THE WABASH EXPRESS.

Terms $2 per annum, in advance. } Devoted to the Whig Policy, News, Commerce, Literature and Good Morals. { $3 00 At the end of the year

WHOLE NO. 895. TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, JUNE 1, 1859. VOL. XVIII. NO. 26.

Southern Opposition.

The Hon. W. W. Boyce, of the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina, has published a letter dated May 11th in which he says:

"I utterly repudiate Judge Douglas' idea that a Territorial Legislature may discriminate against slavery, and nothing could induce me to support for the Presidency any one standing on this platform.

"I consider it as clear as a mathematical problem that the *South have a right to be protected with their slave property in the Territories, and that Congress*, or their instruments, the Territorial Legislatures, should afford this protection. As a question of practical action, I would not at this time have originated this issue, but having been raised, as a Southern Representative, I shall demand the fullest measure of our rights."

The Louisville Journal publishes this, with the remark:

"This is a true exposition of Southern sentiment and the position of the South; and no one can doubt it without being recreant to the constitutional rights of slaveholders."

The Journal also says of Mr. Boyce:

"He is right in saying that though the raising of this issue may have been of doubtful practical advantage, still, as it has been originated, every Southern man should demand the fullest measure of our rights."

This appears to be the settled feeling of the South—that Congress has the power to legislate for the government of the Territories, and it should exercise that power, to protect slavery therein. Few men, we presume, doubt the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories—that power it has exercised, since we have had Territories to govern. But to legislate to protect an institution that can only exist by virtue of positive law, and within the jurisdiction of that law, seems singular indeed. Slave property is not like other property—The right to hold a horse, to purchase and sell the same, is a right recognized by the laws of every State in this Union—by the common law of the country—by law wherever there is civilization. Property of this kind is protected everywhere—by the laws of Congress—by legislative enactments and by universal consent. But slavery—the right to hold a human being in servitude, can exist, only in the States where there are laws giving this right to the master. The law of a State must necessarily stop with the boundaries of that State, and cannot, for one moment, operate, on the other side. If then a slaveholder, living in a State whose laws recognize the relation of master and slave, move with this species of property into a Territory where there are no laws on that subject, does not the common law of humanity and of the world, say, the slave is free. If this were not the case, all that would be required to make a free State, *slave*, would be for slaveholders to emigrate from the slave into the free States, and bring their peculiar institution with them.—All this would be required to make free Territory, slave, would be for slaveholders to bring their slaves into it, and claim protection for the institution they thus carried with them. Admitting then that Congress has the power to legislate for the Territories, we would like to have pointed to us, the section in the Constitution of the United States, giving it the right to say, that slaves shall be held anywhere—or in the least recognizing the relationship of master and slave. While the National Legislature has the power to legislate for the internal municipal government of a Territory, there are many particular things it has no constitutional power to establish or change. It could not establish bigamy—make horse stealing no crime, or by its own legislative acts, *protect* slavery on free soil. A Territorial Legislature, according to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, may give protection to slavery within its borders, but the Congress of the United States, per se, cannot. In the absence then of Territorial laws recognizing the relation of master and slave, slavery cannot, nor ought to exist therein.

If the South intend to contend that Congress must protect slavery in free Territories, the North, speaking the voice of two thirds of the American people, will say, she cannot, ought not, *shall* not. If the South is intent on "demanding the fullest measure of the right" to hold slaves on free soil, the North, in her controlling power, will be equally imperious in demanding, that such shall not be done. If Congressional protection to slavery, "is a true exposition of Southern sentiment," the opposite is the true exposition of Northern feeling, and if "It is as clear as a mathematical problem that the South have a right to be protected with their slave property in the Territories, and that Congress should give this protection," the North thinks it equally clear that the South have no such rights, and that Congress will give no such protection.

If this position is to be the one the South will take in the Presidential contest, the North, always conservative, will inaugurate a line of policy which she believes to be guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, and which she will maintain, though it meet the unqualified disapprobation of every slaveholder in Christendom. Congressional protection to slavery in our Territories, never ought to be, never constitutionally can be, and never will be acquiesced in by the free North. It was the last feather which broke the camel's back, and the South, over zealous in pushing forward her peculiar institution, must be taught the lesson: That Freedom is National, and Slavery sectional.

