

Educational Department.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At the late meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, the Executive Committee suggested, and recommended to every County Superintendent the propriety of procuring a column in each of the county papers, where practicable, to be devoted exclusively to the cause of education, to be termed the "Educational Department," and be under the control of a professional teacher. The proprietors of the different papers in our county having kindly consented to such an arrangement the duty of taking charge of this department of the Huntingdon Globe devolves on me, and in assuming the responsibilities and taking upon myself the labors of an educational editor, I have no further explanation to make and no apology to offer. That man I conceive to be a public benefactor who stands at the fountain of knowledge and draws for a thirsty world. The subject is one of vital importance to all and if the signs of the times indicate anything, it is that a better day is dawning, that an increased interest is awakened in the cause—if my feeble efforts therefore be of any service in pushing forward the great educational car, then I shall be amply rewarded for whatever of time and labor I may expend in so doing. If we read the names that know not death, we will find that the brightest laurels that have ever wreathed the brow of man, were not won by deeds of valor on blood-stained battle fields, but by the cultivation of their immortal minds. He who labors for the improvement of his race, and for the purpose of enlightening and cultivating the minds of others is entitled to the highest niche in the proud temple of fame, and may be raising for himself a monument which will stand

"When time shall make the lasting brass decay, And cut the mighty pyramids away."

The invitation is extended to teachers and friends of education generally to contribute to this department, I trust that all will avail themselves of the opportunity, and that through their generous efforts, the Huntingdon Globe may be rendered, as an educational paper, second to none in the county.

The proceedings of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute during its last Session, having been reported for publication, will occupy the first place in this department and, being somewhat lengthy, may exclude for some time anything like a variety of matter.

R. McDivitt.
Huntingdon, Jan. 8, 1855.

Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute.
Met in Huntingdon on Thursday Dec. 21st, at ten o'clock A. M., and organized by appointing J. S. Barr, President pro tem.

The attention of the meeting was then for some time occupied by remarks from the President on the subject of Teachers' Institutes, their importance &c. He said that in and through the instrumentality of such associations we had already accomplished what never could have been done by any other agency. That in connection with Educational Journals, Teachers' Libraries, &c., they were calculated to be beneficial in bringing about an entire reformation in the system of education. Their effects were already visible in the advancement of our schools, the improvement of our teachers &c. He said it should be his aim to keep in view the objects they were there to discuss. He trusted the most cordial feeling would exist during the meeting, and that all would feel themselves in duty bound to lend their assistance in promoting the great cause of Educational Reform.

R. McDivitt was appointed to report a synopsis of the proceedings of the Institute for publication in the Penna. School Journal, and in the county papers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Hall on the importance of order and system, said the importance of the subject was so palpable as to need no argument—nothing could be well done without order. It is a first law of Heaven.—In the school room, in all places and under all circumstances, it is necessary in a republican government, where liberty often becomes lawlessness; and in an age of progress bordering on rashness, good government in the school is supremely important. Thousands of the rising generation in the United States, soon to be rulers of the land, could never acquire habits of order, self government and subordination to law anywhere if not in the school room. He would not argue the importance of order and system; but attempt to show how they were to be established and maintained. He would adapt his remarks to the rural districts particularly. Regular and punctual attendance of pupils, and uniformity of books are essential to good order in school. These must be secured by exciting an interest; and for this purpose it may be necessary for the teacher to canvass his district—and make some sacrifices. But a district—almost any district can be aroused by earnest, faithful effort, and it must be.—Here the speaker illustrated his method of arousing the parents and children of a district so as to secure a pretty fair attendance at once, and a fair chance of uniformity in books. He then directed attention to the school room; and after laying down and enforcing the propositions, that the teacher must himself be orderly in all his movements; cool, deliberate and methodical in all he does; and that he must attempt but one thing at one time; and depend mainly for success on his power of arresting the attention of his pupils; he proceeded to describe at length, the complete organization of a school. He clearly demonstrated, that the picture he presented was no fancy sketch but a beautiful reality, which even children learn to love, and in many important particulars, value as highly and cherish as fondly as they do their favorite sports. He concluded by saying, it would be presumption in him to exaggerate in his remarks, made in the presence of many of his former pupils, now teachers, and perfectly competent to discern the subject in all its importance and charming interest.

