

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, January 27, 1858.

New Advertisements: Stray Steer, by G. Overholt. Libel for Divorce, by Sheriff Miller. Journeyman Blacksmith wanted, by A. Lewis. Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate, by Joseph McCoy and David H. Campbell, Administrators.

Gov. PACKER.—Gov. Packer's inaugural address will be found on our first page. It is an able address, and sustains the Douglas view of the Kansas question.

LOCALS.—Jas. Bricker has purchased the Gotta stand, and is now fixing it up to move into, with an extensive stock of goods, early in the spring. The new German Reformed Church will be dedicated early in March.—Business men predict a revival of business as soon as confidence can be restored. A man with money in his pocket who will not pay his debts, is considered as having succeeded—broke. There is quite a number of such in the "ancient borough." With a continuance of the weather we have been blessed with for some days past, we may expect early gardening. Our ice cream manufacturers are looking anxiously for a cold spell—their ice-houses are and may continue empty. This is a poor man's winter.

We have received from C. E. Todd & Co., 392 Broome street, New York, a gold pencil and a desk pen, in payment for advertisement in another column headed "Agents, Attention!" The articles are fifty per cent. better than any trade of the kind we have ever received at their selling prices. We have paid eight dollars for pencils not as valuable as those manufacturing by Todd & Co. for five. See their advertisement.

We regret to learn, that Mr. FREDERICK LESTER, formerly of this place, died in Germany about the first of this month. Mr. LESTER was one of our most active business men, and a gentleman respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Prof. M. McN. WALSH, the new Principal of the Cassville Seminary, has accepted an invitation to address the Educational Mass Meeting to be held at Spruce Creek on Friday and Saturday next (January 29th and 30th.)

STATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee held at Harrisburg on the 19th inst., it was resolved that the next Democratic State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner.

The two negroes, Anderson and Richardson, who so brutally murdered two aged women, Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, near Manheim, in Lancaster county, have both been found guilty, and have been sentenced to be hanged.

SWINDLING.—We notice that several of our brethren are guilty of swindling their subscribers by publishing New York Ledger advertisements as reading matter on their first pages, at half the usual advertising rates. Such a system of advertising must have the effect of destroying the confidence of the people in their country press, especially in those guilty of so gross a deception. As bad as we are in want of money we cannot think of humbugging our subscribers to the extent some of our neighboring press are guilty of. Such advertisements, to the amount of at least thirty dollars, we have deposited in the stove during the past week.

Thomas Washington Smith, lately on trial in Philadelphia for the murder of Richard Carter, of Tamaqua, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and delivered into the charge of his sister.

The Ohio Legislature has passed resolutions expressing confidence in the Administration; reaffirming the Cincinnati platform; declaring the refusal of the Leocompton convention to submit the constitution to the people as unwise and unfortunate for the peace of Kansas; and instructing the Senators of the State, and requesting Representatives; to vote against the Leocompton constitution, or any other constitution not a clear expression of the will of the people.

CHANGES.—Col. H. J. Lombaert has been superseded as General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Thos. A. Scott, Esq., appointed in his place, the former having been transferred to the post of Auditor on the Road, and the location, Philadelphia. Thos. T. Wierman, Esq., late Superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, has been appointed Engineer on Pa. Canal. Most excellent men for the posts—they have been tried and not found wanting.

Adolphus Patterson, esq., of Williamsburg, is recommended in a communication in the Hollidaysburg "Standard", for nomination as the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter writer under date of Jan. 23, says: "We are about to enter on the last week in January with increased and increasing activity in money, capitalists only too anxious to lend, some branches of business showing signs of returning health and strength, upwards of thirty millions in gold in our bank vaults, and a California steamer to arrive with a couple of millions more."

