

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the County.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

Democratic State Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The Democratic National Convention meets in Cincinnati next week, and it is thought will be more numerously attended than any previous Convention ever assembled in this country. The proprietor of the Burnet house in that city, is preparing to accommodate 5000 guests; the other hotels are also being prepared to accommodate their full quota.

Pennsylvania will be well represented.—Delegates and others are busy making arrangements for that event. The Philadelphia Argus says "the Keystone Club, which made a stir in the recent election in Philadelphia, has decided upon visiting the Queen City on the same occasion, and it is said will take upwards of 200 members. Beck's Philadelphia Band has been engaged by the Club." They will leave Philadelphia to-morrow evening.

The Pennsylvania Central and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads intend carrying persons wishing to attend the Convention for one-half the usual fare charged.

As the time for the meeting of the Convention approaches, we see evidences of increasing harmony and good will among the Democracy in all directions,—a general disposition to yield personal preferences to the choice of the Convention. There is a host of good men named in connection with the nomination for the Presidency; and whether he be Cass, Buchanan, Pierce, Douglas, Hunter, Rusk, or some other equally able and patriotic man, we are satisfied. So we say in advance—Hurrah for the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention!

The Journal's statement that their papers are always "mailed on the same day as the Globe," is not true. Only last week their papers for the Broad Top route were not put in the post office until Thursday morning, and then barely in time to be mailed, while the American and Globe were put in the post office and mailed on Wednesday morning, one day in advance on the very week they made the lying assertion. It is a very easy matter to see how one day's delay may detain the Journal, or any other paper, one week on the cross route. And if any of your papers have been lost on the way, it is also easy to conjecture the cause. Their packages are generally put up in old rotten newspapers, in a careless manner, and by the time they arrive at the post office and are thrown down by their carrier, they burst open, a fact to which we have repeatedly called their attention, and have as repeatedly taken up our time in re-packing them, but which we cannot do again—it is no part of our duty.

We have to say in concluding this matter, that we are not General Postmaster and Mail Contractor for Huntingdon county; we are not responsible for the mail failures, nor the weather during the winter and early part of the spring which often caused them on the route in question—nor are we responsible for the carelessness and negligence, and indolence of the excoriated lazzaroni who expose themselves through the columns of their own sheet, and whose highest glory and ambition is to have weekly some object at which to spit their slang.

MR. BENEDICT'S LETTER.—In our local column will be found a letter from A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., addressed to the editors of the Huntingdon Journal, by which it will be seen that the lazzaroni have "waked up" the wrong man. By what rule of propriety, either they or their friends, could expect Mr. B. to remain silent under their insidious and contemptible attacks, we know not. Did they covet a fight with him? if so, they have got it; and having chosen the premises, they must accept the conclusion.

Here we will take occasion to remark, that as a "gentleman" and an honorable citizen, we have never known Mr. Benedict to be "sick," and that the community regard his reputation worth fully as much as that of a hundred such as the lazzaroni of the Journal who are traitors to every principle of truth, honor, and friendship.

SINGULAR MONUMENT.—Elkanah Watson, in his "History of the Men of the Revolution," states that the magistracy of Devizes, a large market town in England, erected a monument to commemorate a striking interposition of Divine judgment. The fact perpetuated by the inscription is this:

A woman having purchased some commodities in the market, upon payment being demanded, an altercation ensued, when she uttered the imprecation—"May God strike me dead if I have not paid it!" She fell down and immediately expired, and in the clenched hand, which she had impiously raised to heaven to attest her perjury, was found the money in controversy. "Facts like this," says Dr. Watson, "bear a fearful and powerful admonition of the interposition of an omniscient God in the affairs of man."

The Assault on Mr. Sumner.

We give in another column the telegraphic account of the brutal assault committed by Preston S. Brooks, U. S. Representative from South Carolina, upon the person of the Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, in the Senate Chamber on Thursday last. In regard to this disgraceful affair we entirely endorse the following remarks by the Pittsburg Union:

We had thought that the Senate Chamber had been sufficiently disgraced already by exhibitions of rowdiness, and that the sense of humiliation which the whole country had sustained by them would have been an effectual guarantee against their repetition. But unfortunately we were deceived in this anticipation, and are compelled to chronicle another outrage that is degrading to its author, and calculated to bring the American Congress into contempt.