Mr. Brown said he would like to hear those plans carried on further, in a school where new scholars were coming in every week he conceived it a little difficult to repeat the routine every day. He was in the habit of having his rules written out, occasionally calling the attention of the new scholars to them until they became familiar with them.

Mr. Hall said he was never in much of a hurry about placing new scholars in a class. He did not require them to do much for a few days, until familiar with the rules and regulations of the school.

Mr. Baker said he never pursued the course laid down by Mr. Hall, from the fact that he did not know it, and was not able to think of it. He had never canvassed the district before commencing school, it was not always

convenient. As soon as he had time however, he would talk with the parent and urge upon them the importance of sending their children regularly and in time, in order to secure an early attendance, he was in the habit of closing the door of his school room, at nine o'clock in the morning and leaving it closed for a short time.

Mr. Williams said he had some ideas of good order before he came here, but since he came he had lost them all. All the teaching he had ever done was in rural districts, the greatest evil he had to contend with in securing order, were tardy and irregular attendances, and the want of a uniform system of books.

Mr. Brigham said he had taught in rural districts and experienced the same difficulties—had labored hard to secure good attendance. The President here remarked he thought the subject was taking too much latitude. Mr. Hall said it was hardly possible to discuss the subject without discussing the obstacles in the way.

Mr. Brigham then said with regard to visiting the district before commencing school he did not always find it convenient—he would endeavor to visit the parents as soon as possible after commencing. The importance of a uniformity of books in securing order he conceived established by all. He had labored hard to impress upon the minds of his school the importance of a uniformity of books, and of order in the distribution of their time &c.

Mr. McDivitt said the great secret of procuring order he conceived was in giving them something to do. Children were naturally industrious and if not employed, would find some other means of enjoying themselves, mischievous tricks and disorderly conduct would then be the consequence.

Mr. Benedict said the first thing to secure order was something to enlist the child's mind. As the tones of a stringed instrument must all be in harmony, so must the child's mind. Let children in school be interested and then order follows as a matter of necessity—provided first that the teacher has it himself. When the child's mind is properly awakened and his attention arrested, he comes to school for fun and stays at home for a task. He referred to the schools in our large cities, some of them he said had been gathered out of the gutters, but they had got there and learned something that pleased and interested them, and instead of studying a toilsome and irksome task they were at play. He did not consider the strictest disciplinarian always the best teacher, you might as well, he said, call the sheriff a good governor when he hangs a man, because he executes the law.

Adjourned till half past six this evening.

What a Whig Says.

The following, from the *Pittsburg Gazette*, shows pretty clearly that there is still some mettle left in the Whig party, and we commend it as a reason at least of the hard hit "Sam" got in Pittsburg and Allegheny cities, at the late elections:

"A convention of the delegates of the Know-Nothing order of this State is now assembled in this city, and the magnates of the cable are here from all parts of the Commonwealth.

We outsiders, of course, are not permitted to know what this secret conclave is about, so far as its members can prevent it, but as there are always some leaky vessels afloat in such a fleet, enough has leaked out to indicate what the delegates contemplate or are engaged in.

It is a gathering, we understand, to take charge of the general affairs of the order, from settling petty squabbles that arise in ward and township councils; up to the grave affairs of the State. The quarrels among the faithful in this city are a portion of its troubles, but it essays, meanwhile, as we are told to discuss (perhaps to determine) who shall be United States Senator, how Governor Pollock shall manage amid the difficulties which surround him, what laws shall be brought before the Legislature, and how worded, what shall be done with the public works &c., &c.

