 that Douglas will get more Southern electoral votes than the secession candidate. \$100 that the secession candidate will not get enough votes to bring his name before the House of Representatives. \$100 that Douglas if a candidate, carries Ohio, do. New Jersey, do. Pennsylvania, do. California. \$100 that he beats the secession candidate in every Northern State. \$100 that he receives more votes in one Northern State than the secession candidate receives in all the North.

GREAT DROUGHT IN KANSAS.—Late advices represent that vegetation is perishing in Kansas and all the border Missouri and Iowa counties. No rain has fallen for weeks, while in this latitude we have been drenched for weeks past.

The Douglas Meeting at Pittsburg.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Judge Douglas was held at Pittsburg, on the 5th inst. Decided resolutions were adopted, and able speeches made by Jos. R. Hunter, Esq. President of the Douglas Club, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and Gen. Will A. Stokes, whose remarks are thus reported in the Post:

Gen. Will A. Stokes, of Westmoreland, was now called for, and the chairman introduced him to the meeting, which he addressed as follows: "When I last had the pleasure of addressing you, now nearly four years since, we are engaged in a most arduous contest—in the election of James Buchanan as President of the United States. Our contest was crowned with success—a disastrous success. The fruits are before us, fruits like the apples of the Dead Sea, pleasing to the eye, but ashes to the touch, and you are here to-night as the evidences. There is something wrong—something to be rectified. What is it? Congress, as the Republicans claimed, had the right to interfere with the question of slavery in the Territories. The Democratic party denied it, and said the people of the Territories alone had the right to make the laws under which they live. The contest was successful on that doctrine, and you are here to-night to reaffirm it. You are where you then were.

Where is Mr. Buchanan? Is he with us or against us? It is not enough to say that he is the successful candidate of the Democratic party, or the President of the United States. We wish to know how he stands on the great issue upon which he was elected.—I say, where is he to-day? I am not to stoop to contest with his slaves, his myrmidons, his Biglers; but I say, where is he? Is the Buchanan, seeking the nomination of 1856, denying the same doctrine in 1860? Does he to-day stand on that doctrine? or is he bound, hand and foot, by the South, who wish us to give further protection to slavery? Is he a slave? and are we, therefore, to be the slaves of his slaves?

But the particular object of this meeting is to declare its sentiments with regard to the conduct of the delegates who were sent to Charleston, and who there dared to misrepresent us on this question of people's rights.—Now, fellow-citizens, Pennsylvania's voice upon this question was universal and unanimous, and we sent delegates to Charleston.—But there were men there who wished to make special provision for the security of slave property. The time has arrived when questions as to the rights of the people are to be determined by the people themselves. Is there a man here who does not know that when an effort is made by the Federal Government at Washington to enforce its particular views as to territorial sovereignty, the people of the Territories are deprived of their sovereignty as men?

Upon this point the campaign of 1856 was successfully fought. These delegates were sent to Charleston to express the views of Pennsylvania on the subject. Did they do this? Were they wrong to declare that the people of the Territories were free to govern their own institutions in their own way? If they were, then they expressed our voice; if not, they did not.

The gentleman then went on to comment further on the action of the delegates, regretting that they had not fulfilled the threat of leaving the Convention, which it was their bounden duty to do when they had ceased to give utterance to the sentiments of those who sent them there.

He expressed an opinion that if this were permitted to go by, the popular voice would henceforth be disregarded. If, said he, the time has arrived when you are prepared to give unlicensed and unlimited power to those whom misrepresent you, then popular sovereignty is as much in the dust as it would be were the doctrines of our opponents to prevail.

Stephen A. Douglas is the incarnation of popular sovereignty for the world, not for us alone, and we should struggle to elevate him to the high position he so well deserves, and finally secure the ascendancy of that great principle which has brought you here to-night, the right to make the laws under which you live. Let us never forget we are Democrats, and especially at this moment, when we have so excellent an opportunity of combining all our elements.

Here he gave a sarcastic sketch of the life and public services of Abe Lincoln, who was unknown, except as the defeated opponent of Douglas, which he hoped might ever be true of him.

