

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.] DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION. FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

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The Presidency.

With but very few exceptions, the Democratic press of Pennsylvania are now favoring the nomination of the Little Giant of Illinois. Indeed the whole country, North and South, East and West, raises a shout for Douglas, that cannot be disregarded by the representatives of the party. Upon the action of the Charleston Convention, the *Carlisle Democrat* truly remarks, depends the success of the Democratic party in November next. If the delegates who have been selected from the different States will come together in a fraternal spirit, determined to act for the party at large, and not merely for the purpose of advancing the interests of particular individuals, we have no fears for the result, and that this will be the case we have every reason to believe. Should such a feeling animate the convention, then, we think, there can be no difficulty in naming the man to fill the highest office known to our laws. The popular expression on this subject has for some time past, and still is, so decided that no man unless he is willfully blind, can misunderstand it. Town after Town, County after County, and State after State, have declared so emphatically in favor of Stephen A. Douglas, that to set aside, without good and substantial reasons, the will of the people thus clearly expressed, would to us, seem like madness.

We are well aware that there are to be found in all parties, men who act upon the "rule or ruin principle," and the Democratic party is no exception, but we believe this class is in a hopeless minority, and will be comparatively harmless. Stephen A. Douglas can carry more States and secure more electoral votes than any other man now before the people, and we believe too, that this is the sentiment of a majority of the Delegates to the Charleston Convention, and if so, why should they hesitate to place him in nomination. That there are many other excellent men who could be elected, we do not for a moment doubt, but with Douglas the victory would be doubly sure. He has more elements of strength than any other man named, and with him success would be comparatively easy.

We have been requested by our representative, Mr. Africa, to state that a general bill relative to unadjusted claims on the main line of the public works has been passed and approved by the Governor. All claims presented will, in pursuance of said bill, be examined by the Auditor General, Attorney General and State Treasurer, who are required to report their opinion of the validity of the same to the next Legislature. The authority granted these officers by this bill, will expire by limitation one year hence, so that all persons interested should act promptly.

HON. WM. MONTGOMERY.—We have received the great speech of this gentleman, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 29th, in reply to Mr. Curry, of Alabama, on Popular Sovereignty, as avowed by Judge Douglas. Mr. M. is Representative from the 20th Congressional District of this State. He is a giant in frame and intellect, and stands in the front ranks of Douglas' warmest and most influential friends. His speech is of too great a length for our columns at this time.

A CLEAR MAJORITY.—Judge Douglas has now a clear majority of the Delegates to the Charleston Convention. He has, also, carried a majority of the States. Yet we hear the Office-holders of the Federal Government, the Southern Disunionists and a few effete, "played out" Senators say he must not be nominated. Now they may succeed in defeating him, but if they do, we would not give the ink we have wasted in penning this article for the chances of the nominee made by such influences.—*State Sentinel*.

The Connecticut election resulted in the re-election of Buckingham for Governor, by 571 majority. The Senate and House are both Republican. Two years ago, the Republicans carried the State by over 2000 majority.

The Rhode Island contest resulted in the election of Sprague, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a handsome majority. The Republican majority last year was over five thousand. Sprague was also supported by the Americans and conservative Republicans.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, lately elected Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has also been elected a Director of the new Board of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in place of Mr. Edgar J. Thompson, resigned. Gen. Geo. W. Cass has been elected President of the Company. The *Chicago Times* in an article upon the new prospects of the road, makes the following remarks:

The accession of Thomas A. Scott is the only one that could replace the name of Mr. Thompson among the directors. It is a fit associate for George W. Cass, and a worthy successor of the late president. His consent cannot be otherwise than of great value to the stockholders. The resignation of Mr. Thompson would be otherwise greatly regretted. The services of that gentleman have been so valuable, and have contributed so largely to the present proud position of the road, notwithstanding his embarrasments, that the loss of them entirely could not but operate to the pecuniary disadvantage of the company. Represented, however, as he will be, by one of the first railroad men in the country, in the person of Mr. Scott, the effects of his withdrawal will not be experienced.

