

THE GLOBE. HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, October 31, 1860.

PLANKS! PLANKS! PLANKS!

CONSTITUTIONAL SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P.K.S., JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$200 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 ARREST. SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HERSCH. V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Administrator's Notice, by George Russell. Caution, by Jacob Stanley, Sr. Salt, by Fisher & Son.

ELECTORS.

- RICHARD VAUGHN, GEORGE M. REED, FREDERICK A. SEEVER, WILLIAM C. PATTERSON, JOHN G. BRENNER, GEORGE W. JACOBY, CHARLES KELLY, OLIVER P. JAMES, DAVID SCHALL, JOHN L. LIGHTNER, SAMUEL S. HARRIS, THOMAS H. WALKER, STEPHEN S. WINCHESTER, JOSEPH LAUBACH, ISAAC KECKHOFF, GEORGE D. JACKSON, JOHN A. AHEE, JOEL B. DANNER, JESSE R. CRAWFORD, HORATIO V. LEE, JOSHUA E. HOWELL, NATHANIEL P. FETTERMAN, SAMUEL MARSHALL, WILLIAM BOGUE, BYRON D. HAMLIN, GAYLORD CHURCH.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, 436 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.

Meeting of the County Committee.

Pursuant to public notice, the County Committee met at the Franklin House, on Saturday last, George Jackson in the Chair. Wm. Stewart, of Barree was appointed Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic voters of Huntingdon county to use their utmost exertions to secure the election of the Electoral Ticket placed before the people by the Reading Convention of the 1st of March, 1860.

Resolved, That this Committee meet again at the call of the Chairman.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of this county. On motion, the meeting adjourned, sine die. GEO. JACKSON, Chairman. Wm. Stewart, Secretary.

The speech purporting to have been delivered by a Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, published in the *Globe* two weeks ago, is denounced as a hoax. It was rather rough to be true.

Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, has summoned together the Legislature of that State, to elect Presidential electors, and also, if advisable, to "take action for the safety of the State. "This looks rebellious!"

The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Eagle* says that in that vicinity the apple orchards have never yielded such an abundance in the memory of the oldest inhabitants as this year. Several farmers say they will let them rot in the orchards. They cannot sell them.

A NEW ONE CENT ENVELOPE.—A letter from Washington states that the Postmaster General has adopted and ordered a one cent self-sealing envelope, which will soon be supplied to postmasters throughout the country.

A Plain Statement.

The Reading ticket was formed at the Democratic Convention, held in Reading in March last. On it there are eighteen gentlemen in favor of Douglas and Johnson, the remaining are said to be in favor of Breckinridge—four of them are decidedly hostile to Douglas, the other five are moderate Breckinridge men.— Since the withdrawal of the Cresson fusion resolution, these men all are under obligation to support Douglas and Johnson. They now occupy the same position they did at the adjournment of the Reading Convention. It is their duty, if elected, to vote for the regular nominee. By the repeal of the Cresson Resolution, Breckinridge has no ticket in this State. No one alleges that he has any pretense to a regular nomination by any regular convention. This we conceive to be a fair statement of the standing of the Reading Ticket.

Democrats of Huntingdon county, turn out to a man and vote the Reading Ticket.—Scratch not a man.

DOUGLAS THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Breckinridge had no recognition as a candidate in this State until the Welsh State Committee put him in nomination on the 2d July, and afterwards attempted to crowd him upon the party by the "Cresson Compromise." The whole Pennsylvania delegation in the National Convention acquiesced in the nomination of Douglas, and the Democracy of the State were pledged to his support by Mr. Dawson, chairman of the delegation, in a speech before the Convention. The Reading Convention pledged the Electoral Ticket to the support of the nominee of the regular National Convention, and as there could not be but one nominee by that Convention, and Stephen A. Douglas having been declared that nominee, the Reading Electoral Ticket is pledged, if elected, to support him. Indeed we cannot see what claims the friends of Breckinridge can have upon the Reading Ticket now that Breckinridge is withdrawn by the Welsh Committee as a candidate in Pennsylvania. The ticket will be voted for as pledged to Douglas, and if elected, and any one of the electors should vote for any other man than Douglas it will be time enough then to say what should be done with the traitor.

Douglas on Roarbacks.