Beauty, Taste and Elegance.—Our indomitable young friend, W. C. Lupton, has had the office, occupied by himself as agent for the Adams Express Company, renovated in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the company he represents.

A new ceiling has been put on over head, and the sides have been papered in a most elegant manner, adding much to the appearance of the place.

Mr Lupton, since his connection with the Adams Express Company in this city, has added much to the already fine reputation which that company had attained by the prompt, efficient and accommodating manner in which he has conducted all business entrusted to his care. May the future be as the past, or more so.

[For the Express.

The War of Democracy and Feudalism.

A recent number of the Paris *Patrie* contains the following:

"Napoleon III., like his uncle, has picked up the gauntlet thrown to Democracy. Like Napoleon I., he is, in his turn, the knight of civilization. He handles the sword of universal suffrage."

By the strangest logic of events the "Democratic Despotisms" and the "Democracy" of Europe have become allies against the Feudal Despotisms and the relics of the Feudal system.

Ten years ago Kossuth, while still a prisoner in Turkey, addressed a letter to the Czar of Russia, of which this was the substance:—"Sire, your part in the European movement is to place yourself at the head of the *People* of Europe and to maintain the rights of the Nationalities." This seemed a wild appeal; but Kossuth, the foremost man in 1848, and perhaps soon again to be the foremost man of Europe, spoke only prophecy. The Czar of Russia has been liberating the *serfs*, reducing the nobility, substituting Democratic Despotism for Feudalism at home, and basing his power on the support of the masses. He is now substantially in alliance with France in behalf of the nationalities of Italy and against the Feudalism of Austria.

France herself is a Democratic Despotism, and Louis Napoleon in his work, "Napoleonic Ideas," published in 1838, and just translated into English, marks out distinctly the programme upon which France has now entered.

Austria is governed by the most ancient and powerful aristocracy in Europe. Russia is progressive. Austria, always reactionary and ultra montane. In sympathy with Austria are some of the lesser powers of Germany and the powerful aristocracy of England.

The position of England is really the most critical and interesting of any of the European powers. The masses of England are democratic. The interests of the nation are utterly opposed to Feudalism, yet its aristocracy is almost a controlling element. England must throw herself on one side or the other; and a mistake may be fatal to her national existence. The policy on which her salvation may depend is the initiation of a thorough reform movement at home, greater than has ever yet been proposed, by which the power shall be transferred essentially from the nobility to the people; and hearty co operation abroad with the modern democratic movement, on the side of France and Italy, for the regeneration of Europe.

We can afford to waive the question how the Democratic Despots and the Democracy will settle it among themselves after the Feudal element shall have been overthrown in Europe.

The position of this country of course can not be in doubt. We shall be neutral and make money out of the belligerents while we can; but if forced into the fray, the whole heart of the nation will be with Italy and Hungary and their allies against Austria.

†

[From the London Times.

Napoleon His Own Commander

When the siege of Sebastopol flagged, the Emperor of the French, we are told, was with difficulty restrained from donning his general's uniform, and leaving his restless empire to take command of the siege. What was merely an idea then, is now the fixed principle of the campaign. The French Emperor, though never in action—never, indeed, a professional soldier, has all his life been a student of military science. He has written on artillery—invented cannon—given additional security. For ten years he has been at the head of the most warlike nation in the world, and if a man with such advantages cannot, between the ages of 40 and 50 obtain a competent knowledge of the art of war, he must be of a very different calibre from Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The Emperor probably says to himself, "I have seen Austrian reviews, I know what the men are like. I have guaged the capacity of their chief men, and I find myself the equal of any I may meet." According, the first news of an Austrian movement causes him to publish his long matured resolutions. The Emperor will be his own commander-in-Chief. Every other notability receives a division or a separate command of some corps of observation or reserve. Napoleon III, though about the age at which his uncle died, is not older than Marlborough was when he commenced his great career of victory, and he is a youth compared with the Generals to whom Austria intrusted her destinies.

Lola Montez Converted.

