

Huntingdon Journal.



Wednesday Morning, May 28, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, EDITOR. SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITOR.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS B. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. DARWIN PHELPS, OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. BARTHOLOMEW LAPOATE, OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

To the People of the U. States.

The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring to the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Convention of the 22d of February, 1856, to send from each State three Delegates from each Congressional district, and six Delegates at large, to meet in Philadelphia, on the seventeenth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

E. D. Morgan, N. York; J. M. Nile, Connecticut; A. P. Stone, Ohio; J. Z. Goodrich, Mass.; A. R. Hall, Maine; C. Dickey, Michigan; Cor. Cole, California; L. Brainard, Vermont; C. K. Paulson, N. J.; E. D. Williams, Del.; J. Redpath, Missouri; WASHINGTON, MARCH 26, 1856.

Our Platform and Principles.

We do declare to the people of these United States the objects for which we contend in political action, are: 1st. That we demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into Territories once consecrated to freedom; and will resist by every constitutional means the existence of slavery in any of the Territories of the United States.

2d. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State, as a free, sovereign and independent State. 3d. Admitting that the present National Administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power, to national supremacy, with the exclusion of freedom from its territories and with unceasing civil discord—it is a leading purpose of the "Journal" to oppose and overthrow it.

Doings at Washington.

We lately published the account of the shooting and killing of one Keating, an Irish waiter at a hotel in Washington, by Herbert, a Democratic member of Congress from California; because the Irishman refused to give the Democrat breakfast fast after the breakfast hours were over in the hotel. The Democrat demanding his breakfast at half past eleven in the morning.

We have not heard of any complaints being made by the Irish on this subject of this murder. The Democrats have voted down a resolution to inquire into the circumstances of the murder, in the House, and so the matter stands. We presume from this, that the Irish in America regard it as a high honor to the whole Brotherhood for one of their number to be murdered by a Democrat—more especially if the murderer be a member of Congress.

Col. Fremont.

Colonel Fremont being in New York city, one of the Republican Ward Clubs waited on him with an address, thanking him for his exertions to make California a free State, and for his sympathy for the oppressed people of Kansas. In his reply Col. Fremont expressed a thorough and cordial sympathy with the cause in which Governor Robinson is engaged, as he felt a deep interest in seeing the Territory thrown open to free labor. He added that he was happy to see the young men of the country engaged in a cause like that of the Republican party, and that it needs but their energy and enthusiasm to carry it successfully through.

A Good Move.

The committee on the discipline in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have reported on the subject of dress. They recommend a strict adherence to the injunction of Peter against "outward adorning," and to that article of the discipline which forbids the giving of tickets "to any that wear high heads, enormous bonnets, ruffles or rings." If the wearing enormous bonnets were the only disqualification for membership, few could now be excluded from the church.

Coaches.

We invite attention to the card of Owen Boat, Esq., in another column. Mr. Boat is an excellent mechanic, and his vehicles cannot be excelled for durability or beauty of finish, by any other manufacturer in the State. Just call and see.

Attack on Senator Sumner!

The assassination of Senator Sumner was attempted last week, in the Chamber of the Senate of the United States, by a member of Congress from South Carolina.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th of May, (last week) Senator Sumner of Massachusetts delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the past, present and prospective condition of Kansas. In this speech Mr. Sumner exposed, with the ability of a great master, the wrongs which have been inflicted on Kansas, by Pierce, Douglas, and the slave power. He dwelt upon the invasion of Kansas by the Missourians and their infamous and successful attempt to force upon the people of Kansas, a sham Legislature, elected entirely by votes of Missourians, after they had driven the people of Kansas from the election grounds by armed force. He showed that the pretended laws, which the people of Kansas are now called upon to obey, were not enacted by themselves, but by these lawless Barbarians from Missouri. He touched upon the murders of the people of Kansas by the Missourians; of the house business; robberies; and tarring and feathering of the people of Kansas by the Missourians; and showed conclusively that these horrible crimes, perpetrated in that remote territory, have been committed by the order and under the authority of slave power, backed, and sustained by Pierce, and the whole power of the executive arm of the Government of the United States. The speech was one of the most classic, eloquent and powerful ever delivered in the Senate of the United States. And so strong was the desire of the public to hear it, that not only all the galleries of the Chamber, but all the avenues of entrance thereto, were continually filled by ladies, listening with fixed attention to the Speaker. Even the rotunda of the Capitol, was all the time of the delivery of the speech, crowded by ladies and gentlemen, waiting an opportunity to get within hearing of the Speaker. No such mass of people have collected together in and around the Senate chamber to hear any Senator, for the last ten years, before.