As to the provocation for the offence, we have nothing more to say, than that it was not immediate either in time or circumstance. Mr. Brooks was not the injured party, and the wrong done had been committed so long previously as to allow of the choice of some other place for vengeance. To deliberately select the Senate Chamber, although after the hour of adjournment, for the infliction of personal chastisement, is warranted by no code, either of honor, decency or manhood. The injury to Mr. Sumner is a matter with which we have little to do. We have dozens of instances of just as good men as he being subjected to equally severe treatment. But the manner in which the act was done, and the time and place of its performance, make it an insult to the people of the nation at large. The blow is against the reputation of our country. It tends to bring the name of our most dignified legislative assembly into contempt; and we regard the perpetrator of the act as being as much lost to all sense of national pride, as to a perception of the ordinary proprieties of life.

We mean by these remarks no compliment to Mr. Sumner. His attack on Senator Butler, who was absent, was disgraceful, and his remarks throughout were full of personal bitterness and spleen. Had he been called to account for them in a proper manner, there could have been little sympathy for him; but we cannot, and will not defend the man who desecrates the hall of legislation by making it the scene of personal violence and revenge.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, gives the following good story:

A good story is told of Douglas and Buchanan. Douglas was sitting in a private parlor at Guy's National Hotel the other night, talking with a dozen of Buchanan's friends, when the latter, having been sent for, came in and joined the party. "My young friend," said Buchanan, soon afterwards, turning patronizingly to Douglas, "let me give you a little advice." "Thank you!" instantly replied Douglas, seizing him by the hand, "I expect to choose my Constitutional advisers soon, and am most happy thus to receive your acceptance in advance." "Old Buck" was so confused by this turn in the conversation that he forgot the proffered advice altogether.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, in one of his speeches at New York, uttered these sentiments: "I have been abroad in other lands; I have witnessed arbitrary powers; I have contemplated the people of other countries—but there is no country under God's heavens where a man feels to his fellow-men, except in the United States. And if you could feel how despotism looks on; how jealous the despotic powers of the world are of our glorious institutions, you would cherish the Constitution and the Union to your hearts—next to your belief in the Christian religion—the Bible for Heaven, and the Constitution of your country for Earth."

WHY HE LEFT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—Maj. Donelson, it will be remembered, says he left the democratic party because he could no longer sustain its principles, which reminds a western editor of the manner in which a fellow who was not wanted in a certain company told his story:—"Why, you see, I called to see Miss Nancy, and she wouldn't have anything to say to me. So I set awhile, and the old man told me I had better go. And I set awhile longer, and then one of the boys came and took me to the door and gave me a push, and then I thought may be my company wasn't wanted, and so I left."

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN INDIANA.—The Democrats of Indianapolis have elected their candidate for Mayor by 315 majority, and the remainder of their city ticket by still larger majorities. At New Albany—which has been cursed with Know-Nothing misrule for two years past—the Democrats have succeeded by a majority of 300. At Lawrenceburg, the entire Democratic ticket for city officers is elected by a large majority. At Aurora the Democrats swept every thing before them—completely routing the combined hosts of the opposition, who made a desperate struggle to carry the city. At Lafayette the Democratic majority is 248, and Tippecanoe county is claimed as good for 500 Democratic majority in November. At Vincennes the entire Democratic ticket was elected, with one exception. Remark upon the above results, to-day floats proudly over the principal cities of the State. In October and November next the whole State will speak—and the Black Republican column will be shattered and broken.

A SOUND QUESTION.—Judge Smyser, of the Montgomery and Bucks District in granting licenses under the new law, propounds the question: "Does the applicant keep good liquor?"

Attack upon Senator Sumner.

WASHINGTON, MAY 22.—Immediately after adjournment of Congress, to-day, while Mr. Sumner was still in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, entered and approached Mr. Sumner, accusing him of libelling South Carolina and his gray-headed relative, Mr. Butler.

He then struck Mr. Sumner with his cane, and Mr. Sumner fell. Mr. Brooks then continued to repeat his blows till Mr. Sumner was deprived of the power of speech. Mr. Sumner was taken up and carried to his room. It has not been ascertained whether his injuries are serious or not.

