

Pike's Peak.

One of the most remarkable events in the history of this country, is the going to and returning from Pike's Peak. It is not generally known that the number of our fellow-citizens who have rushed into the wild regions of the Rocky Mountains hoping to find wealth and prosperity there. Not one foot of the soil is cultivated by the hand of civilization—no evidence of civilized life is abroad there—nothing to urge them on, but the ardent desire for gold. Some, so infatuated by the fabricated accounts of the gold regions, take their wives and their children, convert every thing into movables, and go. Where they go is not definitely certain, but they started for Pike's Peak. One hundred thousand men, start for this isolated spot in the great chain of mountains, which divide the East from the West. The head of this long train arrive at the destined point and an untried, trackless and sun-baked road winds across the face of the mountain, the howl of the wind and the scream of the panther. They find no shelter from the storm but the rock, no protection from the burning sun but the shadow of the forest. Every thing is desolate, drear and forbidding. The hardy adventurer is, of course, discouraged. Golden dreams vanish before dead realities, and even should the yellow earth be found in abundance, it will not purchase the common necessities of life—they are not there to be bought or sold.

Under those circumstances could any thing be expected but just what is now taking place—the return, under the most distressing circumstances of the great mass of those, who but a few weeks ago, started for Pike's Peak? It is said 20,000 are on their retreat back—are coming back too, destitute and in a famished condition. As hungry men always will, and always have a right to, they take provisions wherever they find them, and threaten in their vengeance to destroy all the towns and burn the cities through which they pass on their return.

That many of these western cities have, by a system of letter writing, and for the most necessary motives indeed this large emigration there can be no doubt, and if they should now suffer in consequence, we would not be so much surprised, nor should we regard it as altogether unjust. By this system of misrepresentations, thousands and tens of thousands of good men have been ruined. St. Louis and Leavenworth City have, "tis true, reaped a harvest, but it is a harvest that will result in no good, and may be attended with serious consequences.

There may be, and we suppose there is, gold in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, and if men could live without eating or having a place to sleep, a fortune could be accumulated, but unfortunately for the miner, tired nature seeks repose there as well as here, and bread and meat and water and raiment are as necessary among the Rocky Mountains, as in the valley of the Mississippi.

From all we can learn, we expect there is more suffering on the plains at the present time, than ever heretofore.

This is the season for bouquets, and to be sure as we write, is one of the richest specimens—the gift of a fair giver—a bunch of associated beauties. And then that wreath of ribbon, so cunningly tied to hold all together, does, in spite of every effort, force through our brain, what some other poet long ago said:

"Oh! what tender thoughts beneath Those about flowers are lying, Had within themselves a wreath, My love hath laid, in lying."

The Board of Canal Directors appointed by the subscribers, met on Friday last, and organized by appointing Chauncey Rose President, and Charles Cruff Secretary. The Board appointed K. B. Osborn Superintendent of the entire division, and Dayton Topping collector at Worthington. The contract with the Canal Trustees was closed, and the entire management of the division extending from Terre Haute to Worthington fully placed in the hands of the Directors.

Our contemporary of the Journal says that our correction of the Clay County Democrat, in which we said Mr. Cookery had been a candidate only 46, instead of 47 times in the last 18 years, is a "miserable falsehood."

If we are mistaken in our numeral, will the editor have the kindness to give us the exact number?

Giddingsism in the South.

At the Vicksburg Slave Trade Convention several delegates urged that all Federal officers who undertook to enforce the laws against the importation of slaves should be murdered. This fact will do as a companion for Giddings' advice to the Clevelanders. He wanted the Federal officers murdered for undertaking to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law.

Change of Time.—The time of the arrival of the Mail train from Indianapolis has been changed, to take effect today, so as to arrive here at 3:30 P. M. instead of 2:25 as heretofore.

By this change the Baltimore and Cincinnati Mail will reach here some five hours earlier. The New York Mail will continue to arrive by the night express at 4:05 in the morning.

Was it?—We have received a letter from the Post Master at Prairie Creek, complaining that the Express fails to reach that office frequently—late.

We mail the papers for that office regularly every Wednesday evening and therefore the fault lies not with us. We hope our Post Master and others through whose offices the papers pass will see to it that they reach their destination in due time. There should be no delinquency in this respect.

The Festival by the Methodist Church Sabbath School last night was a decided success. Besides producing a considerable amount of funds, it also produced a considerable amount of fun, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." The Gospel Band made charming music.

