

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR. WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS. Thursday, June 23, 1859.

A LITTLE BETTER.—The Free State party will probably elect two of their candidates for the Convention, in this County. At Wathens precinct, the votes of all persons who had been three months in the Territory were admitted, contrary to law. This was allowed by two of the judges, but the third one entered his protest on the poll-books. The precinct gave some 56 Democratic majority, and will probably be thrown out. Messrs. Grube and Wrigley made a close run; and by throwing out the precinct in question, it will put Grube ahead. We believe the latter is somewhat identified with the Railroad interest.

When a mere informality in an election occurs, we think it should be overlooked, and that the entire vote of the precinct should not be lost on account of it; but this case is different—fraudulent votes were admitted by wholesale, in known violation of the law. The only way to purge this, is by throwing out the entire precinct. We fear we shall have to forego the pleasure of that new suit, which we had concluded to let Wrigley present to us, in case he succeeded. But the result must be anything but gratifying to him. Why did the Democracy cut him? Solitary and alone he went forth to stump it for the ticket, and did all the canvassing that was done; yet, when it came to voting, he was swapped off, for the benefit of those who staid at home and speculated, while he was out fighting their battles. The result confirms the truth of a remark which we heard a Democrat make, previous to the election. Said he: "We have no confidence in Wrigley; but the fact is, he is the only man we have in the County that can make a speech; and if we didn't nominate him, we wouldn't have any body to stump the County for us!" What does he think of his new allies?

J. B. WHEELER.—This personage, we observe, has received a severe currying-down from the Palermo Leader, published in the town where he resides. Wheeler has been an inveterate seeker after offices, big and little, and succeeded in securing several. He is the man who, in the Legislative session of 1858, thundered forth his wholesale charge of corruption against the members, after he had failed to carry through several fine corruption schemes of his own. He has hitherto been one of the most loud-mouthed Free State men and radical Republicans in Kansas. At the late election, (having failed to receive a nomination,) he did his utmost to disorganize the party, and to sell out some of the candidates, upon the Railroad issue. His efforts were particularly directed against Mr. Markham, whom he represented as being a Pro-Slavery man, and said that he knew he had voted the Pro-Slavery ticket, ever since he had been in Kansas. We are glad to learn, from the Leader, that his falsehoods were contradicted by one who knew them to be such. If Wheeler wishes to satiate his lust for office, he had better enter into full fellowship with the Democracy at once; for he will never again receive office at the hands of the Free State people of Doniphan County, as long as his head is hot.

A MISTAKE.—Some people seem to think, that as long as they are not candidates for office, no one has a right to hold them up to public notice, particularly the press. We think differently. A citizen has a right to speak and vote his sentiments, without being dragged into public notoriety; but when a private citizen goes to scheming, wire-pulling, and practicing deceit upon the public, by circulating falsehoods and springing false issues, he renders himself amenable to the public, and it is the duty of the press to show him up in his true colors. This is the course we have pursued, and have greatly incensed certain persons thereby, and brought down dire threats and maledictions upon our head. This course we shall continue to pursue, whenever we deem it necessary.

THAT BODY.—The body of a man, which we last week mentioned as having floated by here, lodged in some drift-wood, above Iowa Point, where it remained for a day or two, when persons from that place took it out and buried it. We learn that it was not in such a decayed state as had been represented; and the persons who approached it at this place, must have been considerably worse scared than hurt. The body is supposed to have been that of a young lawyer of Sidney, Iowa, named Charles Dewey, who was drowned about two weeks since, while bathing at Sidney landing.

Godey's Lady's Book, for July, is before us, radiant with splendid illustrations. This is a royal number. All the articles are of unusual merit, and were written by the best authors. The sketch by the author of the "Widow Bedott Papers," is rich in the extreme. Godey is determined not to be outdone—and he succeeds in all his determinations. The price of the Book is only \$3 a year. Let our readers bear in mind, that we furnish it to all our subscribers who pay in advance, for \$2 a year.