Some, who were eye witnesses of the occurrence, say Mr. Brooks struck Mr. Sumner as many as fifteen or twenty times over the head. Mr. Sumner was sitting in an arm chair when the assault was made and had no opportunity to defend himself. Opinions on the subject are contradictory, many applauding the act and others denouncing it as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech. Mr. Brooks has been arrested.

The complaint against Mr. Brooks was made on the oath of William J. Loller. Mr. Brooks appeared before Justice Hollingshead, and was held to bail for \$500 for his appearance to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Sumner has two severe but not dangerous wounds on the head. Mr. Brooks's cane was shattered into a number of pieces.

SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, MAY 22.—When the attack was made upon Mr. Sumner, there were probably from fifteen to twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan, and other members of Congress, Gov. Gorman and several officers of the Senate and strangers. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Sumner had no opportunity to place himself in a defensive attitude. The first blow stunned him, and the stick, which was gutta percha, was broken into many pieces by the time the assault terminated.

Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray, and others interfered as soon as they could, and prevented further injury. Great excitement was caused by the occurrence. Mr. Sumner sank to the floor, where he lay till he was raised by his friends.

Mr. Sumner's wounds bled profusely. His physicians say they are the most serious flesh wounds they ever saw on a man's head, and deny his friends admission to him.

The assailant, Preston S. Brooks, is a Representative in the House from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, embracing Orangeburgh, Bamwell, Beaufort and Calleeur Districts.

Spicy Comments upon Mr. Sumner's Speech.

In the U. S. Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Sumner having concluded his carefully prepared speech on Kansas affairs, the following sharp and scathing comments were made upon it:

Mr. Cass said he had listened to Mr. Sumner's speech with equal regret and surprise. It was the most un-American and unpatriotic speech he had ever heard on this floor, and he hoped he might never hear such a speech again here or elsewhere. He did not rise, however, to make comments on that speech, open as it was to censure and disapprobation, but to say that the Senator from Massachusetts had totally misunderstood and misapplied the case of Michigan to the Topeka Convention. He briefly showed that there was no analogy between the proceedings in Michigan and those in Kansas.

Mr. Douglas adverted to the malignity which characterized Mr. Sumner's speech, and the many personalities in which it abounded. He compared it to a patch-work bed quilt, made up from all the old calico dresses in the house, and abounding in classical allusions, most of which were from those portions of the classics which were suppressed in respectable colleges. That speech was written, and committed to memory, and practiced before a glass, with a negro boy holding the candle and watching the gestures. It was rehearsed to friends, and they repeated in the saloons of the city what he was going to say. Those libels, so gross, so vulgar, had been conned over and written with cool, deliberate malignity, and repeated night after night, in order to find the appropriate grace to spit them at men who differ from him. What right had he to arraign three-fourths of the Senate for dereliction of duty? Did the means by which he got here give him the superiority?

Mr. Douglas said he had been arraigned as a conspirator and a traitor by a man (Mr. Sumner), who was himself guilty of crime, in having taken the oath to support the Constitution, and then violated it. Alluding to Mr. Sumner's attack on Senator Butler, who was now absent, Mr. Douglas said Mr. Sumner would, on his return, whisper a secret apology in his ear, and want him to accept that as a proper apology. Mr. Douglas knew how that was done. (Laughter.) He then proceeded to defend Mr. Atchison from the charge of acting the part of Cataline.

Mr. Mason said that political relations, in obedience to the forms of our government, bring Senators into associations which, beyond the walls of the Senate chamber, is a dishonor, and the touching of his hand would be pollution. They were compelled to listen to language here to which no gentleman would give ear elsewhere. They bear it in obedience to the Constitution, the trust of which they have undertaken to perform.

Mr. Mason defended Mr. Atchison, whom he was proud to call his friend, and said that when Mr. Sumner dared, in the presence of the Senate, to connect Judge Butler's name with an untruth, as he did, he presented himself as one utterly incapable of knowing what truth is. In conclusion, he accused Mr. Sumner of falsification regarding the latter's remarks concerning Southern institutions.