So far as State affairs are concerned, it is, if these facts be true, an *imperium in imperio*—an empire within an empire—which blocks out the legislation of the State, and leaves to our representatives the simple task of registering its edicts. Judging from the vote of Speaker in the house, the Legislature would seem to be inclined to bow to this invisible dictation and suffer the momentous questions which concern us as a people to be settled in a secret cabal of men, in whom the people have reposed no confidence, and to whom they have entrusted no power.

Are the people prepared for this new method of governing? When they chose their legislators, they (apparently) did it under the conviction that Harrisburg was to be the seat of government, and the Capitol the arena for discussing and settling the subjects of legislation; and it did not seem to be in their minds that an irresponsible and unknown band of men would venture to set the accountable representatives of the people aside as a secondary and subordinate body, and make them the mere mouth-pieces of a power behind the throne."

Sixty Clergymen in one Legislature.

One of our exchange papers informs us that of the new members elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, sixty are clergymen.—Forty-eight of this number, it is said, are Methodists; four are Presbyterians; four are Baptists; two are Lutherans, and two are Universalists. Here is Jesuitism for you, with a vengeance! over one-fourth of the entire Legislature of Massachusetts composed of clergymen! What means all this?

Why is it, we ask, that in nearly every State in the Union we see ministers forsaking their sacred desk to mingle in politics and seek for office? These sixty clergymen of the Massachusetts Legislature are all Know-Nothings, of course, and they left their pastoral duties to obtain office. Protestant, as we are, is it not time for every sincere clergyman, and all who feel an interest in the great cause of religion, and who are undefiled with worldly contact, to take the alarm, and nip this alliance of politics and religion in the bud?—If our halls of Congress and our State Legislatures are to be turned into missionary schools to carry out the proscription and bigoted views of Know-Nothingism, and the scheme for uniting Church and State is to be made the order of the day, let the fact be promulgated to the country at once, that every man act understandingly when he again deposits his vote in the ballot box.—*West Chester Jeffersonian*.

White Musk-rat, a species of "varmint" rarely found in this country, was caught a few weeks ago, near Douglassville, Berks county.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday, January 17, 1855.

Circulation—the largest in the County.

See New Advertisements.
A valuable farm in Dublin twp., for sale. A miller wanted.
The Foundry property in Warriorsmark township, for sale.
A farm in Licking Creek Valley, for rent. Auditor's notice, estate of David Diller.

Gov. Bigler's last Message.
The conclusion of Gov. Bigler's last Message will be found on fourth page of this paper. It is an able communication, sound politically, and abounds in patriotic sentiment, and should be perused by every tax-payer and voter in the State.

As the subscribers to the *Journals* have been denied the satisfaction of finding the message in that paper, we hope our subscribers, after reading the *Globes* containing the message, will hand them over to their unfortunate neighbors.

Hon. John McCulloch, Hon. J. L. Dawson and Hon. S. A. Douglas,—and Col. John Cresswell, A. W. Benedict, Geo. Leas, and Geo. W. Smith, Esqrs., will please accept our thanks for pub. docs. and papers.

Education.
We have consented to an arrangement by which a column of the *GLOBE* will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the cause of education. Any communication on that subject should be addressed to R. McDivitt, educational editor.

Doings at Harrisburg.
The place, for two weeks past has been full to overflowing. Hundreds of hungry Know-Nothing office seekers are crowding every place of accommodation. Pollock has some twenty or thirty offices, great and small, to give out, for which, two weeks ago, there had already been over thirteen hundred applicants.

A large number of petitions have already been presented, some asking for the passage of a prohibitory law, others, to do away with beer and ale shops and groceries; and others for the sale of the public works, etc., etc.

On Monday the Senate and House met in convention in the Hall of the House for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. The vote having been counted was announced as follows:

Eli Slifer, (K. N. Whig.) of Union, 89 votes.
Joseph Baily, (K. N. Dem.) 1 "
E. W. Hamlin, (Dem.) 35 "
B. B. Chamberlain, (W.) 2 "
T. Nicholson, (W.) 1 "

Mr. Slifer was declared elected and the convention adjourned.

