

Huntingdon Journal.



WM. BREWSTER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning June 30, 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

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CAUTION.

Whereas Frederick W. Krumsheld, my Indented Apprentice to the Printing business, has left my employ without my consent—all persons are hereby notified and forewarned not to employ him, harbor him, or trust him, as they will be proceeded against according to law.

WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon, June 25, 1858.

STATE CONVENTION.

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desirous to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the present National Administration, which in this City has lately resulted in such brilliant success, do hereby respectfully suggest, and recommend to the State Committees representing those several elements of opposition, that they call upon the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the present National Administration; especially to its despotic and fraudulent Lecompton policy, and its willful neglect of the just claims of domestic industry, and who are in favor of the Sovereignty of the People over their own local concerns of American institutions as against the policy and intrigues of foreign Governments, and of adequate protection to our home labor, to assemble in their respective Senatorial and Representative Districts to choose delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday the 14th day of July, 1858, to nominate Candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner.

LEONARD R. FLETCHER, President. J. B. FRANKLIN, Vice Presidents. G. A. COPPEY, W. J. P. WHITE, M. V. SCHMERS, J. R. LYNDALL, Secretaries. Philadelphia, May 20, 1858.

In view of the above recommendation, and its general acceptance, I hereby withdraw the call for a State Convention, issued by me, for the 8th of July next, and earnestly request the American Republicans of the State to accept it, and participate in the election of Delegates to said Convention. By order of the State Committee. A. L. TODD, Chairman A. R. C. J. M.

Attest—EDWARD M'PIERSON, Sec. CARLISLE, May 31, 1858. To the Americans of Pennsylvania: The above recommendation having been submitted to me for my approval, after consultation with the majority of the members of the American State Committee, and a large number of the prominent Americans of the State, I cheerfully adopt it as our call for a State Convention, and urge the members of the American party throughout the State to participate in the election of Delegates. H. BUCHER SWOOPE, Chairman of American State Com, Clearfield, May 29, 1858. Inasmuch as the above recommendation and calls point out the plain road to practical, decisive, and enduring victory over the present National Administration and its tyrannical and sectional policy, I therefore request the Republicans of Pennsylvania to unite in the election of Delegates to the above Convention. WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman of the Republican State Com. Philadelphia, June 1, 1858.

Strawberry Festival.—On Tuesday evening of last week, the ladies of the Episcopal Church of this; held a Strawberry Festival for the benefit of their Church.

James Watson, son of the President of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, was seriously injured on Saturday, the 19th inst., by being thrown from the cars while attempting to leap from the platform at this station to the freight cars while the train was passing down. We are glad, however, to learn this morning, that he is doing well, and hope that under the medical treatment of his attending physician he may in a few weeks recover from his injuries.

FOURTH OF JULY.

As the "4th" will be on Sunday, this year, the anniversary of our American Independence will be celebrated in this place on Saturday, the 3d. We are expecting a great patriotic time. A large meeting is to be held across the river, where a programme of entertaining and patriotic exercises will be gone through with. The Declaration of Independence is to be read by R. Bruce Petriken. Maj. T. P. Campbell (a better selection could not have been made) will deliver an oration, in which the "thunders of his eloquence" will be heard. In the evening, E. J. Snare will entertain the community with a grand display of fire-works. The "Excelsior Brass Band will enliven the exercises throughout, with their "soul-soothing melodies." Let all who value the freedom of their country partake in these exercises. Come, male and female, let all say, "We come with hearts of gladness, To breathe our songs of praise; Let not a note of sadness, Be blended in our lays."

The Delegates elected at this place were Maj. D. McMurrie and William K. Rahm, to represent this Borough in the Union Convention which is to assemble in this place to day.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Frank Leslie's New Family Magazine for July is on our table. It contains the continuation of the beautiful and deeply interesting new tale, "Myra; or the Gipsy Prophetess," written expressly for this magazine, by January Searle. This superbly illustrated magazine contains a host of brilliant original articles. The authentic fashions of the season, &c. Terms \$3 a year.

We have received from the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Stanford & Delisser, of New York, the celebrated little volume called "Aquarelles, or Summer Sketches," by Samuel Sombre. It is a very interesting work and cannot but be admired by every reader.

Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector for July is on our table, which gives a great deal of information on money matters. Send \$1 to T. B. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia, and they will send it to you for one year.

The American Agriculturist will be published hereafter in German as well as English. Terms, cash in advance, \$1 per annum, or six copies for \$5. Address O. Judd, 189 Water street N. Y. The German edition commences in July, and we think hundreds of our German readers would benefit themselves by taking it from the beginning.

Medical Department of Pennsylvania College.—We learn that the vacant Chair of Anatomy, in this institution has been filled by the election of Dr. John H. B. McClellan, of Philadelphia. This is a singularly appropriate selection, not only on account of the merits of the new incumbent, but from the fact that his father, Dr. Geo. McClellan, was one of the founders and brightest ornaments of the school. Dr. John McClellan is a surgeon of wide spread reputation and brilliant talents, and his appointment cannot fail to add to the success of the popular faculty of which he is now a member.

RE ELECTED.—Hon. John P. Hale has been re-elected from New Hampshire for six years from the 4th of March, next, receiving the united Republican vote in both branches of the Legislature.—There was a strong disposition on the part of some in favour of rotation in office and the election of another person, but the long and eminent services of Mr. Hale, secured him the preference he deserved.

No "JOURNAL" will be issued next week.

The Fourth of July at Cassville.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cassville, held June 22d, for the patriotic purpose of making arrangements for a celebration on "Independence Day," Sheriff Greenland was called to the Chair, and Dr. Taylor chosen Secretary. Prof. Walsh was requested to explain the objects of the meeting, and on his motion it was unanimously resolved that "the glorious fourth" should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the day.

The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements, have since reported and adopted the following PROGRAMME.

- 1. The day will be ushered in by the ringing of the bells, and before the obscurity of the night is quite gone, one gun will be fired in commemoration of Henry's great speech; uttered so timely and effectually before the men of the Revolution.
2. At sun-rise thirteen guns will be let off in honor of the noble sisterhood which, weary of the dictation of a foreign tyrant, declared themselves "of right" free and independent States.
3. At 9 1/2, A. M., the procession will form in Water street, and move in the following order.
1. Band of Music.
2. Military.
3. Committee of Arrangements.
4. Orator and Reader.
5. Ministers of the Gospel.
6. Sabbath Schools.
7. Civil Officers.
8. Prof. and Teachers of the Seminary.
9. Students.
10. Superintendent of the Seminary.
11. Citizens and Strangers.

The procession, after having passed through the principal streets, will go to the Methodist Church or the grove, (whichever the weather may render most inviting) and there the following exercises are expected to take place:

- 1. Prayer
2. Singing by the Seminary class.
3. Patrick Henry's speech by a student.
4. Reading of the Declaration of Independence.
5. Patriotic Song.
6. Oration
7. Song—America.
8. Benediction.

After these exercises the Faculty and Students of the Seminary will form a line again and march to the "pic-nic grounds, where a general good time—singing, eating, rambling—will be the order of the day.

At 6 p. m., a "Faculty Tea" will be participated in at the seminary, to which a large number of guests will be invited.

General News.

A GLANCE AT THE FIELD.

Forney, in Friday's Press, takes a view of the political field of Pennsylvania, thus: "Lecompton is at a fearful discount in Pennsylvania. It will not pay one dime on the dollar. It is being rejected by all the shrewd politicians, even endorsed as it is by Congress. In nearly every Congressional district in this State the Democracy are either trying to get rid of the whole record—to bury it out of sight—or else are bowing their Lecompton Representatives into private life. In the Bucks and Lehigh district, Henry Chapman's renomination is demanded as essential to the success of the party, owing to his independent resistance of the Kansas policy of a majority of Congress. In Chester and Delaware, the champion of popular sovereignty, John Hickman, is admitted to be the only Democrat that can be elected. In Montgomery and part of Philadelphia, Owen Jones is pertinaciously begging for a renomination, assisted by the United States Marshal for the eastern district, who is most shamefully prostituting his office to help this double recreant into Congress for another term; but we hope that the democrats of Montgomery will resist this audacious appeal. In Berks J. Glancy Jones is opposed by the very flower of the Democracy, headed by the English organ of that party. Even in the Tenth Legion Mr. W. H. Dimmick is not safe, though backed by the recollection of an overwhelming majority. [We hope to see Colonel A. G. Brodhead, or General W. Lilly, of Carbon, or Mr. Dreer, of Monroe, running against this faithless Representative.]—There is little hope for Paul Leidy in the Luzerne district; little for Reilly in the Franklin district; little for Ahl in the Cumbersland district; and none at all for Gillis of the Clarion, or Dewart of the Schuylkill district. Montgomery has made his initial battle at the West, having carried his nomination with a rush, as to the Lecompton triumvirate from this city, if there is one out of the three sent back, we shall be astonished.

