

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, August 29, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SEIZURES, SUPPLENS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the 550 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the 550 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, SCORE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HERSCH. V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA. DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION, FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon. PROTHONOTARY, DAVID CALDWELL, of Dublin. ASSOCIATE JUDGE, JOHN LONG, of Shireleysburg. REGISTER AND RECORDER, JOHN R. HURD, of Alexandria. COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JOHN JACKSON, of Jackson township. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN EBY, of Shirely. AUDITOR, CHARLES C. ASH, of Barree. CORONER, HENRY L. HARVEY, of Franklin.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, 438 regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast 218 votes—16 MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181 1/2 votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received 218 votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders' Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but 105 votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

The Lincoln men are becoming very much disheartened at the progress making throughout this State and Union, by the Bell and Everett party. At first, the Union party, it was thought, would be a nice little side-show arrangement, but if the Bell men continue to increase until the day of election, as rapidly as they have during the past month, the Lincoln party will be a side-show arrangement. Douglas, too, is gaining strength daily. Since the late Southern elections, which resulted so disastrously to the aspirations of Breckinridge, the Democratic voters are getting their eyes open to the fact that he has no claim to being considered a Democratic candidate. He is the candidate of a factious few, who are daily trying to deceive and mislead honest and well-meaning Democratic voters. He is the candidate of the Disunionists of the South, and his election would be as great a curse to the Democratic party and the country, as the election of Lincoln would be. Both are sectional—the election of either would be a sectional victory. All true Democrats—all conservative men should rally to the support of Douglas. His election would be a victory over Disunionists, North and South—over corrupt bad men—and would bring peace, prosperity and happiness to the country. In the present state of the political parties, the chances of an election are strongly in favor of Douglas first—second, Bell.—We would not give a copper for the chances of either Lincoln or Breckinridge. Their friends may continue to make a great noise up to the day of election, when the honest and patriotic voters will turn their backs upon disunionists, factionists, and corrupt politicians of all grades, and vote for the candidates of the people, whose success would forever put to rest the "nigger" question.

We see it stated in some of the disorganizing sheets, that the Douglas press of the State, with two, three and four exceptions, are in favor of the "Cresson compromise."—Editors who can publish such falsehoods are fit tools for the Yancey Disunionists. They think the people as dishonest and as big fools as themselves. There is not a Douglas paper in the State favoring the Cresson fraud.—True, there are some professing to be for Douglas that advocate a fusion by which Breckinridge or Lincoln can be elected, but they are not honestly for Douglas. They are only trying to deceive the true and faithful friends of the regular nominee. We don't count such as Douglas papers. They are purchasable material.

Friend Traugh of the Hollidaysburg Standard, appears to be very much troubled because the Globe is the only paper in the Juniata valley that opposes the Cresson fraud. We can assure our neighbor that whenever we know we are right, we feel just as comfortable alone as he possibly can in the company of the presses independent and honest, just so far as their masters will permit them to be. Will Brother Traugh inform his readers how many of the owners of the Democratic press in the Juniata valley are not office-holders under the Administration. Such an item of news might open the eyes of some of the near-sighted Democrats. We support Douglas because he is the regular and only regular Democratic nominee for President, and we cannot favor any fraudulent compromise by which that nomination is denied.—Brother Traugh, you say Douglas is the only regular Democratic nominee, then why advocate a proposition that denies that he is the only regular Democratic candidate. Your course is clearly a disorganizing one; as much so if you should advocate a straight-out Breckinridge Electoral Ticket. Breckinridge is no more a Democratic nominee than Lincoln is, and to ask us to support Electors who would cast their votes for Lincoln in preference to Douglas, is asking more than true Democrats will agree to.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.—We doubt whether there ever has been a ticket nominated by the Democracy of the county that gave more general satisfaction than the one now before the people. From the top to the bottom of it, every man is well qualified, and can be voted for with a certainty that if elected, the duties of the several offices will be honestly and faithfully discharged. We make no exceptions—we are personally acquainted with every man upon the ticket, and we say earnestly, that every man should be elected.