Canal Meeting.

At a meeting of citizens of the counties of Greene, Clay and Vigo, who are subscribers to the Canal, was held at the Court House, in Terre-Haute, on Thursday, May 19, 1859, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Dayton Topping, Esq. of Greene county, was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Charles Cruff, Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as explained by the chairman, was to make some proper organization of the subscribers—consummate a contract with the Trustees of the canal, and appoint officers to take charge of it.

After discussion of several modes of organization, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to report, at an adjourned meeting to be held at 7 o'clock, P. M., a proper plan of organization.

Whereupon, the chair appointed Messrs William D. Griswold, Chauncey Rose, W. C. Smyth, J. H. Axton and A. T. Lansing, said committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

Upon reassembling at 7 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Griswold reported to the meeting, from the committee previously appointed, the following articles of association, with a recommendation that they be adopted, viz:

Articles of Association adopted by, and at a meeting of persons who are subscribers to subscription papers, which have been circulated and signed for the purpose of raising funds to preserve the navigation of that portion of the Wabash & Erie Canal, under a contract with the Board of Trustees of said canal, said meeting being held at Terre-Haute on the 13th day of May, 1859.

ARTICLE I. The object of this association is to secure and maintain the navigation of the portion of the W. & E. Canal, lying between Terre Haute in Vigo county, and Newberry in the county of Greene, and to prevent the public injury to result from an abandonment of said canal, and the consequent disease of the same.

ART. II. This association shall be governed and managed by seven Directors, four of whom shall reside in Vigo county, two in Greene, and one in Clay; who shall constitute a Board of Directors, who shall constitute a quorum, and have authority and power to act for and bind the association, in all things relating to the objects to be subserved by its organization.

ART. III. Said Board of Directors shall be elected by the meeting which adopts these articles of association, and shall hold their office during the continuance of the contract relating to the object and purpose of this association, to be made with the Board of Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal—and should any member thereof resign or die or remove away, so that he cannot meet and act with the Board, his place may be filled by appointment of the remaining members of said Board.

ART. IV. Said Board of Directors shall elect one of their number President, who shall be President of the Board and of the association, and shall have all the powers which may be delegated by the Board of Directors. They shall also appoint a Secretary who shall keep a record of the proceedings of said Board and perform such other duty as said Board may require.

ART. V. The said Board of Directors may enter into or authorize a contract with the Board of Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal, for the maintenance of the portion of the canal aforesaid for such time and on such terms as may be agreed upon, said contract to be binding as a contract of this association.

ART. VI. Said Board of Directors may appoint a Superintendent of the canal, included in any contract to be made with the said Board of Trustees, according to the terms thereof, and also collectors of Tolls, and all other officers and agents necessary to enable them to carry out the objects and intent of this association with such compensation for services as may be fixed, by the said Board of Directors.

ART. VII. The Board of Directors shall meet semi annually on the notification of the President or any three members, at such time and place as he or they may nominate, and if deemed necessary, by call of the President or any such three members.

ART. VIII. Subscribers representing one-fourth of the subscription to the objects of this association, may call a meeting of the association at any time, at such time and place as they may deem fit, by notification in one newspaper printed in each of the counties named in this article.

ART. IX. The subscribers in this association, in any election to be held for any purpose connected with the business of this association after the present meeting, shall be entitled to one vote, in person or by written proxy, for each \$25.00 subscribed.

On motion, the foregoing report was accepted, and the above articles unanimously adopted, and the above articles of association of those subscribing to assist in maintaining the canal.

On motion, it was resolved, that the meeting proceed to the election of seven Directors as provided in the articles of association.

Whereupon, the following persons were unanimously elected, viz: Chauncey Rose, Wm. D. Griswold, Jas. H. Tarrance and John Haney, of Vigo county; Joseph H. Axton and W. C. Smyth, of Greene county;

A. T. Lansing, of Clay county.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That all the subscription lists be now transferred to the Directors, and that they be authorized to collect the same, and that they be expended for the objects of this association, and that they be authorized and requested to increase the said subscription lists, so as to secure permanent navigation of the canal—and to effect this object, all the members of this association pledge them their support and assistance.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

DAYTON TOPPING, Chm'n. CHARLES CRUFF, Sec'y.

Will not Have Him at All.