General Cass is too well known to need any further reference than the announcement of his name. His comprehensive business knowledge, and his untiring energy, coupled with an untold popularity, will render him all sufficient in the position he has been called to sustain.

The Sunbury and Erie bill, which was so long debated in our State Legislature, passed in the following form:—The bill stays proceeding, under the mortgage of the State, for the sale of the road, for non-payment of interest, until February, 1862, and authorizes the company to issue scrip to the amount of \$600,000, to pay debts contracted for labor and materials between the first of August last and the first of April. This scrip is to be a lien upon the road, and to take precedence of the State mortgage. The friends of the road say that the work upon it will not be suspended during this year, but will be pushed forward to immediate completion.

The Charleston Convention—Prospects of Judge Douglas. A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:

It is generally understood that the committee which meets here on the 5th will not take the responsibility of changing the place of meeting of the Democratic Convention from Charleston. They do not, however, doubt their power to do so, but consider it inexpedient. In view of the arrangements already concluded, and in the absence of any general expression of opinion in favor of the change from the Southern delegates. The meeting on the 5th will, therefore, be unimportant.

Whilst the prominent position of Judge Douglas before the Convention naturally singles him out as the object of attack on the part of the friends of all the other less conspicuous candidates, his friends claim that the violence of these assaults simply proves his strength. The expression of opinion against Douglas, on the part of the ultra Southern members of Congress is less important, when it is remembered that it is the practice of the Southern States not to elect members of Congress delegates. The dictation of members, therefore, is not calculated to have any weight with the delegates, who regard themselves as occupying an independent position, and in many instances are the rivals of the sitting members for re-election to Congress. The delegates who have visited this city do not partake of the bitter hostility towards Douglas which the other Southern members exhibit. On the contrary, nearly all of them express the conviction that if Douglas' friends are true to him the South will yield. In the meantime, North Carolina and Georgia will probably go for him from the first.

The great fight in the Convention will be upon the platform. Whilst it is conceded that the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, should be re-affirmed, Douglas' friends will insist that if this is done it must be viewed as a concession to him. They say that the opposition to Douglas is based upon the fact that he does not consider that a Congressional slave code is constitutional for the Territories, and that the constitutional power of Territorial Legislatures over the regulation of slavery, as all other property, is a judicial question. If, because he holds these views, he is to be struck down, they will insist that the platform shall contain a clear and direct exposition of the views of its opponents—slave code and all. If not, then they hold he stands as well before the South as any of his rivals.

It is clear that not a single Northern State could be carried on a platform insisting upon the all-prevailing existence of slavery as a natural institution, which requires positive enactment to forbid it, and which, spreading to the North Pole of our Territories, extended so far, must continue, no matter what the wishes of the people of those Territories, so long as they are Territories. Add to this, also, the plank of a Congressional slave code—the logical and proper conclusion insisted upon by Southern men.

The mere question of the Presidency, it is contended, is of little importance compared to the consideration, that unless some of the Northern States are carried next November, the Democratic party will find itself, for the first time, in a minority in both houses of Congress. Open and avowed secessionists and disunionists would be delighted with such a position of affairs, which would give the South a material cause for secession movement; but the cooler and reflecting men, both of the South and North, are alarmed at the prospect, and will hesitate ere they permit a mere personal hatred to Douglas to force them into a position where a Northern and a Southern Confederacy becomes almost a foregone conclusion.

The Northern States now represented in the Senate by Democrats, are Oregon, California, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Minnesota, and Ohio. Of these, Ohio has already elected a Republican in Pugh's place; Pennsylvania elects next winter in Bigler's place; Indiana elects in place of the sitting Senators, whose terms expire in 1861 and 1863; New Jersey elects one; Minnesota one, and Oregon two. Add to these two Republicans from Kansas, and we find that unless the Democrats carry some of the North-

ern States next fall, the only Northern States which will be represented by Democrats in the Senate will be, Illinois one, and California one—in all, two Democrats from the Northern States, thus giving the Republicans a majority in the Senate as well as the House. If this is to be the result of the next election, the success of the Democratic nominee, unless he carry Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana, would in fact be a defeat—his victory would turn to dust and ashes on his lips, whilst the Republicans would have him tumbled down as securely in both houses as ever Gulliver was by the Lilliputians in Swift's authentic narrative.