HERCULEAN EFFORTS are being made to get up a fresh emigration to the mines, upon the strength of the late favorable reports. They may "draw on" some fools, but we think it will, in a great measure, be a failure. The St. Joseph papers, we are pleased to see, discredit the stories, and wisely express their determination to wait until they see some of the gold, before they raise the cry. But Leavenworth is doing her prettiest. They have been to a great expense, down there, in starting an express; and if they cannot, by some means, induce persons to go to the mines, the express will be a total failure. In all the Eastern papers we see despatches regarding the new and rich discoveries—all sent from Leavenworth. The Eastern papers contain detailed accounts of the new discoveries—all taken from the Leavenworth Times, Extra. But the game does not stop here. The despatches from Leavenworth, state that great hauls have been made by a company from South Bend, Ind. Now, we find despatches coming to Leavenworth from South Bend, stating that letters have been received there from members of the company, confirming all the reports! The gizzard is being well worked.

A Banking firm in Leavenworth seem to be the leading spirits in these humbugs; and all the reports appear to have some connection with them. They are reported as receiving large consignments of gold. Now, it is the general belief among those who claim to know, that the firm in question have never received \$50 in dust from Pike's Peak. Nobody else has seen it. And if they have some dust, it is more than probable that it came from California, and is used as a bait. But there are even contradictions, in this matter of receiving dust from the mines. One of the faithful asserts that the reason why none of the dust finds its way East is, that there is no money at the mines to buy it! Another announces that large quantities of it have arrived! There are two things that will do to "bet on." One is, that no dust of any consequence has been received from the mines; and the other is, that if there was any gold there, it would quickly find its way East, money or no money.

Several days ago, a man from Michigan stopped in this place for breakfast. He came through in quick time from the mines, having left there on the 10th inst. He was at the great Gregory diggings, about which we hear so much, and saw all the operations there. He says they have discovered what appears to be rotten quartz rock, on a hill-side, but it amounts to nothing. He worked with a first-rate sluice and long tom for three or four days, at the Gregory diggings, and got some gold, after which he purchased all the dust he could. The sum total of what he dug and bought, was twelve dollars! He brought that with him, and declared that he would not give it for all the gold that is or has been at those diggings.—For several days before he left, he lounged about the diggings, watching the men working and realizing nothing! He furthermore says, that on the 27th of May, the day upon which the reports say so much gold was taken out, there was a tremendous snow-storm which lasted 18 hours, and no mining could be done that day!

On the same afternoon of the above arrival, several persons came down the river in a skiff. They left the mines a few days before the above-mentioned person, and brought substantially the same reports. As we now write, there are two persons in town, who left the mountains the last of May. They were in the neighborhood of the Gregory diggings, at the very time the great discoveries are said to have been made, and pronounce the whole thing a swindle. The largest amount they knew of having been taken out anywhere in a day, was \$2. They also report a great snow-storm on the 27th of May. They had been in company with old California miners, who had prospected in the mountains, and satisfied themselves that it would not pay. These men reside in St. Louis.

These late reports will be found to be all humbugs; and any one who starts upon the strength of them, deserves to be humbugged the worst kind. Such stories as washing out quartz gold with quick-silver, in pans, are simply ridiculous. We think this last effort is the expiring kick of the humbug.

We are informed that a package of correspondence has passed eastward, by express, to the New York Tribune, from Horace Greeley, who has arrived at the mines. We anxiously look for its appearance in print. We believe he went out to ascertain the truth of the matter, and we have confidence that his statements will be impartial and truthful, to the extent of his knowledge, after careful investigation of everything connected with the mines. He is a man of knowledge and judgment, whose word, in such matters, will be relied upon by almost every person. If he says gold, it will start such an emigration as has never before been witnessed; but if he says no gold, that finishes the chapter.

Dingus thinks the Sardinians, in the present war, are engaged in a Heavily cause, inasmuch as they are enlisted under the banner of King Emanuel!

Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Pa., has our thanks for a number of public documents.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.—Each day brings new evidence that the result in this County was not a Democratic victory, but that local questions decided the election. The great hobby, as we have heretofore stated, was that Railroad. We feel confident that the County, politically, is strongly opposed to Democracy. This strength should now be re-united upon its proper basis. An important election will come off in November; and with a proper effort, the Free State forces can be thoroughly united. Let the work of organization commence immediately, that the public mind may be fortified against the sham issues and scandalous falsehoods which the Democracy will resort to, to wheedle the unsuspecting.

