Huntingdon Journal.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED — PROTECTION

WM. BREWSTER, ... Editor.

Wednesday Morning, July 6, 1859.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

Northern and Southern Presidents.

"When Mr. Buchanan's term ends, eleven years will have elapsed since the office of "President has been held by a Southern man." This is the expression of most of the Southern Democratic journals. It may not be amiss to add to the above, that since the foundation of the government, Southern men have occupied the Presidential chair forty-nine years, and Northern men at the close of Mr. Buchanan's term, but twenty-four years, And we may add further, that all the Democratic Presidents from Northern States have been "Northern men with Southern principles!" The South has held the reins of government for almost three fourths of the time we have had an existence as a republic.

Proscription of Foreigners.

We do not wish to be understood as looking with any degree of favor upon the provisions of the Amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, recently passed by the Legislature of that State. We consider it a tyrannical measure, unjust in its provisions, and uncalled for by any exigency of the times; nevertheless as the Administration papers are making much ado about this matter, and seeking to make the Republican party of Pennsylvania responsible for the action of the Legislative body of a sister State, it may be well for us to take a glance at the position occupied by the Democracy, upon this question involving momentous interests to the naturalized citizen. The record of that party is not one which justifies or warrants an agitation of the question. Democrats seem to forget that the State of South Carolina—a State that never swerves in its devotion to the Democratic cause—three years ago adopted a law in reference to naturalization, *precisely similar*. Indeed, if we are not mistaken, the Massachusetts amendment is almost a literal copy of the South Carolina enactment.

But this is not the only case that should shut the mouths of democrats in regard to proscription. Not many years ago, a Convention was chosen in New Hampshire to revise and amend the constitution of that State. The Democracy had the control of that body by a decided majority, and although a strong memorial came in from all parts of the State asking that the clauses which denied the right of suffrage to Catholics should be stricken out—although the Whig members exerted themselves to have the restriction removed, the Democratic majority voted to retain it, and to deny to every Catholic, either native or foreign born, the right of voting in New Hampshire! Here was proscription, not only on account of birth-place, but on account of religious belief, and that to by the very party that now cries out against the Massachusetts amendment. So far then as State legislation in regard to foreigners is concerned the Republicans and Democrats may at least play quits.

But let us see what sort of a record our Democratic friends have upon this question in a national point of view. Who does not remember the action of the Democratic majority in the United States Senate, in the case of the Act authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a State constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union? In that instance, two-thirds of the Democratic members voted to deprive persons of foreign birth, then resident in Minnesota, of the right of suffrage, which, under previous acts of Congress and the Territorial Legislature, they had already enjoyed. This is certainly a greater outrage upon the rights of foreigners than the Massachusetts enactment, for it in no way interferes with the rights of suffrage enjoyed by those now resident in the State, but only proscribes a new rule for those coming hereafter; whereas, the attempt of a Democratic United States Senate was to rob foreign residents of Minnesota of a right already vested. With this record staring our Democratic friends in the face, we think it hardly becomes them to make complaint against the Republican party of the nation because of the action of the State of Massachusetts.

Our State Ticket.

We are glad to see the unanimity and zeal with which the opposition press throughout the State respond to the nominations of Cochran and Keim. Every paper enlisted in the cause of opposition to the national administration has not only spoken favorably of them but has entered warmly and enthusiastically into their support; and papers occupying a neutral or independent position, have also awarded them a cordial endorsement.

But although the State Convention did well in the selection of this ticket, it seems to have achieved an even greater success in its platform, which has given unlimited satisfaction to every branch of the opposition throughout the State. It is everywhere greeted with a hearty approval: and out side of the State it is spoken of as forming the framework of the platform to be adopted in 1860. Altogether the evidences are cheering that we shall, under this banner and with these candidates, carry the State triumphantly and so pave the way for the great popular triumph in 1860.

The Wrangling "Democracy."