When Mr. Sumner had concluded his argument, and appeal to the Country—for such it was, he was at once set upon by the whole power of the slaveocracy, in the Senate. Butler of South Carolina, railed at him; Mason of Virginia swelled and fumed; Douglass of Illinois who disgraced New England, as his birthplace, assailed him in the coarsest and foulest language even old General Cass came lumbering up with his basket of complaints and grievances. These attacks moved not the proud and self-poised New Englander.

Unable to answer the truth of his arguments, and having no hope of equaling his eloquence, the slaveocracy resolved to assassinate Mr. Sumner, even in the Senate Chamber. Accordingly in the afternoon of Thursday, the 22d inst., after the adjournment of the Senate, and after, as it appears the whole of the Senators had left the Chamber except about 12 or 15 of the members from the Southern States, Mr. Sumner still remaining in his arm chair, at his desk, an obscure and ruffian member of the House of Representatives, named Brooks, came into the Senate Chamber, with a heavy bludgeon in his hand, and walking up to Mr. Sumner, as he sat, told him he had insulted South Carolina and Senator Butler and with the words struck Mr. Sumner down with a blow of his bludgeon, and continued to beat him as he lay on the floor, until he lost all consciousness and appeared to be dead. Brooks it is said struck him as much as fifty times—the Southern Senators composed of Democrats and South Americans, standing by and refusing to interfere, although Mr. Sumner—who is a delicate, feeble man, in body—called for help, as long as he was able to speak. Some of the Southern Senators present, were Crittenden of Kentucky, Toombs of Georgia, and others whose names we have learned. Having the evidence before us, we think there can be little doubt that the vagabond in the garb of a Member of Congress, who thus insulted the dignity of the nation, and exposed us to the contempt of the various nations of the civilized world, whose representatives at Washington, are always seeking for something to render us odious every where, and amongst every people, whose morals are not at as low an ebb, as those of our southern negro-drivers, was instigated to this base act, by members of the very Senate of which Mr. Sumner is a member. At all events, Crittenden, Toombs and others who were present, and did not attempt to prevent the intended assassination, are scarcely less guilty in the eye of humanity, than is the assassin himself.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot, which paper has been among the strongest and most confident advocates for Mr. Fillmore since his nomination, says in a letter from the West, where he is at present sojourning: "We are compelled to admit, that Mr. Fillmore stands not the slightest chance in the Western States; in not one of which is there any reasonable prospect of his carrying, if he is nominated."

News from Kansas.

It is said there were fifteen hundred men at Lawrence, armed with Sharpe's rifles, with a strongly fortified breastwork, and two pieces of artillery, who declare that they will resist all attempts at their arrest.

About one thousand men have responded to the marshal's proclamation, and are encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Leocompton, the avowed purpose being to compel the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the territorial laws.

Another dispatch, dated yesterday, says: Later advices from Kansas have been received. The people are responding to Governor Shannon's proclamation in large numbers. Six hundred had assembled at Leocompton, four hundred at Franklin, and a large company would leave Kickapoo on Saturday for Leocompton, with two cannon, and all otherwise well armed and provisioned. Great excitement existed, and a battle was anticipated. It was reported that ex-Governor Reeder had succeeded in making his escape. The vigilance committee of Kansas city on Saturday took from the steamer Arabian a large field-piece, consigned for Lawrence.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated Wednesday, states that dates from Leavenworth Kansas, to Saturday, have been received. It is stated that Wednesday had been fixed for the attack contemplated on Lawrence. A complete "reign of terror" existed throughout the Territory. Two cannon had been taken across the river of a vessel, destined for Lawrence. The Beauford company of militia has been furnished by Governor Shannon with United States arms. The free State men are in want of arms and ammunition. Marshal Donaldson proclaimed his intention to make clean work this time.

