The Sumner Matter.

LETTER FROM GEN. WEBB.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24, '56.

Those who witnessed the assault, say that upon receiving the blows given in quick succession and with terrible force, Mr. Sumner attempted to rise from his seat, to which he was in a measure pinioned by his legs being under the desk—the legs of which, like all the desks of the Senate Chamber, have plates of iron fast to them; and these plates are firmly secured to the floor. His first attempt to rise was a failure, and he fell back into his chair, and the blows of his assailant continued to fall mercilessly upon his head. His second attempt ripped up the iron fastenings of his desk, and he precipitated himself forward; but being stunned and blinded, wide of the direction in which Mr. Brooks stood. Prostrated on the floor, and covered with blood as I never saw a man covered before, the assault continued until Mr. Murray and Mr. Morgan, both members of the House of Representatives from New York, had time to come from the extreme south-east angle of the Senate Chamber; and who, forcing their way through the crowd of Senators! and others, in the midst of whom Mr. Sumner was lying senseless and being beaten, they seized the assailant and rescued the body of Sumner. Of course, I do not speak from personal knowledge but Mr. Murray informs me that not only did the blows continue until he had reached the scene of action and forced his way through the crowd; but when he first threw his arms, around Mr. Brooks he failed to secure his right arm, and at least one blow was inflicted upon the prostrate form of the insensible Senator, aftar he, Mr. Murray, had laid hands upon his assailant.

It is not the assault upon Mr. Sumner *per se* which I feel called upon to deplore and to hold up to the calm and indignant condemnation of the people of the United States; but because by this assault upon a Senator of the United States, in his seat in the Senate Chamber, and when in the discharge of his legitimate duties, the Constitution has been trampled under foot, the sanctity of the Senate has been violated, freedom of debate has been attempted to be suppressed by brute force, and Liberty itself—constitutional liberty and freedom of thought and action—has been ruthlessly assailed, and the assault been justified and applauded by grave Senators and by every Representative of the people save two (Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky and Henry W. Hoffman, of Maryland) living in the Slave States, and by every Representative of the people who speaks the sentiments or sustains the measure of the existing Administration of the country.

After nearly thirty years of editorial labor, always speaking my sentiments frankly and fully, it is unnecessary to remind the daily reader of *The Courier and Enquirer* that no man in the United States has ever been willing to go further in sustaining the constitutional rights of the South in regard to the peculiar local institution, than I have. I have repeatedly published and proclaimed that I do not look upon Slavery as a curse to the slave: but on the contrary, in the aggregate, a great blessing, and so, I think, designed to be by God; but I have ever held and published, and every day of my life I am more confirmed in the conviction that Slavery is a curse to the country where it exists and utterly demoralizing to the people who tolerate it.

That it is an Aristocratic and Anti-Republican Institution, is proclaimed by the very terms of "Master" and "Slave," by which alone it can be described; and like all other aristocratic institutions, it produces specimens of the highest refinement, the gentlest habits and the greatest culture, only to render more conspicuous the general brutality and debasing recklessness which it imposes upon the great mass of the people. In what section of our country—whether in the Slave or Free States—occur the most street fights, homicides, brawls and acts of violence? I am safe in saying that during the past five years the deaths or injuries in the Slave States, from these causes, would average at least two a week; while in the Free States, during the same period, they would not average two per annum; and even in those cases, the probability is, that the actors in them would prove to be inhabitants of the Slave States.

Let me instance the occurrences of the kind alluded to, within the last five months, which have happened here in the capital of the Nation, and in which members of the House of Representatives have been the principal actors. I confine the record to them alone.

First, then, William Smith, ex-Governor of the State of Virginia, and Member of the House of Representatives, assailed and beat the editor of *The Evening Star*, in December last, in the lobby of the House.

Second, Albert Rusk, a member of the House of Representatives from Arkansas, assailed and beat the editor of *The New York Tribune*, in the grounds of the Capitol, immediately after leaving the House of Representatives.

Third, Philip T. Herbert, of Alabama, a member of Congress from California, shot down and killed an Irish waiter at Willard's, and is now under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury and await his trial for such crime as they may adjudge him to have committed.

Fourth, Preston S. Brooks, a Member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina assails and beats unmercifully a Senator from Massachusetts, when occupying his seat in the Senate of the United States, and engaged in the transaction of business legitimately appertaining to his station.