Col. S. S. WHARTON NOMINATED.—The Opposition Senatorial Conferes of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, met at Bedford on Tuesday of last week, and after a protracted struggle, Col. Wharton, of this place, received the nomination for Senator. The Democratic Conference will be held at Bedford on Monday next, when we expect a candidate will be nominated, who can go before the people with a certainty of an election.

MORE DOUGLAS THUNDER.—We have received several numbers of a new daily paper, published at Harrisburg by Wm. D. Earnest & Co. It is the Daily State Sentinel, and will be furnished to subscribers at \$4 per annum, 50 cents for the campaign. The weekly State Sentinel is but \$2 per annum. The daily and the weekly are papers of the right stripe,—they do not change with every new moon—they adhere strictly to the nomination of the "Little Giant," and can be relied upon as true to the Democratic party and its principles.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?—The following is the briefest—and withal, truthful—presentation of the platforms of the Democratic and two sectional parties, on the slavery question, that we have seen:—

Let Congress INTERVENE TO PROTECT Slavery in the Territories.—BRECKINRIDGE.

Let Congress INTERVENE TO PREVENT Slavery in the Territories.—LINCOLN.

LET THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES DETERMINE THE QUESTION FOR THEMSELVES.—DOUGLAS.

The Cresson Fraud. "It is true (as is remarked by the Harrisburg Daily State Sentinel), that many of the honest, sincere and steadfast friends of Douglas have for the moment given in their adhesion to the Cresson fusion, or rather the Cresson fraud. This is owing to the fact that they have shifted the proposition no further than to discover that they will have a chance to indicate their preference for Mr. Douglas over Mr. Breckinridge. When they have looked into the depths of this fusion dodge, and discovered that, even after the friends of Douglas shall have demonstrated their strength in a result only to be counted by thousands, that there is a contingency wherein their votes are to be traded off to the support of Yancey, Rhett, Keitt and Breckinridge slave code interests, and still another contingency, when their votes shall be made to count for any candidate claiming to be Democratic, whether he be such or not, then, no Democrat, no friend of regular nominations, no friend of Stephen A. Douglas, no friend of the Union, can touch it! For our part, we are for Douglas, for the reason that the party has presented him to us in the usual way. We are for him for the reason that he is the representative of pure and well settled Democratic principles; and no committee that men ever packed—whatever assumption of power they may take to themselves—can set a trap that will catch our vote and transfer it to Breckinridge or anybody like him." That's the talk.

What has become of the Cleveland Plain Dealer? We haven't had a sight of it for the last three weeks.

The days are getting shorter!!!

Official Report of the Proceedings of the Democratic National Executive and Corresponding Committee of Pennsylvania.

[From the Doylestown Democrat.] HARRISBURG, Aug. 15, 1860.

The committee assembled at two o'clock at Buchler's Hotel. The president, General A. L. Rounforn, took the chair, and Samuel Harper of Pittsburgh, and W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, were appointed secretaries.

On motion, the roll of the committee was called, and those present answered to their names; as did also several members of the State Central Committee, who were present.

A number of letters were read from gentlemen in various parts of the State interested in the preservation of the integrity and the principles of the Democratic party.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of seven, consisting of Edward G. Webb, R. M. Gibson, Ira C. Mitchell, George M. Kline, John M. Laird, E. L. Orth, and Robert E. Wright, which was authorized to report a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the reasons for the step the Executive Committee is about to take.

Several motions were made, and resolutions introduced, touching the matter under consideration, all of which were referred to the committee.

The committee, through its chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The majority of the State Committee, appointed by the authority of the Reading Convention, through Wm. H. Welsh, its chairman did on the second day of July last, in the city of Philadelphia, usurp powers not conferred upon it by the Reading Convention and usages of the Democratic party, but, on the contrary, failed to perform duties enjoined by the same, and assumed the powers of a National Convention, in presenting the names of candidates for President and Vice President not nominated by the Democratic National Convention, but which names were subsequently entertained by bolters and disunionists at a meeting irregularly convened; and whereas, said State Committee utterly failed to perform its executive duties, which consist in issuing addresses, distributing pamphlets, organizing the party, furnishing speakers to the various sections of the State in behalf of the regular nominees of the National Democracy—Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson—in accordance with a distinct resolution of the Reading Convention to this effect, and to follow the directions of the National Convention in reference to the Presidential contest.