Then, recurring to the action of our delegation at Charleston, he said: "This is not the first time in the history of Pennsylvania that such an attempt has been made. Your fathers and grandfathers resisted them, and are you to put your necks under the yoke? I say no? Let us cultivate the spirit of our fathers; reflect that Pennsylvania is a great empire within herself, and remember that she will stand fast to the Constitution and the Union, at all hazards.

Give these ideas in plain Saxon, to those who have dared to misrepresent you at Charleston, and they will not have the effrontery to repeat the offence at Baltimore. But whatever may be the case, let us be true to ourselves, and have no other allegiance.—Let us adhere to the principles for which we have been battling, and the right of the people of the Territories to make their own local laws will be triumphantly vindicated in the election of the gallant Senator from Illinois to the highest office in the gift of this great, free people.

A Voice from Monroe, the "Banner County."

THE TENTH LEGION WIDE AWAKE.

At a Democratic meeting held in the court-house at Pittsburg, Monroe county, Pa., May 28th, 1860, Hon. Abraham Edinger presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we are unalterably and uncompromisingly opposed to, and hereby repudiate and renounce, the dangerous political heresy of Congressional intervention as regards the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States, whether it be interpolated by the Republicans and Abolitionists of the North or the Secessionists of the South.

Resolved, That the great principle announced in the Compromise measures of 1850, affirmed by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1852, recognized in the Kansas and Nebraska acts of 1854, incorporated in the Cincinnati platform in 1856, and recently reenacted at the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, historically illustrates the position of the national Democracy upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, viz: that the people thereof shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we regret the secession of a portion of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention thereby rendering an adjournment necessary, but our regrets are somewhat relieved of their poignancy by the hope that their seats in the approaching Baltimore Convention will be filled by wiser men, whose patriotism and party fealty will not be subservient to their political aspirations, and who will not jeopard the Democratic party and its organization, or imperil the Union of the States, by the foolish and illogical agitation of miserable political abstractions.

Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas has been for nearly a quarter of a century the bold and fearless champion of all the cardinal principles and measures of the Democratic party. Thus his pre-eminent statesmanship, indomitable moral prowess, and his fast hold upon the great popular heart, stamps him as the man to bear the Democratic standard in the approaching Presidential contest, and we HEREBY INSTRUCT OUR DELEGATES to the Baltimore Convention that convenes on the 18th of next month to give to Judge Douglas their cordial and united support.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the nomination of General Henry D. Foster, as the Democratic nominee for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his triumphant election.

Monroe is aroused, and nine-tenths of the Democracy are for the "Little Giant;" and any other man in the Democratic ranks would not get more than three-fourths of them at the most.

Great Salt Lake City—A He-Il of a Place.

"Fire in the Mountains, Run boys. Run!"

The last Mountaineer, printed at Salt Lake City, has the following fiery paragraphs:

"WHAT NEXT?—Since the American army entered Utah and took up winter quarters at Fort Bridger, and the immaculate Eckles' court, famous for indictment, held a Camp Scott; the arrival of our old friend Ben McCullough and Gov. Powell, plenipotentiaries to the Mormons from the President to treat for peace, and offer a pardon to the rebellious; and the return of Brigham Young and the people from the south; the location of Camp Floyd; the court of Sinclair and his famous bull charge (in the face of President Buchanan's pardon) to the grand jury to indict the Echo Canyon rebels, and the famous John Cradlesbaugh's bayonet court at Provo city, and his holy pilgrimage to the tombs of the martyrs and the silver diggings; the release of all the convicts in the Penitentiary by virtue of Ecclesiastical sympathy; the order of the War Department for the removal of the troops from Utah; the passage of the anti-polygamy bill by the House; the removal of the judges; the organization of guerrilla bands; what next? Why, Napoleon has seized Savoy; the Pope will have dominion on Romagna; Gen. Sam Houston's boys will re-echo Alamo in the halls of the Montezumas; and that so long as the gulf of Mexico washes the shores of the American continent, the twin relics of barbarism will exist. What next? that the Mormons will live in these mountains until the snow-capped peaks bear the weight of a thousand snows; that the filibusters will yet have Cuba, Nicaragua and all the possessions that are claimed by a nation in whose veins runs castilian or negro blood. What next? that the minds of the people consider a newspaper worthless that cannot have recourse to its daily readers, an awful tragedy in the way of a steamboat explosion, a railroad smash up, a congressional riot, coffee and pistols for two, a midnight assassination, suicide, elopement, or conflagration; all of which only satisfies a vitiated taste for a moment; and the cry is, what next? By the Pony Express we hope to lay before our readers the proceedings of the Charleston Convention probably the name of the Democratic nominee, and that the special legislation of Congress will extend to all Territories. If the Republicans take the present advantage that they have gained in the House, as we think they will, what next? If a Republican President is elected, a hell of a blow up.