The Black Democracy, North and South, East and West, are in a complete state of disintegration. They no longer have any common platform of principles upon which to stand. While the spoils remained to be divided, there was at least one bond of union among them; put the patronage is all distributed, the term for which it is to be enjoyed is rapidly running out, and the result is a general state of restlessness and want of harmony. The leading demagogues in the different sections have each a hobby upon which they hope to reconstruct the party and ride into power. We have had "finality," and yet there is no end to their wranglings and subdivisions. The Cincinnati platform is torn to shreds and tatters. A large section of the party which co-operated in the election of Mr. Buchanan now expectorate upon that platform, and denounce it as a disgraceful surrender of Southern rights. Another class attempt to prevert it into an open avowal of popular sovereignty; while a third are content to receive it for what it was intended to be, viz: a riddle, a puzzle, which politicians in the various sections are at liberty to construe as they please.

In the South, we have a party of interventionists, headed by Governor Wise, of Virginia. They insist that Congress is bound to pass laws for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, and many of them are ready to dissolve the Union if their demand is not complied with.

At the centre, we have a party represented by the Administration, which insists on non-intervention by Congress for the protection of Slavery; because, as they say, the Constitution, as interpreted by the Dred Scott decision, has rendered intervention unnecessary. They pledge the administration to the most active intervention for the enforcement of judicial decisions, as well as in the distribution of its patronage; but they insist that Congressional legislation is unnecessary.

Mr. Douglas represents a third class, who claim to be in favor of popular sovereignty, but who stultify themselves by admitting the authority of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision. He insists that the people of the Territories may keep out Slavery by "unfriendly legislation." Many of his Northern sympathizers go further, and claim that the Territories may abolish or exclude Slavery.—This is the position of the "popular sovereignty" party in Maine, in Pennsylvania, and we believe in Ohio.

The war between these factions is particularly warm at this time, and threatens to result in a general break-down at the Charleston Convention. If the Northern popular sovereignty-men talk to that body as they do at home, it will be impossible to hold the party together; but the atmosphere of Charleston is particularly unfriendly to the utterance of free sentiments; and we shall be greatly surprised if the delegates from Maine, for instance, are found reiterating the phrase "Negro Despotism," by way of designating the Dred Scottites and Protectionists. Under the scorching rays of a Southern sun, their patriotic ardor in behalf of freedom will have oozed out long before they reach the latitude of the Palmetto State.

We have observed with unalloyed pleasure these dissensions among the Black Democracy; and it is an interesting feature in the dispute, that the factions are daily diverging farther asunder. The Southerners are broaching new theories of Pro-Slavery ultraism, and swearing by them with unwonted fervor; while the Northerners, who seem to have found at last the impracticability of satisfying the demands of the South, are begining to talk more like freemen than they have done for years past.

No Peace!

The notion is put forth that as the Austrians have been beaten and have lost Milan, peace may now be made by the intervention chiefly of England and Prussia. The class of persons who entertain this idea are those who believed war impossible until hostilities had actually begun. We think their present fancy even more groundless than their former one.

In the first place, Napoleon cannot make peace until he has got more glory. One victory does not sufficiently establish his reputation. His political standing equally requires that the object should be achieved with which he began the war. He must have the Austrians out of Italy, or prove that he is unequal to the enterprise, before he will be ready to talk of Peace.

The Austrians also are not yet in a situation to entertain that subject. They have lost a battle, but they still have a great army, and by this time must have more troops in Italy than their opponents can muster. Besides, Austria is the most obstinate Power in the world She would not, we may be sure of it, now make a treaty ceding even the west of Lombardy, to say nothing of evacuating the Italian peninsula.—To bring her to that point, not one defeat, but the destruction of her army will be necessary; and from that consummation we are yet somewhat remote.

Nor is there any likelihood that England and Prussia will intervene to compel the conclusion of a peace. Prussia, on one hand, is restrained by Russia; and England is now about to pass from the hands of a Government whose sympathies are with the Austrians into the hands of one whose sympathies will be with Napoleon III.

We conclude that the day of peace has not yet dawned. Neither France nor Austria is yet in a position to settle the quarrel; and circumstances render it altogether improbable that England and Prussia should interfere.

☞ The census of the United States shows that we have two millions and a half of farmers, one hundred thousand merchants, sixty-four thousand masons, and nearly two hundred thousand carpenters. We have fourteen thousand bakers to make our bread; twenty-four thousand lawyers to set us by the ears; forty thousand doctors to "kill or cure;" and fifteen hundred editors to keep this motley mass in order by the power of public opinion controlled and manufactured through the press.

☞ Five parties were divorced in Pittsburg on Saturday. Divorce suits are there a very important item of court business.

Greely on the Gold Diggings.