One thing is certain: if local issues decide another County election, or if they are put prominently forward, as at the late election, it will smash the Free State party to atoms, and probably the Democratic party also. We are not certain that that recent transaction created dissensions which will not soon be healed. Now is the time to set about the work, and let the past be forgotten. Neither party can stand up under such issues as turned the recent election; and if they are again brought up, the issue will be the Northern against the Southern half of the County. The fact is too plain, that the Northern portion of the County has been slighted, for the benefit of two Southern Townships. If that Railroad is to be brought up again, its friends may look out for a terrible whipping. This Township can poll more votes than any other in the County; Wolf River, Durr Oak, and Elwood, will remember how their claims were kicked aside, for the benefit of the Railroad interest; and Centre cannot gather much gratification from the result. Four of the five candidates elect, owe their success to their interest in that Railroad scheme; and the fifth one would have been defeated, had there been another candidate pledged to the Railroad interest. No one can fail to perceive that the interests of the whole country demand that such issues be dropped.

Sheep.—It may not be generally known that Kansas is one of the best countries known for sheep-raising; but such it is, as we have been informed by persons acquainted with the subject. As a grazing country, Kansas is unexcelled. Sheep thrive here with little care, and can find plenty to feed on, Summer and Winter; and therefore their cost would be comparatively light. With proper attention to sheep-raising, we believe fortunes might speedily be amassed. The wool could be sent to a profitable market, at low rates of freight; or, if the business were entered into upon a scale of great extent, it would no doubt induce the establishment of "manufactories of woollen fabrics at home."

LEAVENWORTH FLOURING MILLS.—Attention is called to the advertisement of these mills. They make an offer to farmers that is rarely met with. They propose to store wheat free of charge, thus enabling farmers to hold on to it as long as they desire; and when they feel like selling, the proprietors of the Mills will pay them the current market price for it, or let them take it elsewhere, as they choose. This is as liberal as can be desired. The object of the proprietors is, to have the wheat kept in good condition, and if they succeed in purchasing it, they will be the gainers by the care taken of it; and the farmers will be the gainers, no matter to whom they sell.

The St. Joseph Journal publishes the Pike's Peak "hard times" song, and gives the name of one Lathrop Taylor, of Geneva, Wisconsin, as the author. The genuine author of the song was Wm. H. Joslyn, of Brockport, Monroe County, New York. It was sung by returning miners generally; and Taylor, probably knowing it had never been published, palmed it off as his own. But he had evidently not learned it perfectly, as he omitted a portion of it.

The women of Poland have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells on their persons, to denote where they are and what they are about.—Ez.

The Polish girls may be very dull; but such a plan would only be fun for an American girl. If she desired to fool the old woman, she could muster sufficient wit to stuff the bell with cotton, or hold the clapper!

DAUGHTERS OF MALTA.—The women of Blissfield, Michigan, have organized as a Lodge of the "Daughters of Malta," and are holding their mysterious meetings two or three evenings in each week. The men have thus far failed to ascertain the object and manners of the new society. The regalia worn by the "Daughters," is said to be similar to that of the "Sons," with a slight variation.—Ez.

"Thank God for that slight variation!"

We understand that a new paper, to be called the Free Press, will be issued at Elwood, this week. It is to be conducted by Albert L. Lee and D. W. Wilder, Esqs., and will be Republican, of course. If talent can make a paper go, the Free Press ought certainly to flourish.

We are pleased to learn that Robert J. Porter, of Troy, is again up and about. He had been suffering from a severe hemorrhage of the lungs.

Van Doren has a lot of superior Plows for sale. See his advertisement.

THE ELECTION.—The result of the election throughout the Territory, has been ascertained sufficiently to render it certain that the Republicans will have a majority of from 3 to 7 in the Convention. As soon as the result was ascertained in Leavenworth County, despatches were sent throughout the country, announcing a Democratic triumph in Kansas, and boasting that the Republicans could not trust themselves to make a Constitution. We presume they have by this time discovered the mortifying fact that they yelled before they were out of the woods, and that the Republicans have concluded to trust themselves to make a Constitution. This will be a sad disappointment to the Democracy, who had it all planned out what they were going to do. The only matter of regret is, that President Buchanan, in the ecstasy of his delight at the first news, did not indefinitely postpone the Land Sales!