The Democratic meeting at Cahaba, Ala., on the 16th inst., passed the following resolution, introduced by C. N. H. R. D. Dawson:

Resolved, That under no circumstances will we support Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, if nominated by the Charleston Convention, introduced by C. N. H. R. D. Dawson.

Pitchinto the Alabama Democracy Graf ton.

Time to Work.

In the last letter written by Baron Humboldt he requested his friends to "two continents," to cease writing to him, so that he might, "enjoy some leisure and have time to work." He had attained the age of ninety years when he made this request, to men of learning every where. He had enjoyed a husband of seventy years. He lived when the great Frederick lived—was cotemporary with Washington, Napoleon I and Goethe. He had seen more of the world and of mankind than any other man—had read more, thought more and was the most profound scholar of the age in which he lived. When he desired "time to work," he had accomplished more than any other living man—had stood upon the Pyrenees of thought and descended into the most secret recesses of Geological science. He had worked more and slept less than any cotemporary—And after having done all this, when standing on the brink of the grave, the old man just trembling into another life, begs for "leisure to work." Was there ever a sublimer spectacle? Was human nature ever more truly man and did manhood ever approach higher outliving duty? "Time to work"—what a request, and how opposite from the rest of the world. "Time to work"—this is the secret of his greatness—the why he stood the intellectual colossus of the age.

There is no excellence without labor—how well did Baron Humboldt understand this, and how the history of his life illustrates the fact. Labor—it makes the body strong and gives food to the brain. Labor—it is the avocation of God. "And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made, and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made." What a sublime spectacle—a life of intellectual labor. What a glorious rest will Baron Humboldt have in the quiet dream of death, and what a rich store of happiness there must be for him, in another world. Like a burning scintilla which he grew brighter and brighter as he approached his destination, and will only go on, when eternity ends.

Back through six thousand years, perhaps this world has produced no peer in varied intellectual attainments to the illustrious Prussian. He stood the acknowledged giant, in the most brilliant age the world has ever seen—the Ajax Telemach in knowledge and in wisdom. When such a man as Baron Humboldt dies the world should put on mourning—it is meet on such catastrophes to enter into lamentation. When the sluggish complains for want of rest—when the man of active busy life feels that it is hard to work—when we all complain of labor, let us think of Humboldt, and forever after work, and be silent.

Micro-Photography.

We take the following from the Scientific American: "Some English artists have been celebrated for the production of exceedingly minute photographic pictures. M. Amadi has recently taken a portrait of Dickens no larger than a pin point, and another of Westminster Bridge and the House of Parliament about the size of the eye of a common darning needle. These pictures, when magnified by a microscope, appear to be as perfect as those of the largest size. J. H. Danter, of Manchester, England, commenced taking these curiosities of the photographic art in 1850, and several of his productions have found their way to this city. We have seen the Lord's Prayer taken on a speck no larger than the point of a common pin, and under a magnifying glass, it appears as perfect as if printed in *serif* type."

We were shown yesterday some of these remarkable photographs by Dr. Channing of this city. They are most wonderful. That which seemed a mere point to the unassisted eye, when placed under the power of the lenses are lines of many words, whole verses, portraits and pictures of many characters. It seems beyond the reach of science and of genius how this can be, but the fact is before us, and we can only look and wonder.

Police Items.

John Henry and Samuel Norton, arrested on Saturday night for an assault and battery committed on the person of James Hutchinson, were taken yesterday before Justice Sayre—John was acquitted, for want of proof against him. The other two were found guilty and fined—Henry \$16.50 and Samuel \$14.50 including costs, and for failure to respond with the needed fee were sent down to jail, with our amiable Sheriff, W. H. Stewart.

The 4th of July.

As it is but little more than a month until the anniversary of our National Independence, it is not time that some movement should be put on foot preparatory to its proper celebration?

Shall we not have a more glorious celebration this year than usual, from the fact that while the nations of the old world are in a state of war and confusion, we are at peace with all mankind? When shall we have a preliminary meeting?

The Sabbath School of the Asbury Chapel, give a Strawberry Festival at the National Hall this evening. Tickets only 25 cents, can be had at Barr's Drug store, and Gas Aroold's at the Post Office.

This is the first Festival of the season and we hope our citizens will patronize it liberally. A mutual patronage on those occasions, by the members of the different churches is both right and proper, and we hope to see a liberal disposition manifested on this occasion.