Governor Robinson is still at Lexington. The correspondent of the Jefferson (Mo) Inquirer states that a petition was circulating in the border counties praying for the immediate removal of Colonel Sumner. Mr. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, writes that "a mob entered the hotel at Kansas city, and dragged off one man supposed to have been himself, but discovering their mistake they returned and demanded him of the proprietor. This was refused, and a company of Michigan emigrants entered the hotel to protect the occupants. The mob still surrounded the hotel at the close of the letter."

There is nothing authentic concerning Brown's fate since his capture. The St. Louis Democrat's correspondent under date of the 16th, states: "Eight to twelve hundred men are encamped near Leocompton. The people of Lawrence had sent a note to Colonel Sumner, asking him to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying that he had no power to move in this matter without orders. In answer to an inquiry, Marshal Donaldson said—"The demand of the Government must be complied with. Every man against whom a process has been issued should be surrendered; all the munitions of war in possession of the free State men at Lawrence were to be delivered up, and the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves to obey implicitly the present enactments of Kansas under oath." On the receipt of this reply the citizens held a meeting, and drew up a letter to the marshal, stating that any person acting under him would be permitted to execute a letter of process against any inhabitant of Lawrence. If called upon they would serve as a posse in aiding the making of the arrest. They would not now, nor at any future time, be any resistance to law.

They only waited an opportunity of testifying their fidelity to the Union and Constitution. The claimed to be law abiding and order loving, and asked protection from the constituted authorities of the Government. The purport of the marshal's answer was, that he did not believe the promises of the people sincere. He regarded them as rebels and traitors, and said that they should know his demands when he came.

A Failure.

We take the following from the Washington Commonwealth: The American State Council met at Harrisburg, on the 13th inst. The whole concern was an entire failure. But 55 delegates were in attendance, principally from Philadelphia, and only 17 out of the 63 counties were represented. Republicanism has swallowed the party except a few cotton lords of Philadelphia, who hold on to Fillmore and Donelson. The endorsement of Fillmore and Donelson, by the K. N. State Council at Harrisburg, is a farce of the most laughable kind. Only 17 out of the 64 counties of the State were represented, by 55 delegates we believe, 11 of whom were from Dauphin and 19 from Philadelphia. Those two districts sending all the delegates except three, who voted for the endorsement of the Presidential nominees. They were repudiated by all those present from other parts of the State. Greene, Washington and Fayette were among the counties not represented.

Excitement in Boston.

The brutal assault upon Senator Sumner has created much feeling in this community and throughout the State, and the indignation is universal, irrespective of political sympathies. The first account was read in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, causing much excitement, and it is not improbable that some public action will be taken in the matter. The most intense anxiety prevailed this morning in consequence of a rumor that he was dead. In the House of Representatives, this morning Mr. Temple (American) offered a resolution that a joint special committee be appointed to consider what action should be taken in reference to the assault upon Senator Sumner. It was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed on the part of the House, and the resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence. A public meeting of citizens has been called for this evening to consider the matter.

More Fillibusters.

New Orleans, May 16.—The recognition of Viji has given an impetus to the Nicaragua fever. The Webster sails on the 22d with plenty of recruits.

LICENCES.

The Tavern, Eating House, &c. Licences were granted on Monday the 19th inst. As the number applied for did not exceed the amount to which this county is entitled according to the ratio adopted by the new license law, the Judges had no alternative but to comply with the prayer of the petitioners. We subjoin the list:—