There is some probability that the Convention will oust the fraudulently elected Delegates from Leavenworth, in which case the Republican majority will be large. It is now to be hoped that the Convention will frame a good, sound, unobjectionable Constitution, that the people may accept it, and Congress admit Kansas to a place among the sovereign States.

Mr. O. Moffet is now getting up a class in penmanship, in this place. A glance at his specimens will convince any one of his skill in the art. He also excels in pen drawing. Here is a chance to take lessons in writing, which may not be met with again for a long time. Mr. Moffet gives fifteen lessons, of fifteen minutes, for the low price of \$2; or, fifteen of afterwards and fifteen of evenings, for only \$2.50—he also furnishing paper, ink and pens.

Arthur's Home Magazine, for July, contains a splendid Steel Engraving, and a great number of other illustrations. This number commences a new volume, and now is a favorable time to subscribe. It is one of the best and cheapest Magazines published. Philadelphia—\$2 a year.

The people of Elwood are making preparations to celebrate the coming 4th in grand style. Hon. F. P. Stanton is to deliver the oration. A fine band of music has been engaged, and the ferries will run free, on that day.

We hear farmers say that rust is making its appearance in the wheat, in this portion of the Territory.

Later European News!

THE AUSTRIANS RETREATING.—Garibaldi Sweeping all Before Him!

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO! General Foreign Intelligence.

St. Johns, N. F., June 8. The screw steamer Arago, from Galway, arrived last evening, with dates to Monday, 30th ult.

Gen. Garibaldi has made further advances to the town of Como, which he entered amid most lively demonstrations of rejoicing. The bells were rung, and the general illumination took place. All the steamers on Lake Como, were in possession of Gen. Garibaldi, and the Austrians were in rapid retreat from that section.

SUGANO, May 28. The Austrians, pursued by Gen. Garibaldi, are in rapid retreat towards Milan. Gen. Garibaldi has also occupied Camerlo and Secco.

Another despatch says that, after a furious fight of three hours, the General entered Como. The combat was renewed at Comerles, when the Austrians again gave way and retreated.

An Austrian war steamer had cannonaded Connibio, on Lake Maggiore, but without much effect.

At Como, the National Guards mobilized, and an Artillery force was organized, and volunteers were hastening to increase the militia. The National movement was spreading, and the town of Secco had declared itself free.

The Austrians, in considerable force, had occupied Robbia.

PARIS, May 28. The Pays says that the Austrians quitted Proteggio yesterday, and re-entered Lombardy.

The same journal states that England is endeavoring to renew diplomatic relations with Naples, but only on condition that France will simultaneously do the same.

ALEXANDRIA, May 29. The Emperor and troops are in perfect health. The harvest begun, and the army is abundantly supplied. The soldiers are in high spirits.

TUSCAN GOVERNMENT. BERLIN, May 28. Advice from Florence says that Russia, Prussia, England and Turkey have not recognized the Provisional Government of Tuscany, and their representatives are said to have withdrawn their flags.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL. LONDON, May 28. The Times reports that it is probable England may yet be drawn into the European struggle through the agency of Prussia.

Portugal has declared its neutrality.

EUROPEAN NEWS. THE FIRST ENGAGEMENTS. AUSTRIANS DEFEATED.

The Austrians forced a passage over the river Sesia at Palestro, in face of the fortifications erected there since their occupation of the city. After a severe conflict the Sardinians also succeeded in capturing the city, taking many prisoners. They

were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

General Garibaldi was still creating a sensation in northern Lombardy. The rumor prevails that he has been defeated by a superior force and returned into Sesia, but the rumor lacks confirmation, as the Turin dispatches intimate that he was making still further progress.

The Emperor Napoleon was about removing the headquarters of the allies to Cassala.

It is reported at Paris, that as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will jointly make strenuous efforts to terminate the war by negotiation.

A fight had occurred at Florence between some English and American sailors, on account of the latter wearing tri-colored rosettes.

The Emperor of Austria, the Archduke Charles, and Gen. Hess, all reached Verona on the 31st, on their way to headquarters.

Latest from Europe. New York, June 14. The steamer Walton, arrived to day with European dates to the 1st inst. Her advices have been mainly anticipated, but she brings some late and important dispatches.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR VIA FRANCE. An insurrection has broken out in the Valtellina and the people are repairing to the centre of the revolutionary movement.