The change of time on the T. H. & R. Road enables us to give our readers the important items of news from every quarter, in our morning's issue. We have an arrangement made by which we will get the European news by Telegraph, and in a few days our patches will be regular and certain. Then, we will have it, that the Express shall be sent to us daily in the State, for interest and general news.

Opinions of the Press.

Several editors are disputing our West about the comparative length of the ears of corn they have received. Can they find nothing better to boast of than the length of their ears? Yes, they are unanimous in their opinion respecting the legality and responsibility of Wood, Eddy & Co's lottery. They note the fact that the respectability of this old established firm would seem to forfeit their well earned reputation by hesitating or failing to pay the prizes drawn against them. They also note in saying that by sending \$10.00 to Wood, Eddy, & Co, you will stand a chance of receiving in return the whole, half or quarter of their magnificent prize of \$50,000.

A large party of the young gentlemen of the city started on a fishing excursion to the feeder dam, yesterday. They carried with them the necessary creature comforts.

TERRE HAUTE, May 23, 1859.

The controversy between "H. H. B." and myself has had one good effect, if no more; it has turned his attention to the teachings of the Bible. True, his reference is designed to convince me of the necessity of remembering the admonition of "the Preacher," that we should "be not righteous over-wise, neither make thyself over-wise." I thank him for the reference, and will try and turn it to good account. But he will permit me to recapitulate the favor by commending to his special attention the further advice of the same sagacious author, in the verse immediately following his own quotation: "Be not over-much wickèd, neither be thou foolish." If I can thus impress his mind as he has mine, we may prove of mutual service to each other; for there is no man either so wise or pure but that he may learn both wisdom and virtue from this exhaustless and instructive source.

He calls me the "dignified champion of Sunday anti-temperance, Maine Law, &c." Passing by the rather sorry attempt at irony, evidently designed here, as "vergumment ad hominem," and of no sort of consequence, he will permit me to say that he has shot wide of the mark as it regards my views of the proper observance of the Sabbath-day. He may not have designed it, or if he did, may have regarded it one of those harmless perversions which are sometimes indulged in as the only means of escape from an indefensible position. It, doubtless, results from that habit of thought into which all assailants of the Christian Sabbath are apt to fall; that of running into the extreme of opposition to it, and then into the error of supposing that its defenders are as extreme as themselves. Sometimes this springs from opposition to Christianity in general, and at others from a disinclination to have the full intelligence of their passions or other of these causes, they are continually frightening themselves, and trying to frighten others, with ideas of "Sunday aestheticism," "Blue Laws," the burning of "offending Quakers," and all that sort of thing. Let me assure him that he wholly misconceives the idea of a Christian Sabbath as it is designed to be observed in this country. It has no compulsory "austerities" about it—There is nothing in the practice of its observance, or in the sentiment which cherishes it as a hallowed day, which requires of any man that he shall put on the monastic habit or afflict himself with harsh and mortifying discipline, or in any other way. All these things are left to the individual and he can do just as he pleases about them. The rigid laws which once prevailed amongst the Puritans of New England; the ghosts of which now in goblin form, rise up before him—have long since been swept away from American statute books, never to be revised. They were enacted by a race of men who had suffered from the oppressions of the Old World, and who were led into these excesses by yielding too far to the influences of a European education. As their minds, however, expanded under the combined influences of a free government and religious toleration, and they became Americanized in feeling, they readily threw off their old prejudices and aided in the establishment of these liberal and charitable sentiments which have become universally cherished throughout this country. These sentiments are reasonable and full of toleration. No man need mistake them, unless from mere want of perseverance, he chooses to do so. And let me say, in all kindness, to "H. H. B.," and those whom he represents, that these sentiments cannot and ought not to be outraged with impunity. They are an essential part of those Christian teachings which came to us from the framers of our institutions; and if there are those amongst us who are determined upon assaulting them—whether they be native or adopted citizens—they should not be surprised to meet with a stern and decided resistance. We cannot maintain our institutions without Christianity, and we cannot preserve Christianity without a Sabbath Day—And it is high time that every man who cherishes these sentiments was becoming awakened to the necessity of something more than a mere negative and theoretical support of them. They were an active, and manly defense against evil and by whomsoever assailed.