"Behold the picture, gentlemen Lecomptonites. Ponder upon it. Act upon it; and remember the only sensible action is to withdraw your beaten horses from the track, and so save their distance and their honor."

Each reader of this paper is requested to procure a new subscriber and send the name and money to this office. Recollect only one dollar and fifty cents a year, and may be sent in postage stamps. Address, Wm. Brewster, Huntingdon.

The New Bird and Game Law.

Perhaps it is not generally known that a new law for the better preservation of game and insectivorous birds was enacted at the last session of our Legislature, we therefore publish a synopsis of the law, as a matter of interest to all, and particularly to the sporting community. It is one of importance to every farmer and lover of nature, and we hope the good sense of our citizens will make it generally observed. The penalties of are quite stringent—enough to make the law a terror to evil doers in that respect:

The first section provides that it shall not be lawful for any person within this Commonwealth to shoot, kill, or in any way trap or destroy any blue-bird, swallow, martin, or other insectivorous bird, at any season of the year, under a penalty of two dollars.

Section second provides that no person shall shoot, kill or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any woodcock between the first day of January and the first day of October, in the present year, and in each and every year thereafter, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

Section third provides that no person shall buy or cause to be bought, or carry out of the State, for the purpose of supplying any private house or market, any pheasant, partridge, woodcock, or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, as provided for in said act, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

Section fourth provides that no person shall, at any time, wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of birds, mentioned in the different sections of this act, within this Commonwealth, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offence.

Section fifth provides that the possession of any person, in this Commonwealth, of any of the game and birds mentioned in the different sections of said act, shot, killed or otherwise destroyed, shall be prima facie evidence to convict under the said act.

The sixth section provides that any person offending against any of the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted before any alderman or justice of the peace aforesaid, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall, for every offence, forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same, one-half to the use of the county in which the complaint is made, and the other half to the informer; and if the offender shall refuse to pay said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the proper county for every such offence, without bail or mainprize: Provided, however, that such conviction be made within 60 days after the committing of the offence.

THE AUGUST VOTE IN KANSAS.

Gov. Denver has issued a proclamation, fixing definitely the arrangements for holding the election in Kansas to decide the acceptance or rejection of the proposition submitted by the English bill. It is as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

To the electors of the Territory of Kansas: By virtue of an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," approved May 4, 1858, and in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Officers authorized to carry the provisions of said act into effect.

I, James W. Denver, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do hereby proclaim and make known that on Monday, the 2d day of August next, the qualified electors of the Territory will assemble at their various places of voting, and then and there cast their votes for or against the proposition by said act of Congress submitted, in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by said board, on the 2d day of June, 1858, and which are hereto attached the same having been reported by a committee of three, and on that day adopted by the board. J. W. DENVER.

This settles the question in regard to the day, as the time designated is the second of August! As the State election takes place in Missouri upon the same day, the chances of a fair election in Kansas are altogether favorable. [We hope to see too much voting to be done at home for evil-disposed individuals to leave one State to go into another to tamper with the ballot box. The result is, however, a foregone conclusion, as, in spite of any reasonable amount of ballot-box stuffing, the rejection of the English swindle will be carried by a majority of six to eight thousand votes.

A Remarkable Scene.

In Rev. John Chambers' Church, yesterday afternoon, nearly twelve hundred persons partook of the Lord's Supper. Of these, seventy then united with the Church sixty-seven on profession of faith. Five of the latter were boys of about twelve. School of age, members of the Sunday School. Previous to the communion, some twenty five or more adults received the rite of baptism. The services were deeply interesting and the house crowded to the utmost capacity. With the exception of Henry Ward Beecher's Church in Brooklyn, we believe this to be the largest number of communicants in any church in this country.