The statements that in any event, on the adoption of any platform, however obnoxious, Douglas will refuse to abide by the decision of the Convention, is false. He openly avows his determination to support the nominee, no matter who he may be; reserving to himself the same right exercised last Presidential election by Southern men of objecting to any portion of the platform he may not acquiesce in. At the last election many Southern States protested against the Pacific Railroad plank of the platform, but supported the nominee notwithstanding. Precisely such will be Judge Douglas' course; and all speculations to the contrary are mere waste of time. He would accept of a nomination from no other party or set of men than the regularly organized Democratic party to which he has always belonged, and to aid in building up and sustaining which he has devoted his whole brilliant public career, from the time when, as the eloquent champion of General Jackson, he received the thanks of that illustrious man, down to the present moment, when he is engaged as eloquently and as courageously in battling for principles which will enable the Democracy of the country to maintain their position as a national party, instead of, by the introduction of sectional doctrines and personal animosities, making it a mere geographical party, defeated, despised and soon to be obliterated. If, on the contrary, it is conceded that this Territorial question is a judicial and not a legislative subject; if the Democracy of 1860 are content to fight the battle upon the principles of 1856, the prospect will be far different. The Democracy of the North can successfully resist Seward and his irrepresible conflict. Abolitionism in all its phases will be vanquished. The contest now is to defeat the odious doctrine of Seward and Helper, and it is, therefore, no time for the South to trifle with its safety and its interests, by striking down the Democracy of the North, who alone can stem the flood. Douglas may be defeated, but with him closes the hope of the Democracy in the North. They will continue to struggle, but they will lose both the Senate and the House, and the "irrepressible conflict" will triumph.

Local Acts. The following Acts were passed by both Houses and approved by the Governor. The first is of great importance to farmers and gardeners. The second is of equal importance to tax-payers; and the third, when the Hotel is finished, will be remembered with lively satisfaction:

AN ACT to protect fruit, &c. and punish trespass in the counties of Huntingdon, Washington, Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster, Lycoming and Delaware:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the willful taking and carrying away of fruit, vegetables, plants, fruit or ornamental trees, vines or shrubs, in the counties of Huntingdon, Washington, Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster, Lycoming and Delaware, whether attached to the soil or not, shall be deemed, and the same is hereby declared a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted and punished as such under the laws of this Commonwealth, and on conviction thereof in the Courts of Quarter Sessions of said counties, shall be fined, not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding sixty days; such fine or penalty to be appropriated as provided in the second section of this act.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons who shall willfully enter, or break down, through, or over any orchard, garden or yard-fence, hot-bed, or green house, or who shall wrongfully club, stone, cut, break, bark, or otherwise mutilate or damage any nut, fruit, or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine, trellis, arbor, hot-bed, hot or green house, or who shall willfully trespass upon, walk over, beat down, trample, or in anywise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables, or other growing crop, shall, and may, on conviction thereof, before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace, or in any Court of law in said county, have judgment against him, her, or them, in a sum not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars, with costs of suit, one half the damage or penalty to go to the use of the informer, the other half of the damage or penalty to the occupant or owner of the premises on which the said trespass shall or may be committed; and, in default of payment of said fine or judgment, with costs of suit, the party convicted may and shall be committed to the jail of said county, for not less than twenty, nor more than sixty days; said complaint or action to be in the name of the Commonwealth, and the testimony of the owner or occupant of the premises shall be admitted as evidence to prove the trespass and damage sustained: Provided, That when the owner of the premises shall become the informant, then one-half of the penalty shall be appropriated to the school fund of the district in which the trespass was committed.

