

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 6, 1856.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON OF TENNESSEE.

UNION TICKET.

Central Commissioner:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Of York County.

Auditor General:

DARWIN PHELPS, Of Armstrong County.

Surveyor General:

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, Of Bradford County.

THE EXAMINATION

Of the classes of the Bedford Academy will be held in the basement of the Lutheran Church on Thursday afternoon, the 12th of June. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock, P. M., and continue until 5 P. M. The friends of the Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Annual Exhibition will be held in the Court House, on Friday evening the 15th of June. The exercises will be opened at 7 o'clock. In order to defray the incidental expenses of the occasion, a small admittance fee will be collected at the door. The musical entertainment of the evening will be provided by the Bedford Amateur Band.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

Everywhere in the North, the press and the people are unanimous in their condemnation of the brutal and cowardly assault upon Senator Sumner by the ruffianly villain, Brooks, of South Carolina. The time is at hand when the North will no longer submit tamely to outrages such as this, and the wrongs committed by Southern ruffians, aided by the forces of the General Government, upon the citizens of Kansas, in attempting to enforce upon them the blighting curse of slavery. The Government, though nominally under the control of Northern men, is yet more intensely Southern than any of the Southern Administrations that have preceded it. All these things occur from the mad ambition of these dough-faces to electorize themselves into the Presidency. To what base purposes has the Pierce Administration been used? Certainly some means should be employed by the North to remedy this great and growing evil. We may rest assured that the Cincinnati nominee, no matter who he may be, will follow, should the direful calamity of his election occur, in the footsteps of his Locofoco predecessors.

DISMISSAL OF CRAMPTON.

It will be seen from the letter of Mr. Marcy, which we publish in another column, that Mr. Crampton has been officially notified of the discontinuance of his diplomatic relations with this government. The British consuls at Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati have also been furnished their passports. This is placed on their complicity with the enlistment of soldiers in the United States, in opposition to our municipal laws. There is not much excitement on the subject, and it is not supposed that it will lead to any very serious measures between the two countries. The letter of Mr. Marcy to the British Government is couched in the most conciliatory terms.

The Gazette still misrepresents Mr. JORDAN. A score or more respectable men were in the Court House at the time, who all know that the statement of ours of week before last, in regard to Mr. Minnie's license, is true. The simple word of any of them, would, with honest men, go further than Bowman's oath. What a falsifier he is! But it is scarcely necessary to notice the fellow's lies, as they fall harmless to the ground.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Thomas R. Gettys, Jr., in another column. His Daguerrean Room is the same as that formerly occupied by him, in Bedford Hall. Mr. Gettys' pictures are among the best we have ever seen, truthful and life-like. Every one should have a good likeness of himself, and of the members of his family. Give him a call.

The Americans carried the city of Cumberland at the recent municipal election held there. They elected the Mayor and three of the six councilmen. Cumberland was formerly one of the strongholds of the Foreign party.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Uriah E. May. His Daguerrean Room is in the new frame building above the store room of Capt. Arnold. His pictures are highly praised.

For the Inquirer and Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR.—I see the Gazette of last week says: "We have the humiliating and disgraceful admission that the leaders of Know Nothingism had determined upon charging the Catholics with the abduction or murder of the lost children of Mr. Cox, if their remains had not been provisionally found. Another 'Maria Monk' story was almost ready for a book." Maria Monk's story was attested by an OATH, and stands on the same footing as evidence taken before our Courts of law, on which life, liberty and the possession of property is disposed. Will the Gazette man now please give us, through his columns, the names of the Know Nothing leaders referred to in his article, and of those, also, who made the admission, and put them on a similar footing with Maria Monk's story? It is now certain that there is a vile slander somewhere, and the public have an interest in knowing where to find him. Until said editor complies with the request, the public have abundant reason to believe that the slanders originated with himself and a certain P. M. who might render more substantial benefit to the community, if he could tell George Kauffman, and sundry other persons something about certain letters containing large sums of money. We infer he is in favor of holding on to the office, (considering it profitable, no doubt,) and not much concerned about the peace, harmony and comfort of his neighbors.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., June 3, 1856.

SECRETARY MARCY'S LETTER OF DISMISSAL TO MR. CRAMPTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following is the official dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister:

Department of State, Washington, May 28, 1856.

SIR.—The President of the United States has directed me to announce to you his determination to discontinue further intercourse with you as Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representative to the Government of the United States. The reasons which have compelled him to take this step at this time have been communicated to your Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to add that due attention will be cheerfully given to any communications addressed to this department from Her Majesty's Government affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, which may be forwarded to this Government through any other channel.