MILITARY DISPLAY.—The ALTOONA GUARDS, commanded by Capt. REED, were received here early on Monday morning last by the HUNTINGDON GUARDS, and both companies exercised themselves through our principal streets and in a field opposite town until the arrival of the afternoon train which conveyed them to Harrisburg to see the elephant. Genls. WATSON and McGILL, and Major GARRETTSON, mounted, also took part in the exercises. The ALTOONA GUARDS had the appearance of being a hardy set of men—looked well—and might do some fast work if crowded.

The Latest Foreign News.
The steamship Baltic with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. arrived at New York on Thursday last.

The Liverpool market for breadstuffs was active, but no advance in prices had taken place.

Sebastopol still held out. Frequent sorties were made, but no regular battle had taken place. The Allies were fully prepared for battle. The Russian bulletins generally claim important advantages over the besiegers. Reinforcements for the Allies were rapidly arriving. The Russians had received large reinforcements.

DISBANDMENT OF FOREIGN MILITARY COMPANIES.—Henry J. Gardner, the new Know-Nothing Governor of Massachusetts, has disbanded seven military companies in that state composed of foreign birth. We should not be surprised if Gov. Pollock issues similar orders for the disbandment of many of our military companies, as but few companies exist in this State composed entirely of native born.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON.—Letters have been received in Washington, by the last steamer from Europe, which justify serious apprehensions in regard to the health of Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, our minister to France. Mr. M. was struck with paralysis on the 26th ultimo, and, according to the last accounts from Paris, his situation was such as to excite the deepest solicitude on the part of his friends.

The Reading Railroad company held a meeting on Monday the 1st inst. From the annual reports submitted, we learn that the gross receipts for 1854 were \$3,781,639.91, and the total expenditures for working, repairs on machinery for the road \$1,445,530.65, the net profits being \$2,140,426.97. A dividend of 10 per cent., payable in stock at par, was declared.

A NOBLE RESPONSE.—The congregation worshipping in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Phila., on Sunday last, contributed one thousand and twenty-eight dollars in aid of the suffering poor of that city.

Democratic County Convention.

In pursuance of previous notice, Delegates from the several townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county met in Convention at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on Wednesday evening Jan. 10th inst., and organized by calling to the chair, Dr. H. ORLADY, and appointing NICHOLAS CRESSWELL and GEO. EBY, Secretaries.

The following delegates then took their seats in the Convention:
Buryee—John Love, C. C. Ash.
Brady—John Smiley, John Montgomery.
Cromwell—Covert, Strunk.
Cass—N. Buchanan.
Franklin—Daniel Shultz, Wm. Riley.
Henderson—Jas. Goodman, Jacob Miller.
Jackson—Henry Selfridge, Coal.
Morris—Job Plympton.
Mt. Union—Geo. Eby, Dr. A. B. Lee.
Porter—Peter Stryker, J. Harncame.
Shirley—John Long, Sam'l. H. Bell.
Tod—Samuel Ketterman.
Union—John McComb, John Swaggart.
West—Thos. Armstrong, Jas. Reed.
Walker—Henry Isenberg, John Hastings.
Alexandria Bo.—N. Cresswell, F. Connor.
Birmingham Bo.—John Copely.
Cass Bo.—Geo. W. Speer, Dr. Haggerty.
Huntingdon Bo.—John Scott, David Black.
Pittsburg Bo.—Dr. H. Orady, Joseph Johnston.
Shirleysburg Bo.—J. G. Lightner, Wm. McNite.

On motion, nominations were then made for Representative Delegate to the next State Convention which will be held on the 4th of July next. On the 9th ballot,
John Scott had 18 votes.
John Love " 16 "
Mr. Scott having a majority, was declared elected.