The Swiss Government has disarmed the Austrian gendarmes who took refuge in Switzerland, and sent them into the interior.

The telegraph to Como is in the hands of Sardinians.

THE FIRST BATTLE. TURIN, May 31. The first details of the fight at Palestro, have arrived here. The enemy were entrenched at Palestro, Cassalino and Vinzaglio, but after an obstinate defence our troops carried the entrenchment at the point of the bayonet with admirable bravery, and took two pieces of cannon and many small arms and prisoners.

The loss of the enemy was very great. The loss of our loss is as yet unknown.—Versailles was yesterday evening illuminated, and the town was in fête. The King passed the night at Torrione among the encamped troops.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS. The London Times in referring to the reports concerning Garibaldi's position, after stating that the French reports give a glowing account of his progress and success, and the Austrians exactly the reverse, states that it is satisfied that Gen. Garibaldi is not only in the field but successful.

PARIS, May 26. A telegraphic dispatch in the semi-official Pays announces the following: The Austrians, 50,000 in number, quitted Plazenza yesterday, and re-entered Lombardy.

The same journal also states that England is willing to renew diplomatic relations with Naples, but only on condition that France will simultaneously do the same.

The announcement of Sir Jas. Hudson's departure for Naples was premature.

Arrival of the Europa. LATER FROM EUROPE. STIRRING CONFLICTS!

The Austrians in Full Retreat! Gen. Garibaldi Still Victorious!!

SACKVILLE, June 14. The Europa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. Her advices confirm the capture of Palestro, of which we have the following exciting account: THE BATTLE GROUND. TURIN, May 31.

A fresh victory has been gained by our troops. At 7 o'clock this morning, a force of 25,000 Austrians endeavored to retake Palestro. The King of Sardinia commanded the 4th division in person. Gen. Craldina, at the head of the 3d regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then successfully assumed the offensive, and pursued the enemy, taking 1,000 prisoners and capturing eight guns, seven of which were obtained by the Zouaves.

Five hundred Austrians were drowned in a conflagration.

Another fight took place in Confenza, in the province of Zollumine, in which the Austrians were repulsed by the division under Gen. Forney, of the first corps of the French army, after two hours' conflict.

Last night a picket of the enemy endeavored to pass the Po at Seroesseria, but they were repulsed by the inhabitants of the vicinity. The Austrians have evacuated Veroina, in the province of Robbio.

ANOTHER CONFLICT. TURIN, June 3. The Austrians made another attempt to recapture Palestro last evening at 6 o'clock, but were repulsed by the division under Cialdia, composed of Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward where the fight was most furious, the Zouaves vainly trying to restrain him.

On Tuesday the Austrians attacked the Sardinian vanguard at Seesto Calender, and after a fight of two hours, our troops pursued the enemy across the Ticino.

The reports state that at one time the Austrians had out-flanked the Sardinians on the right, and threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which Gen. Garobert was to effect a junction with King Emanuel.

At this crisis, the Zouaves came to the rescue, and the conflict became bitter and bloody, ending with the final repulse and flight of the Austrians, who had 200 killed, and ten officers, besides a large number of guns and prisoners captured.

The Zouaves lost but one officer and twenty men.

A special telegram to the London News, dated Turin, June 3d, says the Austrians were in full retreat across the Ticino.

The French headquarters were at Verocelli.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS. Gen. Garibaldi had been driven into the mountains by a superior force of Austrians, under the command of Gen. G. Urban, who took Varese. Garibaldi, however, gathered re-inforcement, swept down upon the Austrians, whom he surprised, recaptured Varese, and subsequently re-entered Como in triumph!

[Long live the brave Italian.—Editor Times.] Gen. Neill, who had been sent to the assistance of Garibaldi, had occupied Navarro.

The insurrection in Lombardy against Austria, was spreading with great rapidity.

Additional War News. The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Novara the evening of the same day it was captured from the Austrians by Gen. Neill.

The Valtellina is in a state of insurrection and the town of Sandrid has declared for Sardinia.

Garibaldi has gained a new victory, and the insurrection in Lombardy is spreading.

The French engineers had arrived at Sutra, and were collecting vessels to cross Lake Maggiore with 5,000 men.