We clip the following from the New York Tribune: "The conversion of Lola Montez is announced. She has, it is said, quietly settled down a humble, peaceful, exemplary, religious woman, in her own domicil in Piccadilly, London, having amassed a sufficient sum to purchase and pay for a house, which is now the receptacle and center of a large number of wealthy and pious enthusiasts of London, male and female. Among her most constant and intimate visitors is Mrs. Thistlewaite, formerly an actress, who was familiarly known as Laura Bell, and was about as notorious as Lola herself. About the time she turned from the error of her way, she won the heart of the rich commoner. She married him, and is now a bright and shinging light in Exeter Hall. It was she who was the principal instrument in bringing about Lola's change of heart. It is said that Mrs. Thistlewaite daily drives her chariot, with four milk white horses attached, through the streets of London, on missions of mercy and religious teachings.

☞ The shortest time on record, is said to be that recently made on the Union course, L. I., between Ethan Allen and Lantern, for $10,000. The time was as follows:

Ethan Allen and mate	0	1	1	0	1
Lantern and mate	0	2	2	0	1

Time—2:24¼, 2:27¼, 2:40, 2:35, 2:15.

Indiana Schools.

Whilst we freely admit, says the Toledo Blade, that our Indiana neighbors are making rapid strides in the improvement of the physical character of their State we are sometimes pained to note the neglect of the mental training of the people. They may fell the forest, subdue the prairies, cause towns and cities to rise from the wilderness, fill the air with the musical sound of machinery, and the busy hum of manufacturing industry—beautify the earth, and cover its rich surface with the bounteous fruits thereof. They may in short make their State in *appearance* a perfect garden of Eden—a hive of industry—their people may wear all the outward graces which please the eye; yet if the *mind*—that tablet upon which is written the great and noble purposes of life, is left unpolished, and uncultivated, the great structure will not have attained its perfect form, nor will it reflect the true image of the Creator. It is the attribute of mind—the power of thought—reason—indeed all that distinguishes humanity from the brute creation, that makes man the representative of his Maker. Whilst you cannot, perhaps, by any process, short of mental aberration, deprive him of these distinctive features of his being, a neglect of their proper cultivation, may yet render them of little more importance than are the "instincts" of the brute. To become what God designed he should be, man must be enlightened—he must be inspired with knowledge—the power of reason must be developed to its fullest extent. To effect this *education* is essential—the school must be brought into requisition—and it must be so arranged as to give the rudiments of knowledge to the youngest, as well as the full advantage of instruction in higher branches to the older and more advanced. Education must be general and universal.

This principle we regret to see is not yet fully acknowledged by the people of Indiana. Whilst they have taken some steps in the right direction, they have yet a great deal to do before their mental faculties will be fully developed—before their children will be educated as they deserve and as the public interest demands that they shall be.

Later from Pike's Peak

St. Louis, May 24.—A reliable correspondent of the Democrat, writing from Denver City on the 9th inst., recounts the most deplorable condition of things on the plains. Emigrants are dying of starvation; others are subsisting on prickly pear and wild onions found along the road. The stage agent reports picking up a man named Blue, reduced to a skeleton from starvation. He started with two brothers—one of whom died and the remaining two ate his body; another died, and he in turn was nearly devoured by the survivor.

A man named Gibbs reached the mines in a starving condition and expressed an opinion that his party, numbering nine had all perished. Many graves are reported along the route and much property destroyed and abandoned on the road.

The writer of the letter says the departures from the mines are about equal to the arrivals. About five hundred returning emigrants reached St. Joseph on Saturday, all of whom confirm previous accounts of the suffering and privations on the plains.

Central Engine House,
May 23d, 1859.

Vigo Fire Co., No 2—Met at their Hall for the purpose of paying their last tribute of respect to their departed brother fireman, Mr. John McCush; and,

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted, and the Secretary requested to furnish the friends of the deceased with a copy of the same, and request the city papers to publish them:

Whereas, Mr. John McCush has long been a faithful member of this Company, ever ready to answer the alarm that so often strikes terror to the stoutest hearts, fearlessly doing his whole duty as a fireman, and, by his many good qualities, winning our esteem and affection; and,

Whereas, Death has served the ties that bound us to him and removed him from our midst never to return; therefore

Resolved, That we desire to publish to all whom it may concern, our esteem for the Fireman and the man, and our determinations to cherish his memory thro' all the years that remain to us on earth, as we shall desire to have our memory cherished by those of our companions whom we shall leave behind us when we leave earthly scenes to go upon that journey from which no traveler returns.