- HUNTINGDON BOROUGH. W. B. Zeigler, Inn or Tavern. Andrew Johnston, do. Andrew Mabus, do. Henry McManigill, do. Henry Cornbrust, do. Eating House. Geo. Thomas, do. E. C. Summers, do. PETERSBURG BOROUGH. Edwin J. Neff, Inn or Tavern. Henry Helfright, do. Rudolph Neff, Eating House. ALEXANDRIA BOROUGH. Nathaniel Hopkins, Eating House. BARREE TOWNSHIP. Geo. Randolph, Inn or Tavern. Jas. Fleming, do. BRADY TOWNSHIP. Jas. K. Hampton, Inn or Tavern. MT. UNION. Abraham Lewis, Inn or Tavern. WEST TOWNSHIP. Jas. A. Bell, Inn or Tavern. Martha McMurtrie, do. JACKSON TOWNSHIP. Robert Stewart, Inn or Tavern. Samuel Steffy, do. WARRIORSMARK TOWNSHIP. James Chamberlin, Inn or Tavern. DUBLIN TOWNSHIP. John Jamison, Inn or Tavern. HENDERSON TOWNSHIP. Daniel Prough, Inn or Tavern. MORRIS TOWNSHIP. Samuel Beagle, Inn or Tavern. TOD TOWNSHIP. Michael McCabe, Inn or Tavern. James Duan, do. Thos. McGilliam, Eating House.

The Kansas Investigation.

The Congressional Committee is performing its labors at Lawrence. Already a sufficient number of witnesses have been sworn and examined, to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, that all is true that has been alleged against Atchison, Stringfellow and the rest of the border crew: that they did organize in Missouri, and march into Kansas for the purpose of forcing slavery upon the settlers.

The committee will hardly make a report to Congress before the 4th of July.

It Will Be So.

We suppose that when the Democrats shall elect a slave-holding President, and the South Americans, shall elect Donelson and his hundred slaves to preside over the Senate, that no member of Congress from the free States, will dare say anything in debate, without first obtaining permission of the slave holding authority—just as in France the printers are obliged to submit everything to an agent of the government before they put it in press.

Pic-Nic.

We attended a pic nic party of the "Huntingdon Select School," on Friday last week, and are free to say never enjoyed myself better. The day was fine, and the little ones enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. We may here say, without the least flattery, that a more orderly and well-conducted school, and a better trainer of the "young idea" cannot be found in Pennsylvania than the Huntingdon Select School, and its able Principal, Mr. J. A. Hall.

From Liberia.

We have in our possession a couple of letters from two colored men who went from this section to Liberia some two years ago. These letters were sent a gentleman in this place, who has kindly placed them in our hands. We may give some extracts from them next week.

Mr. Mace, who testified before the committee of Congress in Kansas, in relation to some of the outrages perpetrated, was shot at by unknown persons and narrowly escaped with his life. He was badly wounded.

The communication of friend "F" is laid on the table for a more convenient season.

We are obliged to a friend for his list of new subscribers at Slover's Place.

Excitement in Boston.

The brutal assault upon Senator Sumner has created much feeling in this community and throughout the State, and the indignation is universal, irrespective of political sympathies. The first account was read in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, causing much excitement, and it is not improbable that some public action will be taken in the matter. The most intense anxiety prevailed this morning in consequence of a rumor that he was dead. In the House of Representatives, this morning Mr. Temple (American) offered a resolution that a joint special committee be appointed to consider what action should be taken in reference to the assault upon Senator Sumner. It was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed on the part of the House, and the resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence. A public meeting of citizens has been called for this evening to consider the matter.

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Pencil Notes.

One hundred and ninety-six negroes were sold in Crawford county, Ga., last week for \$143,965. They belonged to the estate of Wm. Zeigler.

A Republican Convention is to assemble in Campbell county, Ky., on the 24th inst., to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. C. M. Clay is to speak.

Hooped skirts are advertised for sale in Philadelphia at 75 cents. Cheap enough for the quantity of material which must be used in building them.

Good Advice: Boys, when you court, you should deport Yourself with circumspection; It is a sin to seek to win And trifle with affection.

One thousand and ninety eight persons were suffering imprisonment for debt, in August last, in Great Britain. It will probably soon be abolished.

A fellow named Leland married a beautiful and accomplished woman at Franklin, N. Y., recently, and kept ignorantly drunk thereafter until he died—about two weeks.