Railroad Intelligence.

The following, with reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad and its management, we glean from the Lancaster Express:—"We understand that on or about the fifth of July, a new time table will be issued for the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which some change will be made in the time of some of the trains. This is rendered necessary for several reasons. By that time the excavations of the tunnel at Elizabethtown will have been fully completed, the enlargement being sufficient to allow the passage of the largest cars and locomotives run on any part of the road. At the same time a very important improvement for the comfort of the passengers and conductors will be made. It is well known in the traveling community that the cars on the central road, west of Harrisburg, cannot be surpassed for comfort. They are eighteen inches wider than those used on the Philadelphia Division and give more room to seat passengers comfortably and for the conductor to pass through conveniently while collecting the tickets.—Heretofore it has been impossible to run these wide cars through to Philadelphia, owing to many changes which had to be made on that portion of the road recently purchased from the State. These alterations are now nearly complete. The tracks have been removed further apart, bridges and tunnels widened, telegraph poles set over, the removal of a corner of Hopple's balcony, and a few other trifling obstructions, being all that remains to be done. The introduction of the wide and comfortable cars of the Eastern and Western divisions to the Philadelphia division, thus avoiding change of cars from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, will make the Pennsylvania Central by far the most reliable, comfortable and secure route to the great West. It is also contemplated, we believe, that the conductors of the through trains shall run through, instead of changing at Harrisburg as formerly. Thus each conductor will have charge of his own passengers the entire route, although this arrangement will impose a pretty "hard day's work" upon them. Each one will, however, have a day to lie over and rest.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's New Office.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now occupy the new fire-proof building erected for them at the corner of Third street and Willings alley. The structure is four stories high, and has a front of 42 feet by 156 feet in depth. The front and first story on Willings alley are composed of New Brunswick stone, and is highly ornamented. The cornice on the side of the edifice is of iron; the roof is arched with brick and covered with tin. All the joints throughout the building are of iron, the ceilings arched and the floors laid with tile, so that the entire edifice is completely fire-proof, and constructed in the most substantial manner.

With the exception of the first and fourth stories, all the rooms are occupied by the Company—the others being rented out.—The second floor is divided into offices for the Treasurer, Assistants, President, Vice President, &c. The office for the Treasurer fronts on Third street, and is thirty by fifty feet, and has been fitted up handsomely with oak furniture, as well as the President's room. The Directors' room on the same floor, is well proportioned, and presents a rich appearance in consequence of the handsome walnut furniture with which it is supplied. The third story is devoted to the freight and ticket department, and has also black walnut furniture. On the same floor is located the Superintendent, telegraph department, &c. All of the rooms are furnished with an eye to good taste as well as usefulness. The grand staircase, leading from Third street to the upper part of the building, is of stone, all the rest are of iron, with the exception of a small stairway leading to the janitor's room, in the rear. The new building is an ornament to the city, and reflects infinitely credit upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Philadelphia Journal.

Home Labor Meeting.

The National Intelligencer publishes the entire account, including speeches, &c., of the late great Home Labor meeting in Philadelphia, which was attended by an immense concourse of people, embracing members of all parties. Introductory to the details, the Intelligencer says:—"The political importance of the movement inaugurated by the large public meeting recently held in Philadelphia, no less than the distinguished character of the gentlemen who took a leading part in the proceedings and discussions of the occasion, entitle the addresses which were made there to be spread before our readers as fully as it is in our power to give them.

"It is gratifying to see the effect produced by this meeting. Conservative and influential journals in all directions speak in high approbation of the spirit and manner in which it was conducted. We are not surprised that a movement which looks to the encouragement and protection of industrial pursuits, should meet with so hearty a response, especially from the masses whose very existence depends upon being supplied with the means of employment. The people everywhere have a deep interest at stake in this matter, and if we mistake not they will flock to its support by thousands and tens of thousands."—Harrisburg Telegraph.