There is no sentiment more thoroughly prevalent amongst all classes of American people—with some exceptions, of course—than that of respect for the Sabbath Day. They do not regard it simply as a day of rest from labor, but as a holy day—sanctified by being commemorative of the resurrection of the Savior. I do not intend now to enter upon its defense; my present purpose is answered by stating its existence. But there have come amongst us from abroad a class of German Reformers who, instead of studying to learn and understand our institutions as they are, have scarcely learned to speak our language, before they enter upon the attempt to eradicate this sentiment by bidding it defiance, and demanding, in the name of unlicensed and unrestrained liberty, that they shall be permitted to do as they please with the Sabbath-day. They take no lesson from the almost universal quiet which was prevailing amongst us, upon this day when they came, but insist that they shall be a privileged class in our midst, and keep open their drinking saloons, and their theaters, and have their picnic gatherings, and other amusements, to disturb this quiet and outrage the Christian sentiment of our people. And this they call "rest and recreation," consistent with "Nature's first law of order!"

And, then, if we, who happen to enjoy this quiet as a birth right, think proper to remonstrate with them in the spirit of kindness, and to beg of them to respect our American ideas of the Sabbath, they turn upon us with a sneer, and tell us that they intend to set and are so that their sentiments shall take the place of ours, and that when their infidel philosophy shall supplant our religion they will "amalgamate" with and become a part of us. Let them recollect that "mulla uno utal lex quæ tamet tacita damna."

I am asked, whether the liberty that "H. H. B." and his friends have hitherto enjoyed here, has "given rise to any immorality, any abuses, any crimes," &c. I answer, that as it regards particular individuals, I know of none, and if I did, would not so far indulge in personality as to state them. But again, I answer, that the violation of the Sabbath-day always has, and always will lead to immorality, abuses and crimes. This is the case with individual and much more surely so when many conspire together to violate it. I can well imagine how a man can walk abroad upon the Sabbath-day and enjoy the breeze of Nature—listen to the songs of the choristers of the forest, and drink in inspiration from their notes. All this is natural enough—it is "recreation." But when large crowds of men gather together in the fields or in the groves on this day to enjoy themselves by reeling,

and dissipation—by drinking and carousing—or when they assemble in theaters and circuses and other places of amusement, it is not "recreation," but, plainly and simply, a "debauchery of the Sabbath." Those who become initiated in these practices have already entered fully upon a career of dissipation, and while they may, as citizens, deal honestly and uprightly with all men, yet they will surely find, in the end, that although they may have present gratification in their mad career, its selfishness, and its yet forced to acknowledge that intemperance makes a child of the strongest man and paralyzes the loftiest intellect. "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

"H. H. B." calls my arguments in defense of the Sabbath, mere "mad house criteria." This is modest—very. But then the idea is not original—it has often been made to serve the same purpose before. The great Pascal wrote in defense of Christianity and the Sabbath in France, in the Augustan age, and when his powerful reasoning made the dry bones of infidelity rattle, Voltaire wrote to Condorcet—"Pascal's has been deranged." Yet all the beauty and eloquence of Voltaire's style could not save his philosophy from contempt, while Pascal's "thoughts" are preserved as amongst the loftiest tributes to truth and virtue. I can scarcely hope for a fate like Pascal's, and am not spiteful enough to wish for "H. H. B." and end like that of Voltaire.

He thinks that the "deeds wrought by Christians, under the sanction, and at the instigation of the church," were the things which "gave rise to" the French Revolution. In proof of this he refers to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which Charles IX., "rex christianissimus," was the author. What a patient and enduring people these revolutionists must have been to have waited so long after this terrible massacre before they avenged it! The slaughter of the Huguenots during the reign of Charles IX., on St. Bartholomew's day, occurred in August, 1572; while the "festival of reason," to which I referred in my last article, was held in November, 1793—only two hundred and twenty-one years after! I am not surprised that he does not understand the distinction between prohibition and license, but confess that I am a good deal at sea at his ignorance of European history, when he tells us that the massacre of St. Bartholomew "gave rise to" the French Revolution!

"And he is equally at fault in calling Charles IX., "the author" of this massacre—history assigns to him no such position. He succeeded the throne of France when but a boy, about 10 years old, and was placed under the regency of his mother, Catharine de Medici, the ambitious queen of Henry II. It was her hand that gave direction to these revolting deeds, that she might remove out of the way the opposition of the Guises to the princes of the blood.