Resolved, That while we mourn our own loss, we would not forget the grief of her who held to him the nearest and dearest earthly relation, nor of those who, from his earliest childhood, have been his companions; and we, therefore, tender to the widow, and the surviving sister and brother of our friend, our most cordial sympathies.

After the Department returned from the cemetery and assembled at the Central Engine House, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of Vigo Fire Co. No. 2, tender thanks to the members of Engine Companies Nos. 1, 3, and 4, and Union Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, for the kindness they extended toward us, and the prompt response to our call for their assistance to pay the last tribute to a departed Brother Fireman.

C. A. GOODWIN, Sec.

Billiards.—Phil. Tieman, of Cincinnati, recently, while playing a game of biliards with some gentleman, made a run of caroms on the red and white of two hundred and twenty-six, going out ahead of his opponent, though the latter had but five to score when Tieman began his run. This is said to be largest carom run ever made. On the reds it would have counted three hundred and thirty-nine.

☞ A mill stone bursted at Shelbyville, Ia., on Thursday night last, tearing away a part of the side of the mill and severely if not fatally wounding two men.

[For the Express.

The Philadelphia Press says:

We have been favored with the sight of a letter from Germany, written by a person holding a high station in Vienna, in which it is stated, that according to the belief of political magnates there, the rulers of Russia, France and Sardinia if triumphant, intend that the future of Italy shall be as follows: First, the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces to be transferred to Victor Emanuel of Sardinia, who would rule as King of Northern Italy.

Second. The States of the Roman Church augmented in territory by the addition of Tuscany, Parma, Lucca and the other Sovereign Duchies, ruled by Princes of the House of Austria, to be erected into an independent dominion under the sway of Prince Napoleon, Victor Emanuel's son in law as King of Rome. *The Pope to have no political existence*, but stil to be head of the Roman Church as Bishop of Rome.

Third. The Kingdom of Naples to preserve her present territorial limits, with Lucien Murat, born in March, 1803, as King. This is the Austrian view.

If it is one of the objects of the crowned heads of Europe, in the coming war, to deprive the Pope of Rome of temporal or political power, I sincerely hope that the waters of the Ticino may run red with human gore, and the lovely valleys of Italy may be irrigated by it, until this one object, at least, is accomplished; and the so-called *vice-gerent of Christ* is deprived of temporal power.

"It never was a prosperous world
Since priests have interfered in temporal matters;
The customs of their ancestors they slight,
And change their shirts of hair for robes of gold;
Thus luxury and interest rule the church,
Whilst piety and conscience dwell in caves."

The commingling of the things of heaven and earth—the uniting of spiritual with temporal powers has been the great original cause of most of the wars, massacres, and bloody strifes, that have desolated and divided into fragmentary sections the richest, the fairest, and the finest portions of the globe, during the last fifteen hundred years. Ever since this fatal mistake was first made by the Emperor Constantine, the dying cries of millions slaughtered by the sword and faggot, and the moans of widows and orphans through ages, has been a lasting and scathing curse upon the system; and it is to be hoped that their cries, ascending to heaven, are about to bring down a just retribution upon the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which is the last sect as it was the first, to commingle the things of heaven and earth. The principle contains within itself the elements of corruption, dissolution, and final destruction. The attentive reader will find ample proof of this in either the history of Rome, France, Mexico, or any other country, where Catholicism reigns supreme. Look for instance, at the wretched, priest ridden, ignorant and degenerate condition of Mexico; and, in fact, the position is supported in every chapter of the history of the "Decline and Fall" of the greatest empire that ever existed—the Roman. The sun does not shine on a more fertile or lovelier country than that of which Montezuma was King; but look at the condition of it *then* and *now*—the pestilential, poisonous trail of the serpent has passed over it, like the simoom, and swept away all that is fair and lovely. Since Montezuma's time—with but short and fitful intermissions—it has been kept in a state of anarchy and civil war, with all the horrible concomitants, by the accursed intrigues, craft, and dissimulation of the Pope of Rome, through those *very* humble and unpretending *missionaries* of his—the Jesuits, whose influence and power in that unhappy country has reduced it, by war, famine and oppression, to such a condition that interference on the part of the United States is absolutely necessary to prevent an entire annihilation of the race, and to save that lovely country from the clutches of the worst enemy Christianity and civilization ever had—the Pope of Rome.