News Items.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE WOUNDS!—The body of Sophia Doyon, murdered by her two insane brothers near Detroit, has been examined by physicians. The number of wounds found on the body was two hundred and fifty five.—Of these, twenty-eight were in the face, nine were in the neck, fifty-five were in the chest, nine in the right leg, ten in the left leg, thirty-three in the right arm and hand, thirty-six in the left arm and hand, thirty six upon the back, and one on the right shoulder. These ranged from small wounds to wounds of considerable extent. Some of them in the face were from two to three inches deep, each side of the nose. The one on the shoulder was very large, being one or two inches in depth. Seven ribs were broken on the right side, and five on the left. The liver was torn from the fractured end of the ribs, half in two. Of the wounds in the head but one entered the skull, though the top and back of it was beaten to a perfect jelly. The breast was also badly bruised.

Pennsylvania and the Free Trade Fund.

In the voluminous testimony before the Tariff investigating Committee occurs the following passage, not specially referred to in the Report:—"J. M. Reynolds admitted that he received \$1,500 from Mr. Stone, the greatest part of which he expended in Pennsylvania in October, 1856, strengthened the hands of the Fillmore straightouters. He said that Mr. Stone sought his acquaintance after he had offered and passed in the Twelfth Council of the American party calling upon Congress to admit wool free of duty, and availed himself of his experience in urging the matter upon Congress; having \$1,500 of the funds placed in his hands, he expended it in the political campaign, traveling and taking care of wool, and a little for the American party at the same time; he did not know where any of the rest of the money went to or what was done with it."

So it appears that part of this fund to paralyze still further the industry of this country was employed in Philadelphia in "strengthening the hands of the Fillmore straightouters" in 1856, as one of the means of assisting to remove the duty on wool. Well, wool was not pulled over the eyes of Pennsylvanians for nothing. The Fillmore straightouters were strengthened just enough to give the State to Buchanan, at the same time the tariff was reduced.—Phila. Evening Bulletin.

The Cincinnati Enquirer gives an account of a merchant of that city, who went east to settle his accounts, and received his balance in gold, some \$15,000, which he put into his trunk. On his way home, he took Washington in his route, and put up at a hotel, leaving his trunk in his room. Here he fell in with a capital good lot of fellows, got on a "spre" which lasted for a fortnight, and when he came to settle off, found that his trunk and gold were missing. Returning home a sad and a wiser man, he put up at a hotel in Cincinnati, and was presented with a bill from the Express Company for charges on an old trunk for \$18, which he at first refused to pay, but on examining the trunk, he found not only his wardrobe but his money, all right. He is unable to arrive at any satisfactory solution of the mystery.

Late and Important from Mexico.

The American Minister received his Passports. NEW ORLEANS, Friday, June 25, 1858. The steamboat Tennessee, from Vera Cruz 22d inst., has arrived at the Quarantine Station below this city, where she remains by order of the Board of Health. The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 19th inst. The forced loan caused great excitement at the capital, and foreigners non-complying with its requirements have been ordered to leave the country.

The goods of the American residents had been seized for non-compliance with the terms of the loan, and in consequence Minister Foreyth had demanded and received his passport.

The Liberals (or party favoring Juarez) were every where gaining strength, and President Zuloaga was going to Tampico for refuge.

Admiral Zerman came passenger in the Tennessee.

A SLEEPLESS MAN.—The Orleans Republican has seen a man named Jackson Paine—a farmer living some five miles from Albion—who declares that he has not slept for over fourteen months, his last nap having been taken in April, 1857. His general appearance is indicative of feeble health; his eye is restless and rolling, and his demeanor nervous in the extreme. We know nothing personally of the truth of his statement, but one of his neighbors, who was by, assured us that it could be relied upon, and that Mrs. Paine would make affidavit to the extraordinary wakefulness of her husband.

This is the reverse of the man in this county who slept for seven years; whose case became the wonder of the world a short time since.

Miners Strike in Schuylkill County.

The miners at Jeansville, York Town, and Audenreid collieries, are all out on a strike. The men at the two last collieries were perfectly willing to continue working but a gang of ruffians, numbering some 200, came from Jeansville to York Town, and threatened the men with death if they continued working. A miscreant, by the name of Tar-ball, a man of notoriously bad character, has been making inflammatory speeches and fomenting the evil spirit amongst them.—This is the more to be deprecated, as most of the men have but little, if anything laid up. The present state of the coal trade is such, that it is impossible to pay high wages.

