PELISSIER'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, March 27, 1858.

Of all governmental positions, the most trying is that of a civilian at the head of a despotic military State. In the Orient, the difficulty is more or less met by transforming the despot into a god, theocratic attributes not allowing the ruler to be reduced to a measure common to himself and to his swordsmen. In Imperial Rome, the deification of the Emperors, while not affording the same defense, grew out of the same necessity. Now, Louis Bonaparte is a civilian, although he was the editor of a history of cannon, but he cannot adopt the Roman expedient. Hence the accumulating perplexities of his position. At the same rate that France grows impatient of the yoke of the army, the army waxes bolder in its purpose of yoking Bonaparte. After the 10th of December, Bonaparte could flatter himself that he was the elect of the peasantry, that is, the mass of the French nation. Since the attempt of the 14th January, he knows that he is at the mercy of the army. Having been compelled to avow that he rules through the army, it is quite natural that the latter should seek to rule through him.

The parceling out of France into five pashalics, therefore, but preceded the installation of Espinasse as Minister of the Interior. The latter step was followed by making over the police of Paris to M. Boitelle, who was a non-commissioned officer in 1830, serving with M. de Persigny in the same regiment at La Fère and trying, when the revolution of July broke out, to make his comrades cry "Vive Napoleon II." The glorification of Boitelle is backed by the nomination of Pelissier Duc de Malakoff, as his Imperial Majesty's representative at the Court of St. James's. This appointment means flattery to the army and menace to England. It is true that the *Moniteur* pretends to turn it into a compliment to John Bull, but Veuillot of the *Univers*, who is known to have his *petites* and *grandes entrées* at the Tuileries, foreshadowed the event in a fierce article containing this significant phrase: "The pride of England is wounded. The wound is "an old one. The wound was inflicted in the Cri-"mea at the Alma, at Inkermann, at the *Malakoff*, "everywhere where the French were the first at "the field and penetrated the deepest into the ene-"my's ranks. St. Arnaud, Bosquet, Canrobert, "Pelissier, McMahon—these are the men who "wounded the pride of England." In one word, Napoleon III. has sent his Menchikoff to London, of whom, by-the-by, he is rather glad to get rid for a time, since Pelissier has taken up the attitude of a frondeur from the moment his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the five pashalics was rescinded. The Paris Bourse, on the news becoming known, went down at once.

Pelissier has more than one grudge to avenge upon England. In 1842, before his electors at Tiverton, Palmerston publicly branded him as a monster, and gave the signal to his general abuse by the London Press. After the Crimean campaign, General De Lacy Evans, in the House of Commons, more than hinted at Pelissier as the principal cause of the disgrace that had befallen the English army before Sevastopol. He was also roughly handled by the British Press, expatiating upon the intimations of Gen. Evans. Lastly, at a banquet given to the Crimean Generals, Pelissier simply appropriated the whole Crimean glory, such as it is, to the eagles of France, not even condescending to recollect John Bull's co-operation. Again, the London Press, by way of reprisal, dissected Pelissier. Moreover, his temper is known to unfit him altogether for the part of that mythological Greek personage who alone was able to heal the wounds it had inflicted. Still we cannot share the opinion of those London papers which, working themselves up to a Roman state of mind, warn the Consuls to take care "*ne respublica detrimenti capiat.*" Pelissier means intimidation, but he does not mean war. This appointment is a mere *coupe de théâtre*.

The broad ditch that separates *perfide Albion* from *la belle France*, is her Lacus Curtius, but Bonaparte is not the romantic youth to close the yawning chasm by plunging himself into the gulph, and disappearing. Of all men in Europe, he knows best that his frail tenure of power hinges upon the alliance with England; but this is a truth fatal to the revenger of Waterloo, and which he must do his best to conceal from his armed myrmidons by pulling hard on John Bull, and clothing the very alliance in the garbs of a vassalage, imposed by France, and accepted by England.

Such is his game, a most dangerous one, likely to hasten the issue it aims to put off. If Pelissier fails in his bullying mission, as he is sure to do, the last card has been played, the theatrical performances must make room for real ones, or Bonaparte will stand before his army a confessed imposter, hiding behind his Napoleonic airs the sorry figure of the London constable of the 10th of April, 1848.