While the Pope possesses the power he now does in Mexico, peace—lasting and beneficial is as far from that priest-ridden and wretched country, as heaven is from earth. And why? because the Pope and his sattellites live on war—i e. they have a better chance of accumulating wealth, and through wealth, power. They are always sowing the seeds of dissension, and then, when war is declared, follow in the wake of it—as does the wolf, to feed on the dead carcasses—to rob, while they pretend to administer to the spiritual welfare of the wounded and dying. Did you, reader, ever hear of an emissary of the Pope of Rome counselling peace? Never—unless to hide the real meaning of some diabolical transaction. Thank God, they have no war near home now; and if it does not shake the walls of the Vatican, and deprive the Pope of his tiara, I am very much mistaken in the signs of the times.

CARDINAL.

☞ Thursday, May 5, was the thirty eighth anniversary of the death of Napoleon. He died at eleven minutes before six in the evening in the midst of a great storm, that has been compared to the one which raged while Cromwell's spirit was passing away. He was but little older than Napoleon III now is who completed his fifty first year on the twentieth of last month. May was a peculiar month in Napoleon's history: he crossed the Poon the 7th of May 1796, and won the battle of Lodi on the 10th; May 19th, 1798, he sailed on the expedition to Egypt; his final effort against Acre was made May 21st, 1799; on the 6th of May, 1800, he left Paris on the Marengo campaign, and on the 15th commenced the passage of the Alps. He was made emperor on the 3d of May, 1804. On the 12th of May, 1809, Vienna fell into his hands the second time; the battle of Essling was fought May 21st and 22d, 1809; May 27th, 1809, he annexed Rome and the estates of the church to his empire; and May 9th, 1812, he left Paris for the fatal Russian campaign; he won the battle of Lutzen May 2d, and that of Bautzen May 21st, 1813; he landed at Elba May 13th, 1814 And he died May 5th 1821.

Good Idea.—Some one, through the medium of the Indianapolis Journal, suggests that as a matter of economy, a first class circus be attached to the commission to locate the new Penitentiary, in order to secure funds for daily expenses.

The October Election.

It is now but little over four months until the October election will take place in this county. Already candidates are in the field and a public interest is being excited. Two important offices, that of County Auditor and Recorder, are to be filled, and two Commissioners are to be elected. So far then as Vigo county is concerned, the coming election is one of much importance—important in procuring good officers, and in the effect it will have on coming campaigns.

What is to be the line of policy pursued by those opposed to the Democratic party, is a consideration of much interest.

Nothing is more apparent than that the interests of Vigo county have very materially suffered since its important official positions have been under the control of Democrats.—Encouragement has been given to a reckless expenditure of the people's money, and vice and immorality have received a helping hand whenever it would advance partisan interests. Dissipation has run riot, and men have been influenced to cast their votes with that party, because it encouraged the sale of intoxicating drinks, and winked at an unlawful desecration of the Sabbath.

To defeat this party there must be a union of all opposed to its wickedness and its corruptions—a united stand against everything corrupt in politics and wrong in morals. Let us make a bold, independent war—neither turning to the right to catch a few votes here, nor to the left to pander to any class there. Let us enter this campaign as men, having no interests to subserve but the public good—no enemies to punish, but those who are opposed to our institutions, our principles, and who operate against the best interests of society. Let us be independent men, enunciate our principles and our policy, and then ask all who believe we are right to come and go with us, but find no fault with those who, thinking differently, go in an opposite direction. Let us say in this campaign, that free soil is the heritage only of free men—that honest labor is as respectable as to sway a scepter—that the laboring white man ought not and *shall* not be reduced to a level with the negro slave—that the negro is not the equal of the white man, and never should be his peer in the harvest field or the mechanic shop—that the advance of slavery into free territory, thereby bringing the free labor of the white man, down to an equality with that of the negro, is wrong and should be resisted by all constitutional means—that intemperance should be checked—political corruption strangled, and the education of the youth of the State encouraged. That this country, while she opens her doors to the oppressed of every clime, and will give protection to her citizens, whether naturalized or native born, will, under all circumstances, make her own laws, and then enforce them—that when strangers come into our house, they must conform to our rules, obey our domestic regulations, acquiesce in our government, or take up their beds and walk.