THE TWO GREAT FACTS PROVED BY THE BALLOT-BOX IN KANSAS.—We are at last (says the Press,) receiving the truth from Kansas. The first fact, and the most important one as proved by the return of the election held on the 4th, is the enormous majority of 10,226 against the Leocompton Constitution, the frauds in Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo in its favor being counted. The next not less important fact is that which is certified by the Hon. F. P. Stanton, late Secretary of the Territory, who has despatched from Boonville, Mo., under date of the 19th, that the vote of the 21st of December for the Constitution, was 6,500, "two-thirds of which are fraudulent." So, then, it appears that the people have not only secured an immense majority against the Calhoun contrivance, but that the attempt to count up a strong vote in its favor has only resulted in another exposure of rascality at the ballot-box. What course will be pursued at Washington, in view of these extraordinary developments, remains to be seen. We trust that when the Leocompton Constitution is sent to Congress, it will be so communicated that the full facts will be forwarded in connection with it, so that the representatives of the people may vote understandingly.

In the event of the Leocompton Constitution going through, we shall have a practical idea of the settlement of the Kansas difficulty. The humane and philanthropic gentlemen who have been asking that the people should be compelled to arrange their own affairs under the Leocompton Constitution, may find that while they have succeeded in excluding the majority from the rights which belong to them, they have at the same time introduced into every free State a number of elements which will lead to some most unfortunate consequences; for it is as certain as that the night follows the day, that any such attempt to settle the Kansas question would unsettle the political relations of many distinguished men, and would throw into our future elections the most inextinguishable discord and dissension.

THE OHIO STATESMAN AND KANSAS.—The Statesman of the 17th thus closes an appeal to Congress not to admit Kansas into the Union under the Calhoun Constitution:

"After what we have seen in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, not to go east into Pennsylvania and New York; and after Kansas herself, at a legal and regular election, has pronounced against the Leocompton imposture, we cannot believe the solemn and sacred rights of the people will be trampled down by Congress. But if this thing is to be done, thank God, a free and honest people, scrupulous of the rights of others, but resolute to maintain their own, will have the redress in their own hands, and they will apply it. That man is insane who expects them to submit supinely to unnecessary and superfluous treachery and insult."

BEAUTIES OF THE LAW.—At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Tazewell, Tenn., a fellow was arraigned for stealing a raw hide. He alleged that he had purchased it from a negro. The attorney for the Commonwealth admitted his statement and he was acquitted, but he was immediately indicted for trading with a negro. Thereupon the accused introduced two witnesses to prove that he had stolen the hide, when of course he was discharged; and having already been tried for stealing he could not be tried the second time for the same offence, and was turned loose unpunished.—Such is the perfection of human wisdom.

DOUBLE MURDER BY A SLAVE.—The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript has the following account of a shocking affair, which occurred in Gates county, North Carolina:

On Monday afternoon a negro man belonging to Mr. Seth Benton, of North Carolina, who had been hired out to work on a railroad, was to have left Holy Neck, in Nason county, on that day, with a number of others, for the place of his labor, but on the departure of the gang he managed to be left behind. Shortly after he proceeded to the house of Mrs. Holland, a widow lady, whom he murdered. He then went towards the residence of Mr. Whitwell Jones, but meeting him a short distance from his house, killed him also, and with a large club mangled his head in a shocking manner. He afterwards made for the house of Mr. Uriah Rawls, where he would doubtless have destroyed a whole family had they not been apprised of his coming. Mr. Rawls went out with a double-barrelled gun, as the negro approached he fired, but the charge being small shot, it did not stop him, and Mr. R. discharged the other barrel with no better effect. The savage pursued him, and was just upon his heels, when Mr. Rawls suddenly turned and struck him a severe blow with the butt of the gun, which felled him to the ground apparently lifeless. He, however, revived in a short time, arose and ran across an adjoining field, when he discovered another woman, Mrs. Rowel, but she succeeded in making her escape from him. By this time the alarm had spread through the neighborhood, and the negro was pursued by several persons well armed. He made for the swamp and attempted to hide himself, but was finally overtaken and shot.—The excitement created in all that region was intense. The news spread rapidly from house to house, and it was supposed that a general insurrection had commenced. Messengers were sent in various directions. The people turned out in large numbers and repaired in haste to the several points where it was supposed their services might be needed.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.—An Eastern correspondent remarks: A story is going the rounds of the papers stating that the grasshoppers consumed a whole crop of tobacco out West during the past summer, and afterwards sat upon the fences by the road-side begging a chew of every passing traveller.—But a friend of mine, who has just returned from St. Louis tells me the report is untrue.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19th. This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the inauguration of the Governor elect, the city at an early hour was the scene of a great throng of people attracted here by a desire to witness the ceremony of the installation of a new ruler. Several thousand strangers were present.—The military presented an imposing and highly creditable appearance. There were fifteen companies on parade; thirteen infantry and two cavalry, accompanied by fourteen bands of music. At 11 o'clock the national salute was fired from a brass field piece captured by the American army in Mexico. A procession, composed of the military and citizens was formed, and after proceeding thro' several of the principal streets approached the Capitol, where the members and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives were arranged on a platform erected in front of the building. A prayer was uttered by Rev. De Witt, after which, the oath of office was administered to Governor Packer by the Speaker of the Senate. This being done, the Governor delivered his Inaugural address, and, when concluded, the military re-formed and after parade and review were formally dismissed. I doubt whether Harrisburg was ever before visited by as great a crowd of people as was present this day, and the whole affair was conducted as harmoniously, peaceably and satisfactorily as could be expected.

In the House, Mr. Arthur introduced a bill for the better regulation of the Militia system.

WEDNESDAY.—The Governor informed the two Houses that he had appointed Wm. M. Heister, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Mr. Heister communicated his appointment of Henry L. Dieffenbach, as Deputy Secretary.

In the Senate, Mr. Miller presented a joint resolution relative to financial affairs, in which it is recommended to form a convention of delegates from each State to agree upon the lowest denomination of paper money to be issued by the banks.

Mr. Fetter read in place, a bill to incorporate the Mifflin County Bank.

In the House, Mr. Dunlap read in place a bill regulating the license of places of amusement.

THURSDAY. Senate.—Mr. Buckalew read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. Mr. Gregg moved that the bill to incorporate the Mifflin Co. Bank be printed, and it was so ordered. The Governor nominated O. Barrett, Superintendent of the Public Printing, which was confirmed unanimously. House.—Mr. Houtz presented the petition of Lavinia S. Drenning for a divorce. A petition from citizens of Butler county was read for an act to confer on Justices of the Peace authority to try certain criminal offences, and finally determine the same. A petition was read from Thomas Washington Smith praying to be divorced from his wife.

FRIDAY. Senate.—A petition was presented for the erection of a Poor House in Centre county; and one for the increase of the pay of County Commissioners. The bill introduced on Thursday, entitled "A supplement to an act to incorporate the Penna. State Agricultural Society," passed and was sent to the House for concurrence.

MONDAY. Senate. The Committee on Judiciary reported as committed "An act to authorize the publication of minority opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court in Constitutional cases." The Committee on Finance to which was committed a bill entitled "An Act to repeal the Act separating the State and School Departments" reported the same with a negative recommendation. Mr. Bell read in his place "An Act to alter the Districts of the Supreme Court." Mr. Shaeffer read in place, a bill entitled "An Act to provide for an investigation into the management of the Lancaster Bank."

The weather to-day has been delightful; equaling spring in the mildness of the air and heat of the sun.

Monday Evening. JUNIATA.