For Senatorial Conferees, the first ballot resulted as follows:
Thos. P. Campbell, 24 votes.
F. Connor, 23 "
R. B. Petrikin, 8 "
A. B. Lee, 26 "

Messrs. Campbell, Connor, and Lee, were declared elected Senatorial Conferees to meet the Conferees of Blair and Cambria to select a Senatorial Delegate to the next State Convention.

On motion, the final ballots were ordered to be published.
On motion, adjourned,
H. ORLADY, President.
N. CRESSWELL, } Secretaries.
GEO. EBY, }

Railroad Troubles at Erie again.
The Erie people have again taken up a portion of the track of the Erie and North East Railroad company. The sheriff and several other persons who interfered to preserve the peace, were injured. The Supreme Court have issued a writ of assistance to enable the company to hold the road. Ex-Marshal Keyser of Philadelphia has been ordered to Erie and empowered to summon such force as he chooses, either in Phila. or Erie, to preserve the peace.

On the 10th everything at Erie was quiet—the bridges over French and State streets were being rebuilt. On the same day in the councils a proposition was discussed to order the bridges to be again taken down, and kept down. The subject was finally laid on the table to await the action of the Legislature.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the *Pittsburg Daily Union*, under date of Jan. 12th, says:—

"The state of things as they exist at the capital at this moment, is of such a nature as to appal the stoutest heart. Men who never before were known to leave their peaceful homes, on any occasion, are now to be seen at the seat of government, dancing attendance on the behests of the secret order of conspirators, who seek to subvert the government by their moral treason; and who are now endeavoring to overawe the minds of men in the discharge of their constitutional and sworn duties as representatives, because the secret council has decreed that this or that man shall be elected to any particular office. The Know-Nothing order has been in session both day and night in Harrisburg, for a week past, regulating the business of legislation for the whole State. The Dantons, Robespierres and Miratts of the Order can be seen prowling for victims around the halls of legislation. Surely the people of the country will arise in the majesty of their might against the Catalines who seek to trample upon our written Constitution, and bring disgrace and obloquy upon the very name of American."

THE SUFFERING POOR IN THE CITIES.—In Philadelphia every effort is being made for the relief of the thousands of suffering poor. In New York on Friday last, a memorial was presented to the Common Council by the working men, in which they stated that 60,000 men 50,000 women and 10,000 children in that city were out of employment, and that 70,000 persons were dependent on them for support. A frightful state of things.

Awful Calamity.
The country residence of John A. Haven, of New York, situated near Fort Washington, was destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning last. Three of his daughters, aged from 14 to 22, were in the building—two were suffocated to death and the third was rescued in a dying condition.

Gov. Pollock has appointed Thos. E. Franklin, of Lancaster, Attorney General.

Pittsburg Elections—Know-Nothingism "crushed out."

An election was held in Pittsburg on the 21st inst., for ward officers, which resulted in a complete defeat of the Know-Nothings.—On the 9th inst., an election was held in the same city for Mayor—and also for Mayor of Allegheny City. Mr. VOLZ, anti-Know-Nothing candidate, was elected Mayor of Pittsburg, over the Know-Nothing candidate, by a majority of 434; and Mr. ADAMS, anti-Know-Nothing candidate was elected Mayor of Allegheny, over the Know-Nothing candidate, by a majority of 226.

These elections, says the Harrisburg Union, may be justly regarded as a true indication of popular sentiment in the Western part of this State. There are hundreds of Whigs who refuse all connection with the secret order, and who have, and do now as zealously advocate the broad principles of the Constitution as any other class in the community. For years they have been made the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the wire workers of the Whig party, until at last forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and they are to be found side and side with the democracy. The attempt to transfer them over to the keeping of the secret order has failed, and we may safely assert that the foundation, deep and strong, has been laid for the organization of a party freed from every ism, and looking alone to the maintenance of the glorious principles of the Constitution.