Mr. Sumner said he had just been attacked by three Senators, one of whom (Mr. Cass) several years, and with whom he had been in relations of personal regard longer than any other Senator within the sound of his voice. The Senator from Michigan must know full well, that nothing could fall from him (Mr. Sumner) which could possess anything but kindness; and he would say to him, that his sentiments regarding Michigan, were founded on legal documents and on the principles of Jackson, Grundy, Buchanan, Benton, and the Democratic party of that day. Therefore, the attack of Mr. Cass did not touch him, but them. As to Mr. Douglas, he should leave to him the privilege of the common scold—the last word. That Senator had the audacity to venture to charge calumny against him. He had said he (Sumner) had taken the oath to support the Constitution, yet was determined not to support a particular clause of that instrument.

This statement, Mr. Sumner gave to his face the flattest denial, saying, that he replied

to a similar charge in June, 1854, and he read from his reply as reported in the Washington Globe, in effect, that he had sworn to support the Constitution as he understood it, no more nor less, and the clause alluded to did not impose upon him any obligation to take part directly or indirectly in restoring fugitive slaves, and yet in the face of all this, the calumny had been extensively circulated, discussed and criticized by the Senator from Illinois, who in the severities of his audacity had presumed to arraign him. He wished to administer to Mr. Douglas a word of advice—not to expend himself in gusts of vulgarity and endeavoring to obtain that truth and character, which is the handmaid of wisdom, and let him remember hereafter that the bowie knife and bludgeons are not the proper emblems of Senatorial, that swaggering and ferocity cannot add dignity to this body. The Senator from Illinois had been sweltering venom and bringing forth statements utterly without foundation, and heaping upon personalities and obliquity. No person with the upright form of a man—Here Mr. Sumner paused.

Mr. Douglas—Say it—say it.
Mr. Sumner, replying—I shall say it. No person with the upright form of a man can be allowed to discharge from his tongue indecent personalities. The noisome nameless animal is no proper model for an American Senator. Will the Senator take notice?

Mr. Douglas—I shall; and certainly shall not imitate you in that respect.

Mr. Sumner—Ah! the Senator again switches his tongue, and again fills the Senate with an offensive odor. I would simply say to the Senator from Virginia that bad words are not arguments, nor do scolds belong to Senatorial duty.

Mr. Mason was understood to say—The Senator is extremely non compos mentis. (Laughter.)

Flour Falling.

The staff of life, which has so long been at starvation prices, has at last taken a fall, and we hope a fall forever. A leading staple and a leading necessity, it rules the rates of kindred grains, and makes the living of the laboring masses high. This compels a corresponding increase, enters into the cost of all kinds of manufactured produce, and the consumer, whoever he be, has to foot the bill.—It is not so much the high price of bread which works the injury as the fluctuations of that price. Wages cannot rise and fall with the varying tides of trade and many a man is made a pauper, and manufacturer ruined, before he can receive his own equilibrium by adapting means to the evil.

The New York Herald says: Who could have believed last December that flour in April, from common to good New York State flour, would be quoted in this city at a fraction under six dollars a barrel? Yet this thing has come to pass, and the probabilities are that flour, breadstuffs, and provisions of all kinds will continue to come down for the balance of the year. The bulk of our prodigious crops of last year still remains in the interior. In addition to this, our farmers, last fall, considering the prospect of a long war in Europe and of still upward prices for breadstuffs, put in an immense breadth of land for the coming harvest. Should this harvest, therefore, be an average one per acre, the aggregate yield will swell our existing surplus to an incredible amount; but should it be a harvest like that of last year, bread and meat will be cheap and plentiful beyond all anticipations. This will especially be the result with good crops in Europe, and the Russian depots of the Black Sea and the Baltic opened to the wants of England and France. We understood that on Wednesday from eight to ten thousand barrels of flour were sold in this city at an advance of a shilling upon a speculation; but this is no indication whatever of a suspension of the ebb tide. We are not sorry. Our farmers have realized handsomely for three or four years, and can afford a reduction without loss in a crop or two; and as, in the aggregate, we have never known or heard of any country on the face of the earth that has suffered from bread being too cheap, so when they tell us that flour is coming down, we feel sufficiently resigned to exclaim—"Let it come down!"

From the Easton Whig.