The editor calls upon a theory that an author who cannot throw some fire into his writings, he should throw his writings in the fire. He certainly made his effusions pretty peppery.

Here is another: RAPINE AND MURDER.—During the last few days, almost daily we have learned, another man killed, some one shot, another mule drive, an officer resisted, a horse stolen, a new milch cow driven from the range, appearance of suspicious person in the city, the meeting of horsemen by day and night travelling between this city and the southern towns, a man caught with another's horse and cow, is heard to say he will shoot this one, kill another, frighten a third, and then go to Cache, Carson, California or Hell, and they don't care a d—n which. Neither do we; go it, ye cripples; your days are number.

Again: SOUTHERN POLYGAMY.—A correspondent, writing from Mississippi, says:—"I hate the institution of slavery, from its white relatives down. I need only say that if you want to have Polygamy abused, or the Mormons for the practice of it, just mention the institution in the presence of one who has from one to twenty negro mistresses, and hold the relation of master and father to a portion of them. This may seem strange in the abstract, but it is a common thing, as the mulattoes amongst us plainly prove." [Mississippi, friend, is not alone in this thing, for we ourselves have seen many, if not more, in proportion to the negro population, around and about Washington City, and through Pennsylvania and Ohio, than we have seen in the south where we were raised; and more bastard white children in one school district than in all the Territory of Utah.—Eds.]

BLOOD!—MORE BLOOD!—The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun, of Wednesday, says:—"Within the past two days our pen has been kept busy in chronicling deeds of violence. We may be said to be in the midst of a carnival of blood. On last Sunday, a Mr. Lee, of this county, becoming offended at his wife, deliberately pulled out his pistol and sent two balls whizzing through her body. No sooner had he perpetrated this shocking deed than a relative of his, animated by a laudable spirit, shot him down, killing him instantly. In this morning's issue we record the death of Col. Wm. De Griffin and Dr. Selsler by the hands of Dr. Bell. On the same day, a desperate affray took place at Terrapin-neck-out-off in Madison parish, in which five or six men were either killed or dangerously wounded."

Terrible Tornado in Iowa and Illinois.

Destruction of Life and Property.—The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, Completely Demolished—Numbers Killed and Wounded.

CHICAGO, June 4.—A terrible tornado passed over the eastern portion of Iowa, and north-western Illinois last night. There was more destruction of life and property in Iowa than anything of the kind has ever before ensued.

The town of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, were completely destroyed. At Camanche, thirty-two dead bodies have already been recovered, and there is still a number under the ruins.

In Albany, five or six dead bodies have been found; with fifty wounded, some of whom received serious injuries. No list of names of the victims in these towns have been received.

The destruction was equally great at Morrison, Illinois. At this place the killed are Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Derr, George Roworth and a boy named Barnum. Seriously injured—Thomas Bigly, Benj. Latho and wife, Mr. Richmond and Hiram Mann. At Lynden several were killed and fifteen badly injured. The storm passed North Amboy. In this vicinity report says over ten were killed and a number badly injured.—The names of those known to be killed are Mrs. Morse, and a child named Pillsbury; and the injured are Mr. Morse, a daughter of Mr. Sacker, a boy named Northway, and Mr. Wright.