We clip the following from Douglas' St. Louis speech:—

The Breckinridge men make a false charge and call upon the Republicans to swear to it. [Laughter and cheers.] The Republicans make another false charge and call upon the Breckinridge men to swear to it; and they both want me to call them as witnesses, [great laughter and cheers] for the simple reason that they think if I did so, I could not afterwards impeach their testimony, even if they lied about it, as they certainly would.— [Shouts of laughter and applause, in which were mingled cries of "Give it to them."—] My friends, I never call conspirators as witnesses. [Laughter and applause.] These men go around and retail what they pretend to have been private conversations, furnished them to the Breckinridge and Republican papers, and saying that if I will release them from the obligation of honor, perhaps they will speak out. Why do they wish a release after they have exposed and furnished for publication all that they are ready to swear to? If these conversations were confidential, they have rendered themselves infamous by their betrayal. ["Good," and cheers.] I have only to say this: the man does not live who before God can declare that I, under any circumstances or in any contingency, ever agreed to abandon one iota of my Democratic principles. ["Good, good," and cheers.]—The man does not live who can say that I ever agreed or was willing, in any contingency, to abandon the Democratic organization. [Cheers.] And any man who makes such a charge knows that he tells an infamous falsehood in the presence of high heaven. [Tremendous applause.] I never uttered a sentiment in private inconsistent with my public speeches from day to day. [Cheers.]

Would it not have been a strange state of things, if when I was engaged in a hand to hand fight, making one, two and three speeches a day, all being published, I had privately uttered sentiments inconsistent with my public record. But I scorn all these imputations. I scorn them as I do their conspiracy in Kansas to make me the author of the Lecompton Constitution. [Laughter and cheers.] A body of men stand in the Senate day after day, week after week, and month after month, hearing me denounce the Lecompton Constitution, and wait until the controversy is over and their chief agent is dead, and then come out and pretend just on the eve of the election that I am the author of the iniquity that I defeated. [Cheers.] The Breckinridge men furnish this charge and the Black Republican papers published it all over the country. ["That's so," and applause.] I look upon all these assaults, with scorn. They only prove that the Black Republican leaders and the Breckinridge leaders are co-supporters in a common cause. I shall not occupy your time in vindicating myself from these charges. I have been in public life for more than twenty-five years. For seventeen years of that time the Congressional *Globe* furnishes the evidence of what I have said and what I have done. I defy any man to impeach my Democratic record. ["Good," and cheers.] I will submit the question to any impartial body of men on earth, whether I have not rendered the Democratic party more service—spent more time, more strength, more voice and more effort in the Democratic cause, than all the men combined who are now trying to help the Republicans beat me. [Tremendous cheering.] Passing from party considerations, I challenge any enemy I have to show any word I have ever spoken, or any act I have ever done which was not loyal to the Constitution and the Union.— [Cheers.] I defy any man to point out where I have failed to sustain the rights of each and every State in the Union, according to the Constitution, whether such rights were popular or unpopular in my own State.

Read Douglas' speech on first page in answer to the charge that he advised the "Lecompton Swindle."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Letter from Leroy.

Phillipsburg—Improvements—The New Railroad—Old Acquaintances—A Visit to the Clearfield Co. Fair.

I suppose since the State political battle is over, and "ye Democrats" have suffered an honorable defeat, a few scratches from the pen of your old correspondent will find a place in your well read columns. Since my last letter Summer, wearing a coronet of golden grain has passed and poured her horn of plenty upon us so that we of the Wild Cat districts, are rejoicing—not in prospect of buck-wheat cakes and fitch gravy—but in the possession of abundance of excellent fruit and all the delicacies careful housekeepers know so well how to store away in the pantry and cellar during a fruitful season; and, by the way, I have found from a few months sojourn among the people of this rough looking country, that strangers receive a more hospitable welcome in the tidy and comfortable homes of these hard working Mountaineers than in wealthier communities. Phillipsburg, the town in which your correspondent has his tent pitched for the present, is situated on the turnpike leading from Tyrone City to Clearfield. A nicer location for a town can scarcely be found in this part of the State.