COURTESY BETWEEN POLITY.—OPPOSITES.—It is a long, long time since we have participated in so agreeable a reunion as that which took place at Harrisburg, our State capital, during the inauguration of the new Packer, and the retirement of the old Pollock Administration. There was none of the bitterness which has marked the commencement of some former Administrations. The two Executives, so to speak, met and parted like old friends, while their respective cabinets associated together on the most intimate terms. The Governor elect dined with Governor Pollock on the day before the inauguration, and after that ceremony the ex-Governor dined with Governor Packer. These creditable examples were happily followed by the members of the Legislature, who accompanied ex-Governor Pollock to the cars in a body as a mark of their personal respect. We make a note of these agreeable demonstrations, and trust the auspicious precedent will always be imitated hereafter. It is natural and right in a free country for men to hold independent sentiments; but nothing is more discreditably in itself, and more calculated to produce disagreeable consequences, than the exhibition of personal hostilities as the result of political disagreement.—Press.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR IN JANUARY.—Some of the farmers in Michigan, deeming the present extraordinary weather for the season favorable to the running of sap, have recently tapped their maple trees to try the experiment, and succeeded in making quite a quantity of maple sugar! The fruit trees budding in New England—the rivers and lakes navigable in the West—and making maple sugar in Michigan—in the middle of January! Does "the oldest inhabitant" remember the like occurring before?

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Press.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1858.

Lately there has been a palpable falling off from the ranks of the Leocomptonites.—Even the administration, I learn, hesitates to give any sanction to the present posture of affairs in Kansas, so far as it has been produced by the frauds granted for a third time repeated at Oxford and McGhee. Secretary Toucey begins to evince a wholesome regard for public opinion in the North, and in the stand, which he is now understood to take, of at least some show of accord of legislative action here with the will of the majority in the Territory, he is not, I am led to believe, unsupported by General Cass and the President himself.

When I state this, I only express what this morning is the general impression in town on Kansas affairs. It cannot be disguised that Southern politicians are tired of bolstering up the contrivance of Calhoun and his associates, and that—for they look North for help to elevate them upon the ladder of preferment—they are not altogether satisfied with the damaging effect to their hopes of the impolitic conduct of a few rash, thoughtless, and careless men in Kansas. In this view, when defection is, if not winked at, not assuaged with the usual Southern fire, it is not to be wondered at if Northern Democrats, who have permitted themselves unwarily to go too far, should at once hurry to get upon safe ground, where they can give signs of recognition of the wishes of their constituents.

For Governor Walker, Douglas, and the men who took the side of popular sovereignty from the beginning, and for the peace and prosperity of Kansas, there is a fine prospect ahead.

It is stated, I know, that the Houses of Congress have been canvassed, and that the Senate certainly, and the House of Representatives probably, will sustain the Leocompton Constitution; but the statement must be unfounded, for it is a matter of which those who are brought into contact with members cannot be ignorant that they are cautious of what they say in the way of committing themselves on this question.

Those who favor the animating principle of the Nebraska bill, however, are open in the expression of that position; but the remaining members, with the exception, of course, of ultra secessionists do not say they favor Leocompton or anything else, but that "nobody can tell how I shall vote." If nobody can tell, and the fact is apparent that they consult their constituents, who resolution they to advocate the views of Walker and Douglas, the guess is not a wild one to conclude that the chances are rather against Leocompton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1858.

The President denied himself to everybody yesterday. The supposition is that he was engaged in deep reflection upon the intelligence which has arrived from acting Governor Denver.

There is a great change going on in respect to affairs in Kansas, and just now one can form no opinion approaching accuracy, other than that Calhoun and Leocompton are fast sinking into oblivion and nothingness, with the contempt of every section of the Union, which both so richly merit. Even politicians afford an unusual exhibition in giving their hearty amen to this denouement.

Plans for the adjustment of the existing difficulty are being framed by members of the Democratic party, who tire of this Kansas question, and would relieve Congress of its further consideration in any way that would fairly consult the will of the people to be affected by their action. It is alleged, too, by gentlemen who ought to know what the Administration designs doing, that Mr. Buchanan favors the rubbing out of the blotch of blunders already committed, and beginning again so that the record may, by act of the Legislature calling another Convention, read unequivocally and straight-forward what are the honest institutions which the people of Kansas want, and how, upon a republican foundation, their State organization shall be erected.

