

Huntingdon Journal.



WM. BREWSTER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning May 12, 1858.

The Circulation of the Huntingdon Journal, is greater than the Globe and American combined.

CLUBBING WITH MAGAZINES.

The Huntingdon Journal for one year, and either of the Magazines for the same period will be sent to the address of any subscriber to be paid in advance as follows:

- The Journal and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Graham's Magazine, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Frank Leslie's Family Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Lady's Home Magazine, for one year, \$2 75
The Journal and Peterson's Magazine, for one year, \$2 75
The Journal and Atlantic Monthly, for one year, \$3 50

We copy to day in our paper an article from the West Chester Democrat, and recommend its perusal to all who ever doubted or slandered the great principles of Republicanism. They will see that even our enemies being judges that there is no other doctrine that can sustain and uphold this great American Union.

The editor of the West Chester Democrat acknowledges the fatal error committed by the locofocos and himself, in having elevated to the Presidency such a man as Buchanan. And is now, candid enough to acknowledge his former errors. But we think he ought to have gone in his candid confession a little further, and have ingeniously mentioned that there were in the House of Representatives, some ninety three Republican members whose voice for freedom and opposition to the negro oligarchy resisted the Leocompton swindle to the bitter end.

THE BILL PASSED.

We give the proceedings of Congress at length of Friday last, by which it will be seen that the proposition submitted by Mr. English, of the conference committee on the Kansas Question, has been adopted by both houses of Congress. We took our position on the Cincinnati Platform in 1856, and have stood there ever since, and expect to stand there in the future. We conscientiously believe that the effort to saddle upon the people of that Territory, a Constitution which they have again and again repudiated, is not only a violation of the platform of the National Democracy, but is a high handed act of tyranny.

Anti-Leocompton Democrats—that noble band of moral heroes in Congress, and those who think with them in all parts of the country—have done their whole duty. They have failed to secure for the people of Kansas their rights—the principle, that the majority shall rule, has been in this case violated, but we hope it is a temporary violation. One thing is now certain, those who have at last, and with such immense, and we fear improper efforts, forced this thing through Congress against the sentiment of the whole country, are but at the beginning of their troubles. The citizens of Kansas are now to deal with. The effort in Congress must now be continued on the soil of Kansas, where there is a population all on fire with indignation at the long succession of wrongs which have been inflicted on them.

RAILROAD TRAVEL. On and after Monday May 10th, all the through trains, passenger and freight, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be run both ways, through Columbia. This arrangement will last until the completion of the enlargement of the tunnel on the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad.

Nicholas' Bank Note Reporter for May is before us. It is one of the best and most reliable Reports in New York. Price \$1 per month.

cannot cease to recur to the difference which would have existed in our ranks had the administration given its influence against this unfair and unjust effort to force the Leocompton Constitution on Kansas. It had maintained the original ground of submission to the people of Kansas, of their fundamental law, the democratic party would to day have been invincible against the combined hosts of the entire opposition.

We have received the American Agriculturist for this month, published by Orange Judd of N. Y. This is decidedly one of the very best publications for the farmer. The information which it conveys is worth more than five times the price of the Agriculturist. It is published monthly at \$1 per year.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The following are the municipal officers elected by the Opposition on Tuesday last week. Their majorities range from 3,000 to 4,500.

- Mayor Alexander Henry
City Solicitor Henry T. King
City Controller Geo W Hulff
Receiver of Taxes A I Flomerfelt
City Commissioner E R Williams

The following paragraph from the speech of the Mayor elect to the concurrence of citizens who called upon him at his residence on Wednesday evening shows the principles which have triumphed:

Yesterday we were slaves—the registered, signed and recognized slaves of the slave drivers. To day we are free (immense applause)—free from our fathers, and have given a check to Executive tyranny that I trust will be effectual. Liberty arose in Philadelphia, and Philadelphia has been the scene of its second birth. So long as Philadelphia is true to herself she need shrink from the accomplishment of nothing.

THE LAST SUPPER.

The Messrs. Oaksmith & Co., No. 37 1/2 Broadway N. Y. Publishers of Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, has sent to us one of their fine Steel Engravings. It is truly a fine Engraving, costing over \$5 000 to engrave.

By paying \$3 you will be entitled to the Magazine for one year, also to the Engraving of the 'Last Supper,' and a chance to draw one of Three Thousand Prizes.

