



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 11, 1852.

A. W. BENEDICT, ESQ., POLITICAL ED.

V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to receive advertisements and any persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

The Election is Over.

Well, the long agony is over. Again we have met the enemy, and we are, most emphatically, theirs. The Whig party, under the banner of the gallant Scott, have met with a most disastrous defeat. Contrary to the hopes of all, and the expectations of many, General Franklin Pierce has been elected President of the United States for the next four years, after the fourth of March next.

In 1840, the Whigs, under Harrison, triumphed gloriously. That stern messenger, death, summoned him to his home in the skies, one month after he was inaugurated. Tyler and his treachery gave the Administration into the hands of our foes; and the Whig party were powerless for good. At the end of the four years, slander, falsehood, treachery, and deceit, combined their strength, and struck to the earth, the standard of that greatest of orators, statesmen, and patriots, Henry Clay. Infamy was victorious, and the good and great Clay went down to the tomb, defeated by James K. Polk! Four years, the fruit of the Tariff swindle, was enjoyed by Polk and his party, but the cheat had made such an impression upon the minds of the people, that at the end of that term, retribution hurled the party from his place of power, and Old Rough and Ready was called from the camp to the cabinet. He lived but a few short months to wear his honors. He who had spared his life, when death was reaping its terrible harvests in the battle field, could spare him no longer. He had to answer the roll call of death; and the destinies of our country devolved upon the second in command, Millard Fillmore. How wisely and how well he has performed the duties of his high trust, let the praise of all parties speak.

Twice out of four elections have the Whig party succeeded; and now, when we believed we had the best claim, we have failed.

Conscious right can endure defeat; and what prouder evidence of the patriotic integrity of the Whig party, than that defeat does not dishearten its friends. They rise from any blow, no matter how stunning. Their purity of purpose, gives nerve to their will, and energy to their action, and they "fight on, fight ever."

We love the Whig party, its patriotic and stern statesmen, who so gallantly bear its standard, and its republican principles. We love it, aye, more in defeat than success, for then its virtues shine forth the brightest. Who that is a Whig, in its good deed, does not?

Our defeat now, should not, can not, will not, dishearten any true Whig. For wise ends, we have met defeat. We can endure it; and the integrity of our purpose will sustain us in our watchful conservatism, although we do not enjoy the "victor's spoils." Our principles will remain, and truth will preserve them from injury; and they must ultimately triumph. As Whigs, let us "bide our time."

One Comfort.

The Whigs of Old Huntingdon still enjoy the proud satisfaction of knowing that they have preserved their integrity from the over-flowing torrent of Loco Focoism. All the efforts of the "bread and butter patriots" have, for twenty years, proved unavailing to win them from their faith. Every means have been resorted to, to rob the Whigs of this old County of their strength. Even when the county was divided, by a Loco Foco Legislature, they carefully calculated the political complexion of the counties, and the several townships comprising them, and endeavored to arrange the boundaries so that the old County should be at their mercy. But the old, sterling Whigs, who lived in her valleys and on her hills, came out at the first call, and snatched their fancied victory out of their hands; and they have never recovered their loss.

It is comforting to our Whigs to know that they live among their friends. That they can not be cheated, nor despoiled of their victories. Our opponents may taunt about Salt River, but Salt River, so far as it runs through Huntingdon County, is a stream only navigable by Loco Focos.

Gallant Whigs, of Old Huntingdon, we are still at home among our friends. We have to show that we believe what we profess; and with unflinching faith, preserve our good Old County from falling into the hands of our political enemies. We honor and respect you for your fidelity.

What was the Cause?

We shall be often asked what was the cause of this overwhelming defeat of our party and General Scott? We shall not undertake to answer this question now. But at another time, when the smoke of the contest has blown away, when the thousand and one causes which may have ministered to secure the result, shall be more plainly developed; when the feuds and factions which have bred mischief in our own ranks; and given "aid and comfort" to our foes, shall become apparent; when the well known deceit of our opponents shall be more fully developed, then we intend to review the whole field, and as our judgment shall suggest, give our reasons for the result of the last election.

A Temperance Lecture will be delivered in the Lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, on this, Wednesday evening.