Should it be your pleasure to retire from the United States, the President directs me to furnish you with the usual facilities for that purpose. I consequently enclose, herewith, the passport in such cases.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my respectful consideration.

WM. L. MARCY.

To John F. Crampton, Esq., Her Majesty's Minister, etc.

The Central American Question.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A message from the President in relation to Central American affairs was sent to the Senate yesterday, but not read. It merely encloses the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, dated May 24th, on the subject of the difference of opinion between the British Government and that of the United States, regarding the construction and effect of the Convention of the 19th April, 1850, and the Central American question generally, and stating to Mr. Dallas the views the President entertains on that question as it now stands, in order that he may communicate the same to the Earl of Clarendon. There has been no direct communication between the two Governments on the main subject since the letter of Mr. Buchanan to the Earl of Clarendon in September last, his Lordship's reply on the 28th of September, and the brief rejoinder of Mr. Buchanan on the 4th of the following October.

The President, it appears, would have been better satisfied if, in expressing the conviction that all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy might, with a conciliatory spirit on both sides be overcome, the Earl of Clarendon had been pleased to indicate the means which, in his judgment, were calculated to produce so favorable a consummation. For want of this the President was left to conjecture the precise idea of Her Majesty's Government. He could not be certain that his conjecture concerning it was well founded, but was induced, by certain collateral incidents which have occurred, to infer it was by the arbitration of a third Power, of the difference between the two governments relative to Central America. Mr. Marcy says it would be superfluous to dwell on the regret which the President entertains, that a proposition of this nature, which Her Majesty's government intended a final one, was not presented at the commencement in such a shape as to have attracted to and fixed upon it the attention of this government. Lord Clarendon seems to assume, the difference between the two countries was one merely of the interpretation of the Convention of 1850, but that is not so understood by this Government, which does not understand that at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions or occupied any territory in Central America, unless the British establishment at Belize, with its dependencies, as the same are defined by her treaties with Spain, are to be considered as British possessions or territory in Central America. That is only the possible construction of

the declaration exchanged between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer, at the time of exchanging the ratification of the Convention. After reviewing Great Britain's pretensions, Mr. Marcy says:—To take with a military force and hold San Juan, Nicaragua, or any other point in Central America, such pretension would be so totally irreconcilable with all idea of the independence or neutrality of the Isthmus as to render the Convention worse than nugatory to the United States. Instead of submitting to arbitration, the pretension of involving such consequences, or in any other way consenting to restore the effect to this treaty with such possible construction, it would, in the judgment of the President, be his duty to propose its annulment, so as to release the United States from obligations not attended by any benefits, and which obligations were unintentionally incurred, they having entered into the treaty upon the supposition that an absolute reciprocity restriction was also incurred by Great Britain. The President says he cannot do anything which could be taken to admit this, either directly or implied, but there is a question in his mind relative to the true construction of that Convention, and he feels bound to take care that in entertaining the present proposition of arbitration he shall not be understood as acquiescing in the slightest feeling of distrust regarding the treaty rights of the United States.

But the President is not prepared to say that some of the questions of fact, concerning which the two Governments differ, may not be conveniently determined by arbitration, or by some analogous method. Of this class of objects of inquiry is the question, what are the rightful limits of the establishment of Belize, on the side of the State of Honduras, the question whether the Bay Islands do or do not belong to that Republic, and the question to what extent of country is embraced in the term "Mosquito Coast," or is in the actual occupancy of the Mosquito Indians, considered as Indians, and with such territorial rights only as that description of persons are entitled to claim according to the established public law of Great Britain, of the United States, and of Spain in America, remembering that no power exists on the part of Great Britain and the United States to dispose of the sovereign rights of Nicaragua or any other State of Central America. Mr. Marcy concludes as follows:

"All these questions of political geography regard in the first instance the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the independent States of Central America, Great Britain and the United States have no pretension thus to intervene, except for the purpose of defining their own mutual obligations arising out of engagements they may have contracted, in order to assure as far as they are concerned, the neutrality and independence of the American Isthmus. Regarded only as collateral considerations, affecting the construction of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, they are questions which, if not determinable by the agreement of the two governments themselves, the President would not decline to refer to arbitration. He is aware of many practical obstacles to the adjustment of any international difference of this nature by arbitration of which difficulties Great Britain and the United States had experience in the attempt to settle by such means the previous controversy on the subject of the boundary between the United States and the British Province in North America. The President does not doubt any one of the Powers of Europe which should consent to undertake the task of such arbitration as now proposed, would perform the duty in perfect impartiality, but to apply to any Power to do this would be to ask an act which, if granted, would add to their own domestic duties and labors a burden of settling the complicated difference of other governments. He would greatly prefer that in a controversy like the present, turning on points and political geography, the matter should be referred to some one or more of these eminent men of science who do honor to the intellect of Europe and America, and who with the previous consent of their respective Governments, might well undertake the task of determining such a question to the acceptance as well of Her Majesty's Government as that of the United States. You are instructed, therefore, to enter into a communication with Her Majesty's principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs in relation to Central America, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by a direct negotiation, and if it cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration of those points of difference, as to which one this method of settlement seems requisite or applicable; it being assumed that the other points of difference would after that yield as of course to a conference between the Earl of Clarendon and yourself, conducted in a spirit of cordiality and frankness, which belongs to your personal relations, and dictated by the true interests, both of the United States and Great Britain.

W. L. MARCY.

MINNESOTA.—All the towns in this territory are crowded with emigrants. Boarding and provisions are high in consequence. Since the spring opened, the emigration to the territory has not fallen short of one thousand persons a day. The population will soon exceed a hundred thousand at this rate.

KANSAS NEWS.

PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION IN LAWRENCE.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, May 21, 9 P. M.—About one o'clock this P. M. the Sheriff and his chosen posse made two arrests for treason. (1) They were G. W. Deitzler and G. W. Smith. The first is guilty of no official act under the State Government, the latter none, except that of being a member of the Territorial Executive Committee. They all took dinner very pleasantly together at the Eldridge House, formerly called Free Hotel, and about three o'clock a new posse of about ten or twelve rode into town, preceded by Sheriff Jones. We were surprised to see him in riding condition so soon; but on seeing him nearer, he appeared quite emaciated and pale. He rode directly to the Hotel and inquired for Gen. Pomeroy. The General soon appeared at the door, when Jones spoke as follows: "I have come here to-day to make a demand of this town. I have often tried to make arrests, and the last time I was here, came near losing my life. I, therefore, as the U. S. Marshal for Kansas Territory, and as Sheriff of Douglas county, demand of you all your arms.—Bring out your rifles and stack them in the street, and carry your cannon to the field yonder, where you see our men. I will give you just five minutes for an answer, (taking out his watch to count the time) and then a few minutes longer to do the work."

The General replied that he could not tell much about the arms, but supposed they were mostly owned as private property. Jones then said, "bring them all out and stack them together, and as many of you as can prove them to be your property to our satisfaction, shall have them returned—and I will give a receipt for the remainder." The General then returned to his room, where several members of the Committee of Public Safety were present, and after a brief consultation returned with this answer: "Considering that he made the demand as an officer of the Federal Government, we would give up to him our cannon, and as many rifles as were not private property." He then gave us half an hour to bring them forward, but when the time expired we could only find one mounted howitzer and three breech loaded iron cannon, not mounted; we had no rifles that were public property. At this they seemed dissatisfied, and one gentleman remarked that he had supposed there were rifles enough here to arm fifteen hundred men.—However, they did not discuss the point longer, but proceeded to other matters.

Simultaneously with this affair the great army of Kansas—the embodiment of Southern chivalry—moved down from the hill and planted their cannon four in number, at the head of Massachusetts street, where they could rake the entire business part of the town. About the time also that the army commenced moving from the hill, Jones made the remark in conversation with Eldridge, that the Emigrant Aid Hotel must go down, and if he wanted to save his wife and children, he must get them out at once. This could not have possibly been given as penalty to any demand, for at this time no one of them knew how many rifles would be found. Neither was the army marched down for any penalty they wished to inflict for anything he had done to-day, but both were undeniably a part of the order of the day, as concocted at their camp. Our people plead with them to spare their property—but Jones swore the hotel should come down. Col. Eldridge conducted himself with much independence, and when he found that they were determined to destroy the building, he told them that he had over five thousand dollars worth of furniture in there, and that he should not move one dollar's worth for them. If they had it, they would take it as it stood. The mob took out a little of the best furniture, on hearing this statement; the remainder was left.