Thirty-two negroes who had been emancipated by their masters, in Virginia, arrived in Jefferson county, Pa., on Monday last, in charge of a white man, who is to colonize them in the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant.

A giant poplar tree was lately felled on the farm of Gen. John S. Goe, Fayette county, Pa., from which has been hewed one hundred and twelve lineal feet of timber.

An Indiana paper announcing the death of a gentleman on West, says that, "The deceased, though a bank director, it is generally believed, died a Christian, and universally respected." Bankers in Indiana must be slipper kind of customers.

There is a physician in Troy who starts business up, when it gets dull, by giving a "juvenile party," and so crams the rising generation with perry and warm lemonade, that in twenty-four hours a cholera morbus gets among them that keeps him employed for the next three months.

The Desert News (Morison) is "down on" the practice of the young men to have a piece of looking glass fixed in the inside of their hat, and while pretending to be praying, with their face in their hat, are quietly and slyly looking at the faces of the girls behind them reflected in the glass.

Books have been opened at Pittsburgh, for subscription to the stock of a bridge to be erected over the Monongahela at the "Point" to a point in West Pittsburg, at near Lorenz's Glass House. The estimates of cost vary from \$150,000 to \$175,000.

We accosted a little fellow (other day. He was about the size and build of a plug of "40c" tobacco, and his face was sort of a landscape, done up in free-soil and apple-bud. "Who are you?" we asked rather stertly. "Me!" said Young America, trying to look brave; "I'm one of 'em!—don't you know me?"

A Western paper having stated that Judge Douglass was a man of "house habits," Prentiss, replies on the contrary, he is often very "tight."

A magistrate asked an Irishman whom he was questioning—"Have you ever seen the sea?" "Ever seen the sea? Does your worship suppose I trundled all the way over the salt ocean in a wheelbarrow?"

Why are kisses like creation? Because they are made out of nothing and are very good.

The perpetrator of the above was sentenced to kiss fifteen young ladies, as a punishment for his offence. He took the matter very coolly, saying that he considered kissing capital punishment.

A showman exhibiting a picture, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, there is Daniel in the den of lions. These are the lions and that is Daniel whom you will easily distinguish from the lions by his having a blue cotton umbrella under his arm."

Wanted an Heir for \$100,000.—The following curious advertisement appears in the New Orleans Picayune of a late date.

Wanted, by a person who has One Hundred Thousand Dollars and no heir, to adopt from birth a child. It must be of American parents, and from one hour to ten days old, sex immaterial. Any person having a child they wish to dispose of, can thus secure it a good home and a fortune; or any lady about to become a mother and willing to part with her child, can have a respectable physician to attend her and no questions asked or answered. Applications must be made within ten days. Address "A," through the Post Office, or the Picayune office.

The Crampton Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, May 21. The President communicated to the Senate to-day additional documents, relative to the British recruitments, and wholly involving the question of reciprocity between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Buchanan charges that Lord Palmerston while refusing to lay on the table of the House of Commons the correspondence on that subject, stated such facts only as favored his own side, and entirely suppressed the reasons on which our demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls were founded. Mr. Buchanan also says that Lord Palmerston was not justified in stating, on that occasion, that he (Buchanan) had expressed himself satisfied with Lord Clarendon's explanation, contained in his note of the 16th of July last, and that Mr. Buchanan said he felt confident that our Government would entertain similar feelings with regard to it. Mr. Buchanan denies that he ever so intimated. He had merely intimated to Lord Palmerston that he would have much satisfaction in transmitting that note to the Secretary of State, Lord Palmerston, replying through Lord Clarendon, fails to be convinced, saying that it seemed to him there was no essential difference between the substance and the effect of what was said in the House of Commons and Mr. Buchanan's statement.

Finally Mr. Buchanan, under date of March 7th, says to Mr. Marcy:—You must believe with me that the last effort of Lord Palmerston to extricate himself from the dilemma has served to make the awkwardness of his position still more conspicuous.

Attack upon Senator Sumner in the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, May 22. Immediately after the 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 grey-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 severe or not.

When the attack was made, Mr. Sumner called for help, but no one interfered until Mr. Brooks ceased the assault.