ELECTION AT YORK.—At the election for town officers, at York, Pa., on Saturday, the Democrats were defeated by 166 majority. The entire People's Ticket, (American and Republican fusion) was elected, and gained in the contest nearly three hundred votes over the last election. The vote was the largest ever polled.

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We have received from Messrs. L. Johnson & Co. one of their large New Specimen Books, which contains all the recent improvements in typography, and from which we will, from time to time, make our selections. This is the oldest Type Foundry in the United States, being established in 1796, and has continued to improve down to the present; and now stands unrivaled.

Our New York Correspondence.

An Evening with Colonel Allsup.—The Daily 'Conspirators' Present.—Assassination justifiable sometimes.—Louis Napoleon to be killed yet.—Stiff argument of one of the 'Conspirators.'—Gift Newspapers.—How the Proprietors make it Pay, &c., &c.

I passed a very pleasant evening, lately, with Col. Allsup, an English gentleman, understood to have been connected with the late attempt on the life of Louis Napoleon. Two other 'conspirators,' Italians, were present, and some dozen or more Americans, among them a few ladies. I may as well confess, at once, to a strong sympathy with the 'assassins,' although I do not, of course, defend the blundering, reckless mode devised by the 'conspirators,' and resorted to by Orsini. It was Italian, all over. No Yankee would have even dreamed of such reckless, unmitigated tomfoolery—could not by any possibility, have been guilty of it. If an organization of Americans were to deem it necessary to the liberty of their country to kill Louis Napoleon, they would select a man for the deed able to hit any button on his coat, or tooth in his head, with a rifle ball, at a hundred yards, or a pistol ball at fifteen. The idea of an infernal machine, which might kill one or two hundred innocent persons, while it was desirable to kill only one particular guilty one, would never enter the head of a Yankee.

But, apart from the mode of attempting to execute the deed, the killing of Louis Napoleon, on his side, I think justifiable. As nothing I can say on the subject, however, would be a tithe as forcible as the arguments of the 'conspirators' themselves, I will give you the substance of the reply of one of them, made in my presence, to an American gentleman, who mildly, but firmly contended that, 'After all, no provocation justifies assassination.'

'I am no longer a boy,' replied the 'conspirator,' and epithets have no terror for me. I regard not words, but acts, facts, conditions, motives, purposes. The idea of using a single word, expressive of odium to designate every act of taking human life by surprise—an act which may be performed under a countless variety of circumstances, for a million different purposes, and from as many distinct motives as there are sands in the sea—is too seriously absurd for either criticism or ridicule; and I can not think, I will not believe that men who are the leaders of their fellows, clergymen, statesmen, philosophers and scholars, regard as a crime the killing of a tyrant who is so situated as to be amenable to no legal tribunal or code of honor. What else is to be done with such a man? A despot who forces himself upon a free people, or a people who crowd freedom, should be regarded as a mad bull, and killed whenever or wherever he can be found. When I hear an educated, thinking American condemn the attempts on the life of Louis Napoleon by those whose country he has enslaved, I can have but one of three opinions of him, the American,—either that he has soundly neglected the study of the world's history during the last ten years, or that he is an absolutist at heart, and in principle, without perhaps knowing it, or that he thinks as every intelligent lover of liberty and progress thinks on the subject, but is a moral coward, and afraid to proclaim his belief in a truth, until it has become popular.

'When you, sir, were struggling with Great Britain for your freedom, had the sovereignty of Russia sent an army to New York, and turned the scale in favor of George III, I very much mistake the character of the American people of those days, if thousands of them would not have volunteered to kill the Russian despot, if they had been convinced that the enslavement of their country would end with that single life; and I equally mistake the character of your forefathers, if any large or respectable portion of them would have been so impatiently so logical, so stupid as to revile those who successfully or unsuccessfully attempted the act. And the present generation of Americans, if their own interests were at stake, are about the last people in the world who would regard the life of a selfish, perjured, murderous, accomplished villain more sacred than the lives, liberties, happiness, progress, and general prosperity of a nation, and indirectly, of the entire race.'

Louis Napoleon has placed himself, voluntarily, in such a position that only his death by what you may term assassination, that is, by being killed on the first favorable opportunity, can restore to France and Italy the rights of which he has robbed them; for there is no law in France by which he can be fined a centime for committing a thousand murders a day. The villain has not even the lame excuse of other despots, that he has inherited his absolute power. He has gained it as he holds it, by perjury, bribery, fraud, intimidation, and wholesale assassination. Have you no sympathy, sir, except for this crowned criminal? Have you none for the thousands whom he has despoiled? For the friends and relatives of those whom he has assassinated? For the people of France and Italy whom he has enslaved? Or are you of that class of morbid philanthropists who would let every murderer go free, because it is so cruel to punish assassins?