But then, there was the "Holy Inquisition" with its "rack and faggot"—and "the thousands of widows and mothers who were burned at the command of the church"—and Charles drove "6000 Saxons at the point of the sword, into the Elbe, by way of baptizing them"—all these are paraded to show what voracious jaws the church had, and how it has swallowed up its victims to glut its unhallowed appetite for blood. Now, there must be one of two objects in all this—either to show that the church is worse than the French revolution and ought to have been put down, or that they are both alike,—one as bad as the other. Which horn of the dilemma will he take?

But the farther he goes, the deeper and less adroitly he plunges into error,—and his pretenses are so flimsy that he can't conceal it. Did it not occur to him all the time he was writing these things, that the excesses to which he was referring were those practiced by the Roman Catholic Church? Why, in this country consider these very excesses as showing the necessity for the protestant Church—But "H. H. B." employs them against us, to show—what? Why, of course, that we should have no church at all—for that is the necessary effect of his argument. What have we, in this country, to do with St. Bartholomew's massacre, or the Holy Inquisition, or any of the other enormities of the Popes of Rome and the prelates of the Romish Church? We all know that this massacre was bloody, cruel, inhuman—and that there is no language in which we can convey our horror of the Inquisition—and that the Romish hierarchy have, in the course of their history, perpetrated every crime in the calendar. But did it ever before enter the head of mortal man to employ all this as an argument against the Protestant church in this country, or against the Christian Sabbath? That which proves its necessity, to be used as an argument for its destruction! The fact is, that the German reformers forget that they are assailing a church essentially different from the one which they were accustomed to assail in Europe, and therefore they use the same arguments here that they did there. They should recollect when they speak of "the church" and its enormities, that in this country, the spirit of toleration presides over our Christianity and that there is neither rack nor bow string here with which to torture the body, nor any Inquisitorial tribunal to war upon the freedom of individual conscience.

As for the book published in 1617, under the reign of James I., it gives no force to his arguments in opposition to our Sabbath. By the by, he is mistaken in the name. Its title is "Book of Sports"—not "Innocent Sunday Sports"—though the latter expresses its object. It was designed by James I., to show his hatred of the Puritans, who, from the excessive persecutions to which they had been subjected, exacted a more rigid observance of the Sabbath than either of the other denominations of Christians in England. The Roman Catholics contended that after divine service on Sunday, innocent amusements should be tolerated; and this was resisted by the Puritans. The King was addressed upon the subject by some "servants, laborers, and mechanics," who desired more freedom of action, and to show his contempt for the Puritans he took the side of the Roman Catholics by directing the publication of this book,—which contained arguments to prove that pastimes on Sunday "after our service" were allowable, and commanded that none should be prohibited from their enjoyment. That is all there was about it. It was simply the work of James I., and when he died, the book died with him. It is only remembered by those who have preserved it as giving license to violate the present sentiment of the Christian world in relation to the Sabbath, while "the book of books," the same King caused to be translated,

MIDSHIPMAN RESTORED.

The six acting midshipman who were dismissed from the Navy, for taking part in the mutiny and feathering of one of their comrades at the Naval Academy, in April last, have been reinstated to their former positions. Persons leaving the United States for France by way of Havre, must necessarily have their passports visé by the French Consul at the port from they sail, and those for the Continent by way of England, and who may go to London, must have their passports visé at the American Legation, whatever may be their destination.

Persons going to the Spanish West Indies, will have their passports visé by the Spanish Consul at the port from which they sail.

Naturalized citizens applying for passports, must send to the State Department their naturalization papers, which will be returned to them, together with descriptions of their persons. This is all that is necessary.

Since the commencement of the present administration about 14,000 passports have been issued at the State Department, and they are now issued at the rate of from forty to sixty per day.

Col. Slepian and Captains Carr and Talbot have obtained leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe, although it is probable that they will observe the warlike movements in Italy. They go thither as private individuals, and not by order of this government, as a board of observation.

Ex-Congressman Bowlin has been suddenly called to Missouri on account of the severe illness of his brother.

The War Department has ordered armed escorts, to the trains with army supplies from apprehended attacks of returning from Pike's Peak. Information having been received of the necessity for such protection.

Attorney General Black, to-day, decided the question submitted to him by the State Department on the claims of Capt. B. W. Perkins against the Russian Government. The decision settles the right of Capt. Perkins to recover, under his contract to furnish one hundred and fifty tons of powder and 35,000 stand of arms.

