TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Per annum in advance.....

3 months. 6 months. 12 months.

Six lines or less, \$150. \$3 00. \$5 00

One square, 3 00. \$5 00. \$7 00

Two squares, 5 00. 8 00. 10 00

Three squares, 7 00. 10 00. 15 00

Four squares, 9 00. 13 00. 20 00

Half a column, 12 00. 16 00. 24 00

One column, 20 00. 30 00. 50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year. \$3 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of inser-

Advertisements not marked with the number of inser-tions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged ac-ording to these terms.

Select Poetry.

" Sowing His Wild Oats."

"Sowing his wild oats"-aye! sowing them deep, In the heart of a mother to blossom in tears, And shadow with grief the decline of her years,

"Sowing his wild oats," to silver the head Of the sire who watched his first pulse throb with joy, And whose voice went to Heaven in prayer for "the boy."

"Sowing his wild oats," to spring up and choke The flowers in the garden of a sister, whose love Is as pure and as bright as the blue sky above.

"Sowing his wild oats." Aye! cheeks shall grow pale And sorrow shall wither the heart of the wife, When manhood thus squanders the prime of his life.

"Sowing his wild oats." Death only shall reap. With his keen sharpened scythe; the fruits will be found In the graveyard near by, 'neath a grass-covered mound.

Select Story.

The First Kind Word. [From the Independent.]

"Was your lesson difficult?" kindly inquired a young teacher of a ragged, uncouth looking lad of about ten years, was one of a class which had just finished a recitation, "was your lesson difficult, my boy?"
The boy thus addressed, raised his large

gray eyes with inquiring look, as if to satisty himself that words, breathed in so sweet a tone, were intended for him; but as he met his teacher's gentle gaze, they fell, and dropping his head, he forebore to reply. His ieacher, perceiving that he felt the rebuke, and deeming it sufficient, said no more and dismissed the class. This lad, Johnny by name, was the son of poor parents, both of whom were habituated to the use of ardent spirits, and, of course, grossly neglected their children, beating and abusing them, as their passion prompted; seldom, and perhaps never, let from their lips a word of kindly interest even, much less of love.

Johnny being of a mischievous temperament, was the recipient of unbounded harshness; but to this disposition he owed the privilege of attendance at the village school, whither he was sent "to be out of the way." This was the first day he had been under the care of the present teacher, whom I will call Miss Almer. Johnny possessed a quick and retentive mind, and, when he chose to sapling, and partake of its strength and freshapply himself, could stand at the head of his ness.

him a severe reprimand, and often a chastisement, which seemed to have no other effect | you sour its nature in the germ? than to harden and debase him. Growing up under such influences at home and at school, he became a morose and ill-tempered boy, disliked and shunned by his schoolmates. on whom he sought to revenge himself by all the petty annoyances his fertile brain could devise. Such was the lad when he became the pupil of Miss Almer. She had rebuked him for his first error gently, as was her wont, and, trusting to the potency of such reproof. had dismissed him from her mind; but not so easily were the kind words forgotten by the poor boy, to whom so gentle a tone was so rare as to awaken astonishment. It fell among the rude thoughts and feelings of his heart as a flower among thorns. It was to his ear, that was wont to catch only the harsh tones of unkindness, as a strain of sweet melody after a jarring discord. Oh! why do we so often withhold that which costs so little to give, and yet may prove such a treasure to the receiver? But to the story. Miss Almer lingered at the school room till all the pupils had left, and was walking alone homeday, was brought to her mind, by observing Johnny sitting by the roadside, apparently waiting for her. When she came to him, he rose and offered her a nosegay of violets, say-

ing, "Please ma'am will you take them?"
"Certainly, Johnny, they are very sweet, and the finest I have seen this season; I love them dearly, and you, too, for bringing them to me."

She had taken the boy's hand in hers, despite its disgusting appearance, and, as she finished speaking, his eyes were lifted to hers with the same expression as in the morning, and a tear was making a furrow through the dirt that begrimed his face.

"Johnny, what is the matter?" asked his teacher, in surprise.
"What you said," falteringly uttered the

"Do you love me?" boy "Do you love me;" Indeed I do," was Miss Almer's reply. "But something must trouble you. Can I do anything for you?"