Whereas, The majority of the said Welsh State Committee, at its re-assembling on the 9th of August, at Cresson, did refuse to rescind that portion of its previous action which was so obnoxious to the Democracy, or to ascertain the wishes thereof by either summoning a new Convention of representatives delegates fresh from the ranks of the Democracy, or even to reconvene the old Reading Convention, and thus endeavor to harmonize the Democratic party, as recommended by the Democratic Mass. and delegate Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 26th of July last, under the call of the National Democratic Committee; but, on the contrary did resolve, first, to mutilate the electoral ticket, formed at Reading, by striking therefrom the names of two electors. Second, did devise a scheme unknown to our laws, which the election officers are not sworn to execute, nor could not be made responsible for any malpractice relating thereto. Third, did in effect intensify the most obnoxious portion of the resolution adopted at Philadelphia, inasmuch as it presents inducements to the Disunion electors, should such be chosen, and hold the balance of power in the electoral college, to obstinately refuse to vote for Douglas and Johnson, and thus compel, under the terms of the resolution, the electors to vote for Breckinridge and Lane, even should they not have received a hundred votes in the Commonwealth; and in that it further empowers the Democratic electors from this State, in an unexampled and dangerous manner, to vote, in certain contingencies, for any man "claiming" to be a Democrat, who merely "runs" for the office of President in any State, and would thus authorize the vote for such men as Yancey and Rhett, notorious disunionists of twenty years standing, either of whom may be candidates by their respective constituents, or by legislative action; and fourth, did, in an insulting and ridiculous manner, assume the prerogative of episcopally pledging, and pledging honorable gentlemen, who had already given unequivocal pledges, either to the members of the National Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania, or to Wm. H. Welsh. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That when the State Executive Committee assumed to control the Presidential contest in a manner at variance with the proceedings and recommendations of the Democratic National Convention, through its committee regularly constituted, they usurped powers not belonging to them as a State Committee, and that, so far as the Presidential election is concerned, we place ourselves exclusively under the directions and auspices of the National Committee, as the only supreme executive power in which final supervision of the Presidential campaign has constantly heretofore been vested, and we entirely refuse to recognize the executive power of the State Committee, other than over the State elections—acting in accordance with the authority vested in them by Democratic State Convention—excepting so far as it follows the lead of our National head.

Resolved, That having exhausted every expedient likely to win back the majority of the Welsh Committee to the path of its executive duties, and to the Democratic organization from which it has parted; and having earnestly and anxiously striven to preserve the unity and integrity of the Democratic party, until it has become painfully apparent that conciliation and concession only embolden them in their wrongdoing—that we, acting under the authority of the National Convention which met at Baltimore, and the Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 26th of July, being the members of the committee appointed under the resolution of the latter Convention, and former members of the Welsh Committee, do now determine to proceed to the formation of an electoral ticket, pledged to the unconditional support of the nominees of the Democratic party—Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

Resolved, That we now proceed to the selection of alternates to act as Douglas and Johnson electors, in case the electors, or any portion thereof, appointed by the Reading Convention, shall refuse, upon interrogation, to support Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the Democratic party, and then only; and failing to complete the list, the duty to do so is referred to a committee of seven, to be appointed by the chairman, to act in conjunction with the members of the committee in the districts where such action is necessary.

Resolved, That no better evidence of the insincerity of a majority of the Welsh State Committee, in proposing a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge votes in Pennsylvania, can be had, than the fact, that in all such States as Douglas could carry against Lincoln, with a single Democratic ticket in the field, the leaders of the Disunion Breckinridge movement have issued a ticket for the exclusive support of Breckinridge, with no other possible view than to defeat the Douglas electors running therein.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the name of Geo. M. Keim, an elector at large, was stricken from the electoral ticket, and that of John Cessna, of Bedford county, inserted in its place.