AN ACT to correct a clerical mistake in the amount of certain property assessed for State taxes in the county of Huntingdon.

WHEREAS, The board of revenue commissioners in their certified report for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, have, through mistake, charged the county of Huntingdon with an amount of property, subject to a tax of three mills on the dollar of five millions nine hundred and five thousand and six dollars;

AND WHEREAS, The true amount of the above described property, according to the assessment thereof, was only five millions, one hundred and eight thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Therefore SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in the adjustment and payment of the said taxes, the sum of five millions, one hundred and eight thousand, four hundred and ninety-six dollars shall be taken and considered as the true amount of property, subject to a tax of three mills on the dollar, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and two and a-half mills on the

dollar, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, assessed in and payable by the said county of Huntingdon.

AN ACT to incorporate the Oneida Hotel Company of the borough of Huntingdon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Gratius Miller, Hays Hamilton, Benjamin F. Patton, Jacob Cresswell, John S. Miller, Benjamin E. McMurtrie, William Morris, junior, John Scott, John J. Lawrence, H. G. Fisher, William B. Zeigler, Levi Evans, John A. Doyle, Alexander Port, John R. Hunter, and David Caldwell, and their associates and all persons who may become the holders of the stock hereinafter mentioned, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be constituted a body politic or corporate, by the style of the Oneida hotel company, to have perpetual succession, to be capable in law of suing and being sued, to have a common seal the same to alter and renew at pleasure and to have, hold, receive, enjoy and take, either by absolute conveyance in fee simple, or upon ground rent and in case of a conveyance upon ground rent, with power to execute the necessary covenant for the securing the payment thereof, such real estate as may be deemed proper and proper for the construction of a hotel in the borough of Huntingdon, with such supplementary buildings as may be adapted to, and form part of the general plan, and design thereof, for the accommodation and use of any parties who may be desirous of renting and occupying the same, and the said real estate or any part thereof, when, in the opinion of the said corporation, it may be proper so to do, to sell and convey, to any person or persons, who may be desirous of purchasing the same. Provided, however, That if the said company, or their lessees, with their knowledge shall knowingly permit any intoxication or gambling, in their said house, the privileges hereby granted shall cease, and that the said company shall not themselves engage in the business of hotel keeping.

SECTION 2. That the capital stock of said corporation, shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each, and that it shall be held as personal property, and as such be transferred, under such regulations as the corporation shall deem convenient.

SECTION 3. That a general meeting of the corporators shall be annually held on the first Monday of January, for the election of five managers, and the transaction of other business; but if such meeting or election shall not then take place, the corporation shall not for that reason be dissolved, but such meeting or election shall take place as soon thereafter as may be one week's public notice thereof, being first given in at least two newspapers in the borough of Huntingdon.

SECTION 4. That the election of managers shall be by ballot from among the corporators and that in the enactment of by-laws for the government of the corporation and its officers, and in the decision of all questions whether of election of officers or disfranchisement of corporators, either because of their delinquency in paying for the amount of stock by them purchased of the corporation, or for other causes, and on all questions at the meetings of the corporation the corporators present either in person or by proxy, shall severally vote once for each share of stock held by them.

SECTION 5. That the managers shall continue in office until their successors be elected; shall elect a president from among themselves; shall supply vacancies in their number, whether occasioned by death, resignation or refusal to act, and shall have entire control of the affairs and interests of the company, except so far as may be otherwise provided by the corporators three; members shall constitute a quorum at these meetings.

SECTION 6. That until other officers shall be duly elected, the persons named in the first section of this act shall be held by the managers of the said corporation, and shall have power and authority as such.

SECTION 7. That if at any time hereafter it shall appear to the said corporators, to be necessary in order to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act, to increase the capital stock of the said corporation, they shall have power so to do. Provided, That the capital stock of the said corporation shall not be increased, so as to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

SECTION 8. That the said corporation shall have authority to let, or lease any portion of the building erected in pursuance of the authority granted by this act, for stores or other places of business.