'We 'conspirators' know well what we are about, sir. There is not one of us who, if on a jury, would not convict of murder the man who should take the life of your President, or that of the Queen of Great Britain. We do not believe, sir, in using more violence than is necessary, in the accomplishing of right; and in Great Britain and the United States there is no necessity for taking the life of the chief executive by assassination; because in both of those countries, the power of that personage is constitutionally and legally restricted; and subjects and citizens are amenable to law, framed irrespective of the wishes of the executive branches of government—laws which the executive dare not, can not set aside.'

The Voice of Indiana.

INDIA APOLIS, May 6, 1858. Now that the smoke of the battle has cleared away, I want to give you some items of interest in connection with it.

The Republican party has achieved a splendid victory in the late municipal contest. The Democracy made every effort possible to make. Not a stone was left unturned. Every vote was hurried up to the polls, every inducement offered to secure support, by both parties. The Republicans have won. Nor will it be a temporary victory only. Until Kansas shall be admitted fairly and squarely, such will ever be the vote of Indianapolis. Mr. Buchanan has forced the issue upon the country by his complete surrender to Southern Fire-eaters, and the friends of Freedom accept it. On the night of the election, after the result had been announced, the Republicans met in grand council in front of the Journal office, and poured out their thanksgivings for the victory. The streets were lively during the night, and the whole town illuminated with bonfires. Last night, one hundred guns were fired in the Court House square, and the crowd there convened was addressed by the best speakers of the city. The managers of the canon adjourned from the Court House square to the east end of Main street; and, after keeping up a lively firing there for about half an hour, adjourned to the west end of the same street, and fired away for another half hour. Tar was liberally abused upon the occasion, and the jubilant Republicans vowed unswerving fidelity to the grand old cause of Freedom during the coming canvass. The heart of Indiana is all right for Freedom. Men voted not because of any choice of candidates, but to express their abhorrence of the Leocompton Democracy. Many Democrats openly avowed that as Douglas had been read out of the party they might as well leave also. Their detestation of English and Gregg is unbounded.

Bright and Finch are among the things that were said; and it is to be hoped that both of the sporadic Senators will want to commit suicide. The principal features in the election were Leocompton and Anti-Leocompton. All the candidates elect are Republicans. The Democrats say they were beaten by their own friends. The idea is laughable to the extreme. The Douglas Democrats beat their own ticket, so they say. Do they not abuse in unmeasured terms the Douglas Democracy—proscribe them from hopes of office—bliss them who are in the enjoyment of office, and then grumble because the Douglas men will not support Buchananism? There are Democrats who will not be whipped in—who will strike back—who will do wrong—who believe parties are subservient to principle, and who will maintain the love for independence at the polls whenever the opportunity occurs.

And now, then, for the contest that is to come. This State is Republican next fall beyond a peradventure. If necessary, Indiana will support the cause of Free Kansas by arms if the Buchanan Administration attempt to impose her will upon the hated yoke of Leocompton. So we march on, advancing step by step.—N. Y. Tribune.

Bills to be Vetoed by Gov. Packer.

It is understood that a number of bills in the hands of the Governor, the approval of which has not been announced, are to be vetoed. Among these is the bill relating to Insurance Companies, known as 'Dishners' Bill.' The Inaugural Address of Gov. Packer contained a passage so pertinent and so emphatic in relation to such bills, not signed before the adjournment or within ten days thereafter, that we quote it as decisive upon that question. The Governor said in that address:

'The Legislature, by its adjournment within ten days after the passage of a bill, may deprive the Executive of due time for consideration. It is a well known fact that in such cases it shall become a law unless such bill is signed in these days after the next meeting. In our practice a large number of bills are usually sent to the Governor within a few days of the adjournment of the Legislature, which it is impossible for him to consider, and before the adjournment takes place. In fact many are sent to him in the very closing hours of the session. But it would seem plain that the Executive could reasonably ask in such cases only the full constitutional period of ten days for forming his opinion, and that all bills he vetoes, it is his duty to approve shall be actually signed within that period. By the express of reasonable industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such bills as he disapproves will be held over to be returned to the proper branch of the General Assembly within three days after their next meeting, according to the constitutional provision. This will properly dispose of all bills in his hands at the adjournment, unless indeed it be allowable to hold over bills and permit them to become laws without his action.'