"Oh, you have done more for me than any one else, for nobody ever loved me before but I thought you did when you didn't scold me for not getting my lesson. But I'm a dreadful boy; you don't know it all."

Well, tell me all," answered his teacher, touched by the earnestness of his manner.-So saying, she led him to a large stone, and bade him sit by her there, and, as he unfolded his tale of wrongs done as well as received, she mingled her tears with his, which flowed freely. They sat long, and ere they parted, she had given rest to his eager heart, by promising ever to be his friend.

The next morning Johnny was missed from his place at school, and at the close of school Miss Almer called at the rude hut which had been his home, to learn the cause of his absence, and, to her surprise, found it vacated. Whither the people had gone no one knew.

Many years after this (fifteen I think,) Miss Almer was visiting far away from this were offered and experiences related by many youth, and, at length a gentleman rose and have given above, closing with these or near-

ly these words: of kindness I remember ever to have had ad- twilight, the night.

WILLIAM LEWIS,

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 2, 1860.

NO. 15.

dressed to me. They have been my talisman, my guiding star through life. They have made me what I am, and, God helping me,

it shall be the aim of my life to reward the friend of my youth, in the only way in my power, namely by precept and example, the influence of the divine principle of love which actuated her. Miss Almer listened to this recital with an

agitated heart, for she recognized in the speaker the little Johnny whom she had never forgotten. She sought an interview, and learned his history. How, after leaving his early home, the love of virtue, which she had roused in his bosom, was ever leading him away from his evil courses, and urging him

Need we say to any teacher who may read this "Go thou and do likewise?" All may not meet with so speedy a reward as did Miss Almer; but let us remember that the time is not yet, and, if we labor faithfully, we may hope that the guerdon shall yet be ours, to find that some poor soul has been rescued from degradation by our endeavors, to shine forever, a star in the Savior's Coronet!

A harsh word will kill where a gentle one will make alive.

A Word About Children.

How deeply rooted are the impressions, the loves, the fears, the hates of childhood. Aye! hate, for children are often taught to hate, with all the method that would charactize Jesuitical discipline. And not till the humanity of riper years softens resentment, does that lingering feeling of wrongs unavenged, cease to embitter existence.

If we of riper years would but keep in mind the influence of early association upon ourselves, we should treat children more justly. Who does not remember some bug-bear of a man whose very shadow is detested today, and whose face wears that same crusty, "be off" expression of old, though it breaks into smiles in our grown up presence. And she who treated us with courtesy, who thought us not too little or too simple to talk with her of weighty affairs; who condescended to set the table, even for us, and treated us like little kings and queens-how she stands a monument of love and beauty in our hearts!— What would we not do for her?

We should ever recollect that the child in all his swaying passions, affections, impulses, is but the embryo of the man, that memory acts often as the judge of the past. We may look in vain for favor, when like the dry moss we would cling for support to the green young

very child that stands before you But his half-learned lessons came oftener lids cast down, and outraged feeling on its for the purpose. The consequence is that the than his perfect ones, and always brought lip, may have the power yet to heap favors servants, are the better servants and the on your head. But suppose you it will, if | mistresses better mistresses.

We seem to forget that children will ever become men and women. They are either pets or torments; treated like creatuaes without eyes or ears, while all the time they are gathering in the good or evil as the earth ever lived, closed with some mournful and be, I doubt not I shall be able. sucks in moisture.

Children are so keen-so quick, so generally true in their judgments! They are al- dizzy heights of ambition, and, with his always peeping over the shoulder of reason, temples bound with chaplets dipped in the be, I seldom or never, or seldom if ever see and when you slight or insult them, they blood of countless nations, looked down upon him now:

ridicule. Sometimes they have a dignity—a a city child-dignity, that encouraged, might build bauch. them a wall of defense against coming dangers. They note the sly laugh, the coarse outburst of merriment frightens them; they | Alps, after having put to flight the armies of shrink into childish obscurity, and lose much of their native independence.