SECTION 9. That if the said corporation shall at any time hereafter, misuse, or abuse any of the chartered privileges hereby granted, the Legislature may at any time resume all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges, and franchises hereby granted to the said company.

SECTION 10. That the stockholders of said company shall be severally liable in their individual capacities and estates, for all the debts due to the mechanics, workmen and laborers employed by said company, and for materials furnished to said company to be used for and collected as is provided in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sections of an act incorporating the Lockawanna iron and coal company, approved April fifth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

How They Hate and Fear Him. So says the *Nashville Patriot*, (American), speaking of the Republicans and Judge Douglas. The *Patriot* is for Bell, of Tennessee, for President; but it cannot be blind to the fact that Douglas is the lion in the way of the Republicans, who want to secure the National Spoils. They fear no other candidate. They know that Douglas can command more votes, and has a stronger hold on the hearts of the people than any Democrat who has been named for the Presidency. They, therefore, want him out of the way. The *Patriot* thus speaks of the fears betrayed by the Republicans:

"Whatever may be said of the merits of Judge Douglas, it is manifest that the Republicans regard him as the most dangerous candidate the Democracy can place in the field for the Presidency. There is not a Republican journal or speaker in the country that does not betray the fears of the party by constantly depreciating his ability and professing a belief that he has not the least chance for Charleston nomination, and could not be elected, if he could get the indorsement of his party. If his chances for the nomination were as contemptible as they allege, and his strength as a candidate so inconsiderable, they would scarcely deign to notice him. But they feel that he is the most formidable of all the Democratic aspirants to the Presidency, and hence their constant and unflagging efforts

to kill him off by underrating him. His canvass in Illinois against the combined opposition of the Administration, with all its patronage and power, and the Republicans, proved him to be a man of vast intellectual resources, wonderful energy and most powerful among the masses. That canvass, we are constrained to admit, however much we may dislike and condemn the principles of Mr. Douglas, stands without a rival in the political history of our country, and we doubt if the like will ever be seen again. It has so impressed the minds of the Republicans that they hate the "Little Giant" as they hate no other public man, and deem it their duty to omit no opportunity to undermine his power. Recently, in the Senate, he responded to the speech of Mr. Seward, and with the skill of a practiced surgeon, dissected it and exposed the imposture by which the arch agitator had given a form of beauty and grace to the brutal and bloody doctrines of the Rochester Manifesto. It was an unstudied effort, but it was none the less effective for that. It was the work of a master mind. The Republicans withered under it. They saw in it the revived power and prestige of the "Little Giant" when he was in the full tide of favor with his party, and they shrank agast. But, having recovered from the shock of the moment, they opened upon him the floodgates of detraction and calumny. All over the North the great and the little organs are striving by such means to counteract the effects of that speech. How they hate and fear him."

From Washington. PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS. [Special Despatches to "The Press," April 8.] Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, arrived in this city last night, en route for Charleston. He was accompanied by several of the Illinois delegation. Col. Richardson is the leading Douglas delegate of the North-west, and is full of hope.

The contest between the friends of Breckinridge and Guthrie, at Charleston will be extremely animated. Leading Democrats from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other of the North-western States, declare that Douglas is the only Democrat who can carry that section in November. If he is not nominated at Charleston, they say that the whole North-west, and probably Missouri will be lost.

The opponents of Gov. Seward in the Republican party insist that the result of the election in Connecticut and Rhode Island may be regarded as evidence that he is not an available candidate for President, while his friends are equally confident that should the nomination of Douglas be defeated, Mr. Seward can easily be elected.

Gen. Thomas Ford, lately elected printer of the House by the Republicans, has announced himself in favor of Douglas. The letter of Hon. Wm. H. Dimmick, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the nomination of Douglas, has made a great impression. Mr. Dimmick is one of the only two Leocompton men re-elected from Pennsylvania, and representing, as he does, the Tenth Legion, his declaration will have great weight, showing that notwithstanding he agreed with the Administration upon Leocompton, he feels with the masses of the people of his district.