The French squadron in the Adriatic have captured thirty-five Austrian vessels valued at four million pounds.

It is reported from France that the recall of soldiers absent on leave will add 150,000 veterans to the Italian army. Twenty-two additional foot battalions are to be organized, and flat-bottomed gunboats are being manufactured to navigate the Po, Ticino, and other Italian rivers.

An extensive French manufacturer at Hesse Cassel has been compelled to leave in consequence of the feeling against the French.

The Turkish Government is about to send a strong naval force to the Adriatic.

The Board of Commissioners. This body is now in session in this city. It is, as our readers know, a Board that was instituted by the last Legislature, for the purpose of investigating the losses which occurred from the troubles of '55.

The idea, in itself, was a good one. None are more desirous than we, that those sufferers should be amply remunerated. They were the victims of gross outrages, of unparalleled cruelty, of invasion, violence and wrong. But there are grave objections to the policy of making Kansas responsible for all these losses, and we, as Republicans, feel it imperative upon us to take our stand against such long-lingering such responsibilities.

The General Government whipped on the horses that did us wrong. Federal Administration set the damnable machinery in motion. It was your Pierce and Buchanan, your Federal appointees, who perpetrated the heinous crime against Kansas. And to that Power, and to that alone, we should look for the redress which is our right.

We are informed that the awards of the Board already made reach the sum of nearly half a million. If we add to this the award of General Stickler, the amount is swelled to nearly \$800,000.

It is right that Kansas should be overwhelmed with such a debt as she starts out in her career as a State?

It cannot be. The Republicans of the Constitutional Convention must take, as we know they will, strong and decided grounds against such a policy, which, if carried out, would prove ruinous to Kansas.

The report of the Board of Commissioners should be received and investigated by the Constitutional Convention. It should then be sent to Congress with a memorial in favor of its adoption. But in no way, and under no circumstances, would it be right to yoke Kansas with such a fearful debt.

The Republican party stand pledged to the reference of these claims to Congress. Let the Democracy, who are responsible for all the losses, shoulder the burden of payment upon irreparable bankruptcy if they dare!

We shall take occasion to renew this subject again.—Leavenworth Times.

Nebraska in Favor of Annexation to Kansas. The people of Southern Nebraska have declared unmistakably in favor of annexation to Kansas. They elected Delegates to our Constitutional Convention by an overwhelming majority.

The Nebraska City News gives us the gratifying intelligence, and we quote its remarks: The people of the great South Platte declared on Tuesday of this week, in favor of annexation to Kansas, by their votes. They have repeatedly done the same thing, through petition in mass convention, and through the press.

They have elected in every County South of the Platte river Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, for the purpose of securing the extension of the line of the proposed State of Kansas to the Platte river, thus incorporating this County in the new State.

After giving some of the election returns, the News adds: No fair minded man, after this, and who is acquainted with the fact that out of 1078 votes, about 900 have signed a petition praying to be annexed to Kansas, affirm that this people is opposed to annexation.

We have heard from most of the other Counties, and learn that the Delegates have been elected by even larger majorities than here. The Delegates will, of course, go to the Convention, and we give it as our opinion that the line of Kansas will be extended to the Platte river.

It is rumored that James B. Clay declines supporting Lynn Boyd for Lt. Governor. That's rather curious. It is strange that the degenerate son after swallowing with ease all the rest of the loco-foco camel finds the ungainly hump sticking fast in his gullet. We have no idea that the trouble will last long. A little time and lubrication—perseverance and sweet oil—will overcome all the difficulty.—Lou Jour.

DEATH OF GEN. SPIKE.—Gen. Cyrus Spink, member of Congress elect from the Fourteenth Congressional District in Ohio, died very suddenly, a few days since, in an apoplectic fit, in Wooster, Wayne County, where he resided. He was elected to Congress last Fall by the Republicans of his district.

(Washington Cor. of the Charleston Mercury.) A Reported Coalition Between Buchanan and Douglas. Troubles of the Southern Fire-Editors.