Greely, the veritable Horace, has arrived at the Diggings; and the first return mail brings a statement over his signature, which is chiefly composed of thrice told stories and exagerated accounts. Though evidently no 'stranger' to speculators, he has been clearly 'taken in' by them in the most approved style. He has passed under their leadership from one sluice to another, the profits of which they estimate for his individual benefit at from 10 cents to $510 per day. It is quite possible that the ten cent part of this estimate is true. Nothing, indeed, is more probable. He says: 'Some forty or fifty sluices commenced are not yet in operation.' Nobody's skepticism need strain at this. Double the number of sluices, '*not yet in operation*,' would be a homeopathic dose.

'The gold,' he says further, 'is estimated as worth $20 per ounce; which, for gold collected by quicksilver,' he naively adds, 'is certainly a high valuation.' He thinks 'there may be hundreds of ravines in these mountains as rich in gold as that in which we write,' but appends an important consideration, that none 'have been discovered.' Too bad! The 'facts' which he further adduces are no more reliable than those which have been spread over the country broadcast for the last few months. They are all second hand, are pretty much alike and they rest wholly on the assertions of interested peculators, for their reliability. When a successful Pike's Peak digger reports himself this side of Leavenworth, then there will be sufficient time to commence believing. Until then, we must be excused. We gladly append, however, the close of this statement, which is the most sensible part of the whole, and runs thus: "We beg the press generally to unite with us in warning the whole people against another rush to these mines, as ill advised as that of last spring—a rush sure to be followed like that by a stampede, but one far more destructive of property and life."

A True Picture.

"Facts are stubborn things," and even the Locofoco journals find them so stubborn occasionally that the "murder will out." For instance, the Charleston, South Carolina, *Mercury*, about the ablest Locofoco journal in the South, holds forth as follows in an article about its own party—or the party which South Carolina acts as a bob tail for. Speaking of the present Administration, that paper says:

"Its promises have been broken
"Its pledges disregarded, and
"Its professions falsified.

"To conclude the whole matter, National Democracy is corrupt, vacillating, and false; it wears the garb of sanctity, that its hideous deformaties may be concealed; it woos but to ruin, and wins but to deceive."

Poor "Old Buck!" The South kicks him about like old shoes!

Atlantic Cable Projects.

There are three projects for an Atlantic telegraph cable now under consideration in London. One, the old company, connected with the unsuccessful attempt last year, wishes a government guarantee for twenty five years, to the amount of £300,000, or $3,000,000. The government is not disposed to give any guarantee, except on condition that it shall commence when the cable has been successfully laid, and to subsist while it is capable of being consecutively worked for thirty days at the rate of one hundred words per hour. There are two other rival companies to this old one both of which propose to take the risk upon themselves, and ask no government aid.—These are unincumbered by debt, which the old company is not, and they are about to try telegraph cables of cheap construction. The capital of one of these is to be £500,000, and is already half subscribed. The London *Times* thinks the old company will not succeed in raising the money.

Letters of Acceptance from Messrs Cochran and Kiem.

YORK, June 18th. 1859.

To John S. Pomeroy, Joseph Garretson and J. H. Seltzer, Esqs., *Committee of People's State Convention:*—

GENTLEMEN:—I have this day received your letter dated the 16th inst., in which you advise me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Auditor General by the State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 8th inst. I beg leave, through you, to express to the gentlemen who composed that Convention my grateful acknowledgments for this proof of their confidence, and in accepting the nomination which they have conferred, take occasion to avow my earnest agreement with them in their declarations of principles and in their expressions of opinion on measures of public policy. Should the people of the State ratify the nomination of the Convention by a majority of their suffrages, I shall labor so to discharge the consequent official duties which will devolve upon me that my political friends shall not be disappointed in the selection which they have made of a candidate, and the public interests shall suffer no detriment from having been entrusted to my care.

I am, Gentlemen, Very Respectfully,
Your Friend and Obedient Servant,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

READING, June 20th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your favor of the 17th inst., conveying to me the official notification of my unanimous nomination for the office of Surveyor General by the People's Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 8th of June. I thank you for this evidence of your regard as the representative of the people and the high honor conferred upon me, as the twin standard bearer in a cause which calls forth our warmest aspirations. The good feeling and unanimity of purpose evinced by the Convention, are at once favorable auguries and a true reflex of the popular sentiment It behooves us, as advocates of human progress, to give our unfaltering support to the principles enunciated by the Convention, many of which I sustained by my voice and votes in the Halls of Congress, and all of which I approve. Let the motto be, "The Union of all good men for the good of the Union," to insure a glorious and lasting victory.