In point of fact, it was but the alliance with England which enabled the nephew for a time to mimic the uncle. The close connection of England and France, while giving the death-blow to the Holy Alliance and putting at nought the balance of European power, naturally invested Bonaparte, the Continental representative of that alliance, with the appearance of the arbiter of Europe. So long as the Russian war and the internal state of France allowed him to do so, he was but too glad to content himself with this symbolical rather than real supremacy. All this has changed since peace reigns in Europe and the army reigns in France. He is now called upon by the army to show that, like a real Napoleon, he holds the dictature of Europe, not in trust for England, but in spite of England. Hence his perplexities. On the one hand he bullies John Bull, on the other hand he insinuates to him that he means no harm. He rather implores him to look frightened, out of courtesy, at the mock-menaces of his "august ally." This is the very way of stiffening John Bull, who feels that he risks nothing in giving himself heroical airs.

PELISSIER.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO LONDON.

Of diplomacy proper Pelisier is as ignorant as the sword he wears, and therefore will be a simple instrument in the hands of others. Of English he does not know a word; and his manners are precisely what might be expected from a man utterly unused to any society but that of the camp, with a mind unadorned by any degree of cultivation, and with a temper susceptible but of one argument—that of brute force. I do not mean to say that he is excessively brutal and coarse in his behavior: on the contrary, he would be complaisant if he only knew how; but of this knowledge he has none. He smirks, grimaces, and dances like a bear at a cabaret, and is grossly offensive, while innocently believing himself polite. He is a little, thick-set man, with no pretentions to high intellect in his brow; but his dark, deep-set eye, looking doubly dark when contrasted with his short, closely-cut white hair, is full of determination. It is, besides, a capital eye for country. He will, in a month after his arrival, be perfect master of the power of England for defense; there will not be a weak point on her frontier or in her midst that the poor errand boy of Rouen will not have read, marked and learned, and thoroughly digested. Pelissier, without any education, is naturally an arithmetician; with no acquaintance with the science of engineering, he has a practical manner of discovering loop-holes that on many occasions took our best engineers at Sevastopol by surprise. In the handling of large masses he is perfectly unrivaled, and he is known to have the very humblest opinion of England's military art. "They are perfect children in the art of war," he said recently to Count de Morny, when speaking of the Indian rebellion. "Individually brave—braver than the French, for aught I know—they are babies in regard to combination. Give me one regiment of French, and any day I will turn their flank and out-maneuver a dozen British, commanded by their ablest captains."

SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PIONEER SETTLEMENT OF OHIO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MARIETTA, Ohio, April 7, 1858.

This has been a proud day for *Marietta*, the Plymouth of the West. It is the memorial anniversary of the first settlement of the North West Territory. Seventy years ago to-day, Gen. RUFUS PUTNAM, with his band of forty-six pioneers, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum, and here laid the foundation of a mighty Western empire. Invitations having been sent to the descendants of the old settlers, they have gathered to-day by hundreds. It is safe to say that never was there gathered here so fine a collection of worthy men and women. They rallied not at the call of political partisanship, nor to see a spectacle or pageant; it was simply the impulse of a pure sentiment—to honor the Past, with its great men and great lessons, they came.

The Hon. THOMAS EWING was the orator of the day, and his theme was worthy of the man and of the occasion. It was a defense of the old Ordinance of 1787. It was fitting that before the great Charter of Freedom be consigned to the rubbish of the Past, it should receive, from one of the greatest of American statesmen, a tribute and farewell eulogium worthy to be placed by the side of the honorable mention WEBSTER gave it nearly thirty years ago. Mr. EWING hesitated not to call things by their right names, and withering was the exposure he made of the doctrines of Squatter Sovereignty. He showed the two methods of organizing Territories—that by an ordinance like the one of 1787, and by the Popular Sovereignty method of the Kansas-Nebraska act. He vigorously portrayed the difference in principle, and when he come to portray the vast difference in practical result, the one quietly leading into the Union the sister States of the North-West, many of whom are already great and illustrious; and the other producing, as its natural consequences, the bloody and infernal scenes of Kansas, his calm but inexorable logic was terrible to the political unbeliever. Mr. EWING has himself visited Kansas, and many of the places which had been dishonored by violence and bloodshed he had seen with his own eyes. He also discussed many of the political bearings of Slavery, and predicted the ultimate and complete triumph of Free Labor in eradicating Slavery entirely from the land. The tone of this part of his speech reminded me of the recent great speech of Seward, though milder and less defiant. I regret that it did not fall in with his purpose to give more prominence to the moral aspects of the question. The speech will soon be printed.