In the election of VOLZ and ADAMS, a fusion of old line Whigs and Democrats is plainly seen. It was a meeting upon common ground—it was a sacrifice of party prejudice and bitterness on the altar of public good, and it was but the commencement of a political era, which will prove to the world that the American people are still true to those principles which have made us the greatest people on earth. The same fusion will shortly be seen in every part of the Commonwealth. The people of Pittsburg and Allegheny cities have begun the good work, and as far as they could at present go, done it well. They have shown to their brethren elsewhere, that while deception may for a time do its work, yet the day will come when its strength shall be as a broken reed.

The nomination of Mr. DARSIE, by the Whig party, as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and then the betrayal of him by those who should have supported him, cannot be justified on any pretext whatever. It was a gross and flagrant wrong, not susceptible of even a decent explanation. It ministered to the election of Mr. POLLOCK, and the defeat of Gov. BIGLER, and this is probably all that was desired by the office-hunting Whigs, but there was a species of political immorality in the whole transaction, that carries with it its own punishment.—Men are mistaken if they think the people will long countenance such a course. To ensure permanent success, men have to be honest, and this holds good in politics as well as morals.

Among Protestants there is a deep seated prejudice against Catholicism, and because it is so, politicians who care for pure religion only so far as it may enable them to gratify their ends, minister to this prejudice, and induce hundreds from very fear, to join an organization secret and political in its character. But is such a course that of a Christian—of one imbued with the benign and holy precepts established by the Saviour of the world? We think not, and the elections in Pittsburg and Allegheny cities but foreshadow the sober second thought of the people. So long as the principles of our Constitution remain as they are, so long is the country safe from Catholicism, or any other religious ism. But the moment a commencement is made to tinker with that instrument, that moment the reverence the people have for it is broken, and no one can tell what the end of it will be.

If these elections be a true indication of popular sentiment, and the fact admits of no doubt, then we have the gratifying fact to communicate that in those two cities alone, there is a decided change of over three thousand votes. Mr. POLLOCK received a majority in Pittsburg of fourteen hundred votes, and in Allegheny of near twelve hundred, making in the two cities about twenty-six hundred votes of a majority. This was regarded as a Know-Nothing triumph. Now the combined vote against the Know-Nothing candidate is about seven hundred, which, added to the twenty-six hundred, makes a difference in popular sentiment of thirty-three hundred votes. This is a change worth recording, and when we consider it has been effected within the short space of three months, we may well say, no party can last which looks to spoils and not to principles.

Well Said.
Question.—What ought to be done with a gentleman who engages the affections of a young lady, and then leaves her?
Answer.—Bless him, and let him go. We always think, in such cases, that a young lady has abundant cause for congratulation, and instead of whining and crying over "split affection," let her put on her sunny smiles, and endeavor to captivate a more worthy beau. You may depend upon it, that a man who has no more stability of mind, or honesty of purpose, than to act in this way, that a young lady, is not worth a tear of regret; on the contrary, she should be especially happy that she has so luckily got rid of a person who throughout his life in whatever he undertook, would unquestionably exhibit the same irresolution of mind. Love is like everything else; a man who is not to be trusted in that, is very likely to be unsafe in other respects.—*New York Times*.

What Know-Nothingism Leads To

As an evidence of the perfidious policy of the Know-Nothing organization, and its direct tendency to demoralize not only the body politic, but all the moral relations of life, we call attention to the conduct of JEREMIAH MENGLER, JOHN F. LINDERMAN and SAMUEL SHEARER, the three Representatives in the Legislature, elected from Berks county, on the Democratic ticket. They solicited and accepted a nomination of the Democratic County Convention, and to avoid every thing like suspicion of their political preferences and standing, published the following CARD and PLEDGE, with their names attached; which we copy from the *Reading Gazette* and *Democrat* of Saturday last:

We, the undersigned, nominees of the Democratic party of Berks county, do each of us for himself solemnly declare that we are not, directly or indirectly, connected with any Society, Order or Lodge, known as, or commonly called "Know-Nothings," or "Sons of the Sires of '76," or having any other name or organization, one of the objects of which is to prevent any citizen or class of citizens of this country, from obtaining office or public trust under the United States Government, or that of this Commonwealth, because of their religious belief; and we have not assumed any obligation to aid in effecting these objects or any of them; and to the truth of this declaration we do solemnly pledge our sacred honor.