A CONTRAST—Vivid lightning on Monday night, and snow on Tuesday morning!

Do you take your County Paper?

The above question is one that every man should ask of his neighbor. Many, we have no doubt would reply oh, no, I can't afford it. You can't afford it you say—Can't you afford to have within your reach, a paper that contains the advertisements of every body that has any thing to sell cheap? Did it never occur to you that it is only the men who sell at a small profit that advertise? Now see how it works. You want to buy a hat, coat, pair of boots, or shoes for yourself or family, and you go into a store and buy. If you had looked at our advertisements you would have seen, where you could have bought them, one, two, or three dollars cheaper,—you could not afford it! You wish to buy a horse, well you don't take our paper, where the sales of personal property are advertised, and you get none of the chances to buy cheap at such places. Let me state a circumstance that came under our own eyes. We were once in the County Commissioners office, when a Mr. F. S., came in and said, "Gentlemen you have me taxed too high; you tax me with \$4, State and County tax for money at interest, I have no money at interest, I took it up to build my barn." "Well" said the Commissioners, "we cannot help it now, it has passed out of our power, why did you not attend the appeal?" "Because" said Mr. S., "I did not know when it was." Here we spoke in and said, "that serves you right," you don't take the Journal or you would have saved that four dollars!" After that he afforded to take the paper. Another. A farmer said to us once, "I must advertise for a Steer I have lost worth fifteen or twenty dollars." Describe him said we, he did so, and we said "you don't take the Journal!" "I can't afford it said he"—"can you afford to lose the Steer we asked, and his answer was in the negative, we then invited him to our office and showed him that his steer had been advertised weeks before as a "Stray," and he had no time to spare to save him from being sold. "Put my name on your list as a Subscriber," says he, "I see I can't afford to be without my own county paper. Can you afford it?"

That refined Gilly Gammon of a newspaper, the Public Ledger, gives as the main cause, of the success of General Pierce,—the calumnies published by the Whig Press against him. It attempts to show that because the calumniated often triumphs over his calumniators, therefore the calumnies against Pierce elected him, and then reads a moral lecture upon such wickedness.

An Ingrain Loco Foco, who has we doubt not laughed at the ribaldry and falsehood which has been heaped by his fellows upon a long tried public servant, whose whole life is without spot, takes this course to fasten upon the character of General Scott, the shameless slanders of a corrupt Press. He would have the world believe that its advertising columns which teemed with infamous falsehoods against Scott were all true. But that to say of Pierce he fainted, was a calamity.

We consider it a good joke that the Ledger thinks the publication of some historical truths about Pierce were such calumnious assaults upon him as to arouse the virtuous indignation of the good and pure—but to call Scott a coward, the robber of the poor soldier, the tyrant who hung up the Irish, and Germans for pasture, was not such a calamity as to move the saint like sympathies of those who suffered such mental anguish by reason of the former.

Why do our city—our leading Presses, permit this political hypocrisy, to whine forth its sickening sentimentalism at the expense of truth? Is it beneath their notice, or too graceless to hope for reformation?

Blackwood's Magazine for October is received. Its valuable contents are Corneille and Shakespeare, Katie Stewart part 4, "Are there not great boasters among us?" A Journey to Mandera, Jeffrey, part 2d, My novel or vanities in English life, Day dreams, Death of the Duke of Wellington. Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y., price \$3.00. The cheapest and best reading that comes to our office.

Westminster Review is before us. Its contents are, The Oxford Commission, Whewell's Moral Philosophy, Plants and Botanists, Our Colonial Empire, The Philosophy of Style, The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, Gotha as a man of Science, The profession of Literature, The Duke of Wellington, Contemporary literature of England—Of America—Of Germany—and Of France. Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y.—Price \$3.00.