Can any one dispute the correctness of these doctrines; if he can, let him go before the people of this county and do it. Can any one say these positions are not right and will not address themselves warmly to the popular heart; if so, let the issue be made.

We ask for a bold, fearless fight on principle and men—one and both. Everything like a time-serving policy we throw to the winds, and willingly enter the coming contest, with a resolute determination to advocate all that is right, and oppose with vehemence that which is wrong.

Important from Salt Lake City.

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., April 23,-59

In my last letter I informed you of the threat of Judge Sinclair, that he would hold court in this city during May, with three fourths of the army now at Camp Floyd quartered in Union square, ready to carry out his orders.

An express from Camp Floyd arrived here on Sunday night with the intelligence that two regiments were coming to the city to make arrests, and it was supposed that they would have orders for forced marches, to come in upon us unawares. Immediately on Governor Cumming being made acquainted with the report and circumstances, which leave no room to doubt of the plans of the Judges, he notified Gen. D. B. Wells to hold the militia in readiness to act on orders. By two o'clock on Monday morning five thousand men were under arms. Had the United States troops attempted to enter the city the struggle must have commenced, for the Governor is determined to carry out his instructions. What has deferred their arrival here we know not; but now that this plan is known, a watchful eye is kept on the camp, and the shedding of blood seems inevitable.

Friday.—The Madison Courier of Monday last, has the following curious item in relation to *Friday*:

"On a Friday, Fry, Maxwell & Co., purchased forty odd tons of iron at Pittsburgh.—It was shipped on Friday on the Jacob Traber, which sunk at the wharf in Cincinnati on a Friday. The iron was insured in the Rising Sun Insurance Company and the Indianapolis Insurance Company (one half in each) on a Friday. Mr. Covington assessed and paid the damages on a Friday, and the iron was reshipped and landed at Madison on a Friday."

The Courier should have published that on a *Fry* day.

☞ The Lafayette Journal gives an account of a man in that city worth $10,000, who tried to cheat a poor widow out of her hard earnings, and concludes with: If the fellow has any soul, it is so microscopically small that it secures him an immunity against the perils of final damnation for his oppression of the poor in this world. The Devil will hardly trouble himself with anything so inconceivably trifling.

☞ A correspondent of the Marietta Intelligencer says that the first printing press ever used in Marietta, and perhaps in Ohio, was destroyed in the late fire at Marietta. It was set up between 1790 and 1800 by Matthew Backus.

The Liquor Traffic—A Word to our County Commissioners.

We learn from the Crawfordsville Journal, that but one application will be made to the Board of Commissioners of that county, for license to retail liquors in that town. The feeling against the traffic there is very strong and a tremendous remonstrance is preparing against the granting of any license. In case it fails the Journal intimates that force will be resorted to, and the Judge Lynch will be invoked to interfere in the matter.

In Boone and Putnam counties the people are arraying themselves *en masse* against the granting of license, and such is the strength and unanimity of public sentiment that it is believed that the traffic will be entirely stopped in these counties.

The Lafayette Journal says: "In this city some fifty or sixty applications for license will be made—a large deduction from the number at present engaged in the business. We are informed that the Commissioners will require a rigid adherence to the law, and will accept none but the most undoubted testimonials as to the personal character of the applicant, as well as the responsibility of the surities."

Here in Terre-Haute there are now some forty five applications—how many more there will be, remains to be seen. These applicants do not, however, include one half those who have heretofore, and are now, engaged in this traffic. Some good will result in the reduction in the number of those places, if nothing else.