I should have stated before, that Marshal Donaldson gave the orders for the arrests, but when they were made, he discharged his posse, saying he had no further business for them. At once Sheriff Jones summoned them all as his posse—to do I know not what—and he became supreme commander of the red host. They came marching into town with all manner of flags waving in the breeze. On one was borne in large letters the inscription—"The Equality of the White Race" upon one side, and on the other "Kansas the our post."

I dare not write more to-night, but must leave my story abruptly, and go to other quarters for my own safety. I will only add, the hotel was bombarded for an hour, and afterwards burnt. At this moment Dr. Robinson's house was in flames. We expect a guerrilla time of it to-night. No lives were lost to-day, but I fear the worst is to-night. We made no resistance, and our women and children were removed from the town. I cannot comment. This day is a text for the age. Its history must be written. Wait for my next, if I am spared.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, May 22, 1856.

I will add only a word this morning, as our mail leaves immediately. The town was completely sacked yesterday by the Executive's lawless mob. They destroyed both printing offices, and threw most of the materials into the Kansas river. So you will

receive no more papers from that town at present. Every house was broken into, every trunk torn open, money, clothes, books, keppaks, provisions all taken away or scattered through the streets. Remember this point: It was all done in the name of the Government, as they claimed to be searching for Sharpe's rifles. Worse, even, the printing offices had previously been declared nuisances, and an authority had been given the mob, by the now immortal Judge Leecombe to remove them.

They camped about two miles out last night, and are now calling the morning roll. It is expected they go to Topeka next, and repeat the havoc; then private claims come next. They stole horses again last night but burned no other houses than Governor Robinson's. They set a guard around it to protect it till the fire was well kindled; then ran into the camp. This all goes upon the record as a beautiful bid for the next Presidency.

A Fresh Pro-Slavery Account of the Destruction of Lawrence.—We have just arrived from that notorious abolition hole, Lawrence. On Wednesday evening, the 21st, about 500 men, under the direction of the United States Marshal, assembled before the town, and demanded that the arms in Lawrence be given up, and he be allowed to arrest those for whom he had writs. They submitted to the demand, and unconditionally surrendered, giving up four pieces of cannon and some twenty Sharpe's rifles.

Before the Marshal dismissed the men, Sheriff Jones, though but lately shot by one of the cowardly traitors, in the darkness of the night, appeared on horseback and summoned the whole company to assist him in making arrests and carrying out his orders.

The whole affair was done with order and according to law. The sheriff made about twenty arrests, and the Grand Jury of Douglas county having declared the Fort or Big Rock Hotel and the two printing presses nuisances, the Sheriff was literally bound to destroy them. Thirty cannon shots were fired at the Hotel, breaking it in many places, and then it was burned up.—The two presses were totally destroyed.

There were two or three abolitionists killed. Two Southern men were dangerously wounded by accident. After the Southern men left Lawrence, the house belonging to the vile traitor Robinson was burnt, we have been told. This was contrary to orders and meets with the condemnation of all Southern men.

The laws have been enforced even in Lawrence. Hurray for the law and order men of Kansas!

The Doniphan Tigers have returned with joy in their hearts and honor upon their company.—Doniphan Constitutional.

Greely's opinion of Mr. Fillmore's strength.—Almost every day we hear some of the opposition papers say that Mr. Fillmore cannot obtain the electoral vote of a single State in the Union. To all such we commend the following, from Horace Greeley, written soon after the Philadelphia Convention:

Mr. Fillmore's administration was entirely satisfactory to the Conservatives of slavery in that section, and he will pretty surely receive the electoral votes of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee.—North Carolina and Louisiana are doubtful; Florida not impossible, even Georgia may be fairly contested.

It is also a significant fact that the States here see down for Mr. Fillmore are those which have been the most liberal and patriotic on all questions arising between the two sections.—States that always sustained the gallant Galt. Think of this reader.—Mobile Advertiser.

Our friend of the Advertiser might have added, that Mr. Fillmore will prove himself strong in every State where a conservative, national, Union sentiment is strong. And we are too hopeful not to think that this is the case in a vast majority of the States in the Union. Mr. Fillmore will surely carry all of the above mentioned States, and more than twice as many more. The whole country is worn out with the racking with which Democracy has cursed it, and longs as a sick man for peace and ease. Under the benign Administration of Mr. Fillmore, it enjoyed these blessings, and it turns to him for relief again. And it will receive it. Such a trial as that of the past few years will teach it how to appreciate it, and not trifle it away.—Nashville Patriot.