Some who were eye witnesses of the occurrence say that 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 cowardly and an attempt to beat down freedom of speech. It will undoubtedly give rise to an excited debate in the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Brooks has been arrested.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 22. When the attack was made upon Mr. Sumner there were probably from fifteen to twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Fitzpatrick, Toombs, Murray, Morgan, and other members of Congress, Gov. Gorman and several officers of the Senate and army. 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 interposed, as soon as they could, and probably 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 assault, Preston S. Brooks, is a Representative in the House, from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, embracing Orangeburg, Barnwell, Beaufort and Colleton districts.

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

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

The Veto of the River Improvement Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 19. The President in his veto of the St. Clair Flat bill, sent to the Senate to-day, says in considering it under the Constitution, that the power of Congress to construct works of internal improvement, is limited to cases, in which the work is manifestly needful and proper for the execution of some one of the powers expressly delegated to the general government. I have not been able to find for the proposed expenditure any such relative power, unless it be the power to provide for the common defence, and to maintain the Army and Navy.

But after a careful examination of the subject, with the aid of information officially received since my last Annual Message was communicated to Congress, has convinced me that the expenditure would serve no valuable purpose, as contributing to the common defence, because all which could be effected by it would be, it would afford a channel of but 12 feet depth, and of a temporary character; that unless the work was done immediately, the necessity for its use should rise, it would not be relied on for vessels of even the small craft, the passage of which it would permit.

In relation to the Mississippi improvement, the President repeats his Constitutional objection to the whole system, whether they consist of works on land or in the navigable waters, either of the sea-coast or interior lakes or rivers.

The Dutch Minister.

Foreign ministers in Washington lead a very quiet and unobtrusive life, as a general thing, and it is very rare that they are ever heard of again after their credentials have been delivered; but Mr. Dulois, the Ambassador of his Majesty of the Netherlands, has scarcely set his foot upon our shores when he has become famous. It must shock the nerves of even so phlegmatic a gentleman as the Dutch Ambassador, to find himself a notoriety so suddenly without any effort on his own part. Mr. Dulois, it will be remembered came messenger in the "Arago," in company with Mr. Buchanan, and he was eating his first breakfast in Washington at Willard's Hotel, when the terrible affray occurred in which one of the waiters of the house was killed by a member of Congress. The newly arrived Ambassador looked quietly on, with characteristic nonchalance, and made no attempt to interfere, for the whole scene was so perfectly in accordance with the travelers' stories he had read of life in America, that he regarded it as an ordinary occurrence. He finished his coffee, and ascertaining that the man who had been shot was dead, walked out of the breakfast parlor, and meeting a gentleman whom he knew, the Minister exclaimed, "What a people! If they do such things at breakfast, what won't they do at dinner?"—N. Y. Tribune.

Fayette Co. Politics.

For some time there has been an attempt in Fayette County, to weld together the political factions that oppose the Democratic party. This purpose, committees have been formed to make arrangements for a marriage between the American and Republicans.—Wash. Review.

Our neighbor of the Review, and the public generally, are respectfully informed, that the bans for the "marriage" alluded to, are already published; the guests invited, and that the ceremonies will "come off" at Uniontown on the 14th of June next; to be followed, say about the 2nd Tuesday of October, with a highly interesting and exciting public Entertainment, consisting of a Grand and imposing Entree of Republicans, Americans, and friends of freedom generally, two and two abreast; and ground and lofty tumbling by the "Nebraska Squatters." A large number of "dancers," also, called "String-flores," will "old Grimes is dead!" Tom Grayson will act as ring master on the occasion; "Bill Swan," as whip bearer; "Tom Seagraves," as equestrian, riding two horses at once, with a foot on the tail of each; and "Tom Pauley," as towns, who will walk around the ring on his hands.

"Jimmy Buchanan," door keeper. Admission, "Ten cents."

N. B. The performances will be for one Knight only.—Brunswick Clipper.

N. Y. Journal.

Frank Leslie's N. York Journal for June has been received. It is as usual very interesting.

THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

Convened in Harrisburg, on the 13th inst.—The attendance was so small and the Council of the State so meagerly represented, that a large majority of those present, deemed it their only course of duty to retire from its session when they undertook to decide the Presidential question. In this we endorse them heartily, and were gratified to find the Franklin County delegation, to a man, retire with them. Questions for too grave in themselves and mighty in their consequences, are involved in the coming contest to be entrusted to the hands of any one, without distinct, unequivocal and positive assurance, that they will be faithfully and most religiously settled in favor of the right. No living man can command the Northern vote, who is not endorsed by its fixed and deathless sentiment of hostility to the further and unlimited extension of human bondage. Millard Fillmore, however dear to the hearts of his more immediate friends, cannot concentrate the vote of one Northern State, without first placing himself right upon the great issue at present joined between the North and South, upon the admission of Kansas as a free State.

The Anti-Slavery element are fast settling down, and will soon, we hope, agree upon one man, one ticket and one platform—to realize and reap a common and most glorious triumph.—Chambersburg Repository.

THE CRAMPTON COMPLICATION.—It is very difficult to get at the truth of this business.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune now says, there is some doubt and hesitation as to the particular mode of meeting the ingenious answer of Lord Clarendon. The disavowal of the British Government to outrage our laws or sovereignty necessarily requires to be met with corresponding consideration.—Hence much delicacy is involved in the disclaimer of Mr. Crampton without embarrassment as there is a compromise in conceding, after what has occurred. The South, always sensitive about war, is particularly nervous now at the larpossibility of such a contingency, and appeals from that quarter have been heard by the President with marked deference and almost favor. The opinion on this subject in high quarters is not so confirmed as it was a fortnight ago. M. Sargites, who labored earnestly on Saturday, for general representation to Mr. Marcy, to bring about an accommodation, considers that he has fulfilled his duty and will take no additional steps.

THE KANSAS COMMISSION.—WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Kansas Congressional Commission forwarded by Gov. Robinson a large quantity of testimony taken in Kansas, enclosing it in a sealed package, addressed to the Speaker of the House. On Gov. Robinson's detention at Lexington, Mo., his wife, at his request, continued her journey. At Columbus, Ohio, she landed the package to the Hon. C. K. Watson, one of the Committee on Elections, who to-day delivered it to the Speaker, privately. The Commission is requested that it may remain with the seal unbroken until their return. This is the testimony which it is said the Missourians threatened to destroy.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday, an accident occurred on Pennsylvania Railroad, by which our esteemed friend, J. Porter Braverly, Esq., Surveyor General of this State, came within an inch and a half or two inches of having his brains crushed out. He escaped, however with the loss of four inches of his coat tail, and a serious rent in his spectacles.

GREENSBURG DEES.—We feel like congratulating Gen. Braverly upon his fortunate escape from an accident that we were not aware that his brains lay in that particular locality.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM.—An unusual hail storm occurred at Auburn, Ala., on the 14th inst. A writer in the Montgomery Mail says:—

"The size of the stones varied from as small as a pea to a large as a lemon. The large ones were mostly of the shape of an oblate spheroid. I measured one of ordinary size and found it eight inches latitudinally, and seven inches longitudinally. The prevailing size was that of a guinea egg, while the shape varied greatly. I found plenty that would weigh four ounces."

JUDGE McLEAN'S OPINION.—In a brief letter to Gen. Cass, in the National Intelligencer, Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court takes the ground that Congress has the power to prohibit but not to establish slavery in a territory. This is the same doctrine, always held and enforced by Jefferson, Madison, and the early statesmen of the country.

THE PADUCAH (Ky.) Sentinel says that there will be five eclipses this year. Two of the sun, two of the moon, and one of Franklin Pierce. The latter will be visible over the United States in November next.

CHAMBERSBURG.—The citizens of Chambersburg have subscribed \$20,000 for the erection of Gas Works in that borough.

THE NEW ORLEANS Crescent was sued for a libel. The jury gave the plaintiff one cent. He only claimed \$20,000.

Rhode Island Republican Convention.

PROVIDENCE, May 22. The Republican Convention of Rhode Island to-day nominated a full delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, headed by Gov. Hopkin.