Some important question has been fully disposed of, but the integrity of such contracts is fully maintained. The entire amount involved is about \$385,000, which will probably be paid on the return of the Russian Minister who is daily expected from Europe. This decision has, it is considered, a most important bearing upon supplying of munitions of war to foreign governments engaged in warfare. Mr. Perkins' counsel was ex Attorney General Cassing, ex Senator Cooper and Jos. P. Stewart.

A thorough reconnaissance of all the mail routes is being made with a view to curtailing needless expenses at every point where it is practicable, without serious detriment to the public, while in many cases the service has been altogether discontinued. In others the number of trips have been reduced from daily to tri-weekly, to weekly, &c. Acting on this principle the post office department has within the last two months effected an annual saving of about \$15,000,000 exclusive of the \$500,000 permitted by the refusal of the P. M. General to put into operation nearly 700 routes created in 1858, but for the support of which no appropriation was made.

The mass convention of the foes of the fugitive slave law to-day was well attended. A very large number from the border counties was in attendance, and everything passed off in an orderly manner.

A declaration was read endorsing the fugitive slave law and the Dred Scott decision.

Resolutions were also read, of the same tenor, declaring the fugitive act unconstitutional and void, the Supreme Court degraded and subservient to party prejudice, that the life tenure should be abolished, the Judicial circuit re-modified.

The conviction of the Oberlin men was disgraceful and unparalleled, and the prisoners are entitled to their liberty, and that the freedom of the country rests on the great Republican party. Speeches were made by Messrs. Giddings, Chase, Wade, and others.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 23. Flour advanced 25c, after the news from New York, closing at \$5.75 for superfine.

What flour not unchanged. Whisky dull, 1.00 brls. sold at 56 1/2c, 60c at the later rate.

Provisions unchanged. Mess pork sold at \$17 and scarce. Bulk sides sold at \$16, averaging 33 1/2 lbs. Lard may be quoted at 11 1/2c.

New York Market.

New York May 23. Flour heavy and 13 1/2c lower, sales of \$300,000, at 5.60 1/2 to 5.30 for super to extra State; 5.80 1/2 to 5.30 for super Western; 6.90 to 7.50 for extra Western; 7.30 1/2 to 6.00 for extra Hoop Ohio.

Wheat is dull and nominal at 24c. lower. Corn has declined 1/2c. Pork dull, with sales at 17 1/2 to 17 3/4 cents; 18 1/2 to 19 for prime mess and 15, 90 for prime.

Beacon dull at 10 1/2 for hams. Lard is firm at 12 1/2 to 12 1/4.

Terre Haute Produce Market.

APPLES.—By J. J. Walker. 12000 lbs. 30c; 6000 lbs. 30c; 3000 lbs. 30c. LEATHER.—100 lbs. 1.00. HAMS.—100 lbs. 1.00. BUTTER.—100 lbs. 1.00. EGGS.—100 lbs. 1.00. CORN.—100 lbs. 1.00. WHEAT.—100 lbs. 1.00. RICE.—100 lbs. 1.00. SUGAR.—100 lbs. 1.00. TEA.—100 lbs. 1.00. COFFEE.—100 lbs. 1.00. SPICES.—100 lbs. 1.00. OILS.—100 lbs. 1.00. FLOUR.—100 lbs. 1.00. MEAL.—100 lbs. 1.00. GRAIN.—100 lbs. 1.00. STOCKS.—100 lbs. 1.00. BOND.—100 lbs. 1.00. INTEREST.—100 lbs. 1.00. COMMISSION.—100 lbs. 1.00. FREIGHT.—100 lbs. 1.00. INSURANCE.—100 lbs. 1.00. ADVERTISING.—100 lbs. 1.00. PRINTING.—100 lbs. 1.00. BOOKS.—100 lbs. 1.00. PAPERS.—100 lbs. 1.00. STATIONERY.—100 lbs. 1.00. TOBACCO.—100 lbs. 1.00. CIGARS.—100 lbs. 1.00. SALT.—100 lbs. 1.00. SOAP.—100 lbs. 1.00. CANDLES.—100 lbs. 1.00. GLASS.—100 lbs. 1.00. POTTERY.—100 lbs. 1.00. FURNITURE.—100 lbs. 1.00. CARPENTRY.—100 lbs. 1.00. MASONRY.—100 lbs. 1.00. PAINTS.—100 lbs. 1.00. OILS.—100 lbs. 1.00. VARNISH.—100 lbs. 1.00. GLUE.—100 lbs. 1.00. ROPE.—100 lbs. 1.00. TWINE