The tornado's course was almost due east from the Mississippi to Rock river. Scarcely a house or barn in the direct track of the wind, which was a half mile in width, has been left standing.

The total loss of life is not under sixty.—The loss of property has not been ascertained, but is undoubtedly large.

LATER. The names of the persons killed at Albany, Illinois, are as follows: D. Buck, E. Effner, Mr. Sweet, two children of Mr. Riley; Miss Rider is also missing.

The following are fatally wounded: Mr. Riley, Miss Mary Stagg, Mrs. Sloum. Badly injured—Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Cuper and child, Mrs. McMan, Mrs. Cole, Moses Bishop, wife and child; Mrs. Whitecomb, leg broken; Mrs. Effner, Fred Miller, Mr. Ostrander, and several others.

A public meeting has been held at Fulton, Illinois, which resolved to furnish sufferers with homes and assistance.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The devastating tornado which visited eastern Iowa and north-western Illinois on Sunday night was first noticed between Marion and Cedar Rapids, in Lynn county, Iowa, going north-west and south-west in three separate currents, and crossing the track of the Chicago Railroad several times.

At Lisbon, the depot buildings and all the warehouses in the village were entirely demolished. A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, were lifted bodily from the track and dashed to pieces!

Before reaching Lisbon, it had killed sixteen persons. One current passed north through Mechanicville, demolishing everything in its course, and killing sixteen persons.

Another current passed through Union Grove, killing in that vicinity, seventeen persons.

It then passed south of the railroad, near De Witt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of whom belonged to the family of Thomas Hatfield.

It then passed south of the towns of Remers and Low Moor, demolishing the house of David Millard, killing Mr. Millard and a portion of his family.

The current then struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi, at which point the loss of life is much greater than was first reported.

From all accounts there cannot be less than 55 killed at this place alone. Some reports give even a larger estimate, but the bodies cannot be found.

There are also 125 wounded, some of whom are fatally injured, and 10 are missing. At this place a large lumber raft, with a crew of twenty-four men, was scattered, and twenty-one of the men were lost. Two women, who were on board, were also drowned.

The tornado is known to have travelled a distance of ninety miles in Iowa, and seventy in Illinois. The loss of life cannot be less than one hundred and fifty.

During yesterday two trains of cars were run every hour from Clinton to the scene of disaster, with relief for the sufferers.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—A violent, but brief, storm of wind and rain did some damage today here, and on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, destroying buildings, the crops of wheat and corn, trees etc., in Bullet and Marion counties.

St. Louis, June 4.—The storm of Saturday was very severe at Alton, Illinois. The total loss will exceed \$100,000. The German Catholic Church is almost a complete wreck. The Democratic office was damaged \$1,000. The Episcopal Church lost its steeple, and was also badly wrecked. The steeple of the Methodist Church fell through the roof, doing great damage to the building. Much damage was also occasioned by the hail. There were many narrow escapes, but no lives were lost.

Northern Missouri also suffered severely from the storm.

GOLD IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Some of the workmen engaged in excavating for the Branch Road, on the farm of John Thomas, about four miles from Ebensburg, some two weeks since, found a few rich specimens of quartz rock. They are about the size of hickory nuts, and rich with gold. Old California miners have examined the specimens, and the rock formation from which they are obtained, and have no hesitation in asserting the existence of gold thereabouts; but whether it can be obtained in sufficient quantities to justify the working of it, has not yet been determined. Some of the dirt will be washed, and further examinations will be made.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

SUICIDE.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 9th inst., says that a middle aged farmer, named Cyrus Lewellyn, residing in West Pikeland township, Chester county, committed suicide on Saturday evening last by hanging himself. He rose early from the tentable, and about ten minutes after was found by some one of the family hanging in the barn, whether it seems he had immediately repaired. His body was still warm when discovered, but all attempts to resuscitate him proved unavailing. The deceased has for some years been laboring under a depression of spirits.