The committee, on motion, proceeded to select alternates to fill the place of those on the electoral ticket who will not pledge themselves to vote for the regular nominees of the Democratic National Convention, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

On motion, the Democratic papers throughout the State are requested to publish these proceedings. Adjourned.

A. L. ROUNFORN, President. SAMUEL HARPER, W. W. H. DAVIS, Secretaries.

New York as She is.

The New York Herald, which was never known to stick to a sinking ship, discards Buchanan and Breckinridge with the same coolness with which its editor casts his dirty linen. Read the following editorial from the New York Herald of the 21st instant: NEW YORK SAFE FOR THE CONSERVATIVES BY 50,000 MAJORITY—A LESSON TO OTHER COMMERCIAL STATES.

The Union combination ticket for Presidential election secures the vote of the Empire State from being cast for the candidate of a factious and revolutionary minority, and saves the country from an agitation which would have been more fearful than any it has ever yet witnessed.

This fact will be seen by a glance at the figures of the popular vote cast in this State during the last four years. The following is the table of aggregates in the vote of each year since 1856:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Dem., Rep., R. N. 1856—President, 296,839, 225,575, 27,000, 134,004. 1857—Sec. of State, 439,789, 105,482, 177,425, 66,882. 1858—Governor, 544,816, 230,513, 247,954, 90,880. 1859—Sec. of State, 663,728, 252,589, 261,139, 6,470.

From this table it will be perceived that on no occasion has the Republican vote come up to anything like what was cast for Fremont in 1856, while the steady set of the tide of popular opinion to the conservative side is unmistakably evident in the aggregates of the Democratic vote. The spring tide of Fremont enthusiasm left the Democratic vote in 1856 at its lowest ebb. In the election of Secretary of State in the subsequent year, although nearly 100,000 voters abandoned the Republican ticket and 58,000 that of the Know Nothings, the Democratic vote fell off only about 350 from that cast during the previous Presidential election. The next campaign was a more important one, as the Governor of the State was to be elected. The Republicans made the most strenuous exertions to bring out their adherents, and they were assisted by the division still existing in the conservative ranks, which gave them the confidence of being the winning party, and they brought their vote up to 248,000—the Democratic vote also increasing, under all the disadvantages, to 230,000, while the Know Nothings fell off 6,000.

Last year's election of Secretary of State presents some remarkable facts. The Know Nothing organization presented no ticket, and its 71,000 votes disappeared from the table; while the Republican aggregate obtained an increase of only 3,000, and the Democratic one of 22,000 votes. The steady set of the popular tide gives us a clue to the results that will be obtained in November. There can be no doubt that at least 620,000 votes will be cast in this State at the next Presidential election, and it is equally evident that none of the enthusiasm which existed for Fremont now exists in the Republican ranks. On the other hand, we witness everywhere a great uprising of the Union and conservative sentiment. In the South it has been overwhelming; in the Middle and Northern States its results have not yet been seen, for no elections have yet taken place. But no man accustomed to observe the operation of great moral influences upon the masses of the people, can for a single moment believe that New York and all the central commercial States, will be insensible to the great ruling idea of the day.

Both the figures and the teachings of reason, therefore, tend to this one result: that the aggregate popular vote of New York will probably increase 120,000 on the vote of last year, divided, as that vote was, between two electoral tickets. Of that increase the conservative voters, who come out only in times of great danger, will comprise at least two-thirds, or 85,000 votes, which will carry the conservative vote up to 330,000, while the Republican vote cannot exceed 200,000.—These are logical results, which will bear analysis. No one can believe that, under the peculiar circumstances attending the nomination of Lincoln, the reaction of the John Brown raid on many moderate Republicans, the recent reiteration by Mr. Seward of the most offensive and revolutionary theories of the Republican school, and the diminished enthusiasm exhibited by its orators and partisans from what it was during the Fremont campaign, Mr. Lincoln can get more than one half of the natural increase of voters since 1856. This gives him the same result of 290,000 votes exhibited in the previous calculation.