Here, then, you have in five months *four* flagrant breaches of the peace on the part of members of Congress who were born and bred in the Slave States, and who are necessarily demoralized by that institution; while during the same period not a solitary instance has occurred of Members from the Free States forgetting what is due by public Legislators to law and order, to civilization and to the decencies and courtesies of the society in which they live.

You must next look to the manner in which these flagrant breaches of the peace by those whose duty it was above all others, to respect the laws, have been treated by the House of which the offenders are members. The first and second outrages—whipping editors who failed to protect their persons from pollution, by promptly resisting force by greater and more decisive force—were considered such trivial offences, that the subject was not even referred to in the House which was outraged by such conduct on the part of one of its members. The third offence—the shooting down and killing an Irish waiter at Willard's Hotel—was gravely considered by the House of Representatives and voted to be an occurrence not meriting investigation even; and every supporter of this administration, save one, united in suppressing inquiry; and the offender daily takes his seat in Congress, and legislates and aids in the passage of laws for the government of the country, while he himself is about to be tried for the gravest crime which can perpetrate against his fellow-man.

The last offender, Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, will, at least, have his conduct inquired into; but it must not be lost sight of that such inquiry by the House, of which he is a member, was strenuously resisted by every member of that body save two, who represent the Slave States, and by all who sustain the present Pro-Slavery Administration.

To attempt to describe the actual state of affairs here in the Capital of the Nation, would be a hopless task. It would not be believed were one from Heaven to proclaim it trumpet-tongued through the land; and yet no one can live here, as I have for the last six months, without feeling his blood boil at witnessing the fears and apprehensions of fatal consequences, on the part of our Northern men, if any one ventures openly and manfully to speak the truth in the bar rooms, on the corners of the streets, and on the floor of Congress. And there is reason for these fears. This is a city in a Slave District; its tone is the tone and sentiment of Slavery; its visitors are mostly from the Slave States, and a large majority of them (not the better portion of them), carry pistols and bowie-knives; and what is more, they have, both here and elsewhere, proved that they will not hesitate, on occasion, freely to use them. They are overbearing, threatening and defiant in their manners; and our people have been over awed and cowed.

It is the right of Freemen boldly to express their sentiments here, as well as elsewhere; I tell them in all sincerity, that the time has arrived when they must do so, courteously but fearlessly, on all proper occasions and in all proper places, or we shall all, and speedily too, become as completely the slaves of the Slave Power as are their plantation *chattles*: or what is far more degrading, we shall become the same pliant, cringing, and sycophantic instruments of the Slaveocracy as are the Northern doughfaces who are made by the present Administration to discourse just such music as their Southern masters may be pleased to dictate for the time being.

Aside from the favored few in the Slave States, nineteen-twentieths of their population carry arms—bowie-knives, pistols and sword-canes! and against whom are they thus armed? Against a common enemy or against their slaves? By no means, *but against each other*. And this solitary fact and the consequences which naturally flow from it are conclusive as regards the demoralizing tendencies of an institution which the present Administration, acting under the dictation of the Slave Power, and aided by unscrupulous politicians of the North, are endeavoring to force upon the free people and free soil of Kansas. To this end the entire influence and patronage of the Government, its civil, military and moral power, are all directed; and alongside of these, prominent and threatening, stands the *Bullying* Slaveocracy, boastingly pointing to the bowie-knife, the pistol and the bludgeon, and impudently taunting the entire North with cowardice! I cannot blame them for their love of power and their desire to extend it; I do not quarrel with their ruder civilization, the natural off-spring of their peculiar institution; and I do not wonder at their believing that the doughfaces of the North, who so meekly do their behests, are but a type of our whole people, and that we can be bullied whipped and "*kicked*" into any course of policy which they may please to dictate to us.