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature, has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the General Assembly, to be returned with the Executive disapproval. The Executive should not be subjected for long periods of time to the importunities of those interested in bills, nor should he be subject to the importunities of indecision, or favoritism almost unavoidable in such cases. Nor is it right that he should have in his hand the means of influence which the holding over of his decision upon bills during a recess would confer. Besides a great wrong may be done to those interested in legislation, by continuing them for an undue period in uncertainty as to the fate of bills in which their rights, their property or their business may be involved. These are evils which an Executive may obviate by sending his public friends in the outset of his administration. It would be well, also, for the Legislature to so shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bills to the Governor in the closing days or hours of a session.'

The sentiments contained in this extract were received with universal approval and the Governor was applauded for laying down such a rule of action. We regard the fate of all such bills as were not approved by the 4th of May as settled. The Governor, we presume, will return them to the next Legislature with his disapproval.

'Mother,' said a little square built old man, about five years old, 'why don't the teacher make me monitor sometimes, I can lick every boy in my class but one.'

The Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Major General Persifer F. Smith has issued elaborate orders relative to the movements of the trains and troops of the Utah forces.

The trains are to be divided into divisions of 225 wagons each. The troops are to be organized into columns each column constituting an escort of a division.

The general supply train is to be escorted by the first column, under the command of Lieut. Col. Andrews. This column is already organized, and has been ordered to march. The second column under command of Colonel Moore, will be composed of an escort and the first divisions of supplies. The column will march from Leavenworth on the 15th inst.

The third column, under Col. May, will march on the 20th.

The fourth column, under Col. Morrison, will march on the 25th.

The fifth column, under Col. Sumner, will march on the 30th.

The sixth column, under Major Emory, will march on the 4th of June.

These columns will, for the present, constitute the first brigade of the Utah forces, under the command of General Harney. Each column will be supplied with four months' provisions, which will be replenished on passing Fort Kearney and Laramie. General Smith is yet in this city, the state of his health being such as to require his remaining here a short period. Four companies of the sixth Infantry left Leavenworth on the 5th inst., and one company from Fort Riley is to join them at Fort Kearney. Hon. John Hartsort, secretary of Utah left here yesterday for Leavenworth.

IN RECEIVING MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Action of the King of Burmah against the Buddhist Priests.—The Rebellion in India.—Interesting intelligence has been recently received at the rooms of the Baptist Missionary Union in Boston, from their various stations in India, which we give the following synopsis. Dr. Dawson writes, Dec. 21st, that the King of Burmah is reported to have withdrawn his confidence from a host of Buddhist priests at Ava, who have hitherto crowded the royal city, having banished hundreds of them from the monasteries in the neighborhood of Amertapura who have accordingly emigrated down into the territory of Pegu. This measure has been carried out, not by any direct persecution on the part of the king or his government but simply by his withdrawing the royal favor through which they were enabled to subsist & maintain their popularity among the people. The enemies of the king assert that he has embraced Christianity. Others report that being a strict Buddhist, he has undertaken only to purge the priesthood of an immense number of unworthy members, for the honor of the institution. It is also a well known fact, that the king is a great student of books, and there is a strong probability that he may have taken to the study of the Bible, a copy of which was put into his hands on the occasion of Dr. Dawson's visit to the palace in April, 1855. Dr. Dawson was contemplating another visit to the capital. He says the way is entirely open, and that Burmah Proper will be entirely accessible and safe, so long as the present king sits on the throne of his fathers. The king's steamer runs up and down the Irrawadi about once a month, so that the capital may be easily reached. Mr. and Mrs. Danforth, of Assam, on account of the health of Mrs. A., have sailed from Siam for Hong Kong China.

Messrs. Jewett and Douglas have returned to their station at Nellore, believing it safe to go on with their missionary work. The labors of the year have been much interrupted; there has been however, some interest in the schools. Boston True.

The Opposition papers are jubilant over the election of a 'People's Ticket' at the Philadelphia city election. Why did they not get a Republican ticket? That would have been a test of political strength. For the Republicans, Americans and Anti-Leocompton Democrats, uniting on a people's ticket, to elect their candidate, is no great triumph after all. The very fact of such a coalition is evidence of conscious weakness on the part of the Republicans.—Journal of Commerce.