A Gipsy Thief.—\$500 Reward.
A theft has been perpetrated in the county of Monroe, Pa., under circumstances of an extraordinary character. Mr. Henry Fenner, a resident of Fenner'sville, was called upon a few weeks ago by a couple of gipsies, a man and a woman, the latter of whom conveyed to him the wonderful information that an immense treasure had been buried somewhere on his farm by the Indians, and that if he would comply with the terms, she would, by a little enchantment, find out all about it, and put him in possession of it. He believed the story, and with the hope of finding the treasure promised compliance. She told him it was necessary to get together a large sum of current money, of near \$5000 as possible. Mr. Fenner raised the sum of \$4500, chiefly in \$50 and \$100 bills, on the Easton bank, which he tied up, and then gave it to him to put away. Every day he counted it in her presence, after which she would mumble prayers over it, and go through divan incantations, with the design of breaking the spell under which the buried treasure lay. On the last day her utterances were deeper, and her bodily contortions more severe than usual, but she arose at length, and reported her task accomplished, strictly enjoining upon Mr. Fenner not to open the bundle for a week, promising at the end of that period he would find among the notes a written description, informing him where to dig. Excited by the prospect and with hopes raised high, he waited the required time, when to his amazement, on opening the parcel he found the money gone, and a piece of brown paper left in its stead. Mr. Fenner now offers a reward of \$500—\$200 for the apprehension of the man and woman, and \$300 for the recovery of the money. It is thought that the thieves belong to a gang encamped during the week past in the neighborhood of Belvidera. The man and woman pass by the name of Jackson; the woman is small in size, with dark complexion, black hair, sharp features, fluent in speech, and follows fortune telling. The man is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, well made, with dark complexion and sharp features. They had with them five boys and a girl, and travelled in a spring truck wagon with iron axles and black cover, drawn by a bay horse, large and spare.

Condition of Mr. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The condition of Mr. Sumner is not deemed so favorable this morning as yesterday, and his physicians forbid him leaving his room. The Committee of the two Houses took the preliminary steps for the investigation of the circumstances attending the assault.

Laws of Pennsylvania—Session of 1856.

An act relating to the rights of property of husband and wife.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the act relating to the rights of married women, and for other purposes, passed the eleventh of April eighteen hundred and forty-eight, as requires the consent of a married woman to be first had and obtained, or the acknowledgment of her deed or mortgages, when conveying her own real estate, to be made differently from that which she is authorized to make when she joins her husband in conveying his real estate to bar her right of dower therein, is hereby repealed, and all deeds or mortgages of any married woman heretofore acknowledged jointly with her husband, so as to bar her right of dower or interest in her husband's lands, shall be effectual and valid to debar her in respect to her own real estate.

Sec. 2. That nothing in said act contained, shall be construed to authorize any married woman to contract any debt or liability, so as to make liable her husband or his estate further than she might have done before the passage of said act.

Sec. 3. That whenever any husband shall have deserted or separated himself from his wife, or neglected or refused to support her, or she shall have been divorced from his bed and board, it shall be lawful for her to protect her reputation by an action for slander or libel, and she shall also have the right by action to recover her separate earnings or property: Provided, That if her husband be the defendant the action shall be in the name of a next friend.

Sec. 4. That whenever any married woman of lawful age, shall be entitled to a legacy or to a distributive share of the personal estate, or of the proceeds of the real estate of a deceased person, it shall be competent for her either in person or by attorney to sign, seal, and deliver, a refunding bond in pursuance of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to execute all such other acts as may by law be necessary to be done, or may be lawfully required by the executor or administrator upon the payment to her of the moneys to be distributed as aforesaid, with the same effect for the intent and purpose, of binding her separate estate as if she were sole and unmarried.

Approved April 11th, 1856.

A Further Supplement.

To an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings, passed the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the provisions of the act entitled "An Act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings," passed the sixteenth day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty six, and the supplement thereto be and the same are hereby extended as fully as the same are now applicable to buildings, to every steam engine, coal breaker or parts thereof, pump gearing, hoisting gearing, fixture or machinery in and about mills of any kind, iron or coal works, coal mines and iron mines.

Approved April 21, 1856.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Interesting Intelligence.
By the Asia, at New-York, we have three days' later dates from Europe. The news is generally interesting, though not important. The condition of Italy was exciting much attention.—Breadstuffs were rather firmer, but Cotton had declined.