Will the North—the free, and educated, and civilized, and peace-loving North—tamely submit to the impudence and bullying of the Slave Power? This is the question which I desire to put directly to every law-abiding and Union-loving freeman of the North. I would have the entire North awaken to the attempt of the Slave Power, to extend the Institution into Free Territory, and the means resorted to, to accomplish that nefarious purpose. I would have them feel that the time for action has arrived; and that only must that action be prompt and efficient, if we would protect ourselves from the encroachments of Slavery, but that if we tamely submit to the blustering and bullying habitually resorted to here, in the Capital of the Nation, we shall very soon be taught that Liberty of Speech is a boon which we hold subject to the caprices of the Slave Power, and to indulge in it equally with themselves may at any time be visited by the discretionary application of the pistol and the bludgeon. Of the purposes of the Slave power and its Northern allies in the coming Presidential Election, there is no longer any doubt. It is openly proclaimed by the Democratic press from Maine to Texas; and only this day, the Government organ published in this city, boldly declares that "*whatever other question may enter into "the coming contest,* THE SLAVERY ISSUE *as included in the Kansas measure, must and will "take precedence. In comparison with* IT, *all "other questions are of minor importance.*"—And in allusion to Mr. Buchanan's past Federalism and the suspicion only, that it may cause him to prefer his country and the rights of Freedom to mere party ties, it adds, "*they want no "man whose record is not thoroughly Democratic.*" These declarations are significant; and richly will the people of the free North have merited the outrages and contumely which are daily heaped upon them by men immeasurably their inferiors as regards manhood and civilization, if they hesitate to vindicate their right to freedom of speech, or falter in their determination to drive back into the fens and marshes where it properly belongs, the institution which Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison alike condemned, but of which Pierce and Douglass and the doughfaces of the North, acting and the lash of the Slave Power have become the willing propagandists.

It is due to Mr. Sumner to say, as a fact familiar to all who are accustomed to read the debates in the Senate, that in each and every of the last five sessions of Congress, Messrs. Seward, Hale and Sumner, have received at the hands of Senators from the Slave States and the pliant tools of the North, ten times—nay, a hundred times the abuse, which in his late incomparable speech he so scathingly hurled back upon his assailants. All this has heretofore been submitted to in silence: and in my judgment too long submitted to; and now when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the member for Massachusetts in vindication of his manhood and in the exercise of his privilege retorts upon his assailants a tythe only, of the abuse they have so long and so unsparingly heaped upon him and his friends, he is told that his "audacity" is absolutely incomprehensible! and his purpose inconceivable! Alike astounded that the man of peace and the meek, modest and retiring scholar, should dare to repel any attack whatever, and crushed by its scathing severity, Mr. Douglass exclaims under the smart of the wounds inflicted, "What does the Senator *mean* by this atrack upon the majority of this body? What, I ask, does the Senator *mean*? What does he want us *to do?* We already refuse to know him socially. Does he want us to KICK him? I ask again—*Does he want us to* KICK him?" Mr. Mason of Virginia follows in a similar vein; and Mr. Brooks at South Carolina, a member of the House of Representatives, resorts to the bludgeon, and assails him in his seat in the Senate Chamber of the United States.

The wrong lies at the door of those who commenced the use of these personalities, and the miserable plea that because the person thus violating the decorum of parliamentary rules, was willing to back his language by the duel, he was justified in his assaults; while his adversary if not thus willing to follow up his retort, is bound to submit in silence. Such, I say, is the plea of the slave power in defence of their attacks, and in condemnation of Sumner's resorting to the same weapon of defence. They proclaim everywhere, that their attacks upon the noncombatants of the North, are justifiable because those making them are willing to fight; and that unless the assailed Senator will adopt the law of the slave power thus manufactured for him, he must submit in silence or be beaten to death with bludgeons, even in the Senate Chamber of the Nation.

Have we no remedy for this? Are there not among us—can there not be found in the great North, men of qualifications for both the Senate and the House of Representatives, who possess also the necessary moral daring and physical courage to meet and put down this disgusting bullying, either with pistol or bludgeon, as circumstances may require? If there be such, let them be sent here as your Representatives, until the South are taught after their own fashion that there not only *is* a North, but that it is unalterably determined to assert all its rights and to maintain all its privileges, at the same time that it will in good faith, at all times and in all places, promptly discharge all its duties to the Union, and hold sacred the rights of any section of country (whether sectional, local, or national,) under that Constitution to which the allegiance of all is equally due.

News Items.

Southern Opinion.

We commend the following article from the Richmond Enquirer, to those northern editors who think there has been an uncessary display of feeling in this section in regard to the outrage committed on Mr. Sumner. No doubt they will find in it such a manifestation of opinion as they can conscientiously approve:

"A few Southern journals, affecting an exclusive refinement of feeling or regard for the proprieties of official intercourse, unite with the Abolition papers in condemning the chastisement inflicted upon Sumner by the Hon. P. S. Brooks. We have no patience with these mealy mouthed phrases of the Press.—Why not speak out and declare at once that you are shocked by the brutality of a slave-holding ruffian!' It is much more manly to adopt the violent vocabularly of the Tribune, than to insinuate disapprobation in the meek accents of a conscience-smiten saint.