THE RUINS OF SEBASTOPOL.—A correspondent of the London Times thus notices the present condition of this ill-fated city:

The stranger who halts to survey it from the neighboring heights, deceived by the white washed and plastered walls of the houses, might think that Sebastopol was still a city; but when he walks through its grass grown, deserted streets, formed by endless rows of walls alone, of roofless shells of houses, in which not one morsel of timber can be seen from threshold to eaves, when he beholds great yawning craters half filled with mounds of cut stone heaped together in masses; when he gazes on the tumuli of disintegrated masonry, once formidable forts, now shaken as it were into dust and powder—when he stumbles over the fragments of imperial edifices to peer down into the great gulfs choked with rubbish which now mark the site of the

grand docks of the Queen of the Euxine, and behold the rotten masts and bulks of the sunken navy which was nurtured there; when he observes that what the wrath of the enemy has spared is fast crumbling away beneath the fires of its friends, and that the churches where they worshipped, the theatres and the public monuments, are especially selected for the practise of the Russian gunners, as though they were emulous of running a race in destruction with the Allied armies—he will no doubt come to the conclusion that the history of the world affords no such authentic instance of the annihilation of a great city.

Arctic Discoveries.

The frozen zone might furnish a chamber of the dead, larger and more densely thronged than that which is kept so faithfully by the monks of St. Bernard. The Northern Ocean has been more fatal to bold adventures, than the torrid zone to the explorers of Central Africa. In both some of the noblest of our race have perished, victims to a love of science or a thirst of adventure.—The Evening Journal gives a brief synopsis of the disastrous voyages in search of the northwest passage.

Three centuries and a half ago, Gaspar Corteereal began the war by crossing the threshold of the frozen sea; the ice laid hold of him, and held him fast in its remorseless grasp. In the following year, Miguel Corteereal pursued his missing brother's track, in the hope, that he might discover the place of his captivity, but he too never returned. In 1558, Willoughby reached the shores of Nova Zembla; years afterward the Russians found his ships frozen to the desolate coast of Lapland, and freighted with the lifeless bodies of their crews. In 1796, Barentz lost two vessels and left his bones in the inhospitable regions about Nova Zembla. In 1610, Hudson penetrated the bay which bears his name, but never returned, his crew setting him adrift in an open boat, "a sacrifice," as one has it, "to the offended spirit of the place." In 1610, Monk wintered upon the northern coast of Hudson Bay, and two only out of a crew of fifty-two came back. In 1610 Knight and Barlow followed in the track of Monk, and never returned. Long after some of the fragments of their vessels were found on the rocks of Marble Island.—Many others have perished singly, while their companions have escaped, in battling with the wild elements in the Arctic circle. And now the bones of Franklin and his men are rivaling in whiteness the snows by which they are surrounded."

THE OUTRAGE upon Mr. SUMNER has aroused an intense excitement in the North. Indignation meetings have been held in several of the Eastern cities, and the people have spoken in strong condemnation of the act. The subject was before the Legislature of Massachusetts on Monday last, and referred to committees to report suitable action thereon. There was not a single extenuating circumstance to justify the attack; and hence the action which has been so general on the part of freemen of the North, against the authors and abettors of the shameful deed.

It is gratifying to state, that the democratic press, as our observation extends at the North, has with one accord condemned in strong terms, the outrage and its author.

A meeting of the citizens of Columbia, S. C., has expressed approval of the conduct of Brooks, and the newspapers of the South allude to it in terms of commendation.

The following are the comments of the Richmond (Va.) Whig—

"GOOD DEED.—As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, after the adjournment of the Senate on yesterday, administered to Senator Sumner the notorious and foul-mouthed Abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and effectual caning. We are rejoiced at this.—The only regret we feel is, that Mr. Brooks did not employ a horsewhip or a cowhide upon his slanderous back, instead of a cane. We trust the ball will be kept in motion. Seward and others should catch it next."

The Southern press, with very few exceptions, speaks in pretty much the same style as given above. The Baltimore American Democrat, only regrets that Brooks did not select some other place than the Senate Chamber for the "well merited punishment."

The Petersburg Intelligencer heads its article "Sumner's Licking," is sorry that Brooks "dirted his cane" by contract with Sumner, not because the latter "got a lick amiss, not because he was not justly entitled to all he got, and more besides," but because the assault on "the Nasty Scamp" will make capital for his cause. The Intelligencer wants Seward thrashed next, though it is puzzled to know how a pretext can be got, as Seward is "too smart to violate the decorum of debate."