The "Young America" of the Republican party, Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, is rapidly looming up, and has more attached personal friends in his own organization than any other man, after Governor Seward and General Cameron. I repeat my former dispatch, that Mr. Buchanan is unquestionably for General Joe Lane, of Oregon.

Another Important Reason Why Judge Douglas Should be Nominated. Under the apportionment for representatives in Congress to be made next winter, on the basis of the census of 1860, the north-eastern States will lose largely from their present representation, while the north-western States will gain vastly. Indeed, it must be evident to every well informed mind that, under the new apportionment, the great north-west will have the controlling power in the House of Representatives. This fall's election will, beyond question, fix the political character of this whole region, either for or against the Democracy, for years to come. If Judge Douglas should be made the nominee at Charleston, the Democratic party will sweep every State north-west of the river Ohio, just as certainly as that November's sun shall rise; and that, too, with such a rush of enthusiasm and with such a gush of glory as never before marked the history of the Republic. Thenceforth the great north-west will be as true to Democracy as the needle is to the pole. But without the nomination of Judge Douglas, we have no encouragements to hold out. The Democratic party in this section of the confederacy will fight to the last, whether our favorite be the standard bearer or not, even if it be with the certainty of defeat; but if the National Convention shall over-look this most important field, at the present crisis, and turn a deaf ear to the prospects of the party and the hopes of the Union, the blame of whatever result may follow, if blame there shall be, must be laid to those to whom it will belong—not at the doors of the north-western Democracy. Our duty will be performed both at Charleston and at the polls.

The South can have no hope of her constitutional rights, nor can the Union have any dependence, save in the ascendancy of the Democratic party. How suicidal, how unpatriotic, then, must be the policy that will overlook the future of the party and of the Union, merely for the temporary triumph of an abstraction, if not of a faction! Secure the north-west, and you fix the permanent ascendancy of the Democratic party in both houses of Congress. Nominate Judge Douglas and you secure the north-west.

This is a point that has been greatly neglected by the Democratic press. We hope they will lose no time in bringing it to the notice of the party.—*Fulton Democrat*.

Singular Affair. The town of York has been the scene of considerable excitement lately, on account of a remarkable occurrence which transpired there, and which, we believe, is without a precedent in the annals of that or any other community. The facts, as we get them from the York papers, are as follows:

It seems that during the week before last, a young man named Frederick Schiding was taken dangerously ill from the effects, we understand, of too much liquor. The physician in attendance prescribed nine pills, each of which contained two grains of opium, and one of which was to be administered every half hour. The mother of the young man, however, ignorantly gave him all the pills at

one time, the consequence of which was that the patient, on Sunday evening, fell into a deep stupor, from which he could not be aroused, and which proved to be "the sleep that knows no waking." Although no sign of breathing, nor any pulsation of the heart could be discovered, yet the body possessed a life-like warmth, and any friction upon it caused a redness similar to that in a living person.

The body remained in this condition until Tuesday evening, when, the time for burial having arrived, the coffin having been provided, and the spectators being assembled, the relatives thought a funeral must needs ensue. So, accordingly, the procession was formed and moving towards the Lutheran burying ground in Duke street, where the funeral ceremonies were gone through with, the coffin was lowered into the grave, and the procession returned. The undertaker, however, fearing lest the body might come to life, would not permit the coffin lid to be fastened down, and the sexton, for the same reason, placed a stick between the coffin and lid, to allow the entrance of fresh air, and did not throw any ground into the grave, but left the coffin uncovered. After the body had lain in the grave several hours, the relatives came to the conclusion to take the body home again, and accordingly it was removed that evening to the residence of the parents in the neighborhood of the fair grounds, where it lay for nearly a week in the condition above described. During the latter part of the week, however, the parents, from certain signs, became convinced that their son was really dead, and on Sunday the body was again conveyed to the grave-yard and properly buried.

