

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT
PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN ADVANCE
A. J. GERRITSON,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
Montrose, August 24, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR.
HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
ELECTORS AT LARGE.
RICHARD VAUX, GEO. M. KEIM,
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. Fred. A. Stryker, 14. Isaac Reckhow,
2. W. C. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson,
3. Jos. Crockett, 16. J. A. Ahl,
4. J. G. Brenner, 17. J. B. Danner,
5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. R. Crawford,
6. Charles Kelly, 19. H. N. Lee,
7. O. T. James, 20. J. B. Howell,
8. David Schell, 21. N. P. Pottersman,
9. J. L. Lightner, 22. Samuel Marshall,
10. S. S. Barber, 23. William Book,
11. T. H. Walker, 24. B. D. Hamlin,
12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church,
13. Joseph Laubach.

Michael Daigman, of Middletown, advertised that he had returned to his home in Maryland. On Sunday last there was a heavy fall of rain in this vicinity. It fairly poured down throughout the day. The fall shipment of grain from the west, has commenced. Upwards of 200,000 bushels were shipped from Chicago on one day last week. We publish to-day a communication from a Democrat, who argues that Mr. Douglas is the regular nominee of the party, and in every respect the proper candidate for our suffrages. Without endorsing the views of our correspondent, we cheerfully give place to the communication. Of course our columns are open to all our Democratic friends, whether for Breckinridge or Douglas, to express their preferences and opinions in the present exigency, and we invite them to do so.

HUNGRY FOR OFFICE.—Nearly all the county officers are to be elected this fall. There will be a wild scramble among the black republican leeches, who are hungry beyond all measure for a pill at the county pail. These are the palmy days of abolitionism—the "nigger" is king in Susquehanna county—hence the nervous anxiety of the nigger-worshippers to get into some snug little office before the power slips from their fingers. The candidates for all the best places are so numerous, and so persistent in their claims, that there is great danger of a premature explosion. However, the small fry of abolitionists need give themselves no trouble about the matter, for a clever set of lawyers and merchants in this village, through abolitionists all, have determined, as usual, who shall be the candidates of their party.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—A. N. Bullard, Esq., of this Borough, has been appointed County Superintendent of Common Schools for Susquehanna County, in place of B. F. Tewksbury, deceased, for three years commencing July 1st, 1860. We congratulate the friends of education in this county on this appointment. A better selection could not have been made. Though not a graduate of College, Mr. Bullard has acquired a thorough English education; a man of correct habits and unquestioned integrity, with much experience in the routine of the school-room, he is perhaps as well acquainted with the wants of our Common Schools, and as well qualified to meet those wants, as any other person in the county.

A GOOD BOOK.—Mr. H. C. Johnson is now canvassing this county for an excellent work, entitled "Sacred Biography and History, or Illustrations of the Scriptures." Mr. Johnson is now obtaining subscribers in this vicinity, and proposes to deliver the book about the first of September next. From a cursory examination of its pages, we are satisfied that this book, unlike much of the trash called "sensational books," is worthy a place in every house. The book is very handsomely got up, with good paper and clear type, and beautifully illustrated with steel engravings. We commend the agent, who appears to be very gentlemanly in his manner, to the patronage of the public.

NEW JERSEY.—Three State Conventions were held at Trenton last week; a Douglas Convention, a Breckinridge Convention and a Bell Convention. There was much talking about a union electoral ticket, to oppose successfully the abolition conspiracy of Greeley and Lincoln, but it appears to have nearly all ended in talk. The Douglas Convention nominated a straight Douglas ticket, and passed strong resolutions against any affiliation with the Breckinridge party. Each of the other Conventions also formed an electoral ticket, with some prospect of a union.

Judge Dixon, of Wisconsin, who was last spring elected to the Supreme Court of that State, has renounced black republicanism and joined the Democracy. Lured by the plausible professions of the republicans he joined that party, but not being willing to endorse the nullification and abolitionism which he found so rampant among his new associates, he has left them. He was elected to the Supreme Court by the Democracy, aided by the conservative men of the State.

We are much obliged to the "genius" of the Montrose Democrat for copying in his issue of this week, a truthful item from the Democrat of last week. It is about the only true article in his paper—a singularity of truth and columns of mendacity. A system of truth in that paper is indeed a curiosity.