On the other hand, we have some very significant facts. The union of the conservative vote upon one electoral ticket has not been produced by a combination of juggling leaders, buying and selling their adherents. On the contrary, three cliques of selfish and quarrelsome leaders, bitterly hostile to each other have been forced to lay aside their selfish pretensions by a universal expression of the popular desire and an uprising of the popular sentiment. The conservative masses have now got the ticket they desire; and not only will they unite on it to a man, but it will call out a popular enthusiasm to put down fanaticism and Northern sectionalism, and a reserve conservative vote such as has not been cast for many years. Set down a majority of fifty thousand votes against Lincoln and let the conservative elements in the other commercial States teach their selfish and bickering leaders to do the same thing in behalf of our common interests and the welfare of the country.

A LARGE PLUM.—Mr. James Saxton presented us with a dark red egg-plum yesterday, measuring in circumference 6 1/2 inches. It was grown in his yard.

Union and Harmony.

WAY THE BRECKINRIDGE MEN WERE NOT READY TO SUBMIT TO THE VOYE OF THE MAJORITY! If the Breckinridge men were in favor of that union and harmony which results from submission to the rule of the majority, they would have agreed to the proposition of the friends of Judge Douglas in the State Committee, to submit the question to the decision of the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania.—If the Breckinridge faction were really desirous of carrying the State for the Democratic party, why did they not agree to run a Union Electoral Ticket pledged unconditionally to support the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency, for whom the highest number of votes should be cast in the State. This might have enabled us to defeat Lincoln, an object which all true National Democrats in Pennsylvania sincerely desire to accomplish. But no! they did not dare submit themselves or their candidate to this decisive test. It did not suit a luckless faction, and therefore they wanted a huckstering contract, by which, in a certain event, the vote of the State should be given for the minority candidates—that is for Breckinridge and Lane, although three-fourths of the Democratic votes cast should be in favor of Douglas and Johnson. Such was their proposition at Cresson. All their study and efforts seem to be directed towards getting up a conspiracy against the majority. So it was when they seceded at Charleston, so it was when again they seceded at Baltimore; and now they are scheming to defeat the will of the majority in Pennsylvania by a conspiracy to which they are shameless enough to ask us to become parties by which the votes of the Democratic majority if cast in this State at the next November election for the regular nominees of the party might be counted as if they were cast for the candidates of the seceders—and thus the voice of the people be set at naught. Such a bargain even if made by the politicians could never be carried out. The honest masses of the Democracy would spurn with indignation and contempt such a sale of their suffrages. The Breckinridge faction it seems have yet to learn that the votes of American freemen are not among the ordinary commodities of the market.—National (Montgomery co.) Democrat.