CHAMPAIGN.—The average quantity of genuine champagne annually produced is said to exceed fifty millions of bottles, a quantity, however, quite insufficient to meet the public demand, as the great number of establishments for the production of spurious champagne attest. I have heard it stated on good authority, that in one establishment alone, upward of 500,000 bottles of so-called champagne, made principally from the stalks of rhubarb, are annually sold. Some idea may be formed of the relative consumption of real champagne by different countries, from the following return of the sales in 1843 of the Department of the Marne.—The total quantity amounted to 2,689,000 bottles, which were thus distributed:—England and British India, 467,000; Russia and Poland, 502,000; Germany, including Prussia and the Austrian dominions, 439,000; U. States of America and the West Indies, 400,000; Italy, 60,000; Belgium, 56,000; Holland, 30,000; Sweden and Denmark, 30,000; Switzerland, 30,000; South America, 30,000; Spain and Portugal, 20,000; Turkey, 5,000; and France, 620,000 bottles.—Literary Gazette's Correspondent.

See fourth page for reading matter.

Mr. Webster's Disease.

The Boston Atlas has the following in regard to the developments of the post mortem examination of Mr. Webster's body:

We learn that a very careful, minute, and accurate examination was made, under the eye of one of the best living morbid anatomists, and the results carefully noted down. We presume that they will be, in due time, carefully collated and made public, as they will be of equal interest to the admirers of his intellectual greatness and to the scientific world. We understand that at a recent meeting of a medical society, some of the more striking results of the examination were stated, and formed the subject of an interesting scientific discussion. The cerebral organs were of the very largest known capacity, exceeding by thirty per centum the average weight of the human brain; and with only two known exceptions, (Cuvier and Dupuytren) the largest of which there is any record. It is also worthy of remark, that a well-marked effusion upon the arachnoid membrane was discovered in these investigations, although there were no perceptible evidences of any lesion during Mr. Webster's lifetime. It is supposed to have been caused by his severe fall from his carriage in Kingston last spring. It is a remarkable physiological fact, that an injury which would have impaired the intellect, if not at once caused death, in another, should in this instance have been attended with so little external evidence of so important an injury to a vital organ.

The Memphis Express gives an account of a most extraordinary and fatal feud existing in Gerrard county, Ky., between two powerful families—the Hills and the Evans', and their adherents. At a recent investigation, it appears that the quarrel dates as far back as 1822, and never was feuded more bloodily or more unsparingly followed up in the worst days of baronial England or Scottish clanship, than has been this between two prominent, and otherwise, highly respectable families, in our own age and country. At a recent examination, three of the Hills were tried, and two of them ordered for confinement. Five, however, of the Evans' were in jail, and it would not do to confine them together, lest more blood-shed would follow. While the subject was under debate, the Hills escaped, and the Evans' made a desperate but ineffectual attempt to break out of prison. A reward is offered for the apprehension of the Hills.

Mr. WEBSTER'S LIBRARY.—The Library of Mr. Webster, says the Traveller, is a magnificent room. On three sides of the room, extending from the floor to the ceiling, were six splendid library cases, filled with the choicest gems of literature and the ablest productions of law. This favorite apartment of Mr. Webster is adorned with the best portrait of himself that we have ever seen; a portrait of his son, Maj. Edward Webster, who died in the Mexican war, and also a fine portrait of Lord Ashburton. There is also in this room a bust of Mr. Webster. Every room in the house is furnished in the most magnificent style, and ornamented with busts and paintings of the most distinguished men of all ages, many of which were gifts from the persons themselves to Mr. Webster. Mingled with these were portraits of his children and grand children. Among these was a small profile, in ancient style, of Mr. Webster's mother, under which, in Mr. Webster's hand-writing, were the following words: "My excellent Mother. D. W."

THE YACHT AMERICA, on the 12th inst., competed with the Swedish yacht Swerige, and defeated her by fully 20 minutes, the course being round the nab light, Isle of Wight; but owing to fog and light winds, the race was not exciting. Lord De Blaquiere's challenge has been accepted for £500 by J. L. Craiger, Esq., with the yacht Volante, and for £1000 by J. Mackintosh, with the iron yacht Disowned—the races to be from Erith, on the Thames, to the Nore and back, and to come off when the weather is suitable.