THE PATH OF THE METEOR.—The following rough and approximate path of the late Meteor, has been deduced by Prof. Bond, of the Observatory of Harvard College, which may of course be considerably varied by other or more accurate observations. The meteor passed over the northern part of Pennsylvania in near a northern course, over or near the northern part of New Jersey, the southeast corner of New York and Long Island Sound, and fell into the ocean southeast of Nantucket. It was distant about 100 miles from Boston, when bearing south of us. Its altitude was about 20 miles above the sea to the south of New Bedford. Its velocity was 20 to 30 miles a second. Scientific observers at Yale, Union and Troy Universities, variously compute the height of the meteor above the earth at from 30 to 80 miles. Its speed, relative to the earth, is computed to have been from five to eleven miles per second. Its course was in this same direction as that of the earth, which, so to speak, it overtook and passed. This would make its absolute velocity in space some where between 60,000 and 180,000 miles an hour. It was seen, as far as we can yet learn, throughout the whole of North Carolina, and as far south as Florida.

On Monday last the Leviathan steamer, Great Eastern, sailed for the Chesapeake. She will return to New York in a few days, and leave on her return voyage to Europe about the middle of this month. Her decks have been crowded with visitors every day at New York. Some idea of her dimensions may be formed by supposing her to rest upon your village green: With her stern against Tarbell's Hotel, her bow would reach to the house of Jessup's; the keel resting on the ground, her bulwarks would be higher than the Court-house; and with her larboard side chock against the Court-house, her starboard would reach half-way to the sidewalk on the opposite side of the green. Truly a Leviathan!

Communications.

FOR THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

WHO WILL WE VOTE FOR?
Mr. Gerritson—The late National Democratic Convention at Charleston and Baltimore, having divided, and placed two candidates in the field, Democrats in this county will naturally inquire, which of these two Dromios is the genuine? Which of these tickets is regular, and which are we to support? We do not want but one President at a time, and consequently must decide whether we will support Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge.

For one I have no hesitation in saying, that with all the facts before him, no Democrat will be long in making a choice. Leaving the "nigger" out of the question, (for the subject of slavery has nothing to do with our choice between Messrs. Douglas and Breckinridge,) we have the plain fact patent to our eyes, that Stephen A. Douglas is the regular nominee of the National Convention; that he went into that Convention with a large preponderance of votes, which finally culminated in his triumphant nomination; and that he is unquestionably the first choice of the great mass of Democrats throughout most of the States. On the other hand we have the plain fact, that a portion of the delegates (a minority) seceded from the Regular Convention, organized a Breckinridge Convention, and nominated J. C. Breckinridge. Here we have two Conventions, one regular and full, the other improvised and meagre; two platforms, exactly alike, if we leave the miserable "nigger" out; two candidates, both true men and good Democrats, but both cannot be elected.

Without saying another word, it seems to me that these facts should suffice to point to the path of duty. This duty is to support the regular nominee, and to elect him. I am frank to admit, that Judge Douglas was not my first choice; between him and Mr. Breckinridge, I should have preferred the latter. In common with almost every Democrat in Susquehanna county, I would have preferred the nomination of Mr. Dickinson, the tried and true Democrat whom we all and always delight to honor. But it is little now to growl of the past, when we have the present and the future to grapple with. Look ahead, Democrats! Although Gov. Dickinson was not nominated, we have a regular nominee who is equally as good; a man of unquestioned ability, of tried integrity, and of unbounded popularity. Gentlemen, are we to be forever talking about Democratic principles, and still fail to live up to them? One of the cardinal articles of our faith is understood to be "measures not men." Shall we stultify ourselves, and allow the country to go into the hands of the seamy abolitionists, by a factious quarrel about mere men, when the platforms are identical for all the great interests of the white man, for whom the government was formed and exists.

The project of a union upon one electoral ticket seems to be reasonable and just, and one which would be cheerfully accepted by the Democracy of this county; but the late State Conventions at Harrisburg and at Trenton give poor encouragement for hope in that direction. The friends of Douglas everywhere are conscious of their strength and their upright position, and consequently are indifferent about a union. This is to be regretted. We have nothing to gain, and everything to lose in this fratricidal quarrel. But let the party leaders adopt what policy they may, I believe the duty of every Democrat is simple and plain: that is, to vote for the Regular Democratic nominee, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. This is the surest, safest, best and only way to defeat the abolitionists with their impudic candidate, Lincoln.

THE DOUGLAS MASS CONVENTION.
HARRISBURG, July 26th, 1860.
The Convention was called to order by R. J. Haldeman, of Harrisburg, who had made an earnest speech, reviewing the course of political events which led to the calling of the Convention. He had never used all the power which belongs to the National Democratic Committee, but had not acted as might be preserved the party. The President here said there was no Democratic party. We met together to prevent the disorganization of the party in spite of the President.