The British Parliament had adjourned.—The debate on the motion of Mr. Whiteside, for a vote of censure against the government for the fall of Kars, was pressed to a division, but the motion was lost, the majority against it being 127.

Lord Clarendon's dispatch in answer to Secretary Marcy's note of the 28th December, has been laid before Parliament. The Daily News, in its comments upon the matter, refers to the demand for Mr. Crampton's recall, as an invitation for the English cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement of the government at Washington.

The official proceedings of the Peace Congress, just published, proves that the most interesting feature happened after the treaty was signed in an interchange of sentiment upon various subjects of European interest.

This interchange of opinions was invited by Count Walewski, who, among other things, referred to the disturbed state of Italy, recommending that suggestions for a milder rule be conveyed to the Italian governments, in which suggestions the plenipotentiaries heartily agreed.

Count Cavour, on behalf of Sardinia, demanded that a secular government be established in the Roman Legations, and that the Austrian troops be withdrawn.

Sharp words ensued between the Austrian and Sardinian Representatives, but it ended in nothing.

The Confederation then proceeded to the discussion of the new declaration of maritime law, in reference to neutrals, &c., and to all the principles of this law, the Plenipotentiaries gave their adhesion. Russia qualifying her assent in the matter of privateering.

The treaty guaranteeing the independence of Turkey decrees:—
First.—The contracting parties guarantee, jointly and severally, the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, as recorded in the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of March, 1856.

Secondly.—Any infractions of the stipulations of said Treaty, will be considered a casus belli, and the contracting parties will come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte as to the measures to be taken, and will immediately determine among themselves as to the employment of their military and naval forces.

Letters from Rome state that the Ecclesiastical circles were panic-struck at the Sardinian programme of Italian reform. The sudden departure for Paris of Monsiegnor Bernardi is supposed to be connected with this movement.

A letter from Berlin says that the proposal of England to capitalise the Sound Dues was not accepted in Denmark.—
It is stated in Le Nord that a Prussian flotilla of five vessels is fitting out in the port of Swinemunde, to accompany Prince Frederick William in his courting expedition to England.

Baron Brunow had arrived in England to present to Her Majesty letters of the accession of Alexander to the throne of Russia.—
Count Orloff did the same thing in France for his brother Napoleon, but added a letter of congratulation on the birth of an Imperial Prince.

The King of Wurtemberg was about to visit Paris, to remain eleven days.

A squadron of war steamers was about to sail from Cronstadt on a cruise—they not being the least afraid of the British and French fleets.

The accounts from Russia inform us the militia had been disbanded, and crosses have been distributed to the men, in token of their servitude with great liberality. The parental tone of this Government to its subjects sounds a little amusing. "Children of Russia," says the manifesto which relieves the men from their servitude, "return to your homes, resume your occupations and daily labors, and continue to give to the classes in the midst of which you return the example of order and submission by which you constantly distinguished yourselves in the rank of the active militia of the empire!"

From the same source we learn that Prince Mensichkoff, whose name figured so conspicuously during the war, has been relieved of the governorship of Cronstadt, on account of the conclusion of peace. He is to retain his rank as Member of the Council of the Empire, and as Aid-de-Camp General. The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Count Orloff, at Paris, expressing the high admiration which he entertains for his person and his services, and he is raised a step in the scale of nobility. The rejoicings in Russia, arising out of Peace, have been universal. In the cathedrals of the great cities, a Te Deum has been celebrated for the cessation of war, and in that of St. Petersburg, another in honor of the birth of the Imperial Prince of France,—a proof of the close relations which exist between Napoleon and the Czar.

The building of Sebastopol as a naval and military harbour, being contrary to the terms of the treaty, the Russian Government it is said, will encourage the building of private dwellings, by exempting them from ground rent, and other taxes, during a given number of years. When the Allies have left the devoted city, the Russians, it is alleged, will ship their materials to Odessa, and divers will be employed to raise the guns and machinery sunk with the fleet.

More Shooting in Kansas.