"In the main, the press of the South applauded the conduct of Mr. Brooks, without condition of limitation. Our approbation at least is entire and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception, better in execution, and best of all in consequence. These vulgar Abolitionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have been humored until they forget their position. They have grown saucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen! Now, they are low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book learning, but as utterly devoid of spirit or honor as a pack of curs.—Intrenched behind "privilege," they fancy they can slander the South and insult its representatives with impunity. The truth is, they have been suffered to run too long without collars. They must be lashed into submission. Sumner, in particular, ought to have nine-and-thirty early every morning. He is a great strapping fellow, and could stand beautifully.—Brooks frightened him, and at the first blow of the cane he bellowed like a bull calf. There is the blackguard Wilson, an ignorant Nantuck cobbler, swaggering in excess of muscle, and absolutely dying for a beating. Will not somebody take him in hand? Hale is another huge, red foced, sweating scoundrel, whom some gentleman should kick and cuff until he abates something of his impudent talk. These men are perpetually abusing the people and representatives of the South for tyrants, robbers, ruffians, adulterers, and what not. Shall we stand it? Can gentleman sit still in the Senate and House of Representatives, under an incessant stream of denunciation from wretches who avail themselves of the privilege of place to indulge their devilish passions with impunity? In the absence of an adequate law, Southern gentlemen must protect their own honor and feelings. It is an idle mockery to challenge one of these scullions. It is equally useless to attempt to disgrace them. They are insensible to shame, and can be brought to reason only by an application of cowhide or gutta percha. Let them once understand that for every vile word spoken against the South, they will suffer so many stripes, and they will soon learn to behave themselves, like decent dogs—they can never be gentlemen.

Mr. Brooks has initiated this salutary discipline, and he deserves applause for the bold, judicious manner in which he chastised the scamp Sumner. It was a proper act, done at the proper time, and in the proper place. Of all places on earth the Senate chamber, the theatre of his vituperative exploits, was the very spot where Sumner should have been made to suffer for his violation of the decencies of decorous debate, and for his brutal denunciations of a venerable statesman. It was literally and entirely proper that he should be stricken down and beaten just beside the desk against which he leaned when he fulminated his filthy utterances through the Capitol. It is idle to talk of the sanctity of the Senate chamber, since it is polluted by the presence of such fellows as Wilson, and Sumner and Wade.—They have desecrated it, and cannot now fly to it as to a sanctuary from the lash of vengeance.

"We trust other gentlemen will follow the example of Mr. Brooks, that so a curb may be imposed upon the truculence and audacity of abolition speakers. If need be, let us have a caning or cowhiding every day. If the worst comes to the worst, so much the sooner, so much the better."

The Death of Keating.

The *American Celt*, an Irish paper; devotes much space to the killing of Keating by Mr. Herbert now shielded from investigation; the *Celt* says:

Now in relation to that division on Herbert's case, we have a duty to perform, and we shall not shrink from discharging it. That duty is to announce, in unmistakeable terms, to adopted citizens of Irish birth throughout the country, that the democratic party in Congress have shamefully deserted their duty, deserted their own professions of impartiality between different classes of citizens, and that they have, as plainly as deeds can speak declared the murder of a man of Irish birth by one of their colleagues to be a trifle wholly unworthy even of inquiry. Is the Democratic party mad, or is it only rotten, that it should so belie itself? With half a dozen exceptions every man of the majority for Keating's murder's a professed "Democrat." What, then does it mean? Or can it mean anything but one thing—that an Irishman born however peaceable, or loyal, is only fit to be used by the Democratic party and when used set up for a target, and shot with impunity. This is what it means, and to this meaning we shall hold the entire party.

We hold Mr. Pierce, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Buchanan responsible for this conduct of their confidants and supporters. They were all in Washington; it was for days the topic of the town; if their friends have taken sides against the victim and against common justice, they are not wholly above suspicion. A few days ago the blood of Thomas Keating was on the hands of but one Democrat; is has spread since then, and it is now upon the souls of the 79, who refused all inquiry. It is on the Democratic party, and accursed be he who helps such a party into power, until that blood is lawfully purged away.

This is pretty strong language, but the Celt concludes with the following unmistakeable hint:

Let them not suppose this matter is going to stop here. One who seldom drops anything has it now in hand, and he distinctly warns the Democratic Representatives at Washington, that if justice is not done on the murderer Herbert they will be held accountable, as the party who interposed to screen and protect him from the penalty of his guilt.