Yours, very truly,
W. H. KEIM.

To John S. Pomeroy, Joseph Garretson and John H. Seltzer, Esqrs., Committee.

☞ Somebody accounts for western hospitality by saying that where houses are so far apart as in that part of the country, a stranger is as welcome as a newspaper, and is commonly used as one. The moment he arrives, he is "put in press," and, what is more, kept there till all the news that has happened for the last six months is thoroughly squeezed out of him, and bottled up for future use A man that tells a good murder story could travel from one end of Indiana to the other without expense.

Letter from the "Crimean" Russell—Battle of Magenta.—Items of Interest.

This celebrated correspondent of the London *Times* has furnished a full and graphic account of the late battle, from which we glean a few interesting items. He describes the critical position of the advanced lines, which had secured an important position, while they were waiting for support. He writes thus: It was one o'clock almost, and yet the gallant little band was without support from anywhere.—The enemy prepared to take the offensive on his side, and to regain the lost position. New battalions, brought up by the railway, the whistle of which was heard, began to advance to the attack of the position. To abandon the position so dearly bought would not only have been to acknowledge defeat, but likewise to make the regaining of it in front almost impossible. The enemy would have had time to blow up the bridge and thus make the position almost impregnable, and the time thus allowed would have enabled him to bring up a large part of his army to defend this position.

Everything then bade the two regiments, which at the beginning had numbered not more perhaps than 1,500 to 1,600 defenders, each, to hold out as long as a man remained. And they did it, too, like men, against all the masses the enemy could bring against them. On they came, but uselessly, for their ranks being thinned from the rifles of the Zouaves and Grenadiers they were attacked at the point of the bayonet and driven back, leaving hundreds on the field. The vineyards in front of the houses, the two roads, and the farm-yard to the right of them, were even to-day, after masses have been buried, full of their corpses. In vain were all the attempts; not only did the two regiments succeed in keeping their position, but they even advanced several times in pursuit, and in order to encounter the new masses.

This state of things lasted until 2 P. M., but the time was drawing near when, in spite of their heroic efforts, the little band would scarcely have been able to go on much longer. It had terrific losses, their ammunition was beginning to fail, and their strength too, after two hours of gigantic fight against ever increasing odds. At this moment a cloud of dust behind the road showed the advance of the long looked for help, and the brigade Picard of the division Renault was seen advancing. These forces carried everything before them, and forced the Austrians to so precipitate a retreat that above 5,000 prisoners, among them 73 officers, remained in the hands of the allies. The losses on either side are supposed to be about 7,000 *hors de combat*, without the prisoners of war. From the number of dead and wounded I saw, I don't think there is much exaggeration in this.

I spoke with an Austrian field officer who took a prominent part in the action, was wounded and taken prisoner. He says the Austrians had no idea of an attack on their right flank from Turbigo. In general, during the whole campaign the great difficulty they had to contend with was want of intelligence of the movement of the allies. Neither money nor threats could induce the country people to divulge anything, while, on the other side, such was the vigilance of the allies that spies were almost of no use. Thus it came that they never could make out where the chief force of the allies was, and how far they had advanced with their preparations. This explains likewise the vague incertitude which puzzled all Europe so much. They had nothing to go upon, and were obliged to feel their way about like blind men—first toward Turin and then towards the Po and beyond it. The result was, that while they complained of the ridiculous inactivity of the allies, these latter concentrated their forces on the left of their line, and the Austrians knew only where the danger threatened when he saw the allies enter Novara, and appear on the Ticino. Then it was too late.

They left, indeed, their positions as fast as they could, evacuated Mortara, and abandoned the Po line; but they could no longer concentrate their army in time to defend the line of the Ticinio and keep the allies out of Lombardy. They brought up in all haste whatever they could collect, and posted it at Magenta and the canal, which forms a second and almost more formidable line of defence than the Ticino itself. But, although they exerted themselves to their utmost, and although they almost killed their soldiers with marching, they could only bring up a portion of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 7th *Corps de Armie*. How great this portion was it is impossible to say with certainty; it is estimated here at 100,000 men, and certainly from the number of regiments which are represented among the prisoners, one would be inclined to think that from 70,000 to 80,000 men must have been in the neighborhood of Magenta.