WASHINGTON, May 12. Mr. Editor:—I learn, upon good authority, that Douglas and Mr. Buchanan have had a meeting and a full explanation of their political differences. The result of their interview was a coalition between the two, based upon the condition that Douglas should reserve to himself the right of expressing openly his peculiar views on squatter sovereignty—that is to say, virtually adhering to non-intervention by Congress in Kansas affairs; while Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, declaring the absurdity of the idea of Territorial sovereignty, concede to him the correctness of his views on the Kansas-Nebraska act, denying the right of Congress to intervene for the protection of slavery in the Territories. In fact, it amounts practically, and so far as the South is concerned, to a complete back-out by the Administration, and the triumph of Douglas. He is allowed to enjoy his treachery and be a good Democrat.

How this is to be made palatable to Brown, Davis, Hunter, Mason and others, who declared their unqualified opposition to this new phase of squatter sovereignty in the recent debate in the Senate, and their determination to be no longer "cheated," is yet to be seen.

State rights men are expected to swallow their words, to consent to be cheated, and to be good friends with those who stoutly deny vital rights of the South.

But mark my word! the calculation is erroneous. The people of the South are sick and tired of concessions, truces and compromises, and they are suspicious of their public men, too great a number of whom are Presidential aspirants. They will not brook longer a time-serving, trimming policy, and their public men are aware of it. There will be no more compromises, and no more "speeches at sea" from those who desire to lead the South.

Before Mr. Buchanan's Administration closes, I expect to see the State Rights party, and nearly the whole Southern press, opposed to it. The Union cannot be preserved by further concessions of Southern rights. That experiment has been tried to the utmost, and failed miserably. Its preservation must be consistent with the observance of these. Mr. Buchanan thinks this impossible with the present temper of the North. He thinks the South will give way, as she has done before. But he makes a mistake. The State Rights portion of the South will not ignore the falseness of Douglas's Territorial rights. They will not do the question, and party hacks are going to be disappointed in any such expectation. It will be settled definitely in accordance with the Dred Scott decision and the Constitution, and the settlement will convict Douglas of double dealing and perfidy—fatal hostility to Southern rights. He has proved a false friend, and is worse than a bitter enemy. The South will have none of his fellowship on terms of a truce.

I have good authority also for saying that serious differences upon matters of principle as well as policy have disturbed the harmony of the Cabinet. But sensitive is the President even to the slightest newspaper allusion on the subject, that to preserve external appearances of unity, he passes over the expression of strong opposition, and avoids the consequences.

You are at liberty to publish this letter, as I think the facts it contains, are reliable, and should be known. Very respectfully, Your quondam friend, A SOUTHERNER.

ELECTION RETURNS.—We give below a table of returns which is substantially correct, giving the Democracy the benefit of any uncertainties:

DISTRICT. REP. DEM. UNDEC. 1 Leavenworth, 10 2 Atchison, 3 3 Doniphan, 1 4 Brown, 1 5 Nemaha, 1 6 Marshall, &c., 1 7 Jefferson, 1 8 Calhoun, 1 9 Riley, 1 10 Pottawatomie, 1 11 Johnson, 1 12 Douglas, 7 13 Shawnee, 3 14 Richardson, &c 1 15 Lykins, 2 16 Franklin, 1 17 Weller, &c., 2 18 Lyon, 2 19 Anderson, 1 20 Godfrey, &c., 2 21 Madison, &c., 1 22 Bourbon, &c., 2 23 Allen, &c., 1

SUMMARY: Republican, 26 Democrat, 21 Doubtful, 2

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—The following are the names of the gentlemen just elected by the people of Virginia to represent that State in the next Congress. In five of the Districts, it will be perceived the regular nominees of the Democratic party have been defeated:

1st. J. S. Millson, Dem. 2d. Muscoe B. H. Garnett, Dem. 3d. D. C. Dejarrett, Ind. Dem. 4th. Wm. O. Goode, Dem. 5th. Thomas S. Bocock, Dem. 6th. Shelton F. Leake, Ind. Dem. 7th. William Smith, Ind. Dem. 8th. Alex. R. Boteler, Whig. 9th. John T. Harris, Ind. Dem. 10th. Sherrard Clemens, Dem. 11th. Albert G. Jenkins, Dem. 12th. H. A. Edmundson, Dem. 13th. Elbert S. Martin, Dem.

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Washington, June 8.—The Administration is considering a declaration of principles to be proclaimed to Europe, maintaining the neutrality of our country, the exemption of American vessels from seizure and American citizens from arrest. The precise positions which the Administration will assume are yet unknown.