Who is this "one?" The *Celt* is a Catholic paper. Its editor is a mouth piece for Bishop Hughes, and the above may be regarded as a threat of Arch bishop against the Democratic party. He will hold them accountable "for Keating murder, and in order to show his power, sell out the distinctive Irish vote to Republicanism, or some other party." The language is incapable of any other construction. The Democratic Representatives are to be judged by the Irish citizens and voters of the United States, for the charge of guilt in the matter of the slaying of Keating. The old ally turns upon its own party.

For the Journal.

COMMUNICATION.

The tone of the leading Democratic papers South, in regard to the outrage upon Senator Sumner, is a clear evidence of what the slave power is, and what it would do. Its iron tread of oppression, brazen face intolerance and pride of degredation, is abundantly manifested. It would seem that slave democracy crushes out all decency and humanity, and sentiments of honor and justice are blunted and outraged. Accustomed to the lash of the tyrant overseer, and the brutality of the slave driver, they with more than demoniac pride exult and applaud this shameful outrage. When the slave democracy can shamelessly applaud a a ruffian assassin, who attempts to murder in the Senate of the United States, and only desires to know who shall be the next northern victim; and permits a murderer to retain his seat and polute the Hall with his presence, it is shameful indeed. The bogus democracy is in the close fraternal embrace of Slavery, and it must unblushingly prostitute the name of Democracy to Southern Supremacy and Slave Propagandism, and under this name every enormity is sanctioned. But the other day, an innocent, unoffending Irishman, a waiter at a hotel in Washington, at the breakfast table was murdered by a democrat from the South, a member of Congress, and as this murderer is a sound democrat, the whole body of democrats, numbering seventy eight, influenced no doubt by Democratic Slavery, voted against the investigation of this foul and brutal murder. The murderer retains his seat in Congress, protected and screened by democratic votes, and is yet unwhipt of justice. His presence is to be endured in the temple of Liberty, because democracy protects a southern democrat against the murder of an Irishman. The tears of the frantic widow, the bereaved and fatherless children, meet no sympathy, no tear of pity, from the slave democracy. Truly, poor Patrick has a hard time of it between the Pope the Prelate and the Democratic party. This bogus Slave Democracy which rejoices at freemen being assassinated in the Senate Chamber, has filled the cup of its iniquity. It has now kindled the torch of civil war in Kansas, and blood of freemen has been shed by Pierce and his democracy. It is impossible to enumerate the atrocious enormities committed by the slave power in Kansas. American citizens have been butchered. The rain of a thousand summers cannot wash out the fearful crimes; and upon Pierce and his slave democracy rests the fearful responsibility.

Slavery they truckle and cringe, and will pardon any enormity for slaveholders' votes. The contest is who can dive deepest and stay under longest in subserviency to slavery. They rejoice in the echo of the overseer's whip and the bloodhound's yell. HUMANITY.

Magnanimous Brooks.

The telegraph states the highly important fact that Brooks has given notice to General Webb, through Gov. Aiken his letter in Tuesday's *Couriers* satisfactory! This is magnanimous, indeed, and shows that the South Carolina "nephew of his uncle" is not quite such a fool as the French "nephew of his uncle," in attempting to muzzle the press. But still it is rather galling that the newspapers should be put under censorserd of a man who stands over the editors, whip or bludgeon in hand, as he would over his negro slaves, to batter their skulls in if the articles do not suit him. We shall soon have need for sometning more offensive than printers' "shooting sticks."

CLOSE CALCULATION—*A Singular Case.*—A man seventy-three years of age recently died in the Indiana penitentiary of an affection of the heart. He was a miser, was incarcerated for a forgery of $25, and has left a fortune of $100,000. He denied himself the smallest luxury beyond the prison fare, and at the time of his arrest was tendered counsel who pledged themselves to clear him of the charge for the sum of $500. To this, the old man replied that, 'if convicted, the sentence would be for *two years* and he didn't think he could make his expenses and two hundred and fifty dollars a year out of the peditentiary, and it didn't cost him nothin to live there; and he would save something by it!'—*Ex.*

CAN GOD BE CHEATED?—It is mentioned as a singular fact, that during the religious anniversaries in New York, last week, over *one thousand dollars* in counterfeit money was dropped into the contribution box. Such wretches may not let the left hand know what the right doeth, but do they reflect there is an all-seeing eye of God above, which can look into the closed hand and is a perfect counterfeit detector in both hypocrisy and bank bills?