DEATH CAUSED BY A BLOW SNAKE.—

The correspondent of an eastern paper tells of the death of a Mr. Aben, in Clinton county, Iowa, caused by a "blow Snake." Mr. A. being a new settler, was entirely ignorant of the "blow snake," and seeing one, he got close enough to strike it, when the snake suddenly raised itself up and blew in his pursuer's face, causing Mr. Aben to inhale the breath of the reptile, poisonous enough to cause the death of the unfortunat man in a short time.

Illinois Politics.

The Republicans of Illinois seem to be thoroughly united in favor of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, as their candidate for U. S. Senator to succeed Douglas. Out of one hundred Republican county conventions which have been held in the State, resolutions in his favor have been adopted by ninety-five. Mr. Lincoln was always a leading Whig in Illinois, during the existence of that party, and is a reliable man.

A LADY TAKES A COCKTAIL.—

A lady passenger on board the steamer Montgomery, dressed herself in her seeing husband's vest, boots, hat and pants, and thus attired, came out of her state room, and went forward to the bar in the gentleman's cabin, took her "morning biters," and returned to the ladies' cabin, where her appearance created great consternation, especially among the ladies on dishabille. It was said to be amusing to see the ladies "darting" into their state rooms and screaming out that a man was intruding himself; but when the excitement was at its highest pitch her hat fell off, and displayed a profusion of curls, which explained everything—except a small bet won from her husband.—Ficksburg Sun.

AN ENGINEER on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a day or two since, met with accident at Altoona, while oiling the wheels of a locomotive.—

He was under the engine, when it was accidentally moved, throwing him across the rail, and severing one of his legs from his body. His wound was dressed by a surgeon from Pittsburg.

A lady in New York having bought some claims recently, her little son, six years of age, ran his tongue into one of them to get the juice, when the clam shut, and nearly cut the little shaver's tongue off before his mother could free its hold.

Ancient and Modern Beauties.

The progress of art and taste is electric in our progressive age, and inventions for multiplying whatever exalts or embellishes civilized life, outstrip the most vivid imagination. The human hair, in all ages of the world, has been properly considered the greatest natural ornament to man.—Painters have considered years devoted to delineating its various lights and shades on canvass, as labor worthily bestowed and time well spent. Poets have eulogized it, and Byron who possessed on this subject the sentiments of our own times has devoted some of his richest gems to the hair. How great then the loss, inconvenience, and annoyance experienced by those who have from sickness or age, become bald; and how deserving to be held in grateful remembrance he, whose inventive genius supplies the defects of nature, and with skillful artifice restores the counterpart of Nature's handiwork. We were led to this train of thought by paying a casual visit to the Hair Dressing Saloons of Geo. THURGOOD, No. 29 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, and examining his exquisitely finished "Gossamer Wig" and Toupee. These articles are so cunningly devised, that they are worn with perfect comfort and ease, giving ventilation to the scalp, and cannot be detected from the natural hair. They are of airy lightness; and the hair used possesses the soft, glossy appearance of natural, healthy hair. We say in conclusion to our readers, when in the city fail not to pay a visit to the Hair-dressing rooms of GEORGE THURGOOD.

BRIGADIER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ALEXANDRIA, June 22d, 1858. The following persons have been appointed Staff officers: Aid-de-Camp, E. L. Everhart. Quarter-Master, P. McAteer. Pay-Master, Grafius Miller. Surgeon, Daniel Houtz. Judge Advocate, A. S. Harrison. R. C. MCGILL, Brigadier-General. Huntingdon Furnace, June 22d, 1858. 1st Battalion, 4th Brigade, 14th Div. Pa. Vol. The following named persons have been appointed by the Brigadier-General as Staff officers. Adjutant, John S. Miller. Quarter-Master, Wm. B. Zeigler, Surgeon, Jno. M. Stonebraker, Assistant Surgeon, George Huyett, Sergeant Major, David R. Wilson, Q. M. Sergeant, A. S. Criswell, Drum Major, John Wallace, GEO. W. DARE, Major. June 30th, 1858.