Governor Walker is in town. The Committee on Territories of the Senate have decided to report on Monday next a bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union as a State. The irregularities which have been referred to in the daily papers have not been so serious a character as have been imagined. Whatever they have been, they have been obviated by common consent and the bill as reported will pass with little debate or objection.

The estimates to supply deficiencies in the appropriations of the present fiscal year for the army, and which will be included in the General Deficiency Bill, to be reported in a day or two from the Committee of Ways and Means, amount to \$8,700,000. The estimates for the Post Office deficiencies, amount to \$1,469,173. Other deficiencies sum up the total amount to about \$9,000,000.

These estimates for the army provide not only for the service of the present fiscal year, but also for service in the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1859. Subsistence and means of transportation, reinforcements, &c., for the army of Utah, must be provided for early operations in that Territory next spring. The deficiency in the post-office service shows that that branch of the Government is anything but self-sustaining.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1858.

Most noteworthy of the latest news from Europe and the Pacific is the hostile attitude assumed toward each other of the imbecile Governments of Spain and Mexico. Both heavily in debt, neither with harmony in its internal administration, with civil war and decay sinking both into a semi-barbarism, and with nothing but a deep-rooted faith in a Christian religion saving them from an abject condition too horrible to think of, they rush into a fight where each will lose all and can possibly gain nothing.

I learn that it is beyond conjecture, that so soon as open hostilities have commenced crowds of organized volunteers will pour into Mexico from Texas and California, not so much to assist in the defence of our helpless neighbor, as to seize the opportunities which will be presented for the gratification of filibuster propensities.

It is stated that to-morrow the President will give in a special message on Kansas affairs. I am not able to say what will be its recommendations, but only that the impression is it will not go to the extent of giving the Leocompton regency more than a lukewarm approval—"darning it," indeed, "with faint praise."

Those who hold the same views with Judge Douglas and Governor Walker are anxious for a speedy settlement of the Kansas controversy, and as the debate on the subject will go on in both houses from to-morrow, it is probable that they will agree upon some com-

mon plan of adjustment which while securing the expression of the will of those to be affected by it, will also secure a fair admission of this long disputed Territory as a State into the Union.

From the Omaha Nebraskaian, (Extra) of January the 8th.

"Border Ruffianism" in Nebraska. Kansas Outdone—Bold Attempt at Revolution—Speaker Decker Heading the Revolutionists—Revolutionists to organize another Government at Florence, under the Protection of Brigham Young!!!!!!

It is with no little regret that we have to record one of the most disgraceful transactions it has ever been our hap to witness in the Territory, and to herald to the world the infamy of a majority of the members of the present Legislature. The facts, from which we leave the public to judge, are as follows:

The House went into committee of the whole, yesterday morning, on a joint resolution for the election of public printer. A bill had been previously introduced, for the re-location of the capitol, and a motion to suspend rules and put it through without delay, had been announced on the part of its friends. To consume time, when the House went into committee of the whole on the printing resolution, several gentlemen, who are opposed to the removal of the capitol, spoke against the time; thus preventing a motion for the rising of the committee. At this, the Speaker and his friends—a majority of the House, and the same men who voted for the "Delegated Resolutions"—became much exasperated, and withdrew from the House; the minority—thirteen in number—remaining in committee.