BARNUM'S WIT.—During his late examination in New York, BARNUM states that his only occupation was tending bar, and that he had been occupied in this business ever since the lawyers has been pulling him up to the bars of the different courts. The counsel for his creditor remarked in the course of the inquisition that "we are after even the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table to which BARNUM quickly responded "are you the dogs of Lazarus?"

A GAY LOTHARIO.—Omar Pasha, notwithstanding his threescore years, has just married a young lady fifteen years of age, the daughter of the unlucky General Nafiz Pasha. The bride and her family were strongly opposed to the match, and only yielded a reluctant assent in consideration of certain influences that were brought to bear upon them in high quarters. This is the tenth or twelfth marriage that Omor Pasha has contracted since he abjured Christianity.

A SCENE AT CHURCH.—The Ellsworth (Me) American reports that on a recent occasion the pastor of the Methodist Church in that town was officiating for the Congregational minister and alluded to the repeal of the Maine law.—Quite a commotion resulted, and one gentleman remarked that, "If this is a political meeting it had better be properly organized."

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIT.—Private letters received here from London, speak of Jenny Goldschmidt's success there as fully equal to former triumphs. Her charities have been, as usual, most noble; matrimony has chastened her caprices; English air and diet have re established her health, and her boy is the image of his mother.

CRAZY AS A BEDBUG!—In New York Comptroller Flagg has refused to receive $2000 addition to his salary which had been voted by the Council. Such stern integrity argues that Mr. Flagg is rich enough or honest beyond all previous Democrats we ever read of.

Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, June 11, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER, } EDITORS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS E. COCHRAN,
OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

☞ A young man had an arm very badly injured on the Broad Top Railroad last week.

☞ Peterson's Magazine for July has been received. It is beautifully embellished, and contains interesting reading. It is only $2 per year, and would be cheap at thrice that price.

☞ We have received the June number of the Inventor, a very excellent scientific work, published by Low, Hassill & Co., 304 Dutne street, N York, at only $1 per year. We commend it to all scientific men.

☞ James Buchanan is the Democratic nominee for President of the United States. If he be elected, ten cents a day is to be the laboring man's hire. Killing Irishmen Democratic sport. Assassinations Democratic law.

☞ Our "American" neighbors are a queer set of animals When a subscriber discontinues their paper, they pounce at once upon humble *we*, and attempt to allay their angry "pheelinks" by false accusations. Dear neighbors we cannot help it if subscribers are leaving you to take that standard sheet, the Journal.

☞ The American Council of the State of Pennsylvania has appointed Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston of Pittsburg, and John Williamson, Esq., of Huntingdon county, Senatorial Delegates at large to the American Convention which will assemble in New York, on the 12th of the present month. Ed Scull, editor of the American Whig, of Somerset county, is the Congressional Delegate.

☞ We expect a rich treat of orthodox Christianity from Mr. Benedict this week We expect it from the fact that he has been making public proclamation on all the corners of the streets, and from the steps of the 'American" printing office, that he intended to tell the world that we voted illegally, &, &c, &c., &c. 'Don't let your angry passions rise, to tear out each other's eyes out.' "

☞ We have received from T. B. Peterson 102, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, a sample sheet of the first sixteen pages of Pickwick Paper, now in press, and will soon be issued. The Pickwick Papers comprised in two large duodecimo volumes of near one thousand pages, is beautifully illustrated with forty-seven magnificent new illustrations, engraved on steel Other volumes of Dickens' Works will follow in rapid succession, until the whole series are completed. No library is complete without a set of Dickens' Works.

☞ We take the following from the Philadelphia *North American:*

The American party in the interior and western part of Pennsylvania wears all the appearance of the party in New England. We notice that the county meetings are called and held as "American Republican." They were so in the last canvass, and are so now. We have now before us the proceedings of a delegate Convention of that kind held lately in Indiana County, at which strong resolutions were passed opposed "to the demands of the slave power," expressing the warmest symyathy for the citizens of Kansas "who are now braving the terrors of violence and the armed opposition of the Administration, in behalf of freedom," and denouncing the assault on Mr. Sumner; "for his eloquent vindication of Northern rights," "as another example of the brutalizing influence of Slavery." This is pretty much the tone of the whole American party of Western and Northern Pennsylvania.