That it was a splendid and decisive victory there can be not the slightest doubt. The colors of two Austrian regiments were taken, and three guns on this side. This small number of guns is explained by the circumstance that the Austrians could bring them little more than their adversaries into play and when they did, it was done very cautiously, as if they had foreseen accident. The best proof of the greatness of the victory has been in the result—that the Austrians abandoned Milan the same night, leaving 100,000 lire in silver and 2,000 stand of arms in the citadel. Their retreat was so precipitate that they did not even take time to destroy the railway or to carry off the materiel to the next morning the Milanese sent up a train to Magenta, which happens to be the last station towards the Ticino, to fetch the wounded. The mass of their army retreated towards Abbiate Grasso, in the direction of Lodi. They left, likewise, the line of Pavia and Piscenza, which becomes untenable now that the allies are at Milan.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—An occurrence which has given rise to a good deal of excitement, took place, a few days since, in Oxford township, Chester county. A young lady—a white woman, respectfully connected—was living in a farmer's family as a domestic. A mulatto was employed on the farm a laborer. The two became enamored of each other and resolved to marry. The party to whom they applied to perform the ceremony, however, declined. Before the marriage was affected the girl's parents were informed of the condition of things. They were horror stricken and overwhelmed with shame. No time was lost, and every effort was made to dissuade the deluded girl to forego her purpose. Her brother also remonstrated with her, as only a brother can. All efforts, however, to induce her to give up her swarthy lover were unavailing. They only made her cling to him closer. The matter became noised about the neighborhood, and a disposition was manifested to lynch the black fellow. This came to the ears of the infatuated girl. She met the dusky fellow.—Their purpose was at once taken, they determined to elope together, and did so.—They disappeared from the neighborhood about ten days ago, and have not since been heard from. It is supposed they have gone West. The girl's parents are almost distracted.—*Village Record.*

COMING ELECTIONS.—Besides the Virginia election, just over, the following have yet to occur:—On 1st Monday of August, in Alabama, Kentucky and Texas; on 1st Thursday of August, in Tennessee; on 2d Thursday of August, in N. Carolina; on 1st Monday of Oct., in Georgia and Mississippi; on 3d Tuesday of Oct., in Minnesota; on 1st Monday (7th) of Nov., in Louisana; and on 1st Wednesday of Nov., (2d) in Maryland.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

An accident occured on the Michigan Southern Railroad last night, near South Bend, Ind. The stream where it took place is naturally a small rivulet, but was much swollen by the heavy rains the previous afternoon and evening, and the flood of wood which passed down probable choked the culvert, converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the culvert to give way and the train to be thrown from the track.

There were about 150 persons on the train. 33 persons were taken from the ruins dead, and 50 or 60 others wounded.

The train was running between 10 and 20 miles an hour. The train going west passed over the embankment safely three hours before the accident.

SOUTH BEND, Indiana, June 28.—A little before midnight, the night express train from Chicago to Toledo, when between South Bend and Mishawaka, passing over the enbankment spanning a ravine, at the base of which is a culvert, the enbankment suddenly gave way, and the whole train was precipitated into the ravin, which was followed with a perfect torrent of water.

The engine was literally buried in the ravine in quicksand and mud, and the tender, baggage and express car, and two second class cars, were shattered almost into kindling wood and piled on top of the engine. The two first class passenger cars, followed, and were torn to pieces and carried down the stream, while the sleeping car, although making the leap with the rest, was less injured.

The stream is naturally but a rivulet, but was swollen by the extraordinary rains of the previous afternoon and evening. Flood wood probably checked the culvert, converting the enbankment into a dam, and the great weight of water with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the sad calamity.

The body of another unknown man was found this afternoon, two or three feet below the surface of the ground. This makes 28 bodies which have been found, and it is presumed that others are buried in the quicksands, or have been carried down the stream. The remains of the unrecognized dead were buried yesterday at Milwaukee, and the funeral was attended by a large number of citizens.

A Fool Hardy Feat.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 1, 10 A. M.