Yes, it is pretty certain that the Republicans alone are not a majority in a city where they never polled a thousand votes prior to 1846, polled less than 8,000 for Fremont, and were beaten more than 30,000 by Buchanan. But Mr. Buchanan had about six thousand majority in Philadelphia over Fremont and Fillmore's vote combined. That Buchanan vote was in good part fraudulent, but last year the election was as fair as usual, and then the Buchanan vote exceeded that of all others by over Thirtyseven Hundred. Now, on a great poll, after a most animated canvass, the Buchanan party is beaten Four Thousand beaten, over every ticket, and in every department. The Select Council is tied, but only by the preponderance of Buchanan men holding over; the members elected this year are overwhelmingly anti-Leocompton. If this is 'no great triumph,' what would be a great one?

A NOTORIOUS CREEK OUTLAW KILLED.—A letter from the Seminole Agency, west of Arkansas, to the Fort Smith Times, says: The Creeks have killed the notorious Indian Yahi who has murdered so many persons in the last few months. They shot him three times, cut out both his eyes, and knocked him in the head with an axe, to be sure of his death.

QUEER LETTER FROM THUR.

ROCHESTER MURDERER.—The murderer THUR, has written a long letter in his own defence. It is a curious production. He claims that he might be put to better uses than hanging, declares that he had not a fair chance in life, and in reference to his victim, Little, holds the doctrine that a man who was so bad as he had no right to live. Stout heaps abuse on the dead man; lauds his sister Sarah, and appeals in his own behalf to the sympathies of a public, which, he says has been unduly prejudiced against him. The letter is interlarded with a series of moral reflections.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A curious and extraordinary discovery was made near Greenwood Cemetery, a few days ago.—Some boys playing in that vicinity sunk through the earth, and on looking around found they were in a large cave. As may be supposed, they scrambled out as quickly as possible, and immediately gave information of the fact, when a number of men proceeded to the spot and went down the hole, and they, much to their surprise, found evidences that the cave was inhabited. There was a table, lantern, chairs, shelves, &c. They were fearful of making a thorough exploration and retreated. It was thought by some that the place is a resort of thieves and burglars.

FIFTY YEARS IN PRISON.—A rare event has occurred in Saxony—the release of a convict after not fewer than fifty years' detention. His name was condemned to imprisonment for life for having formed part of a notorious band of brigands and was sent to the prison of Waldheim. He remained there until a few days ago, when he obtained a pardon. Notwithstanding his long confinement, he is in good health, and he has returned to his native village of Lautersdorf with a sum of 200 thalers, the product of his labor in the jail.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1858. The intimations in the Democratic newspapers that Judge Douglas is seeking reconciliation with the Administration were pronounced false by Judge Douglas himself to day. He affirms that he maintains his position upon Kansas to the fullest extent, but at the same time he stands with his party in Illinois, on a platform not ostensibly hostile to the Administration, though openly hostile to the Republican party. Mr. Douglas left here for New York this afternoon.—N. Y. Tribune.

'Ma, what is lush?' asked a little boy 'Why, my dear, do you ask?' Because I asked sister Jane what made her dress stick out so all round like a hoop, and she said lush.

Sally Jones says that when she was in love she felt as if she was in a tunnel, with a train of cars coming both ways.

'Gently the deers are o'er me stealing,' as the man said when he had five bills presented to him at one time. There is Much in a Name. After all.—'Kiss me quick' is the name given to a new perfume, that appears to meet with general favor among the ladies. 'Madame, what perfume do you prefer?' 'Kiss me quick,' is the reply; and what about so stupid as not to act on the suggestion?

Indianapolis Municipal Election.

Wednesday, April 5, 1858. The Municipal Election here yesterday resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket, by 200 to 300 majority. Five of the seven Councilmen chosen are Republicans.

Stopping Newspapers.

An exchange puts forth the following quaint remarks upon the subject of the above caption: When a man gets mad and stops his paper he always borrows the next number to see if the withdrawal of his patronage has not killed the editor and put the columns in mourning. This grows out of the fact that none try to show their spite in this way, but those who imagine the world rests on their shoulders.

The Kansas land sales, by order of the President, have been postponed from July to October. The postponement was asked by the people of Kansas.

The man who tried to whistle a bar of soap, has attempted to sing a stave off a molasses cask.

Some one says 'the lobster is a posthumous work of creation, for it is only red after its death.'

A Large Raft.