An insignificant lot of ground upon the corner of Broadway and Wall street, opposite Trinity church, was recently purchased by a Broadway hatter, for ninety thousand dollars, and sold shortly after by him to the Bank of America, for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; being a clean profit of thirty-five thousand dollars. The cunning rogue of a hatter, anticipated the Bank in the purchase of the lot, knowing that the Institution would pay almost any price to obtain possession of it. Land in that part of New York is worth almost its weight in gold.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1852. The Republic of this morning says we have the best authority for saying that the Cabinet at Washington has taken strong ground in opposition to the treatment of the Crescent City at Havana and have no doubt that it will be followed by speedy redress for the wrong complained of.—There will be no backing out by the administration, as the rights and honor of the country must be vindicated. Lieutenant Porter was ordered to Washington only to give full information to Government and at his own request has been transferred by the owners to the Georgia.

Nat. Lamb, of Milton, Me., has a hog weighing 1200 pounds, and which is calculated to weigh 1400 when fattened.

Splinters and Shavings.

Friends, give us a call. IN DEMAND—oysters and acids. PROGRESSING—the business of court. OPEN—the Journal Office, at all hours. DECLINING—the value of "brogue" stock. NEEDED—the Maine Law, in Huntingdon. HARVEST TIME, THIS—for the liquor dealers.

Les formed at Frederick on the 21st ult. Kepler died on the 5th of November, 1630. Mr. Webster's last words were—"I still live."

Paercee is elicted, be jupers, hurra for de spoils! SNOW—the first of the Season fell yesterday morning. Six hundred houses were consumed in a recent fire in Smyrna.

Always pay your debts to gentlemen, and respects to ladies. What Government is best? That which teaches us to govern ourselves. STRANGE—the facility with which 'jail birds' leave the county cage about court time.

AN EXHAUSTED RECEIVER—a busted-up pawnbroker. Several burglaries have been committed in Harrisburg, lately. The Antipodean Pedestrian, Mr. John McCormick, is in Pittsburgh.

Once give your mind to suspicion and there will sure to be food enough for it. The melancholy days have come, The saddest of the year.

Seven persons, including three printers, left Cincinnati this week for Australia. Slender, that worst of poisons, ever finds An easy entrance to ignoble minds.

Several robberies have been committed in Germantown during the past two weeks. Worked pocket handkerchiefs are deemed unsuitable for gentlemen, in England.

At least five thousand beavers will be killed and packed at Lafayette, Ind., this fall. Hon. Edward Everett has gone to Washington, to enter on his duties as Secretary of State.

Snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches in Rimouski county, Canada, on the 17th of October. The amount of flour inspected in Pittsburgh, during the month of October amounts to 6188 bids.

William L. Sullivan, a young man, was brutally beaten in Baltimore, on Tuesday night, for cheering for Scott and Graham. The ancient highwayman's motto was,—"your money or your life." The modern railway demands "your money and your life."

The flourishing mills at Georgetown have turned out more than sixteen thousand barrels of flour during the past month. Louis Napoleon is having his busts placed in the public markets of Paris, with imposing ceremonies.

The House of Representatives of Rhode Island has rejected, by a vote of 40 to 14, a bill to repeal the liquor law of the last session. Friend Bricker across the way, has just received and opened, a fresh assortment of choice Groceries, Boots, Shoes &c., which are going off rapidly.

The line of the Madison Railroad to Indianapolis is being rapidly fenced in. The company furnishes the lumber, and the farmers put up the fence. Witty sayings are as easy lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

Coal has been discovered in large quantities at Puget's Sound, Oregon. This is a grand discovery, and will be the means of greatly advancing the commercial interests of Oregon.

ADVANCING—the Imperial project of Louis Napoleon. The coronation will take place in December or May. The title of the usurper will be "Emperor of the French, King of Algeria, and Defender of the Holy Places."

SIGNOR BLITZ OUT DONE.—Let everybody go on Thursday evening to the Town Hall, to see and hear Signor Brinzer, the celebrated Ventriloquist and Magic Actor. It will be a rich treat, and cost but 12½ cents.

EXHIBITION.—The young gentlemen of the Huntingdon Public High School, under the care and instruction of Professor J. S. Barr, will exhibit at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, 1852. The performances will be highly entertaining, and will, no doubt, reflect credit on the teacher and his pupils.

A FACT—the circulation of the "Huntingdon Journal" is just now more extensive than at any time during the last ten years. And yet there is room on our list for a few hundred good subscribers. Friends, give us your names.