Quite a number of new and handsome buildings have been put up this season, and several others are being erected. The secret of the matter is, we have a set of enterprising men here who are not afraid of their shadows; who when they take any thing in hands are bound to "put it through." Some of the would-be speculators of old Huntingdon should come out here about a year and learn how to do business. If they would not get their eye teeth cut, I am badly mistaken.

The new Rail Road, which is to unite this vast lumber and coal region, with the great thoroughfare of Pennsylvania, thereby bringing the resources of one of her richest countries into the eastern Markets, will soon be finished. When this is accomplished Phillipsburg will take the place of Tyrone City, as the point of business for the north western part of the State. Hope its morals may be as high as Tyrone as is its latitude and elevation.

It has often been said, that let a man go where he will in the Union, he will find some old acquaintance, or at least some one from the same part of the country. Such was the case with myself when I came here. Stepping into a store to make a purchase shortly after my arrival, I was greeted by our well known friend L. G. Kessler, formerly of Mill Creek, Huntingdon co.—He and another good business man have a large steam sawing mill in operation close to the new Rail Road, a few miles above town. Our young and enterprising friend John Rung, has started a tin and stove shop in a business part of the town, and from the ring of his hammer and the quality of his wares I presume he is doing a good business.

Miss Sue Neff, formerly of Alexandria, and her partner Miss Braden, do up the "bonnets" so handsomely that their rosy cheeked wearers look perfectly charming—I mean to susceptible young gentlemen, not including old bachelors who admire a bread basket more than they do a pretty face.

The Clearfield County Fair has just closed. For the first in the county it was remarkably good, and did credit to the Agricultural Society, to the people in general, and the ladies in particular. The fair ground, a level field of which the Society has a lease for twelve years, was fitted up at an expense of over fifty hundred dollars. Everything valuable, even stock was well sheltered. Two stands were erected for the Musicians. One was occupied by the Currensville brass band, the other by bands of Martial Music. All did their parts well and added very considerably to the entertainment.

Even the sombre face of night was lighted up with pleasant smiles by means of fireworks furnished by the society. Of the articles on exhibition it will suffice to say that they compared favorably with any I had witnessed elsewhere. One particular feature of the Fair for which the officers deserve the highest praise, was the good order which everywhere prevailed.

The display of needful and fancy work by the ladies was not large, but evinced good taste and skill on the part of the exhibitors. My letter is too long already; and I must close by throwing over Alleghany's craggy peaks my good wishes to you and your readers. PHILLISBURG, Pa., Sept. 25d.

Official Vote for Governor.