But what will *our* County Commissioners to do with the applications that will be made to them for license to retail liquors, at their next session? This is a question, at this time, eliciting much public interest. The law is, that the County Commissioners shall grant license, only to such persons, as in the opinion of the Board, are fit to be intrusted with such privileges. It is certainly a question of the greatest importance to determine who are fit to corrupt the youth of the county, destroy the lives of citizens, and take the hard earnings of the man of labor, in exchange for that which destroys the body and may damn the soul. Is there a man this side of Tophet who is fit to be intrusted in such business? May we not indulge the hope that the Board of Commissioners will look well into this matter. It is one of the greatest and gravest importance, and demands their careful attention.—Suppose the Commissioners should refuse to grant license to any of these numerous applicants, upon the ground of their unfitness for the business—the want of a good personal character on part of the applicant, and the absence of responsibility on part of the securities, where would be the wrong that would result to this community? Would the city of Terre Haute, or the county of Vigo suffer by such action of the Board? We think not.—The city and the country, the entire county would be advantaged by it, and it would drive a class of men, who now earn a livelihood by this nefatious traffic, into a more respectable and healthful employment. It would drive a class of men, whose business is a positive injury to society, into the rural districts, or the mechanic shops, where every turn of the plow or blow of the hammer would add something to the public good—where their efforts would be promotive of the general weal and not its destruction. We suppose, however, the Commissioners will grant license to some, to engage in this business, but they should look carefully to the man and his indorsers. Unless he and his securities come up to the full letter and spirit of the law, the privilege should not be granted him.

The Board of County Commissioners have a heavy responsibility to discharge in this case, and we hope they will do it as becomes men occupying important official positions, and not like cringing partisan tricksters.

Pike's Peak.

James Magennis, of Lockport, N. Y., writing to the Missouri Democrat exposes some of the infamous methods used to excite emigation to the Gold Diggings near Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek.

One brother returning, met another brother, on his way out. A conversation like the following, took place between these brothers. The one on the return said:

"My God! where are you going?"

"I am going to Pike's Peak."

"What in world are you going to Pike's Peak for? I wrote you not to come."

"You wrote for me to come immediately, and stated you were making from five to eight dollars per day, and here's your letter," producing one that purported to have been written by him, and was mailed at Auraria, but was a fraud.

The brother outward bound returned.

It was discovered that a man named Basset had been engaged in writing letters of this character, and he was taken by a mob and hanged. A number of these letters were found on his person.

There have been three or four different classes of men engaged in getting up and promulgating this infamous swindle which has caused tens of thousands to leave their families and homes, and spend their last dollar to reach what they supposed to be a new Eldorado. A lot of land sharks who went out there and laid out towns, and then, by lying and writing back false reports to the East, made some believe that gold, in paying quantities, was found at Cherry Creek. Then these rascals were backed up by those interested in the frontier towns of Kansas City, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and Omaha. They raised funds in these and other towns to send, as they did, drummers East for hundreds of miles, to spread their infamous lies, and to publish maps, charts and pamphlets, giving glowing accounts of what, I have reason to believe, they knew were false reports of the Kansas gold mines; and strange to say they yet persist in publishing reports of this kind, when thousands are returning daily to tell them otherwise.

The Right Rev. Michael Porter, Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Alabama and Florida, died at Mobile on the 14th inst. He was a native of France.

Personal.

The Empress Eugene on the 33 inst, completed her thirty third year.

T. A. Goblin was recently drowned while bathing in Grasshopper creek, Kansas Territory.

N. W. Marmsy, Esq., has recently been appointed by Governor Bissel, a Director of the Illinois Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Samuel Long.

Chas. Cook and William Seiter, who brutally killed Kate Fureau at a bagnio in Cincinnati last fall, and were convicted of murder in the second degree, have had new trials granted them.

Beriah Douglas, of Appleton, Me., said to be an uncle of Stephen A. Douglass, speaks of "popular sovereignty" when applied to this nation of freemen, as the "most monstrous absurdity that trickish demagogues ever devised to catch simpletons with."