LITHOGRAPHIC COLORING.

The art of lithographic coloring is reaching a degree of beauty rivalling the productions of the painter's brush. The fine specimens exhibited at the Exchange Hotel, by Mr. Bingham, who proposes teaching the art to as many of our citizens as may desire to learn, attract much attention. Landscapes, animals, domestic scenes, are all produced in this way with a touch of coloring and a gradation and combination of tints that is really surprising. The cheapness of these elegant pictures makes the decoration of parlor walls an easy matter.

The Cincinnati Convention.

Hon. James Buchanan has been nominated by this Convention as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, There was a very stormy time of it, much "noise and confusion, &c. We condense the proceedings:

The five closing resolutions of the platform were considered separately and all were adopted by large majorities. The supplementary resolution, relative to the Pacific Railroad was tabled—ayes 139, nays 120. An exciting discussion then arose upon motions to reconsider, and to construe the resolutions relative to foreign policy. A Committee to select the National Democratic Executive Committee was then chosen. A motion to commence balloting for candidates was debated up to the hour of adjournment. Yesterday morning the Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock. Col. Stevenson of Ky., presented the report of the majority of the Committee on Credentials, to the effect that the Softs of New York be allowed 44 delegates and the Hards 26. Senator Bayard of Delaware, made a minority report in favor of placing the rival delegations on an equal footing. After a long discussion, the report of the majority was rejected, and that of the minority accepted. The Convention then adjourned until 2 P. M. On the Convention reassembling in the afternoon, the first ballot was taken, resulting: Buchanan, 135; Pierce, 124; Douglass, 31; Cass. 5. The balloting continued as far as the 14th ballot—the vote for Buchanan and Douglass steadily increasing, and that for Pierce as steadily falling off. On the 14th ballot, the vote stood: Buchanan, 152½; Pierce, 79; Douglass, 63; Cass, 5½. The Convention then, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

On the 15th ballot, Buchanan and Douglass distanced all competitors, and the name of President Pierce was withdrawn. On the 17th ballot, Buchanan received 196 votes, and the nomination was then declared unanimous John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was chosen as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, on the second ballot. The Democratic National ticket for the next campaign, therefore stands—For President, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; for Vice President, John C Breckenridge, of Kentucky.

The following is a detailed statement of the vote by States:

States.	Buchanan.	Pierce	Douglas.	Cass
Maine,	7	1		
N. Hampshire,			5	
Vermont,			5	
Massachusetts,	10		3	
Rhode Island,	4			
Connecticut,	6			
New York,	17		18	
New Jersey,	7			
Pennsylvania,	27			
Delaware,	3			
Maryland,	8			
Virginia,	15			
Nth Carolina,			10	
Sth Carolina,			8	
Georgia,	3		7	
Alabama,			9	
Mississippi,			7	
Louisiana,	6			
Ohio,	13	2	6	1
Kentucky,	4		7	
Tennessee,	12			
Indiana,	12			
Illinois,			9	
Arkansas,			4	
Michigan	6			
Florida,			3	
Texas,			4	
Iowa,	2		2	
Wisconsin,	5			
California,				3

The half votes were rejected by the Chair.

"I CAN'T GO NIGGERISM!"

The Washington *Commonwealth* says:

This is a sentiment occasionally uttered, by persons speaking deprecatingly of the great Republican movement. Now, the Republicans are working alike for the interest of all, but more for the whites than the blacks. They do not propose interfering, at this time with slavery in the different States, although they believe it a moral and political evil; *they only ask that it shall not be extended to the Territories;* that the free white laborers and mechanics of the North may not be degraded and compelled to labor side by side and in competition with the unpaid slave, or be shut out from the New States. This is the object they are aiming at. But suppose for a moment, that they did propose freeing all the slaves in America, is there anything so revolting in the establishment of freedom in opposition to slavery? The men who make use of this expression are generally those of low instincts and debased habits, without education or generous impulses, and but little superior to the slaves themselves; they are, however, encouraged, by a more elevated class of thin-skinned gentry among us, mostly pensioners on some rich slave-holding relative; and who are fearful and suspicious of everything that savors of anti slavery—they are thoroughly pro-slavery. There are but few such, however, in our midst, we are glad to say.

HAULING DOWN THE FLAG!

The Washington Commonwealth says that the Uniontown Standard, the only paper in Western Pennsylvania that supports Fillmore and Donelson, will haul down the flag and raise the names of the Republican nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. We are glad to hear it; and hope the editor will never run astray after strange Gods.