Mons. Blondin performed his hazardous feat on this day of walking across the river on a tight rope in the presence of from five to ten thousand spectators. He walked rapidly and firmly, as if he had been on a bridge, until he chose to stop to indulge in some gymnastic evolutions for a few minutes. He balanced himself on one leg, sat down, and laid down on the rope at full length, then, recovering himself, he walked to the middle of the river, where he again stopped to accomplish yet another feat not down in the bill. Here, standing on the rope, with as much indifference as if it was a solid platform, he deliberately lowered a small line to the little steamboat, the "Maid of the Mist," that had steamed out to that point; to the line was attached a bottle of wine by the captain of the boat, and the bottle being drawn up by the adventurer, he opened it, and, making a comprehensive bow to both crowds on the sides of the river, he drank the health of all present; then throwing the bottle into the river, he walked on, stopping no more until he reached the Canada shore. He was exactly nineteen minutes crossing the river, including stops On his arrival on the Canada shore he was cheered vociferously. He waited here about half an hour, when he prepared to return. At 6:42 he stepped on the rope to commence his return passage. He rested but once, lying down on the rope for two minutes and accomplishing the return trip in eight minutes.

As soon as he reached the shore, the cheers and shouting were almost deafening. M. Blondin, having been permitted an instant for refreshment, was seized by the enthusiastic crowd and placed on their shoulders and borne about in triumph. He was then placed in a carriage and escorted through all the principal streets of the village, the crowd thronging him on all sides, and cheering in the wildest manner. He did not appear very much exhausted, and manifested no more fear or nervousness than any ungymnastic novice would at eating his breakfast. He announces his determination to repeat his feat at intervals during the Summer.

Thus was successfully accomplished one of the most daring and useless feats that even this fast age has ever witnessed.

☞ At Pittsburg, about nine o'clock on Friday evening last, policeman Richard Jones killed his wife by stabbing her several times and then shooting her, mutilating the body in a shocking manner. He immediately surrendered himself to the police authorities, alleging that he committed the deed while she was in the act of adultery with a butcher named Mentzer. It is said that Mentzer was also shot, and had fallen into the river, the affair having taken place on the upper Monongahela bridge. Rumors are afloat that Mentzer was seen this morning, but they lack confirmation. Mr. Jones' wife had been a notorious prostitute, under the name of Mary Delany, and had served a two years' imprisonment in the State prison for stabbing a man. Mr. Jones has highly respectable connections.

☞ Dr. G. B. Winship, of Roxbury, a young physician, 25 years old, and weighing 143 pounds, is believed, by many persons who have examined into the question, to be the strongest man alive. He can raise a barrel of flour from the floor to his shoulder; can raise himself with either little finger till his chin is half a foot above it; can raise 200 with either little finger; can put up a dumb bell of 141 pounds; exercises daily with dumb bells weighing 100 pounds each, which he can raise alternately above his head; can lift with his hands 926 pounds, dead weight, without the aid of straps or belts of any kind. Topham, the strong man of England, could only raise 800 pounds in the same way; and the celebrated Belgian giant could only lift 900. With straps it is supposed a person could lift nearly four tim s as much as by his hands alone. If this is so Dr. W. can lift at least 2,500 pounds. Dr. W. is a thorough gymnast; and when he graduated at Cambridge five years ago, he was without a competitor.—*Salem Observer*

☞ From our sanctum window, remarks the editor of the *Nebraskian*, we can behold the emigration as it passes, both westward and eastward. When the emigrants go out, nearly every one has a motto painted or written on the cover of the wagon. When they become discouraged, and turn back, they usually change these devices. One day, when the tide was setting strongest towards the east, and scores of wagons were passing every hour, we amused ourselves a few minutes reading the various mottos on the wagon covers. On several were written "Sweet home;" on some "Seen the Elephant;" on the other the significant "D——d humbug;" while not a few were labelled "On a buffalo hunt." One that went through here a few days before with the inscription "Bound for Pike's Peak if the cattle hold out," returned marked "The cattle failed."

DIED.—At his residence, on the 24th ult., in the 57th year of his age, JOHN MORRISON, an old and respected citizen of Shirley township.

Pen, Paste and Scissors.

☞ Queen Victoria is again associated with anxieties more than ordinary "interesting."

☞ Eleven English cricket players are coming to this country, in September next, to play against cricketers of the United States and Canada.