The South Side Democrat says, that the telegraph has recently announced no information more grateful to the feelings of the editor of that paper than the "classical caning" received by Sumner, at the hands of the "chivalrous Brooks," which he says, was the only punishment adequate to a proper restraint of Sumner's "insolence." The Southern press almost, if not quite unanimously, approve the outrage.

The Carolina Times, published at Columbia, S. C., the official State paper, uses this language in reference to the outrage. "The time has long since arrived for Southern men in Washington to punish their

traders. The cowardly Abolitionists will seek protection under the altar, but even there he ought to be pursued and punished. The Senate Chamber ought not to deter the outraged and incensed Southern public.—Col. Brooks has immortalized himself, and he will find that the people of South Carolina are ready to endorse his conduct. We are pleased with his conduct, and rejoice that Col. L. M. Keitt demonstrated his willingness and readiness to sustain Mr. Brooks in carrying out his views, that the war ought to commence in Washington, and we hope that arguments stronger than words will hereafter be used on every convenient occasion."

Rebellion in Michigan.

A letter from Detroit, in the New York Herald, thus refers to the condemnation and repudiation of the Administration by the Michigan Democracy in general, and the Detroit Free press in particular.

The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention has just closed its session, and in several respects has been a singular and funny affair. The session was decidedly stormy, and exhibited the "harmonious Democracy" of Michigan in a new light to their brethren of other States. Any amount of open indignation was expressed towards General Pierce, and it was all the officeholders could do to prevent serious consequences. Much of the indignation feeling grew out of the St. Clair Plats appropriation bill. The Free Press of this morning, the admitted home organ of general Cass and the Democracy of the Northwest, opened its batteries and let off a perfect broadside of grape at the New Hampshire General on the subject of the veto, and claims to be "entirely safe in pronouncing his reasons, in advance, unworthy a moment's consideration;" says that nobody, except a few narrow minded men in certain sections of the country, will be satisfied with his reasons, and those will be men whose views are as narrow as those of the President."

This home organ of General Cass finally says:—

"We thank God that President Pierce's term of office is drawing to a close."

Again, in the same article, it says:—

"We thank God that his administration is drawing to a close. The Democracy of the Northwest have been deceived in the man. If they should be deceived in any other man, it will be his own fault."

"The whole article is chock full of such choice expressions as the above, and created no little excitement among the people this morning, to see this leading Democrat's organ take such bold and manly grounds at this particular juncture in affairs."

The fact is, the veto has brought down a perfect storm of indignation all along the great Northwest chain of lakes, and the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention will have to be "sound" in favor of internal improvements, or he will lose many votes, which will be cast for Fillmore. But to the Convention.

Delegates were present from every part of the State, to the number of 164—a full representation. Very nearly one half of the number were office-holders under Pierce as postmasters, registers, receivers, Indian agents, &c., &c., and the way most of them turned their backs on their master, is a caution for his ambition for a second run.

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER CASE. In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. PEARCE, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the acts attending the recent assault upon Mr. Sumner, made a report, stating that precedents are found only in the action of the House, the Senate never having been called on to pronounce judgment in a similar case. Several precedents are cited in the report, and the Committee arrives at the conclusion that, although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction and the offence can only be punished by the House, of which Brooks is a member. The Committee therefore recommends that the Senate make a complaint to the House, and submit a resolution that the report be accepted, and a copy thereof, with the affidavits accompanying the same, be transmitted to the House of Representatives. The resolution was adopted Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, alone voting "No."

Such a report is alone worthy of those who would stand by, and see a man stricken down with a bludgeon, without rendering assistance. It will satisfy no one. It shows however, the disposition the majority in the Senate desire to make of this shameful affair.

Queen Victoria coming to America.—The able London correspondent of the Toronto Globe, states that a report is quite current in England to the effect that the Queen has some thought of paying a visit, during the coming summer, to her loyal subjects of Canada. So far has the rumor gained ground, that several of the London newspapers are discussing the propriety of the step, and advising the Queen to make the journey, by all means.

It is said that there is reason to believe that one of the greatest speculations that has taken place for years, is now going on in cotton. The parties are said to be residents in New York, England, and the Southern States, aided by the banks of New York and the South. The object is to get possession of so much of the crop as to control the market, and run the price very high. It is said that it will require an investment of \$25,000,000 for five or six months, to effect the object of the speculators.

The time has long since arrived for Southern men in Washington to punish their