DISSOLVING THE UNION.

By way of illustrating the supreme folly of the cry about the dissolution of the Union, Gov, Ford of Ohio, relates the following capital story in his own inimitable manner:

"Dissolve the Union!" said Ford; "I should like to see them attempt to dissolve the Union. "Why, the silly cry reminds me of an Irishman who went down into a well to clean it out. When he was thro' he made the signal to be hauled up. His comrades who were determined to have a joke at his expense, hauled him up about half way and then stopped. There he hung—no way to get up—no safe way to get down, if that were desirable. He entreated and begged, but it was of no use. He stormed and raved, but it did no good. At last he sung out "Haul me out, ye spalpeens, or, by the piper that played before Moses, I'll be afther cutting the rope,"

"Let them cut the rope if they like the plunge," was Ford's application.

BUCHANAN AN ORIGINAL K. N.

The following choice passage has been discovered among the earlier writings of Hon. James Buchanan. It occurs in an oration delivered by him in Lancaster, Pa. It seems to show him to have been a K. N. of more than forty years standing:

"Above all we ought to drive from our shores foreign influence, and cherish American feeling. Foreign influence has been in every age the curse of Republics—its jaundiced eye sees everything in false colors—the thick atmosphere of prejudice by which it is ever surrounded, excluding from its sight the light of reason. Let us then learn wisdom from experience, and forever BANISH THIS FIEND from our society"

Can the editor of the "Globe" reconcile this unmistakable k n. doctrine, with *his* opposite "pheelinks?" We pause for a reply.

MEETING OF CONFEREES.

At a meeting of the Conferees of this Congressional District, held in Altoona, on Friday, the 6th inst., Dr. D. S. Hutchison of Blair county, was elected President, and Wm. Brewster Vice President.

On motion, Hon. Jonathan McWilliams of Huntingdon county, and S. S. Blair and Maj Geo. Raymond of Blair, were appointed Delegates to the National Republican Convention to meet in Philadelphia on the 17th of June.

On motion, Martin Bell of Blair county, and R. L. Johnston, of Cambria county, were appointed Senatorial Delegates to the Republican State Convention, to meet in the same place on the 16th inst.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR MAY.

We neglected to give the names of the new subscribers to the Huntingdon Journal for the month of May, last week. We give them to day. We will not forget it hereafter.

JAS. BRYAN, Petersburg.
AND AKE, Cullensburg.
J. D. LEEP, Hollidaysburg.
JAMES STEWART, East Barree.
LOUIS GREER, Ashton, Ill.
BOWMAN & SNYDER, Altoona.
THOS. MILLER,Ennisville.
HEN. DAVIS, Aaronsburg.
G. W. SMITH, Canton City, Ill.
COL. EVERHEART, Huntingdon.

We tender our grateful acknowledgments to our friends who are giving us such loving aid and comfort. Let us have such a list of new patrons for June, as shall rejoice the hearts of all advocates of free action, free speech and free territory.

"Young men and old men, come join true freedom's cause,
And shout for just principles, true men and honest laws;
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah.

Why does not Fillmore Come Home?

The above is a question which we have often heard asked, without any satisfactory answer to it. We are now able to solve it on high authority. There are at this time at least one hundred American Councils in the Free States, awaiting to to propound the following queries to him:

Are you for or against the destruction of the Missouri Compromise?

Are you for or against the establishment of Slavery in Kansas?

Are you for or against the admission of Slavery north of 36° 30′?

Are you for or against the murders, rapes, robberies and house-burnings, committed by the border ruffians of Missouri, in Kansas?

Mr. Fillmore, having pledged himself to the slave power, wishes to avoid these interrogatories on the part of the Free laborers—therefore he comes not home.

AT THE CONFESSIONAL.—Atchison, with an eminently ruffian openness, confess, in a letter published in the Orangeburg, (S. C.) Southron that, extermination of the Free Soilers, and not the maintainance of "law and order" by executing the writes of the Territorial justices, was the object of the enterprise against Lawrence. Thus writes this man, on the 25th of April:

Three companies or the United States troops have been called for by the Governor and marched to the scene of action. We have not yet heard the result, but I fear nothing has been done by the U. S. troops; the "Border Reffians" alone can settle the matter satisfactorily. "Border Justice" is what the Abolitionists must have.

☞ No material change in the marka since our last.