Important From Texas. Abolitionists Having Great Excitement Throughout the State. By the Southern mail, received last night, we have several items of Texas news in regard to the late Abolition excitement in that State. The Nacogdoches Chronicle gives the following: ELLIS COUNTY.—A young man, who had been employed in a store at Waxahatchie, was hung a few days since for giving strychnine to slaves to put in wells. SMITH COUNTY.—The man who was shot in the attempt to set fire to Tyler has been found dead. CHEROKEE COUNTY.—The Paris Press speaks of a rumor that a bloody fight had taken place in the Nation, between Abolitionists and pro-slavery men, in which 150 of the former were killed, and 7 of the latter. This story is most probably a fabrication. WOOD COUNTY.—On the 29th ult., an armed committee escorted the notorious J. E. Lemon out of Wood county. Just before which, he signed a document binding himself under penalty of his life not to return to Wood county, nor publish or circulate Abolition documents in the State. CHEROKEE COUNTY.—The citizens of Cherokee have organized for their protection. MORE INCENDIARIES.—Another attempt has been made to fire buildings near Tyler, also in Brenham, and in Georgetown. The Houston Telegraph of the 11th says: We learn from a gentleman who passed through Henderson, in Rusk county, on Monday morning, that the town of Henderson was set on fire last Sunday night, the 5th inst., and was almost entirely consumed. Every house on the square, excepting one, including all the business houses in the place, was destroyed. The people of Henderson, our informant says, put no faith in the reported conspiracy, and neglected to appoint a patrol or keep watch. The fire was discovered on Sunday night about nine o'clock. No clue had been discovered of the perpetrators of the deed. PREACHER HUNG AT VEAL'S STATION.—The Fort Worth Chief, of the 1st inst., has the following brief notice of the execution of an Abolitionist conspirator: We learn that a preacher by the name of Buley was hung at Veal's Station last week, for being an active Abolitionist. A majority of three hundred men condemned him. A DISCOVERY IN BRENHAM.—The Brenham Ranger, of the 10th inst., says: A few days since, several negroes were arrested on Mill Creek, in this county, who acknowledge to their having poison given them by white men, for the purpose of poisoning their owners and families, and that the day of election was the time fixed for a general insurrection. They also implicated some negroes about town as being concerned in the murderous plot. TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE COLONY.—The Fairfeld Pioneer, of the 9th inst., has the following: Mr. Tague, a printer in our office, has just arrived from Tennessee Colony, Anderson county, and brings the news that he witnessed the hanging of two white men in that place on Sunday, the 9th instant, who were proven to be guilty of inciting insurrection among the slaves of that neighborhood. Their names were Anthony Wyrick, and his cousin Alfred Cable. They were engaged near the colony at their trades of wagonmaking and blacksmithing, where they have been living for four or five years. Wyrick had been previously taken up for harboring and selling liquor to negroes. Negroes were found in the possession of fire-arms and strychnine, furnished by them so.

The Houston Telegraph, of the 11th inst., says: On Monday last, a white man rode up to Mr. Dick Breeding's, near Round Top, at noon, and finding that a negro girl at home, questioned her about runaway horses, &c. and finally asked her how she and the negroes were satisfied. He then went off, and fifteen minutes after returned with three negroes, demanding something to eat. The woman gave them food. After eating, they broke open a trunk in search of money. They then put a shovel full of fire in the bed, and left. After they were gone, the negro woman extinguished the fire, and then ran to the overseer's house to tell him what had happened. The affair caused a great deal of excitement.

It is said that the drought in Texas is so general and so extreme that the large emigration flowing into the State has been checked, and many families from Alabama and other Southern States are returning to their former homes.

Oil Wells in Pennsylvania.

The somewhat outlandish name of Seneca-lem has been given to the oil that exudes from various counties in Penna. on the shores of Seneca Lake. But, however outlandish the name, the thing itself is one of the marvels of the age. The inhabitants of the oleaginous region have published a journal, called the Oil Creek Reporter, and the Philadelphia Bulletin wonders that some punster has not already called that region the land of Greece. The Reporter relates some startling facts. It says that on Oil Creek alone there are from four to five hundred oil wells, and as many as fourteen hundred in Northwestern Pennsylvania, a number of which are very productive. These oil wells, it is said, vary in depth from one to three hundred feet, and the most productive yield from ten to fifteen barrels of oil a day each, a barrel holding fifty gallons.—One of these wells is described, the boring of which reached the depth of one hundred and fifty-three feet, when the pure oil began to appear, and it now flows in a continuous stream over the top of the pipe, filling twelve barrels a day, which is equal to 174,722 gallons a year. The oil appears to be "forced up in pulse like jets, as if some great artery of nature had been pierced." The only expense of this well, after the first outlay for boring, is the cost of barrels and the hire of a man to close them up as they are filled. In one region, abundance of oil has been obtained at a depth of only sixteen feet from the earth's surface, and it is dipped out of the holes dug to receive it, by the pailful.