This speech was received with much applause. George Nelson Smith, of Cambria, was selected as temporary President. On taking the Chair he said it was time for prompt, energetic action. No party was political history, but a party was unshapely dispersed. It is to be hoped that our course will be in the line of duty and according to the usages of the Democratic party. [Applause.]

J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, and Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, were appointed Secretaries. Charles Brown, of Philadelphia, addressed the Convention. He said our duty was a plain one. It is to go back to the source of all party trouble, the people of Pennsylvania. [Applause.] The speediest and surest way of settling the difficulties is by an appeal to the people themselves. We are here to advise on what is the best to be done, and to lay our action before the Democratic party of the State. He traced the history of the Baltimore Convention. We are not fighting against the South, but we are fighting for the Union. We are not fighting for the Union, but we are fighting for the people. We are not fighting for the people, but we are fighting for the Union. We are not fighting for the Union, but we are fighting for the people. We are not fighting for the people, but we are fighting for the Union.

Mr. Fisher, of York, addressed the Convention at length on the strength of the Douglas Democracy in his county and in the State. He said it consisted of nearly the whole party as originally constituted. An amendment to the resolutions was offered by Mr. Haldeman, the object being to give the National Democratic Committee, to the new State Committee.

Mr. Haldeman opposed the amendment. He endorsed every word of the resolutions, but he believed that there was not sufficient action in them. He wished an executive body representing this Convention, which he considered fairly represented the Democratic party.

Mr. Chase, of Luzerne, replied in a speech which evoked much excitement. Through a Douglas man, he was not disposed to be ruled out of the Democratic organization, and contended that the Electoral ticket framed at Reading should be sustained until it was nullified. [Cries of it has been nullified.]

Gen. Davis, of Bucks, suggested that the Chairman of this Convention be empowered to appoint one or more members from each Congressional district to act with the minority of the State Executive Committee, and form an Electoral ticket in case the Committee refuse to do justice.

Mr. Ward, of Bradford, argued in favor of the resolutions, and concluding, as according to the usages of the party. We should not fall into the same trap as our opponents by breaking the rules of the party. He wanted to avoid any interference with the legitimate action of the State Committee, which is the regular agent of the party appointed at Reading. We don't know yet who are the true men of the Electors, and cannot properly arrange a ticket.

Mr. John Cossa, of Bedford, said that the programme of resolutions was not fully understood, and he explained it.

Mr. Welch said that every Elector was held to a pledge to the Reading Convention to support the regular nominees. We have declared that those who refuse the pledge shall be succeeded by men who will carry it out. We ask the State Committee to reconsider their action. Let us not unbind the banner of disorganization, but throw that obloquy upon the State Committee if they dare to meet it.

The amendment of Mr. Haldeman for the appointment of an executive Committee was lost. The original resolutions and address were unanimously adopted. The Convention adjourned sine die.

the action of the Democratic National Convention and the regular candidates. Resolved, That it is the will and wish of this Convention that the Electoral ticket be presented wholly pledged for Mr. Douglas, when called to meet as aforesaid; and in that case the Democratic State Committee shall have, possess and exercise the power and authority to form such an Electoral ticket.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention shall appoint a committee of correspondence and vigilance to address the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is not to be held responsible for the opinions or views of those who were its regular organization, but who are now united with the seceders, using their public positions to destroy its union and harmony.

Without action on the resolutions the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening. About two hundred gentlemen participated in the proceedings, few or none of whom were specially delegated.

EVENING SESSION.
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BLODIN'S FEATS AT NIAGARA.
The Cable is 2 1/2 inch. Rope of more than ordinary quality, manufactured of the best material with unusual care, expressed for Blondin's use. This cable made fast upon either bank. A few rods below the bridge, by means of a power-drill, three holes three inches in diameter, driven into holes drilled in the solid rock, is drawn up to the requisite tension by two windlasses, around which it is passed several times. It is also kept from vibrating laterally by twenty or thirty guy ropes, extending from different points along its entire length, to the shores above and below, and there secured to stakes. On the Canadian shore, at the point of termination, the cable enters a pipe of cast-iron, and is covered at the point of the precipice by a wooden tube, to protect it against chafing or mischievous hands.

Blondin soon made his appearance dressed in tights of flesh-colored silk, with green velvet trunks, embroidered with silver and scarlet. On his left breast he wore a French eagle and a medal. He approached thirty-five years of age, lean and lithe, and below the medium height. With a gay confident manner, he advanced to the rope, received his long balancing-pole, and with rather cautious tread, stepped down upon the cable, which had been rendered slippery and unusually taut by a heavy rain that had fallen during the afternoon. Many indeed, considered the attempt to cross the gorge, inasmuch as the tension upon the cord was increased; by their shrinkage when wet, to a degree that might draw them asunder. Some of the guys having shortened, in the rain, more than others, the cable was drawn out of a straight line, presenting rather a crooked track.