Arrival Extraordinary of Runaway Slaves. [From the New Orleans Delta, March 26th.] Yesterday at about noon a gang of thirty-four plantation slaves, all men, marched into the city, by way of Jackson Railroad, and came down to Commercial Place, to look for a lawyer, as they said, to put them in the way of finding out who their master was! Whilst standing in a gang on the alley, the police came along, and finding they were not under anybody's control, arrested them and lodged them in the First District lock-up.

The negroes came from the Oak Grove plantation, in St. James parish, fifty miles above the city. Their story is a singular one. The plantation belongs to the estate of James H. Shepherd, deceased, and is held by a number of heirs. The negroes say that for five years they have not known whether they had a master or not; that lately a new overseer was put over them, and treated them cruelly without proper cause, knocking them down with clubs, and flogging them till their backs were all raw. They say they went to a young man on the plantation (one of the heirs) and asked his protection, but obtained no satisfaction; and that on this account they deserted the plantation to come to the city for legal redress. They say they left the plantation between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday, walked all day and part of the night through the woods, to avoid being intercepted; and part of the night walked on the railroad; coming down from Kenner on the track yesterday morning. They say there is another gang who left the plantation with them, and took to the woods, and that this gang will come along soon if not stopped on the way.

They deny positively that any white man ever had anything to do with them in their taking this course; that all they want is to find out who is their right master, that they can complain to him when treated as they have been by their new overseer. They had not eaten a mouthful since leaving the plantation, and were dreadfully fatigued and hungry. When put into the lock-up they fell down in heaps and commenced snoring, whilst some, who were not so sleepy, commenced begging for a mouthful to eat.

It is said that ever since the death of their old master they have been a very unruly and insubordinate gang of negroes, requiring a hard hand to keep them in subjection. Be this as it may, their action in coming boldly to the city, instead of skulking off for good, entitles their story to some credit. The plantation is to be sold before long, and then maybe they will have the gratification of knowing who their master is.

EXECUTING A WOMAN.—Mrs. Mary Ann Bilinsky was executed on Friday, the 23d ult., at St. Paul, Minnesota. Her case is strongly analogous to that of Mrs. Hartung, in several particulars. It is an unusual thing to hang a woman in this country. This is one of only two or three cases where a white woman has ever been hanged in the United States. The murder of which Mrs. Bilinsky was convicted occurred on the 13th of March, 1859. Mr. Bilinsky, a Polisher of some wealth, removed from Illinois to St. Paul in 1857, and there bought real estate, and opened a saloon. The woman who was executed last Friday arrived at St. Paul two or three years ago, from North Carolina, where it is supposed she has relatives living, but she has persistently refused to give any account of her past life, more than to say that she has friends living, who know not where she is, and from whom she evidently wished to conceal her ignominious fate. She married Bilinsky in 1857, and in their family resided a man named John Walker, between whom and Mrs. Bilinsky there existed an illicit intimacy, as was proved, both before and after her marriage. Mr. Bilinsky died suddenly, and suspicion of foul play arose, which led to an investigation, resulting in the conviction of his wife, it being proved that she purchased arsenic, and arsenic was found in the deceased's stomach. In May last she succeeded, by means of outside aid, in escaping from jail, but was arrested some days afterward, and on the part of her counsel repeated efforts on a new trial, the day of execution was fixed for the 23d of March. Her counsel and sympathizers then made a last desperate effort to induce the Minnesota Legislature to commute her sentence, and succeeded so far as to have a resolution passed to that effect. This was quashed by the veto of the Governor. She died protesting her innocence, but the people of St. Paul seem to be of the opinion that she was guilty of the horrid deed of which she was convicted, her motive being to get her husband out of the way, get possession of his property, and enjoy it with her paramour, Walker, whom she claimed as her nephew.—*Knickerbocker*.

KILL THEM OFF!—The best way that we have yet seen or read of, to manufacture Douglas men by scores, is thus given in a telegraph despatch from Baltimore:

All the officers and employees in the Baltimore Custom House, who voted for Douglas delegates to the Charleston Convention at the recent election in that city, have been summarily dismissed.