JOHN F. LINDERMAN,
JEREMIAH MENGLER,
SAMUEL SHEARER
And Others.

Reading, September 18th, 1854.

Who would have supposed that human nature had become so degraded under the influence of Know-Nothingism, that men holding respectable positions in society could be induced to stand before their fellow-citizens of this Commonwealth with the guilt of moral perjury upon their souls, and the stain of premeditated lies upon their lips? The corrupting obligations of this Secret Society is presented with the most startling effect, in the fact, that the three men whose names are signed to the Pledge, not only were members of the Secret Order when they signed the paper, but that it was their intention from the first to cheat their brother Democrats, who had bestowed upon them the highest marks of confidence.

The three Representatives mentioned above, at the organization of the House at Harrisburg, made no hesitation in acting with the Know-Nothing party in all its secret arrangements; from the vote on Speaker to the present moment. Their treachery is so bold and contemptible, that even the more respectable members of the Order, do not attempt to excuse, palliate or justify their conduct.

Can there be any honesty of principle in a Society which not only permits, but encourages its members to violate every compact hitherto held sacred among men? What must be its ultimate effect upon the morals of the community? Are we to deal with each other as with felons of the blackest hue? To this it must come, if there is no confidence to be placed in mankind. The *Reading Gazette* states, that the Democracy of that County has been cheated but twice since its organization; but this is the most flagrant of the two. We say, and it will be echoed by every person having a moral sense of the infamy which attaches to the act of the three Representatives, that their villainy is without a parallel in the history of parties in this State, and that it should subject the offenders to the enduring contempt of every respectable citizen.—*Pennsylvanian*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—George V. Bacon, Esq., the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania railroad company, fell dead on Tuesday evening of last week, at his residence in Philadelphia, after partaking of his supper. Mr. Bacon had been complaining for some days. The cause of this sudden visitation is attributed to gout in the heart.

THE SAD RESULT OF IGNORANCE.—The *Detroit Advertiser* relates an instance of an ox being killed and a sled broken to pieces by a railroad car and all because the ox could not understand French. The facts of the case were these. The team, consisting of one English and one French ox, drawing a heavy load of wood and driven by a French driver, was crossing the track when the express train of cars made its appearance. The driver, in a great excitement, immediately ordered his oxen to "chuck (the French for "haw.") The French ox understood him, and turning off the track, saved himself from injury; but the English ox, having never studied the languages, pressed further on, and was instantly killed. This case should be a warning to farmers to have their oxen properly educated.

OLD DOINGS.—A letter from a citizen of Livingston county, Ky., to the *Danville Tribune*, relates the following bit of family history in that neighborhood:

"A widow lady took an orphan boy to raise, quite small, and when he arrived at the age of eighteen years she married him, she then being in her fiftieth year. They lived many years together as happy as any couple. Ten years ago they took an orphan girl to raise. This fall the old lady died, being ninety-six years of age, and in seven weeks after, the old man married the girl they had raised, he sixty-eight years old and she eighteen."

Croup.
A medical correspondent of the *New Hampshire Journal of Medicine* states, that for three years he has used alum in croup, and in all that time has not seen a fatal case which was treated with it from the beginning. He usually gave about ten grains, once in ten minutes until vomiting is induced, using at the same time tartar emetic or the hive syrup freely—the latter subduing the inflammation, while the alum has more of a repulsive action.

ANOTHER KNOW-NOTHING DEFEAT.—The Know-Nothings were defeated at Maysville, Ky., on Monday of last week, in a contest for the City Council—every man elected is anti Know-Nothing.