On Monday of last week, Mr. Clifford, the conductor who recently lost his life at the disaster on the Central Railroad, was conversing with a friend in Syracuse, in regard to the death of Mr. Bowen, when he remarked "It is a mere matter of time with all of us," and he added, "When I go, I hope I shall go quick." Little did he then think that he was so soon to die, and die instantly!

Healy, the artist, is in St. Louis, painting the portraits of Col. O'Fallon and Rev. Mr. Elliott. Col. O'Fallon's is said by connoisseurs, to be a master piece of painting.

A cattle dealer named Farmer was killed in an affray at Lyons, Cook Co. Ill's., on Saturday last by a man named Dowd. Primary cause—whiskey. Secondary—women.

Mr. Rarey has concluded arrangements with the Horse Guards, to teach the British cavalry, and he returns for that purpose to London on the first of June.

The Harrisburg *State Sentinel*, which represents one branch of the harmonious Democracy of Pennsylvania, (now a "unit," according to the government organ,) pays the following string of compliments to Mr. Buchanan:

He is a violater of pledges; an onwise, unsafe and corrupt Executive; a pro slavery disunionist; a pirate in intention; a tyrant; an apostate from Democracy; a wool dyed Federalist, and a disorganizer.

Interesting St. Joseph Items.

Arrival of Eleven Hundred Mormons.—No less than 1,100 Mormons, men, women add children, arrived on the train Friday night from Hannibal. With this army of Mormons and the Pike's Peakers, our town presented a formidable appearance throughout Saturday. In fact, if they had have coalesced, they might have cleaned us out.

Hard St. J. R. R.—We understand that the officers of this road, with a commendable spirit, have been taking large numbers of the returned emigrants over the road free, and those who had means were only charged a small price.

The Peakers.—There was no less than a thousand returned Peakers in our city on Saturday night. The Hesperian brought down nearly five hundred, and they report much suffering on the plains. Many have perished for the want of food and water.

A Train Captured.—A rumor was current in the city Saturday night, that a train of twenty seven wagons, belonging to Messrs. Majors & Waddell, had been captured by the disappointed emigrants, a few miles beyond Fort Kearney, the wagon master shot, and the goods distributed among the captors. The train was loaded with provisions for the Army at Camp Floyd.

Over the Plains.—Another long train of wagons, accompanied by a drove of about two hundred young cattle, passed upon the Bellemont ferry boat, yesterday, destined for the golden State of the Pacific. There were several families with the train, who are to cast their destines upon the shores of the placid ocean, and amid the sunshine and flowers of California.

Mayor Patterson, Allen E. Taylor and John H. O'Boyle returned from Indianapolis, on Thursday evening, where they had been for the past eight or ten days, serving as Grand Jurors in the U. S. District Court. The Grand Jury was discharged at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, having finished the duties for which they were convened, in the unusually short time of eight days—from three to four weeks being the time usually occupied heretofore.

We learn that the late Grand Jury, of which Mayor Patterson was the foreman, was warmly complimented by Judges McLean and Huntington, also by the District Prossecutor, Hon. D. W. Voorhees of this city, and by the U. S. Marshall, John L. Robinson, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they had discharged the duties assigned them. Nine Bills of indictment were found against sundry individuals chiefly for robbing the U. S. Mail, and for counterfeiting U. S. Coin.

Cow Swallowing a Broomstick.

Mr Samuel Adams, who lives in the north part of Medina, owns a cow which, in April, 1858, he discovered choking to death. Not knowing what to do, he took a broomstick lying near, and thrust it into her throat to relieve her. The cow not relishing such proceeding, broke away from him, and in her struggles severed the broomstick in twain. Mr. A., still more alarmed, again caught the cow and thrust his arm into her throat, but before he could reach the stick the cow had swallowed it. The cow recovered from the choking, and has since appeared as well as ever. The stick remained in her until last Friday, upwards of 13 months, and measured just *sixteen inches*. During last summer, Mr. A. noticed, while at his milking, portions of food on the ground, where the cow had lain through the night, which had protruded through a hole in her side. Last Friday, the end of the stick was visible at this hole, when it was taken from her. The stick can be seen at Mr. Allen's.

The cow is doing well, and probably feels somewhat relieved.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*