A few rare hearts there are who know how to appreciate and treat children. Such never, never want the sunshine of bright eyes, the warm affection of pure hearts. A book lent, a flower given, a kind word spoken, a ward, when this, to her, trifling event of the little hand held for a moment in loving pressure, a kiss ungrudgingly given—though but eign land. slight drops from the showers of love that fall Cesar, a slight drops from the showers of love that fall upon the dearest of your household, they are dred cities, and dyed his clothes in the blood never forgotten.

children, you know not how many angels in | was miserably assassinated by those he condisguise wait to expand their beautiful wings and make earth seem a heaven, through your tender ministrations.—Mrs. Dennison.

PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.—The following is an illustration of the importance of punctuation. There are two ways of pointing it, one of which makes the individual in question a monster of wickedness, while the other converts him into a model Christian. Let our readers exercise their ingenuity on the problem, and see whether they can discover its two-fold solution:

"He is an old experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of the neighborhood he never rejoices in the prosperity of any of his fellow-creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly dilligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no exertion to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to a man's going through the world trying to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to find beams to knock his head against; dispusupport the gospel among the heathen he con- ting every man's opinions; fighting and eltributes largely to the evil adversary he pays no attention to good advice he gives great That again is another extreme. Other peo-heed to the devil he will never go to Heaven ple have a right to their opinions—so have ompence of reward."

BEAUTIFUL.—There is a touching beauty in the radiant look of a girl just crossing the Miss Almer was visiting far to seem of her early labors, and during her visit attended a meeting for teachers. Remarks attended a meeting for teachers. Remarks through the checkered space of womanhood. It is all dew-sparkle and morning-glory to laborers in the good work of instructing her ardent, buoyant spirit, as she presses forward exulting in blissful anticipations .expressed a wish to say a word to the band But the withering heat of the conflict of life of teachers, on the power of kindnes, and in creeps on; the dew-drops exhale; the garthe course of his remarks related the story I lands of hope, shattered and dead, strew the path; and too often, ere noon-tide, the brow and sweet smile are exchanged for the weary "I am that lad; those were the first words look of one longing for the evening rest, the

Sensible View of Female Education.

At the annual commencement of the Mt. St. Vincent Academy, at Fonthill near New York, on Tuesday, Archbishop Hughes took beauty, wished to preserve its features for occasion to introduce, in a brief address to fear he should never see such loveliness the young ladies and the Sisters of Charity again. So he painted the charming face upon having charge of the Institution some sensible suggestions that might well claim consid- studio. In his somberest hours that sweet, of females. After hearing the young ladies to him. Its presence filled his soul with the in their literary and other exercises,—the purest aspirations. If ever I find, he said, a music, the speaking, the compositions, and perfect contrast to this beauteous face, I will the clasics,—and after complimenting them paint that also, and hang them side by side, as angels, with more than archiepiscopal galanideal of heaven and hell. Years passed. lantry, he said that he was going at the next At length in a distant land, he saw in a prissession to inaugurate a new study. He was going to introduce into the establishment gazed upon—a fierce, haggard fiend, with

tivated graceful and refined, yet there are two of the moral universe were before him. other things that cannot be lost sight of .- What was the surprise of this artist, on in-Before another year rolls around I propose to arrange with the Sisters for a new branch of study in what the French call the science of these pictures, the angel and the demon of of cuisine. It is the science of keeping house, and that we all know commences with the Tuscan gallery. Kind reader, you need not

the Sisters should arrange it so that all the visage was once a joyous-hearted boy. What girls over thirteen years of age should be en-abled to spend a portion of the time in the transformation? They have been in the hard kitchen, and become acquainted with cooking battle of appetite, and carry the scars of and housekeeping. Here will be a new bureau of education. [Laughter.] We shall inebriety and saloons of licentiousness many then have the theory and some practice too.
Another point and I will close. At the end of another year, if living, and my purse is long enough, I am going to give a gold medal

The demon artist of lust and intemperance is gradually moulding them into fiends.

You may, our young reader, steal secretly

and applause.] young women of this country neglect too find expression. The inmost loves, desires, much the kind of knowledge he designs to and affinities of the soul, will mould the plassupply; and one reason why domestic service tic boy into a corresponding likeness. The er mistress nor maid are apt to understand and the countenance the play ground of flesh their business. In some of the older coun- and feeling. An old poet has said: tries this is not the case, and women of all ranks are taught domestic economy in all its branches. Schools are established expressly

Mournful Close of the Career of the Four World Heroes.