COUNTIES.	Thos. S. Collins.	Rich. L. Wright.	Andrew G. Smith.	Henry D. Babers.
Adams.....	2,529	2,539	2,773	2,840
Allegheny.....	1,934	4,742	15,759	3,180
Armstrong.....	2,282	1,943	3,173	2,688
Beaver.....	1,756	1,131	2,632	1,715
Bedford.....	2,011	2,147	2,464	2,061
Butler.....	2,111	1,178	3,183	2,128
Blair.....	2,000	1,419	3,051	2,172
Bradford.....	3,143	1,839	6,554	2,923
Bucks.....	1,172	819	1,285	6,230
Butler.....	2,075	1,514	3,526	2,548
Cambria.....	1,594	1,808	1,177	2,583
Carbon.....	1,729	1,939	1,169	1,929
Centre.....	2,440	2,233	3,166	2,824
Chester.....	5,046	4,014	7,540	5,913
Clinton.....	1,922	1,840	1,795	2,241
Clearfield.....	1,129	1,448	1,745	2,040
Clinton.....	1,236	1,600	1,750	1,703
Columbia.....	1,205	1,732	1,848	2,586
Crawford.....	1,331	1,178	1,218	1,493
Cumberland.....	2,921	3,274	3,625	3,716
Dauphin.....	3,331	2,217	4,555	3,302
Delaware.....	2,267	3,260	3,184	2,098
Elk.....	317	411	421	633
Erie.....	2,325	1,119	5,013	2,469
Fayette.....	3,476	3,234	3,383	6,556
Franklin.....	3,692	3,267	4,053	3,370
Fulton.....	719	831	828	967
Forest.....	1,034	750	1,293	89
Greene.....	785	1,596	1,629	2,669
Huntingdon.....	2,264	1,774	3,070	2,114
Indiana.....	1,922	827	3,072	1,886
Jackson.....	1,970	1,942	2,174	2,098
Jefferson.....	1,233	1,309	1,603	1,485
Lancaster.....	7,092	3,253	10,012	7,123
Lawrence.....	1,331	1,086	1,416	1,696
Lebanon.....	2,451	1,489	3,847	2,234
Lehigh.....	3,613	3,850	4,166	4,666
Luzerne.....	1,660	1,599	1,636	6,506
Lycoming.....	2,590	2,949	3,615	3,034
McKean.....	900	587	1,048	706
Mechanic.....	2,023	2,439	2,429	2,594
Mifflin.....	1,372	1,439	1,723	1,459
Monroe.....	409	1,777	822	2,163
Montgomery.....	4,536	5,086	5,813	7,392
Morris.....	882	802	1,026	1,127
Northampton.....	2,797	4,077	3,507	5,249
Northumberland.....	1,903	2,159	2,429	2,955
Perry.....	1,331	1,178	1,218	1,493
Philadelphia.....	20,525	26,066	40,233	42,119
Pike.....	135	771	323	848
Potter.....	928	602	1,890	1,415
Schenck.....	4,779	4,934	7,301	7,097
Somerset.....	2,187	1,620	2,077	1,872
Snyder.....	1,283	737	1,704	1,137
Sullivan.....	324	524	594	543
Susquehanna.....	2,807	2,091	4,110	2,456
Tazewell.....	1,949	1,642	6,667	1,529
Union.....	1,363	840	1,829	1,019
Venango.....	2,022	1,837	2,581	2,122
Warren.....	1,609	797	2,112	1,172
Washington.....	3,745	3,949	4,146	4,237
Wayne.....	1,609	1,949	2,610	2,637
Westmoreland.....	3,853	4,163	4,520	5,276
York.....	1,511	945	1,192	1,426
York.....	4,953	5,203	5,522	6,665
Total.....	181,856	164,544	292,403	250,299

The Great Kansas Famine.

Extreme Suffering among the Inhabitants—Thirty Thousand People Wanting Food!

The Chicago Press & Tribune says: The facts cannot longer escape the attention of the most tardy and incredulous, that an extraordinary condition of affairs prevails throughout a large share of the new Territory of Kansas, where there is at present "a famine in the land," so general, so inclusive, reached by such stages and falling upon a community so situated, that it is doubtful whether it has had any parallel within the present century. The thrilling descriptions that reach us from various and reliable sources, painfully realize the most vivid and painful narrative of such visitations, in Scripture, which we have been apt to deem well nigh impossible to our age of civilization, and certainly among our own citizens, on our own soil. Even the great famine in Ireland, historic in the tales of suffering, and of generous deeds, whose memory will live in the plaintive

"Give me three grains of corn, mother," seems to promise to be surpassed in the scattered homes of a new Territory, unless help speedily reaches them, for thousands now suffering for food to whom November, now at hand, will usher in fresh terrors.

The matter is not new to many of our readers but it certainly has never been fully presented in adequate detail. An agent representing his own community, Col. Steele, a highly respectable gentleman, is now in our city, and for some weeks past has been quietly circulating his appeals for aid. As winter is now near at hand the danger becomes imminent that, from the rigors of the season, and the enhanced difficulties and expenses of reaching them from these States, river navigation once closed, many will suffer keenly, and starve for the very commonest necessities of life.

The subject is brought more immediately and publicly to our citizens by the mission of Rev. E. C. Reynolds, a highly esteemed Episcopal clergyman, of Lawrence, Kansas, who, as announced in a previous issue, has come to our city to present the claims of the suffering residents of the Territory. Mr. Reynolds will be remembered in this same connection for his efforts some months since to secure seed wheat for the farmers of Kansas, in which he found generous responses, and through his instrumentality many acres are now in seed awaiting the results of another spring.

But this does not relieve the present and appalling wants of communities whose crops have utterly failed through long-continued lack of rain. A public meeting was called at Bryan Hall last evening, for the purpose of hearing a statement from Rev. Mr. Reynolds, on this matter. From reasons arising from the brevity of the call, and the inclemency of the evening, the numbers present were less than would have, under other circumstances, answered the appeal; yet our solid and substantial citizens were well represented, and the meeting impressive and interesting, though entirely informal, without formal action at the close.