THE HEIGHT OF CONSISTENCY—to cage one poor fellow for drunkenness and profanity on Saturday, and on Sunday permit a dozen of the same sort to drink and swear to the utmost of their capacity, without the least hindrance or molestation.

EXCITING SCENE—about the hour the various congregations had assembled for worship on Sabbath evening last, the cry of fire suddenly burst upon the air and caused a simultaneous rush from the different churches, and the houses of the citizens generally, to the scene of conflagration, which proved to be a barrel of camphine fired by some person on the towpath in Portstown.—Whether the cause of alarm was accidental, or the work of mischievous design, we did not learn.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SESSION, 1852.

SENATE.

1. Philadelphia City—Wm. A. Crabb, Ch. O'Neil.* 2. Philadelphia County—Thos. H. Forsyth, S. G. Hamalton, Wm. Goodwin.* 3. Montgomery—Benjamin Frick.* 4. Chester and Delaware—Henry S. Evans.

5. Berks—Wm. M. Heister.* 6. Bucks—H. K. Saegar. 7. Lancaster and Lebanon—E. C. Darlington, E. Kinzer. 8. Northumberland and Dauphin—Jno. C. Kunkel.

9. Northampton and Lehigh—William Fry.* 10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—E. W. Hamlin. 11. Adams and Franklin—Thomas Carson.

12. York—Jacob S. Halpeman.* 13. Cumberland and Perry—Joseph Baily. 14. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton—Jas. W. Quiggle.* 15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—R. A. McMurtrie.

16. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—C. R. Buckalaw. 17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—G. Sanderson. 18. Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson—B. D. Hamlin.* 19. Mercer venango and Warren—Jno. Hoge.

20. Erie and Crawford—J. Skinner.* 21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—A. Robertson. 22. Allegheny—James Carothers, Geo. Darsie.* 23. Washington and Greene—M. McCaslin.

24. Bedford, Fulton and Somerset—H. B. Barnes. 25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—C. Myers. 26. Juniata, Mifflin and Union—Eli Shifer.

27. Westmoreland and Fayette—John McGarland. 28. Schuylkill—John Hendricks.* *New Senators. Whigs 17, Locos 15, Natives 1. Whigs in italics.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Adams—D. Mellinger. Allegheny—G. F. Gilmore, R. Cowan, G. Appleton, J. M. Porter, C. Eyster. Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—J. A. Fulton, Thomas Magee, Joseph B. Hutchison.

Beaver, Butler and Lawrand—J. R. Harris, B. B. Chamberlin, J. D. Raney. Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—W. P. Schell, T. Collins. Berks—G. Dangler, Isaac Yost, D. Zorby, J. Wieklin.

Blair and Huntingdon—S. S. Wharton, J. L. Gwin. Bradford—William E. Barton, John Passmore. Bucks—N. Shall, Jonathan Ely, Edward Thomas.

Carbon and Lehigh—D. Laury, J. R. Struthers. Centre—Chas R. Foster. Chester—Jesse James, W. Chandler, J. Hickman.

Clearfield, McKean and Elk—Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—J. B. Terbett, J. M. Kilbourn. Columbia and Montour—G. Scott. Crawford—George Merriam, Ranson Kingsley.

Cumberland—R. M. Henderson, David J. McKee. Dauphin—I. S. Waterbury, Jacob Landis.

Delaware—J. P. Abrahams. Erie—C. W. Kelso, H. J. Hills. Fayette and Westmoreland—L. L. Bigelow, W. A. Cook, P. U. Hook, A. M. Hill.

Franklin—J. Rowe, C. T. Campbell. Greene—Fletcher Broek. Indiana—A. McConnell. Lancaster Daniel Herr, John C. Walton, M. Pannall, J. A. Hiestand, H. Gray.

Lebanon—John C. Seltzer. Luzerne—Truman Atherton, A. B. Dunning. Mercer, Nenango and Warren—L. N. McGramahan, John J. Kilgore, C. V. Kinner.

Mifflin—Henry P. Taylor. Monroe and Pike—H. S. Mott. Montgomery—Oliver P. Fretz, Curtis W. Gabe, Henry Beyer.