It is a remarkable fact that the career of sion, not will nor desire. four of the most renowned characters that violent death:

Alexander, after having climbed to the it should be, to feel his loss. a conquered world, and wept that there a city on fire, and died in a scene of de- rather have the same meaning; such expres-

Hannibal, after having to the astonish "I expected to have found ment and consternation of Rome, passed the be, I expected to find him. the mistress of the world, and stripped three be, I intended to visit him. bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her foundation quake-fled from his country, being chased by one of those who exultingly united be one-horse chaise; there is no such word as his name to that of God, and called him Han-shay. nibal, died at last by poison administered by his own hand—unlamented, unwept in a for- I.

of one million of his foes; after having pur-O! ye whose path is thronged with little | sued to death the only rival he had on earth, sidered his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his not who; which of these ladies?

greatest ambition. Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and emwith the terror of his name, deluged it with blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth. closed his days in lonely banishment—almost literally exiled from the world, yet banner waving over the deep, but which

could not or would not bring him aid. Thus four great men, who, from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand the representatives of all whom the "Be that as it will;" it should be, that as world calls great—those four, who each in it may. turn made the earth tremble to its centre by their simple tread, severally died-one by intoxication, or some suppose by poison mingled in wine; one a suicide; one murdered by his friends, and one in lonely exile.

THE MAN "WITHOUT AN ENEMY."-Heaven help the man who imagines he can dodge "enemies" by trying to please everybody! If such an individual ever succeeded we should be glad to know it. Not that we believe in bowing and crowding all who differ with him. the must go where he will receive the just recompense of reward."

you, don't fall into the error of supposing they will respect you less for maintaining it -or respect you more for turning your coat every day to match the color of theirs. Wear your own colors, spite of wind and weather, storms and sunshine. It costs the vacillating and irresolute ten times the trouble to wind. and shuffle, and twist, that it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground .--Take what time you please to make up your wind; but having made it up, stick to it!

> Many writers profess to teach people how to live." Culprits on the scaffold would like to learn.

Don't locate yourself on the back of a hope around all—that man has a noble nawild horse, unless you want to be dislocated. 'ture.

The Alchemy of Vice.

You have heard the story of the Italian artist, who meeting with a child of exquisite canvass, and hung it upon the walls of his ing dinners and keeping house. He said: ed his vow, and immediately painted a pic-"But although it is of the utmost impor- ture of this loathsome form, to hang beside kitchen. Every young lady, I don't care if she be a queen's daughter, ought to understand it herself, for it may happen some day that the cook will dismiss her. [Laughter.]

What a predicament she would be in then.

Well, what I was going to say was that the Sistern should arrange it so that all usion. That obese, bloated, brandy har when the sistern should arrange it so that the sistern should arrange it so that the sistern should arrange it so that all usion. The sistern should arrange it so that all usion. That obese, bloated, brandy should arrange it so that all usion it says that all u

long enough, I am going to give a gold medal of not less than \$50 in value, to the young lady who will write the best essay, not exceeding five pages in length, upon this great new science I have spoken of." [Laughter and applease] cannot long remain concealed. The soul has We wish the Archbishop success. What no place to hide it. Soon the foul flame, he proposes to do will be a benefaction. The through some rent or fissure of the body, will is such odds and ends with us is, that neith- body is a flesh-and-blood statue of the spirit,

> "For of the soul, the body form do take, For soul is form, and doth the body make."

Popular Errors Corrected.

"It was impossible to suspect the veracity of this story;" it should be, truth of this story, veracity is applicable to persons only.
"I had rather walk;" it should be, I would rather walk; had denotes past posses-

"I doubt not but I shall beable;" it should

"He was too young to have felt his loss;' "I seldom or ever saw him now;" it should

Do not say "rather childish," "rather salt-Worse than death to them is the laugh of was not another city for him to conquer, set ish," as the termination ish and the word

> sions, though very common, tautological. "I expected to have found him;" it should "I intended to have visited him;" it should

'I hoped you would have come :" it should be, I hoped you would come.