The speaker gave a brief but thrilling sketch of the condition of affairs in Kansas. He said that out of a population of 100,000, almost one-fourth had been driven away within the year by the gradually darkening aspect of harvest matters. The crops planted in the spring had dried up. Gardens became a waste. Corn fields gave no yield. Farmers who, in a previous season, had realized from one to two thousand bushels of corn, gathered in this season, from one or two bushels of corn to the acre. In the hope that rain would come to their relief, potatoes and other root crops were replanted, but only to the reduction of the stock of food for an outlay that gave no return.

Mr. Reynolds says that upon his own table in Lawrence he has had potatoes but three times this summer, and these vegetables are now selling in that market at \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel. Store hops the farmers had purchased for fattening with their corn crop, had been kept as long as possible, and when nothing else remained, the animals, many of them purchased at 4 or 4 1/2 cents per pound, were sold for a penny per pound, given away, or else taken out and shot to save the food for the families.

The settlers are not of a class to complain, and have resorted to the last necessity of asking for aid, and the last necessity is upon them now, both of food and clothing, since many of them in narrow circumstances have left the repair of their wardrobes to this very crop that has failed.

For miles and miles in extent, the fields have not shown a blade of grass or token of vegetation. Everything is barren and bare, and the settlers see winter approaching, their families without food.

The appeal of these settlers will not fall upon leaden ears in Illinois and her sister States, blessed as we are with an abundant harvest. The material aid should and will be forthcoming at once, and flow generously forth from our older communities, until want and suffering Kansas are alleviated.

Stephen A. Douglas.

The following is from the *Spirit of Jefferson*, published at Charleston, the scene of the John Brown raid: "We are told that Stephen A. Douglas is ambitious; that he has been seeking the Presidency for the last eight or ten years; that his vote in Charleston and Baltimore was formed by his superior tact and management. To make this out, what is lacking in facts is made up in assertions often repeated. Yet we venture to assert that no man was ever a candidate for President who had less to do in making himself one. He is guilty of being a great man, but he is not to blame for that: God made him so, and he can't help it. He is guilty of having a vast number of friends, who wish to see him President. He is not responsible for that, either. He doesn't own his friends, and can't command them. He, no doubt, would like to be President; but we don't live to see him should. There is no man living to whom the office would be worth so little. He is the only candidate before the people who would lose nothing by a defeat. He would still be *Stephen A. Douglas*, with so much character of his own that the office of President would rather tend to diminish than to increase his reputation. As to the other candidates for President, if they reach the office, it will be about all the record they will have. The world will ask why they got to be President. They will ask why Douglas did not reach that office. There is more honor implied in the last question than in the first."

The Tea Trade.—During the year ending April 30, 1860, there were exported from China to the United States 31,661,427 pounds of tea. The export to Great Britain for the same period amounted to 78,416,052 pounds.

What will be done with the Money?

We have the prospect of a combination of things this year to add to our wealth, such as seldom has happened before. There is the largest harvest of wheat on record in this country as a settled fact, and one of the smallest in Europe in prospect. These two causes combined will increase our wealth this year nearly or quite one hundred millions of dollars above all that we have usually in return for the same amount of labor, except on that of the transportation of it to market. Seventy-five millions of this will be a clear bounty of Providence and superabundant yield above the average bought and paid for at a higher rate than usual.

What will be done with the money? So far from being enough to pay for all the schemes that will grow out of it, there is hardly a single branch of industry that will not receive from it an impetus equal to a loan of the whole amount. Thus, for instance, the farmers will be most immediately benefited. Those in debt, out West, will pay for their lands, pay for their goods; and then, possessed of comfortable farms unincumbered, their credit will be good for any reasonable amount. Those already clear will buy more land and lay out double the breadth in wheat, in hopes of another such season, possibly. Large bodies of men will turn to farming, from the news of the success among those who have succeeded. The prices of land will recover and will rise, and this will add to the wealth and credit of the farmers immensely, and far more than the amount of the present crop.