Both—Mons. Blondin, however, and Harry Colcord, his business agent, whom he carried over on his back, expressed their confidence in the ability of the performer to make the perilous transit; and, amid many expostulations from timid spectators, Blondin deliberately paced the first few feet from the shore. Having reached a point distant from the bank some fifty or sixty feet, he poised himself an instant on one foot, and then, so quickly that we could scarcely detect the preliminary motion, stood upon his head for several seconds.

The deflection of the cable at its centre was about thirty-five feet, and at this point was fastened a slack-rope, hanging down in a loop, some twelve feet. On arriving at this cord, Blondin attracted attention by some novel and startling movements. Having tied his balancing pole fast, he left it, and, lying down flat upon the cable, he suddenly flung his body into the triangle formed by the intersection of one of the guy-ropes, and, thus suspended, beneath his chest and arms, he threw his extremities in the air, and struck out with hands and feet, in imitation of swimming. This unexpected posture caused several very audible little screams from agitated ladies, who supposed the poor man struggling for his life. Arising from this position, Blondin let himself down the slack-rope, and, while apparently rubbing his shins, quietly slipped a nose around each ankle, and, noisily if really plunging into the rapids beneath. The explanations this time were more audible than before, and some of them proceeded from gentlemen. And indeed, the act was a thrilling one. Many a check paled to see that swinging form, hanging by the feet, with no obvious mode of recovering a safe position. But after a few seconds the apparently helpless hands were raised, the body doubled up, and in a moment the man was whirling somersaults at the rate of twenty per minute.

Mr. Blondin now hastened to the American bank, where he was put into his baskets, and returned with the baskets on his feet. Phil. Free.

THE HOME OF MR. BUCHANAN.—One day last week, when visiting Lancaster, we were invited to view the beauties of Wheatland, the country seat of Mr. Buchanan. Upon a knoll between the Harrisburg and Columbia turnpikes, and a mile from Lancaster city, is this well-known and often named spot. The farm contains only about twenty acres, but the land is exceedingly good, the mansion large and well built, and as a pleasure ground it could not be better located. Mr. Buchanan bought the place at a period when property had greatly depreciated in value, and paid the small sum of five thousand dollars; now he would probably not accept twenty thousand.

The furniture remains as it did before Mr. Buchanan entered the "White House," and the property is attended to by an old maid house-keeper, and a gardener. We were informed by a neighbor that Mr. Buchanan does not intend to sell Wheatland, as has been reported, but will return thither after his Presidential term has closed. When he does return, he will find that four years have played havoc with his fences, filled the garden paths with weeds, and changed the appearance of the place from a well-cared for homestead to a neglected spot, where he who will may ramble without dread of interference.—Reading Leader.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Western Morning News, in giving an account of the departure of the Prince from Devonport, and of the address presented to him by the corporation of that city, thus describes the appearance and manner of His Royal Highness:—

"The Prince, although youthful looking, is a well proportioned and certainly a pleasant looking young man. He is about medium height, and of fair complexion, with brown hair, and particularly brilliant hazel eyes. He has much about the formation and character of his face, and particularly in its prevailing expression, which reminds one of his august mother. His manner was easy and self-possessed, even under the somewhat trying circumstances to a person of his age, standing in front of some thirty or forty strong men, to hear an address read by one of them, in a black gown and gray wig. In the process of this reading a stray and evidently irrepressible smile passed like a very slight flash of sunshine over his face, but his emotions were so well under control that this could only be discovered by the close observer. On concluding the address, the Prince received it from the Recorder, and handed it to the Duke of Newcastle, who handed to the Prince a copy of the reply, which His Royal Highness read with marked distinctness and graceful emphasis, in a light, happy voice."

A LOUD BOAST.—The London Star has a cock-and-bill story of a "large beet raised by a farmer in Middlesex. We think the most tremendous beet they have had in England, was that raised by Heenan. A few rotund more, and it would have been a "dead beat," so far as Savres was concerned.

LATER FROM MEXICO.
The New Orleans papers of Tuesday bring later advices from Mexico. Miramon had left the greatest part of his army under Gen. Wolf at Guadaluajara, and with 1500 men was gathering at San Luis Potosi, which is at present held by the Liberals.

The Liberal army remains stationary, at Coahuila, awaiting reinforcements. General Wolf holds Guadaluajara with a force of 4500 men.