The Reporter describes the oil obtained from these wells as one of the best illuminators in the world. In "Gales History of Rock Oil" it is stated that the same oil is found near Scottsville, Kentucky; in various places in Virginia, Ohio, and Western New York, as well as on the shores of Seneca Lake, from which it takes its name. It also exists in Canada West and several of the West India Islands; in the Duchy of Parma; in France; on the shores of the Caspian Sea; Rangoon, in the Burman Empire. Some of these places have produced large quantities and for a long period. The wells in the district of Rangoon are said to number five hundred, and are from three to five hundred feet deep. They yield four hundred thousand bushels annually, which is about 1,200,000 barrels. Oil has been taken from them for more than one hundred and sixty years.

Hard Times in Kansas.

We have had frequent reports within a few months of the terrible drought prevailing in the territory of Kansas, more particularly in the southern section. For nearly or quite a year there has but little rain fallen in the territory, and in southern Kansas it is stated that not more than four or five inches of rain have fallen during the year. The consequence is there will be no crop, and how the people of that unfortunate section of country are to be fed during the coming winter becomes a question of the gravest importance. A letter from Mound City, dated July 7, published in the New York Tribune, says:—"Our Corn is near or quite dead; our grass for hay is entirely out of the question, for there is none; the hot sun has entirely destroyed it." The letter speaks almost literally of the impending ruin staring the people in the face. The writer says:—"Hark! hear me tell God's truth. As I write in my house, the wind flaps over me; the sun heats it so that the wind almost burns me; my wife is now roasting eggs on the stone steps in front of my house; the stove and tin boiler are too hot to bear my hands on them; standing in the house where the sun cannot touch them; they are hot by the wind blowing upon them through the open door. Why, every flap of the wind is like the heat of fire from a burning building." I have just shut the door to keep the hot wind from blowing on me, so that I can write. To say that it has not rained for twelve months would not be telling the truth; but to say that not more than four or five inches of rain had fallen in that time would be nearly or quite true. Now, for God's sake, what are the people to do? We cannot stay here without food for ourselves and cattle. Many of us have not got money to pay for our land, or to get away with, to say nothing of buying food for our wives and children, either here or somewhere else. It is now time for all kinds of green snipe, yet none is here. Our last year's crop is all done, or nearly so. Unless the great God of Heaven sends us manna from some place, some of us must starve. You remember the potato rot of Ireland. The kindness and liberality of the open-hearted Americans saved poor Ireland from starvation then; and may not the people of poor, down-trodden, long-suffering and now forsaken Kansas, have a faint hope that some eastern American will make the move to have provisions and clothing forwarded to the suffering poor of this territory? Many of us live on milk and Indian bread—the latter almost gone—the former will soon dry up for want of grass."

PROSPECT OF A FAMINE IN KANSAS.—Edward Hoagland, formerly of the Strayhorn (N. Y.) Daily Star, writes from Tecumseh, Kansas, to the Chicago Press and Tribune, a long letter, detailing the dismal aspect of affairs in Kansas. We extract a couple of paragraphs: Editors Press and Tribune.—The present condition and prospects of the settlers of Kansas ought not to be concealed. Famine and distress are apparently at hand, and unless assistance be obtained from abroad, cannot be avoided. Since the 26th of last August, we have had but little rain or snow—not at any time during that period enough to moisten the ground to the depth of four inches. Already hundreds of persons are preparing to leave the Territory with their families and remain in the States until next spring. From present indications, I verily believe the population will be reduced one-half by the middle of September. But those who remain here will need assistance. We have no garden vegetables or fruit of any kind. All our supplies will have to be purchased. There is not enough corn held over to afford bread-stuffs for those who remain, or to say nothing of horses or cattle. The great staples, flour, sugar, coffee, tea, &c., can only be had for cash in hand, and very few have got cash enough at their control, to purchase family supplies sufficient for sixty days. Nor will they have within a year.

Hundreds of responsible farmers would willingly and cheerfully purchase winter supplies of groceries, &c., in bills from \$10 to \$50 each, and pay legal interest from date, (10% per cent.) provided they could have a year to pay it in, by satisfactorily securing the amounts by mortgage on their farms worth four or ten times the amount wanted. Of the certainty and abundance of the security offered, not a doubt can be entertained. Another season must certainly bring us rain, abundant crops, a returning and new emigration, admission, public improvements, and a restoration of confidence.