The railways are doing an immense carrying business, and passengers move to and fro—merchants to buy goods and men to buy lands, and produce dealers and speculators without end. Not a man can go into Chicago, or any of the great wheat cities out West, without meeting the agents of half a dozen firms, come out to buy up his crop, or what he has of it to sell before he reaches the city. Railway stocks are recovering and will rise, and a hundred millions will hardly pay for the increased extension of railroads caused by this harvest. In England, particularly, the dealers in railroad iron will be ready to take shares, and stocks and bonds, in payment for railroad iron, where, a few months ago, they could not be done at any price. The shipping interests will be most stimulated by this crop of ours, because it had been most flat. Few vessels were building except down East, and those of an inferior quality, because freights were so low. Now they are doubling and trebling on every barrel of wheat, and not a few vessels will clear off all old scores and a handsome profit besides, out of this fall and winter's work, and the money thus acquired will give stability to the shipowners, and give them credit for new vessels of a better build, and our screw steamers will vie on the ocean with those of England.

We have said nothing of the expansion all this will cause in manufactures and commerce generally, because it is here the effect is soonest and most extensively felt. The demand for goods, the security in selling which arises from prosperous farms and land investments as the ultimate security, will cause sellers to relax the caution quite rapidly enough, and sell more goods on longer credit. These goods they must have before they can sell, and all our manufactures will receive an impetus. All this will create a demand for labor at high prices, and emigration will at once resume its former activity. Ireland and Germany will increase our population, and the whole increase the demand of manufactured goods from foreign ports. These emigrants will clear more land and raise larger crops, and give more traffic for railroads and more customers for goods.

Thus one prosperous harvest, bringing perhaps a hundred millions of money into the country, will eventually benefit the country many hundreds of millions. And so far from being puzzled to know what to do with the money, and how to invest it securely and wisely, the chief difficulty will be how to make a hole go a long way, and this hundred millions supply all the purposes of legitimate exchange laid out for it, apart from the merely speculative use to which a large part of it will be no doubt converted on the corn and stock exchange.

CURIOUS WILL OF A SOUTHERN PLANTER.—*Affection for a Dog.*—The following extraordinary story is in circulation. An aged gentleman, a planter in one of the southern States, has just died, leaving a fortune of \$100,000 which is to be disposed of according to the provisions of his will, and that document is as follows:

"I bequeath all my effects to the children of my brother, on the following conditions: Desirous of marking my sense of the service which my Newfoundland dog rendered me in saving my life one day when I was drowning, and wishing also to provide for my housekeeper, I appoint my said housekeeper nurse, tutor, and mother to my dog. My natural heirs shall, on this account, pay to her, out of my entire fortune, a daily sum in the following manner: The daily payment shall continue so long as the dog shall live, but not one second longer. During the first year after my decease, or for so much of it as the dog shall live, my housekeeper shall receive \$5 a day; the second year she shall receive \$10 a day; the third year \$15; and so on, until the death of the dog. In the course of the month in which the dog shall die, there shall be paid to my housekeeper for every day of the dog's existence \$125. On the day of his death she shall be paid per hour of the dog's life, \$250. In the last hour of his life she shall receive for every minute that he lives, \$372; and for every second of the last minute, \$500. My notary is charged with superintending the carrying out of my will." This eccentric gentleman appears to have entertained for his dog sentiments similar to Byron's. What the heirs will think or do we cannot say, but we shall be much surprised if that dog lives many hours longer. Supposing him to die at 59 minutes and 59 seconds after 5 o'clock on the 30th day of the month, the sum to be paid to the housekeeper will be—30 days, at \$125, \$3,750; 11 hours, at \$250, \$2,750; 50 minutes, at \$375, \$22, 125; 59 seconds, at \$500, \$39,500—\$45,125.

A MODEL TOWNSHIP.—In Lewis township, Clay county, Indiana, there have a sort of fore taste of the millennium. It has within its limits one hundred and seventy families, all white, except one, and they keep dark about it. There are in it one hundred and sixty-five voters, and during the last twenty years, there has never been a fight nor a quarrel at any election held in the township. It contains seven school-houses, seven road districts, seven bachelors and seven large men; three pair of twin boys, three fiddlers, three carpenters, three postoffices, three crazy men and three over 75 years old. There is not a lawyer, doctor or loafer in it, nor a grocery nor pauper. A better, friendlier, happier population is not to be found in the State.