Northampton—Isaac Richards, T. Barr. Northumberland—S. A. Bergtaesser. Perry—David Shaver. Philadelphia City—Geo. H. Hart, J. R. Flannigan, H. K. Strong, William Sergeant.

Philadelphia County—Isaac Leech, Daniel Rubican, I. C. Bryant, Robert B. Knight, Smith Skinner, J. W. Moore, Geo. J. Piper, Andrew Heagy, Richardson L. Wright, Jno. J. Meane, Solomon Demers.

Schuylkill—John J. Horn, Jr., Jacob Hammer. Somerset—Samuel L. Haller. Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Tiegus—James Lowrey. Union and Juniata—John Beale.

Washington—J. N. McDonald, J. W. Alexander. Wayne—York—James M. Anderson, Ezekiel Herbert, David F. Williams.

†Independent.

Huntingdon County--OFFICIAL.

Table with columns for names and numbers. Includes names like Henderson, Dublin, Warriorsmark, Barree, Hopewell, Shirley, Porter, Franklin, Tell, Springfield, Union, Brady, Morris, West, Walker, Tod, Murray's Run, Cromwell, Birmingham, Cass, Jackson, Clay, Penn, and totals 2511 and 2041.

Arrival of The STEAMER FALCON.

FRANCE.

Accounts of the President's reception are dazzling. His speech at Bordeaux has been placarded at Paris, and is to be posted in all the communes of France.

Titles of high nobility are to be granted to the Ministers, and a general amnesty is looked for as the first act of the new Emperor.

Louis Napoleon was to enter Paris in triumph on the 16th.

SPAIN.

A subscription of 281,000 piastres has been raised for the families of those killed and wounded in the Lopez affair.

DENMARK.

It is rumored that the King intends to abdicate, the Constitution being too Democratic for his liking. If so, Prince Christian of Glücksburg, will be his successor.

SWITZERLAND.

The Prussian Ambassador has ordered all the Prussian workmen home, for fear of the influence of republican doctrines in Switzerland.

ITALY.

There have been disturbances between the citizens and police, with loss of life.—It was reported that the U. S. corvette was at Spezia on the 7th.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has recovered from his illness. The difficulty between Turkey and Persia, as to the frontier line, has been settled.

GREECE.

Negotiations with regard to the succession to the throne, between Bavaria and France, England and Prussia, are in progress.

Abbot Lawrence, late Minister to England—with his family, came home in the Niagara.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28, 1852. This steamer has arrived with San Francisco dates to Oct. 1, bro't to Panama by the Teesseece. The health at the Isthmus was good. The Rail Road progressing rapidly. At San Francisco a great Sale of city property and real estate had taken place. The Falcon touched at San Juan—business was dull there.

The mining news from California continued good, and the yield was large. Several Fugitive Slaves have been arrested—since the recent decision of the Supreme Court—and were delivered over to their masters.

The whale ship Huntress, of New Bedford, Mass. was totally lost on the Kamatsca coast, but the crew, after much suffering, were saved. The steamer Painter had bilged and would prove a total loss.

The San Francisco markets were firm. The Falcon brought 160 passengers, and \$560,000 in gold dust. Consultations had been held; and the miners had signed a call on Congress for protection of the mineral lands against foreigners.

Oiling Machinery.

None but the very best winter pressed Sperm Oil should be used to machines in winter. In Summer, pure lard oil will answer. Before being oiled all parts of machinery requiring oil should be nicely cleaned. By applying inferior oil, the glutinous matter which it contains attracts dust, and on exposure to the action of the air, becomes indurated, invariably wears away the cogs, Journals, screws, &c., to which it may have been applied. To this cause more than to any other, is the destruction of agricultural implements and machinery to be ascribed.

In the mountains of Tyrol, hundreds of women and children come out, at bedtime, and sing their national songs, until they hear their husbands, fathers and brothers answer them from the hills on their return home. Upon the shore of the Adriatic, the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset, and sing one of their melodies. They sing the first verse, and then listen for some time, then they sing a second; and so on, till they hear the answer from the fishermen, who are thus guided to their homes.