The revolution in the States of Coahuila and Nueva Leon is losing ground. The revolutionary forces advanced to within six leagues of Monterrey; but not meeting with co-operation from the people, Gen. Assumpcion withdrew to the mountains. A rumor is current and generally believed, that the British Minister had interferred between Miramon and Juarez, and requires that they should compromise and submit to an election of President by the people. The proposition is regarded with favor in Pampalpus, as the best settlement that can be made.

COMMODORE STEWART.—On Saturday last, this gallant veteran and true patriot entered upon his eighty-third year. He has been in the service of his country for a period of sixty-three years; and participated in forty actions. The capture of the Cayenne and Levant, while commanding the Constitution, Feb. 20, 1815, forms the noblest maritime feature of our history, as it is the grandest public act of his long and well spent life. We are glad to learn that the venerable hero is in excellent health, and vigorous enough to superintend the immediate management of his farm near Bordentown, N. J. He labors daily until the sun sets for the day, where he discharges the duties of Commandant at the Navy Yard. We can but hope that he may long live to watch the growth and prosperity of the country to which he has dedicated his life, and in the perpetuation of which he feels the keenest solicitude.

REMARKABLE CASE OF LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm on Saturday last, a stroke of lightning passed down the conductor attached to the residence of John B. Briggs in Preble, Cortland county, and through the ground into the cellar, where Miss Lois Huftbird and Mr. Charles Fox were engaged in "skimming milk straining milk." The bulb struck Miss Huftbird on her side, tearing her apron into shreds, passed through her dress, and under clothes, mending one of her hoops to her hip, thence down her leg, tearing her stockings on one side in places from one-half to one inch apart until it reached the heel, when it entirely destroyed that portion of her hose, and sent her shoe into numberless pieces. Strange to say, she hadly escaped with comparatively little injury. She was of course rendered senseless, but only for a short time. The imperceptible effect, she says, is a black line down her leg, and a little lameness. Young Fox, standing about ten feet from Miss M., was hit by a ball of fire on the hip, on the opposite side from where Miss H. was standing; he was knocked down, but recovered in a very short time. We think this the most marvellous escape on record.

JOHN W. FORNEY.—We warn our Democratic friends against trusting this renegade from the Democracy. We believe him to be a thorough-going Black Republican. His support of Mr. Douglas is mere pretence, and the testimony of his columns shows that he can care more for the success of Lincoln than of Douglas. The Douglas men place no confidence in him, nor will they accept any of his doctrines or propositions. The man who plays the ingrate with his best friend, is to be watched and shunned. Beware of him!—Bedford Gazette.

IRON PASSENGER CAR.—A firm in Massillon have now in course of construction for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, an iron steam passenger car, to be run as an accommodation line. The entire length of the car is seventy-six feet, sixteen feet of which, in the front end of the car, will be taken up by the boiler, engine, baggage-room, &c. It is designed to carry about one hundred passengers. Should this enterprise prove a success, the manufacturers will do a business in constructing this class of cars, some half dozen being already engaged. The cost of a car of this description is about \$6000.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.—A French paper says that a fierce persecution has broken out against the Christians in Cochin China. Their villages have been destroyed, some of their priests are in custody awaiting death, the missionaries are hiding from the vengeance of the government, in the woods, and the whole Christian population has been dispersed. No cause for this sudden outbreak has been assigned.

TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—Seth H. Briggs of Troy borough, was committed to jail on Tuesday last by Justice Kendall, for killing an adopted child named Benjamin Clark. Briggs, who is a man of intemperate habits, on Tuesday morning with a razor nearly severed the child's head from his body, and then made a desperate attempt at his own life, cutting the windpipe and making a horrible wound. The child was about 4 years old, and the awful deed is the more unaccountable, as Briggs had always manifested great affection for him.—Bradford Reporter.

John Young Brown, member of Congress from Kentucky, writes that he supports Mr. Douglas, and that in the County of Harlan, in that State, there are not above thirty Democrats for Mr. Breckinridge, out of one thousand Democratic voters.

DETAILS OF THE 1ST OF JULY. It was then ascertained that the Druses had burnt and pillaged 151 villages since the 20th of May, while from 2 to 8,000 Christians, inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom were wealthy men, and strangers to anything like poverty, are household beggars, depending on charity for daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed seven or eight thousand have been butchered in cold blood. The massacres at Damascus were not known at this date. The most sickening details are given of the barbarity inflicted on all ages and sexes.

A French vessel had been sent to Latakia, and was obliged to take up a position within firing distance of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants from committing further outrages.

The Prince of Wales is decidedly averse to being bored during the Canadian tour with long speeches from the Executive authorities.

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