LEWIS C. LEVIN, so well known to the political world, is now in the Insane Asylum at Philadelphia, and it is feared he is now a confirmed lunatic.

☞ The agent of a French house was in Newark, N. J., last week, endeavoring to contract with some of the shoe manufacturers to furnish 800,000 pair of shoes for the French army.

☞ It is said that Judge Douglas takes the same ground against the letter of Gen. Cass in regard to the protection ot naturalized citizens that has been assumed by the liberal press throughout the country.

☞ During the past week all the Catholic children have been withdrawn from the Union School of Johnstown and placed in a couple of parochlial schools recently opened under the direct control of the priesthood.

☞ In Vermont the factions of the Democracy are engaged in a fierce contest. The Administration party are facetiously dubbed 'cow-boys,' and the Douglasites rejoice in the euphonious appellation of 'stump tails.'

☞ The great balloon voyage of Mr. Wise has been made. The whole distance traveled is 1,150 miles; he started at 6:40 P. M. on Friday from St. Louis, and landed at Henderson, Jefferson County, at 2:20 Saturday P. M.

☞ The Democratic *Standard* at Doylestown, under the head of "Going! Going!! Gone!!!" announces the appointment by Gov. Packer of Dr. Kenneday as Notary Public for Octoraro Bank, and *A. Broomall*, Notary Public for Chester, Deleware county, and adds: they are good Republicans."

LAST WORDS.—The sun shone brilliantly into the room where Humboldt died, and it is reported that his last words, to his niece, were: "Wei herrlich diese Strahlen; sie scheinen die Erde zum Himmel zu rufen! (How glorious these rays: they seem to call earth to Heaven!"

☞ An old man who said his name was Jesus, entered the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank at Albany, N. Y., on Monday last, and demanded $10,000, which he claims was justly due him, having been stolen from under Niagara Falls, in 1809, and threatening, if the money was not immediately forthcoming to call upon the entire British army to get it at the point of the bayonet. He was insane.

☞ A telegram from St. Louis contains glowing tales of the Pike's Peak mines and miners. But more convincing than any is the statement that gold dust to the value of $600 has reached St. Louis. A trifling amount, to be sure, but it goes further to prove that there is gold in the mountains, in however small quantities, than do all the reports which come by the same express that brought the little treasure.

A LONG SENTENCE.—Levi Long, postmaster at Pleasant Union, Somerset county, who was convicted at the present term of the United States District Court, for stealing a gold dollar from the mail, was sentenced by Judge McCandless, to fifteen years in the western Penitentiary—the motion for a new trial having been overruled. The prisoner is perhaps over fifty years of age, and hitherto his reputation has been that of an honest, upright citizen.

☞ The State Democratic Convention of Maine yesterday nominated the Hon. Menaseh H. Smith, the Administration candidate, over Mr. E. K. Smart, the Douglas Candidate. The resolutions adopted, however, favor the Popular Sovereignty doctrines of the Little Giant, protest against the passage of a Slave Code for the Territories and against the reopening of the Slave-Trade, and endorse the Administration qualifiedly. The delegation chosen to the Charleston Convention is said to be half Administration and half Anti-Administration.

☞ The People's party of Blair county met in Convention at Hollidaysburg on Tuesday and nominated a first-rate ticket. Jacob Burley was nominated for re-election to the Legislature, and Col. L. W. Hall was declared the choice of the Convention for State Senator, and granted the privilege of choosing his own conferees. The vote for Senator stood: for Hall, 42; for Seth R. McCune, 4. A resolution was adopted declaring Simon Cameron to be the choice of the Convention for President, and recommending Samuel Calvin for the Gubernatorial chair.

☞ The Placerville (Cal.) *Observer*, thus accounts for the sudden death of one of the Digger tribe, who recently departed from the land of acorns and grasshoppers for the spirit land of Diggerdom:

Perished thus the luckless Digger.
Perished, too, from drinking whisky;
Strychnine whisky, sharp as lightning,
Ruin blue and Minnie rifle—
Knock-'em-stiff and flaming red-eye—
Such as kill 'em at the counter,
Forty rods or any distance.
Perished thus the wretched Injun,
By imbibing strychnine whisky,
Sold by some confounded bommer,
At a bit a glass, or cheaper,
Strychnine whisky—whisky strychnine.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The July number of this valuable agricultural journal has been received. As usual it abounds with practical information interesting and useful to every one who cultivates the soil. There are over *eighty articles* in this number, on agricultural and horticultural subjects, besides a number of valuable domestic receipts, written expressly for the *Farmer* by experienced housewives.