St. Louis, MAY 23.—The "Republican" to-day publishes a dispatch dated Westport 20th which says: As Mr. Cosgrove and De Brannon were going from Leecompton to Franklin they were hailed by a party of Free State men who enquired who they were and where they were going. On being answered, the Commander of the party turned to his men and asked their motto. They replied, "Sharp's rifles," and immediately fired on Cosgrove and Brannon. Brannon was wounded, but Cosgrove sent a ball through the brain of their leader, when the balance fled. The Free State men shot at Blanbor's bridge, were mortally wounded.

There was a report in Kansas City that the people were preparing to evacuate Lawrence and had called upon Col. Sumner to protect their property. Kickapoo, Doniphan and Atchison are almost deserted, the men having gone to aid the Marshall at Lawrence.

The "Democrat" learns from a gentleman who arrived from Jefferson City yesterday, that a dispatch had been received there, stating that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, and a number of persons were killed on both sides. We have no particulars.

A mass meeting has been held at Kickapoo, which resulted upon sacking the Kansas Hotel at Kansas City, as it was understood to be owned by Massachusetts, and so certain was its destruction considered, that persons had moved out. The citizens of Kickapoo had offered a reward of \$200 for Gen. Pomeroy, and parties have been sent in search of him.

M. F. Conway writes to the "Democrat," saying, that himself and Gen. Schuyler while on their way from St. Louis to Leavenworth were arrested at Parkville, Mo., on the 8th inst., on a charge of being fugitives, and detained until private information could be had from Leecompton.

Execution of Peter Mattocks.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Peter Mattocks, a colored gentleman, was executed within the prison enclosure at noon to-day, for the murder of Elizabeth Gilbert, in the presence of a large number of spectators. He died protesting his innocence, declaring himself ready to meet his fate, having confidence in the mercy of his Saviour.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday 20th inst., at the Jackson Hotel, in Huntingdon, by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. JOB SNATH and Miss NANCY A. CASKEY.—
And also, Mr. THOMAS D. BEMER and Miss REBECCA BRUCE, all of Antez township, Blair county.

On the 25th of May, by David Snago, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN SHADE and SUSANNA WERT, both of Huntingdon.

DIED.

On Sunday the 18th inst., in Shirleysburg, after a lingering illness, GEORGE ASKINS, aged about 49 years. The deceased died in the full hope of everlasting life.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Pa. on the 26th May, 1856.
Samuel Amy, Elisabeth Millikin, 2.
Michael Arehart, Mrs Mary Myers,
John A. Blodget, Esq. David Miller,
John Reed Boyd, Miss Barbara Mash,
Daniel Beauchamp, Wm. Maffit,
Benjamin Bowman, Miss Carolina Matern,
John Butts, S. Moore,
Hugh Brown, 2. Mrs Jane Myers, or
James Canody, Henry Miller,
B. F. Crouse, Caroline C. Miller,
Geo. W. Colbey, Bertha Miller,
Berry Cook, M. H. Meyer,
S. B. Chase, Michael McParlan,
Hejrs of John Clark, Mrs Hannah Moyer,
Jas. Clark, James Magill,
John Cammel, Samuel Norton,
O. C. Carter, 2. Miss Piatzky,
Miss Eliza Cone, Radohly Ruck,
Geo. Decker, 2. Wm. Ricketts or heirs,
R. Allison Decker, Samuel Royer,
Dennis Ragan, Thomas Ricketts,
Patrick Flynn, Joseph C. Rodkey,
H. Fick, Susan Souders,
Miss Eliz. Flenner, John Shoemaker,
Rachel R. Green, J. & J. Shirley,
Mary Glasgow, John A. Shultz,
Franklin Green, 2. Milton H. Sangree,
Frederick Garner, Henry Sturtzgan,
Frans. Garlack, Jamire Templeton,
Hiram Grady, Miss M. Thompson,
Wm. Hight, Samuel Thompson,
R. F. Haldeman, Esq. Wm. H. Wharton,
John Lawson, Esq. A. W. Wright,
Michael Loftis, E. B. Wilson,
Nancy Louden, And Walker,
Thos. Lea, Henry D. Wilmer,
Eleanor Lloyd, E. M. White, 2.
Sarah Lewis, J. J. Wyly,
John Morrison, Elizabeth Yaw,
WM. LEWIS, P. M.

May 26, 1856.