Speaker Decker and his friends came down to the Douglas House, and in caucus decided to break up the committee and get the Chair at all hazards; the Speaker declaring that he would have it, or die. It is even rumored that the Speaker and several of his friends armed themselves with revolvers. The chief clerk of the Council was found and persuaded to take a message to the House. On a message from the Council being announced, the House being still in committee of the whole, Mr. Thrall in the Chair, and Mr. Claves having the floor, the Council was in session, and to whether the Council was in session, and the clerk reporting that that body was not in session, a rule in Jefferson's manual was cited, showing that no message should be received unless both the Houses were in session; on which the chairman informed the clerk that his message couldn't be received, and Mr. Claves proceeded with his remarks. At this juncture, Mr. Decker, who, with his friends, had returned to the House, started for the Speaker's Chair, and snatching the gavel from the hand of the chairman, raised it in a threatening manner, at the same time ordering Thrall to leave, remarking that he would take possession of the Chair, or die.—Mr. Murphy, on seeing the Speaker in the act of assaulting Dr. Thrall, interfered and endeavored to wrest the gavel from his hand, when a pretty general melee ensued, creating a nice scene of confusion, which, in the expressive language of an eye-witness, would be a holiday and turned all the devils loose in the Nebraska Legislature. Several members "pitched in," and it is said that the Speaker would have been pretty roughly handled had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Hanscom—who happened to be within the bar—in rolling him under the table. Thrall still kept the chair, and succeeded in restoring order. Mr. Claves went on with his speech; Speaker Decker and his friends left the House without getting possession of the Chair by force; and at length the committee rose, the members present elected a Speaker pro tem., and adjourned till the usual hour this morning.

It should be remarked that the lobby was crowded during the melee, and that no disposition to interfere was manifested; and as soon as partial order was restored, every man in the lobby, at the request of Mr. Mortimer Ote, left the room.

The House met this morning at the usual hour; the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and a motion to adjourn to Florence was made and carried, on which the majority withdrew, leaving the minority, who elected Mr. Popplott Speaker pro tem., and adjourned until to-morrow morning.—The Clerk of the House, understanding his business fully, refused to move the journals, minutes, and other papers, but kept the same here at the capitol.

About half-past ten o'clock this morning, Mr. Reeves, in the Council, moved that that body also adjourn to Florence. The President, Dr. Miller, very properly refused to entertain the motion; thereupon Mr. Reeves put the motion himself, for which act it is to be regretted that he was not promptly arrested by the Sergeant-at-arms.

The reason of Dr. Miller's refusal to entertain the motion, was, that the Legislature could not adjourn under the organic law, without the joint action of the two Houses, and the official action of the Governor. An appeal was taken from the decision, and sustained by the majority. The President still firmly refusing the question, Mr. Reeves of Ote, arose in his place and put the question, which was declared by the President to be informal, and out of order; but regardless of that the majority withdrew from the Council Chamber.

Gov. Cumming has issued an order for keeping the journals, minutes, &c., of the Council also at the capitol.

The greatest excitement prevails, and numerous are the conjectures as to what will be done. If the withdrawing members—21 in the House, and 8 in the Council—assemble at Florence, the Governor will not, and cannot, recognize their acts. In the meantime, those members of each House remaining here, will assemble at their respective rooms, and, not having a quorum present, will adjourn from day to day.

It should be remarked, that Florence is a very appropriate place for these revolutionists to meet. They sustain the election frauds perpetrated at that delectable town in August last, and are in most respects fit subjects to be under the protection and control of Brigham Young and his satellites. If Brigham Young should condescend to deliver to them a message, we shall endeavor to lay the same before our readers.

But after all, we are not much surprised that men who can fritter away nearly a whole session of the Legislature in foolish agitation of subjects over which they have no control, on finding one of their mercenary schemes likely to be foiled, are ripe for any movement of a disorganizing nature.

Several gentlemen from various sections of the Territory, are now in the city, and from these, as well as from persons in our own community, there is but one universal expression—condemnation of the high-handed outrage and illegal proceedings of the major-

ity of the Legislature. All concede that the position of the minority is legal, parliamentary and correct.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 19th.

Interesting News from the Plains. A letter from the agent of the United States Express Company at Jefferson City, dated yesterday, communicates some interesting items of news from the Plains.

It is stated that Mr. A. Achner, an Indian trader, had arrived in that city from Fort Laramie. He left that fort on the 3d inst.—On his way, on the 23d December, he met between six hundred and seven hundred Cheyenne and Comanche Indians, returning from Great Salt Lake City to their villages, on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie, accompanied by about twenty of the Mormon leaders. He understood that it was the intention of these Indians, of course under the influence of the Mormons, to remain in camp until the spring, and then to employ themselves in harassing and cutting off the trains of provisions, &c.; intended for the relief of Colonel Johnston. The Indians had been persuaded to believe that there were eighty thousand men among the Mormons, capable of bearing arms, and well equipped, and they describe them as having numerous fortifications. They also speak of a large number of Indian allies; and declare that the Mormons have no idea of running away.