"I rode in a one-horse shay;" it ought to "He can write better than me;" say, than

"When two things are compared, we must say, "the elder of the two," not the eldest; my brother is taller than I, not the tallest.

Though "who" is applied to persons, and 'which" to inanimate things, yet to distinguish one of two or more persons, which

"The observation of the Sabbath is a duty;" it should be, the observance of the perors obeyed, after having filled the earth Sabbath; observation means remarking or noticing; observance, keeping or obeying.
"A child of four years old;" it should be

a child four year old, or aged four years. "The negligence of this leaves us exposed;" where he could sometimes see his country's it ought to be, the neglect of this, &c.; negligence implies habit; neglect expresses an

"No man had ever less friends;" it should

"The above discourse;" it should be, the preceding discourse. "The then ministry;" it should be, the

ministry of that time.

verts us from that business.

"All over the country;" it should be, over all the country. "Provisions were plenty;" say plentiful.
"I propose to visit them;" it should be, I purpose to visit them.

"I leave town in the latterend of July;" omit the word latter. Do not use avocation for vocation; the latter signifies occupation, employment, business; the former, whatever withdraws or di-

THE KIND OF NATURES THAT ARE UNCHAR-ITABLE. - Rev. E. W. Chapin says, with a partial degree af truth: The larger the nature the larger the love. Little, mean natures are uncharitable natures. Find a man that is doubtful as to the virtue of his fellow men, and you may be quite sure that he is a mean man himself. The man that always has a hopeless, sarcastic sneer for his fellow men, who is in perpetual fear that he shall be cheated by them-look out for that man. But the man that hopes or trusts, though none sees the evil more clearly than he; the man that sees something brighter than the sin; who sees the light shining around all,

Origin of the Zouaves. The Pittsburg Post gives a short but interesting history of the Zouaves, which to most of our readers will at this time prove quite acceptable. The Zouave light infantry was established in Algeria, by the French, by an ordinance of the 21st of March, 1831, upon the suggestion of Marshal Clausel, in order eration in all our schools for the education gentle countenance was like an angel of light to replace the Turkish troops in the service of the Algerine Regency, that had been ex-

pelled after the French conquest. There were at first two battallions. They were called Zouaves, in Arabic Zouaoua, from a confederation of the most warlike tribes of Kabylia, which infested the most inaccessible ravines of Djurjura. These battallions were composed mostly of native Arabs, but what he called "the Science of the Cuisine," glaring eyes and cheeks deeply furrowed meaning the whole art and mystery of cook- with lust and crime. The artist remember- larly the young Red Republicans and enthusiastic Gamins of Paris. There were twelve French soldiers admitted into each company. tance, young ladies, that you should have a good education, should be accomplished, cul- was perfect. His dream was realized. The waistcoat with sleeves of deep blue cloth, closed in front with a facing of yellow galloon or joinquil lace; red pantaloons of Moorish cut; a woolen sash of sky-blue; a red fez cap, with a yellow tassel, encircled by a green turban; leather leggings with white gaiter tops, and Turkish shoes, cartridge-box and knapsack. The officers had the uniform of the French Hussars. Their arm was a carbine, mounting a sabre-poignard for a bayonet. In 1833 the number of companies was raised to ten, of which eight were French and two were Arab, with French Officers. It was

> Arabs were disposed to be treacherous. The Zouave regiment, in 1841, consisted of three battallions, of which but one company in each battallion was allowed to receive Arab recruits, and those few in number. A decree of 1853 created three regiments of Zouaves, of three battallions each. Another decree of 1855 created a fourth regiment for the Imperial Guard, the distinctive mark of their uniform being a white turban instead of the regular green.

> found impracticable to mix the races, as each

learned all the vices of the other, and the

The manœuver in which the Zouaves are peculiarly effective is that of the Voltiguers, leaping up behind the cavalry, who dash into the midst of a desperate position in the engagement, the Zouaves slide off as the cavalry wheel, and they are left to their bloody

These dare-devil regiments were the flower of the French army in the Crimea and in Italy. They were the heroes of Inkerman, Paleastro, Magenta, and Melegano. After the last mentioned victory, in which the Zouaves had borne severe losses, they contrived to find deals to make coffins for their officers, and in the old Castello, which was occupied by the regiment, the corpses were laid out covered with flowers and laurel wreaths .-This was said to have made even the Zouaves thoughtful.