Published by Joseph Harris, Albany N. Y. at 50 cents a year.

☞ The July number of the American Agriculturist, is before us, with its variety of interesting matter, which will be of sterling value to the farmer. Published in New York, by Orange Judd, A. M., at $1 per annum.

☞ We have received a copy of Hewet's Encyclopedia of American Bank Note Currency, an infallible detector, published by Wm. Cousland & Co., New York, at 25 cts. per number. It will contain *fac similes* of the notes of all banks, and should be in the possession of everybody.

☞ The first number of the first volume—new series—of the Scientific American, has been received. It presents a beautiful appearance, and is filled with most valuable reading matter. We hope our friends will subscribe for this work.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ *Candidates wishing their names announced through the columns of the "Journal," must invariably couple such order with the usual fee—one dollar.*

COUNTY TREASURER--

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. J. GEISINGER, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the American Republican County Convention. [July 6, 1859.-*

COUNTY TREASURER--

We are authorized to announce the name of J. H. KENNEDY, as a candidate for the office of *County Treasurer*, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

July 6th, 1859.-*

SHERIFFALTY--

We are authorized to announce the name of THOMAS H. HULING, of Mt. Union, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the American Republican Convention. [July 6, 1859.-*

WE are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. NASH of Huntingdon, as a candidate for *County Treasurer*, at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. [June 29, 1859.-*

COUNTY TREASURER—

To the American Republican Party of Huntingdon County: At the request of numerous friends in different portions of the county, and with a somewhat flattering assurance of success, I have been induced to announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the coming Convention. If, in the opinion of my fellow-citizens composing said Convention, my humble claims, qualifications, and circumstances be deemed worthy of consideration and of sufficient importance to entitle me to a nomination, the favor will be thankfully received, and in the event of an election, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my abilities. R. McDIVITT.

June 29, 1859.-*

WE are authorized to announce the name of JAMES BRICKER as a candidate for *County Treasurer*, subject to the action of the American Republican County Convention. June 29, 1859.-*

Epilepsy, or Falling Fits.

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of Baltimore Md., which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms.—One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage on all his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $2; two do., $5; twelve do., $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. 1yr.

☞ Much has been said of the Eastern Esculapius' labors for the sick; not one half has yet been told of the indomitable perseverence of this singular man. Imbued with the conviction that Scrofula is the parent of disease, he has been years engaged in searching the bounderies of the earth, for its antidote. With vast labor has canvassed the products of sea and land, through both continents, until he has discovered that combination of remedials which expurges this human rot and corruption from the system. This new invention we now offer in our columns under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although its virtues are from substances far more active and effectual than Sarsaparilla.—*Mercantile Journal.*

☞ Gen. Sam. Houston has accepted the nomination for Governor of an Independent convention in Texas. A very few months have passed since the General, in a pathetic speech, took his final leave of politics.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA JULY, 5, 1859.

FLOUR—Superfine. per barrel,	$6 25@7,00
" Extra " "	7 00@7.50
" " family "	7 75to 8 00
Rye Flour and Corn Meal	
Wheat—red, per bushel,	1 50@1 60
" White "	1 60@1 70
Rye "	85
Corn "	82
Oats "	42
Cloverseed	$5 50@6 25 per 64 pounds
Timothy seed,	$1,80 to 2 00
Flax, per bushel	$1 70

New Advertisements.

$20.00.

For $20 I will teach practically Grecian, Italian and Oriental Painting, and also a new method of Perspective Drawing. Or for $5 any one style of the above named arts. Or I will send printed Directions for the four styles on the receipt of $1, with complete instructions in mixing the colors to paint figures and landscapes in Grecian, Italian and Oriental Painting.—These three varieties are executed in Oil Colors, the former closely resembling an Oil Painting, and the latter, the finest Oil Print.

The method of Perspective Drawing is easily learned, and enables us to sketch accurately from nature without the tedious rules of Linear. Copies forwarded immediately on the receipt of $1. Address Miss E. M. HURLBUT.

North Bridgewater, Mass.

July 6th, 1859.-3t.