Mr. Achner reports that he saw a white girl, about nine years of age, in the camp of the Cheyennes. She was dressed as an Indian. She represented to him that her parents were from Green county, Illinois, and that she was stolen from them by the Indians when the train of emigrants was crossing the plains, but that she did not know whether her parents were living or dead. Mr. Achner was unable to rescue her by force, or to purchase her, her captor being absent on a party; but he was quite confident of being able to do so on his next expedition among the Indians.

This gentleman is represented as having been a trader for many years among the Indians, and his statements are entitled to credit.

Mormon Rebellion—Official Despatches from Col. Johnston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Despatches have been received at the War Department from Col. Johnston, dated Nov. 30th, which confirm the previous reports of excessive suffering and great loss of the draught animals, by snow storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, have been saved to supply the proportions of the rations for six days in the week, and there is on hand bacon sufficient for one day in each week for seven months. There are also flour and small rations for the same period.

The storms dealt roughly with Col. Cook's command. He lost half of his horses, besides a number of mules. A further advance towards Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals to procure which Capt. Marcy has been despatched to New Mexico, for use in the early spring, when the army, with a volunteer force of 2,000 men, will resume the march as soon as supplied with horses and mules, and the grass on the mountains is sufficient to supply them.

Two volunteer companies have been mustered into service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more companies will be mustered in.

The troops have borne the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness, and are in fine health, though some of the regiments are still suffering from frosted feet.

Another letter from an officer of the army says that the Mormons are afraid of the mounted men. They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers, and he fears that their leaders and those who have no claim in the valley will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may benefit the army.

Traffic in Circassian Women.

The following very interesting account is copied from a late London Morning Post:

"There has been lately an unusually large number of Circassians going about the streets of Constantinople. Many of them, no doubt, belonged to the deputation which came to petition the Port that their country might be taken under the sovereignty of the Sultan. A considerable portion, however, of the Circassians now in the capital have quite another mission than a political one to fulfill. They are here as slave-dealers, charged with the disposal of the numerous parcels of Circassian girls that have been for some time pouring into this market. Perceiving that when the Russians shall have re-occupied the coast of Caucasus this traffic in white slaves will be over, the Circassian dealers have redoubled their efforts, ever since the commencement of the peace conferences, to introduce into Turkey the greatest possible number of women while the opportunity of doing so lasted.

"They have been so successful, notwithstanding the prohibition of the trade by the Port, and the presence of so many of her Majesty's ships in the Black Sea, that never, at any former period was white flesh so cheap as at this moment. There is an absolute glut in the market, and dealers are obliged to throw away their goods owing to the extent of the supply, which in many instances has been brought by steam under the British flag. In former times a "good middling" Circassian girl was thought very cheap at one hundred pounds, but at the present time the same description of goods may be had for five pounds! In fact the creatures are eating their hands off, and must be disposed of at any sacrifice, however alarming. Independent of all humane and Christian objections to this abominable state of things, there are several practical ones which have even forced themselves on the attention of the Turks.—With low prices, a low class of purchasers come into market.

"Formerly a Circassian slave girl was pretty sure of being brought into a good family, where not only good treatment, but often a good fortune, awaited her; but at the present low rates she may be taken by any huckster who never thought of keeping a slave before. Another is that the temptation to possess a Circassian girl at such low prices is so great in the minds of the Turks, that many who cannot afford to keep several slaves have been sending their slaves to market, in order to make room for a newly purchased white girl. The consequence is, that numbers of black women, after being as many as eight or ten years in the same hands, have lately been consigned to the broker for disposal.—Not a few of these wretched creatures are in a state quite unfit for being sold.