Do Something.

Do something—be something; no matter what it is-wood-sawyer or boot-black, knifegrinder's apprentice, or deputy's clerk to a deputy's deputy-any thing rather than moulder in idleness, without aim or object, or hope of furthering, even by a hair's breadth, the general welfare. Be a producer if you can; if you have brains for it, a producer of mental wealth-a wise legislator, a profound and enlightened statesman, a lofty and pure moralist, a discoverer in science or a shining light in literature. If for this you are unfitted, by nature or accident, be a producer of less noble riches; dig the ground and raise cabbages; make hats, or coats, or watches, or steamboats, or build houses and churches; burn bricks, quarry for limestone, wade for clams, or grapple for oysters; be a producer, a maker in some sort-add something to the general store of human possessions and appliances for living. Or, if you cannot do this, be at least a dealer in the like; buy and sell, making your own reasonable profit from the operation; put out money at usance, and so furnish the elementary power which shall stocks or real estate; buy up mortgages -be any thing, rather than a clod, a mere useless appendage, or more truly worthless excrescence upon the frame-work of society. There is hope of the rogue, the usurer, the extortioner; he may repent and reform; but of the helpless, soulless, do-nothing drone there is no hope. The rogue, the usurer, the extortioner, does, at least, contribute his part to the general movement. He stirs the waters, though it may be only to darken them by bringing up the mud from the bottom; but the idler leaves everything to stagnate. Again we say, do something. If you want to be happy, do good-do a man's duty in one form or another; and believe, withal, that there is a world of happiness at your command, if you will but look for it in the right place, and in the right way. TERRIBLE TORNADO—The Air Full of Fire

Balls.—The town of Freusburg, in Chautauqua county, N. Y., was visited by a veritable tornado on the 7th inst. The Buffalo Express says a singular noise preceded the hurricane; those out of doors compared its advance to the fierce driving of many lumber wagons. The lights in many houses were extinguished. without any visible cause. Several houses were unrocfed, others were moved from their foundations and others were still thrown down and demolished. Trees were torn up by the roots and blown about like feathers. The roof of the Methodist Church was carried away. The corn crop was ruined, the gardens were laid waste, and innumerable fences were blown down. Fortunately no one them, soul and body, to degradation and the was injured in the least. The tornado was not over thirty rods in width and its duration | pion of Democracy was sold some years ago, did not exceed half a minute. It is impossi- at public auction, in New Orleans, and purble to estimate the damage. After the tor- chased by a society of gentlemen, who wished nado, a family noticed the rain leaking down to testify by her liberation their admiration rather freely, took a light and went up stairs and discovered the roof was gone. So sudden was the blow, and so noiselessly, that they did not know that anything had happened. A Swede woman who was caught out in the storm lay down on the ground and held taph, write it who may." fast to a board fence while all sorts of missiles endorsed by various other persons.

maintained throughout the country during the last decade. This is an annual addition to the population of three per cent., and it is a singular fact that since 1790 this ratio has been adhered to with wonderful certainty and fidelity. Beginning with a population of 3, 929,827 in 1790, and adding 3 per cent, and nually, the estimated result under that rule and the official census returns did not in any year show a variation of 200,000, and in 1850 the discrepancy was only 53,872, the estimated population being 23,138,004, and the actual population 23,191,876. The estimated population of 1860, according to this rule, is 30,986,851, and there is little reason to doubt the close approximation of that estimate to the actual population of the country.

In the beginning of the present century po-

Increase of Population in the United

It is evident, from the partial returns al ready made by those who have been engaged in taking the census of 1860, that the extraordinary ratio of increase of population which

has prevailed in former years has been fully

litical economist were much impressed with the rapid advance in population which had previously been made in our country, because it had doubled its population every twenty-five years; a rate of progression not quite equal to the annual increase of three per cent., to which we have referred above.

This increase, which far exceeds in rapidiy that of any other country, is not owing solely to the large foreign emigration to America. This is but one cause. It is a fixed law of population that it expands with much more rapidity in nations where land is cheap, the soil productive, remunerative labor abundant, and where the means of a comfortable ivelihood are freely afforded to all who earnestly seek for them, than in countries where want and distress frequently prevail, and where it is the unfortunate fate of the masses

to lead lives of hopeless indigence and misery.