The largest raft ever floated upon the Upper Mississippi passed La Crosse on its way from Black River Falls to St. Louis, on Saturday morning last. 'It was the greatest sight,' says the Democrat, 'ever seen in these waters.' The raft was maneuvered by 24 'red shirts' every man at his oar and every oar doing its work. The size of the raft was 500 feet long by 200 wide, and the amount of lumber which it contained full a million feet, together with 250,000 lath, and 350,000 shingles. There were two good sized houses erected on board, and the whole crew consisted of captain, 24 oarsmen, two cooks, one clerk and bottle washer, which, together with a black bear and a bull-dog, made up all the occupants. The raft was owned by James Cranet, one of the heaviest of the Black River lumber dealers.

A Pie Preparation and a 'Last' Response.—A horticulturist at Lafayette, Ind., advertised that he would supply all sorts of trees and plants, especially 'pie plants of all kinds.' A gentleman thereupon sent him an order for 'one package of custard pie seed and a few dozen of mince pie plants.' The gardener promptly filled the order by sending him four geese eggs and a small dog.

PIGEONS.—The Pigeon Roost in Decatur county, Ind., extends over an area of twenty eight miles; it is about fourteen miles wide. The birds not nested at this roost for thirty years until this Spring. Over this vast extent of country every tree has from ten to fifteen nests, and every nest at least one bird. The young are now hardly able to fly, and the shooting is mer- slaughter. The old birds leave early in the morning in search of food, and return in the evening.

A Marriage at Bethany.—A young man of Bethany, of highly respectable connections and an only son, being about to leave his home for South America, made a few calls upon his acquaintances, when a young lady who was desperately attached to him and as her last means of gaining him, had the meanness to plan with some of her associates to drug him and a disguise to the office, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

The English Bill in Delaware.—The Washington (Del.) Journal of May 4 says:

The English bribery bill, as the amended Leocompton swindle is now termed, passed the House of Representatives on Friday last, and is now a law. This act on the part of Congress settles nothing in relation to Kansas, except to remove the question for the time being out of Congress. It will go back to the people of Kansas, who will spurn and reject the infamous bribe; and with increased determination and unanimity resolve to have a Constitution in accordance with their own wishes, despite all treachery and the duplicity of Democratic professions about Popular sovereignty.

We look upon this English scheme as one admirably adapted to build up the great opposition party, and organize it for 1860. Indeed, it has furnished the basis of a platform upon which every free and independent voter in the country can stand, and, in proud contrast with the present imbecile Administration catch up the standard of popular sovereignty and State rights, which the Democracy has ingloriously thrown down, and bear it in triumph through the coming conflict.

We have had a continuous raid for some days back.

Avoid entering into an argument with a dead man in a railroad car, as it is sure to lead to high words.

CONFESION.—A sailor died recently in Texas, and on his death bed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Alston of South Carolina, forty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied and murdered all the officers and passengers. Mrs. Alston being the last one to walk the plank. The sailor remembered her look of despair, and died in the greatest agony of mind.

Died.

On the evening of the 5th inst., at his residence in McConnellstown, CHARLES LEABHART, aged 34 years, 4 months and 8 days.

In the death of Charles Leabhart, this community has lost one of its most useful members, and the church one of its brightest ornaments.

Although Mr. Leabhart has been in this immediate neighborhood but one year, the sympathy and grief which his sickness and death awakened, told how truly his earnest and affectionate disposition had endeared him to every one.

His business transactions were characterized by honor and the strictest integrity. In his intercourse with society, he was courteous, kind and obliging. Above all he was truly a christian. His was not a profession merely. His walk and conversation bore evidence that he had 'been with Christ and learned of Him.' He was a living epistle, known and read of all men. At the time of his death, he was the superintendent of the Methodist Sabbath School in McConnellstown. His loss in this capacity is irreparable.

The youth who, from Sabbath to Sabbath were wont to cluster around him, will sadly miss in him a faithful monitor, and a bright exemplar.

He was a kind and devoted husband—a tender father—an affectionate son and brother. To his bereaved widow and little children, both the Shepherd of Israel not said, Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me.

Long may his memory and his christian example live in our hearts.

Rest in peaceful slumber rest thee, Jesus Christ shall keep thy dust; And on the morn of Resurrection, He shall wake thee with the just.

M. S.

Orphans' Court Sale.

THERE will be exposed at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June next, on the premises, all that certain lot of ground situate in Foster township near the borough of Alexandria, adjoining lands of Philip Bouas-lough on the North and West, land of James McClure on the South West, land of C. Harsh on the south East and the Hartslag burying ground on the South containing Ten Acres be the same more or less. To be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, as the property of Ann Stewart late of the said borough of Alexandria deceased. Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms &c to be made known on the day of sale. GEO. H. STEWART, Executor. May 12, '58.—3c.