No people are more prolific than the inhabitants of the comparatively new agricultural districts of the United States, where early marriages are contracted, where a wife almost invariably proves a helpmate rather than a pecuniary burden, where farms are cheap, and honest industry certain to reap a

ich reward for its labors." While our population has increased so wonderfully since 1790, the territorial expansion since that period has almost kept pace with it. The density of population per square mile, in 1790, was 4.79, and in 1850, although the population meanwhile was increased in the proportion of six to one, the density was The most thickly populated State in the Union in 1850 was Massachusetts, which contained 127.50 to each square mile. Is would require a population of about 368,000. 000 in the present States and Territories to establish in them a density equal to that of the Old Bay State. There is, therefore, ample room for centuries of a rapid growth of population before our whole country becomes as thickly settled as one of the existing States. and the present ratio of increase will probably not diminish as long as any new and sparcely settled States and Territories continue to attract emigration, and to open up new

avenues to profitable industry.

The population of 1,900 is estimated at 98, 595,512, and if we are engaged in no desolating wars or violent intestine commotions before that period, this estimate will probably prove as correct as those which have preceded it, because the great basis of national abundance and wealth is broad enough to comfortably sustain a much larger population.—The Press.

The Tariff Cheat.

It may be interesting for the tariff men of Pennsylvania to know that the head of the New York Republican electoral ticket is William C. Bryant, the editor of the Evening Post, and after forty years an unchanging Free Trade man. Mr. Bryant denies that the twelfth resolution of the Chicago Platform contains a single word in favor of the production of home labor or home productions. To

this effect his journal remarks as follows: "The twelfth of these resolutions is called in some of the journals an approval of a higher tariff of duties. The Tribune seems to have fallen in the same mistake when it calls it a resolution in favor of a protective tariff. We have read the resolution several times over, and cannot find a single word in favor of raising the duties on imported goods, northe slightest mention of the doctrine of protection. Favoritism to the manufacturers is no part of the policy it recommends to the adoption of the Government.

"This is the interpretation we put upon the resolution adopted at Chicago, and it is as fair a construction as any other. If any other construction be a fairer or truer one, then we do not belong to the party by which the resolution is adopted. If it was intended to pass a resolution which should mean nothing distinct or positive, but should bear two conkeep others in employment; speculate in structions, then the Convention has done what was unworthy of the party whom it professes to represent, and we are ashamed of it. It would have become it better to be silent on that topic altogether.

"The construction we have placed upon this resolution we shall hold to firmly. If the Republican party should elect its candidate he must act on that construction, or he will soon find himself encountered by an opposition by which he will be overwhelmed."

While Mr. Curtin is holding up this same twelfth resolution as pledging the Republican party to a protective tariff, the head man on the New York electoral ticket flatly contradicts all his assumptions. Who is cheating and who is to be cheated? Both can't be right. Let Mr. Curtin take courage and give us a little variety by expressing his opinions on the fourteenth resolution, or "Dutch Plank."

Lincoln's Opinion of Thomas Jefferson. The Maccomb (Illinois) Eagle has raked up from its old files a speech made by Abra-

ham Lincoln in 1844, in which he said: "Mr. Jefferson is a statesman whose praises are never out of the mouth of the Democratic party. Let us attend to this uncompromising friend of freedom, whose name is continually invoked against the Whig party. The character of Jefferson was repulsive. Continually puling about liberty, equality and the degrading cause of slavery, he brought his own children to the hammer, and made money of his debaucheries. Even at his death he did not manumit his numerous offspring, but left cart-whip. Adaughter of this vaunted chamof the statesman who

". Dreampt of freedom in a slave's embrace." "This single line I have quoted gives more insight into the character of the man than volumes of panegyric. It will outlive his en-

A man who will thus speak of the author were flying around her. She says the air of the Declaration of Independence is utterly was full of fire balls. She was uninjured.— destitute of the feeling of a patriot, and onother The statement in regard to the balls of fire is | to have the brand of shame affixed upon his forehead by the American people,