One of the most interesting and touching of the events of the day was the meeting of the venerable pioneers and their earnest greetings. This took place on the platform, and as the white-haired veterans recognized each other, and with tottering step hurried to the embrace and shook hands over 30, 40 and 60 years of separation, and in some cases almost over the grave, for they thought each other dead, and a tear in their eyes, which at the first brightened with gladness grew dim with the tears of various memories, and they all at last grew still in silent thought—the scene sent a thrill of precious emotion through the whole assembly.

Mr. Amos Porter of Salem, Washington County, O., was the "observed of all observers." He is the last survivor of the first band of 46 who landed here 70 years ago to-day. When a boy, he heard the booming guns of Bunker Hill; to-day, other sounds meet his ear—the reverent greetings of a great and free people who, by their representations from all parts of the West, rose to do him honor. There were present also the Hon. Joseph Barker of Washington County, and Mr. Converse of Morgan County, the oldest living native sons of the North-West Territory.

There were also those who whose fathers had been killed by the Indians, and who had themselves spent years in captivity, and were familiar with the thrilling scenes of WAYNE's victories. Such a gathering of such men will never again be made.

These Veterans had a public dinner given them at the National House, where many appropriate toasts were offered and responses made. Gen C. B. GOODARD of Zanesville replied pertinently and well to the sentiment "The Ordinance of 1787." Prof. E. B. ANDREWS of Marietta responded to "Hon Rufus Putnam and his pioneer band; the Hon. GEO. W. WOODBRIDGE of Marietta to the toast in honor of the veteran, Amos Porter. Judge BROWN of Athens, a graduate of Ohio University at Athens, the oldest institution in the West, responded to the sentiment "Early love of Education," &c. J. W. ANDREWS, D. D., responded to the "Pioneer Clergy." Judges HAYWARD and BARKER gave other responses to toasts which have now escaped my mind. After dinner, there was a reunion in the large Odd Fellows' Hall, for free social intercourse, and a large number assembled.

This evening we have had a large meeting in the old Congregational Church (the oldest church building in the State), to hear the old men tell their tales of the olden time. Judge Barker narrated several incidents, some sad and some amusing. Mr. Joseph Kelly of Marietta, who was a captive for five years among the Indians, gave a thrilling account of some of the scenes through which he passed. There were interesting reminiscences from other men. It was expected that Gov. Chase would be present, but the unexpected adjournment of the Legislature prevented his coming. Letters from Judge M'LEAN of the U. S. Supreme Court, Gov. WOODBRIDGE of Detroit, Hon. LEWIS CASS, Hon. E. D. MANSFIELD of Cincinnati, and many others were read. A Pioneer Association was formed, of which ANSELON T. NYE, esq., is President, and Prof. E. B. ANDREWS Secretary. The object is to gather up these precious memorials of the Past, before they are irrecoverably lost.

There were brought to the evening meetings some fine old letters and documents, but there was no time for reading and exhibiting them. Some of them were autograph letters of Gen. Washington; one contains a statement of much interest. It is dated Mount Vernon, June 2, 1784, and addressed to Gen. Rufus Putnam. He writes: "I wish it was in my power to "give you a more favorable account of the officers' "petition for lands on the Ohio and its waters than I "am about to do. After this matter and information "respecting the establishment for peace, were my in-"quiries as I went through Annapolis solely directed; "but I could not learn that anything decisive had "been done in either. On the latter, I hear Congress "are differing about their powers, *but as they have* "*accepted the cession from Virginia*, AND HAVE RE-"SOLVED TO LAY OFF TEN NEW STATES, bounded by "latitudes and longitudes, it would be supposed that "they would determine something respecting the for-"mer before they adjourn; and yet, I very much "question it, as the latter is to happen on the third, "that is to-morrow." Now was Washington mistaken in regard to this Resolution? and was none passed? If passed, was it repealed before the Ordinance in 1787, three years after, when the same Territory was to be be divided into "not less than three nor more "than five" new States. Who reduced the number, and why? There are both social and political reasons against so large States. Ten Free States formed from the North West Territory would have been better than five. They would all in time be sufficiently populous. Mr. EWING estimates the aggregate population of this area, seventy years hence, at 60,000,000 souls.

Another letter, written to Gen. R. PUTNAM, is somewhat pertinent to the present time, and is worthy of perusal by Chief Justice Taney:

"HEAD QUARTERS, Feb. 2, 1783.

"SIR: Mr. Hobby, having claimed as his property a negro man now serving as a soldier in the 3d Massachusetts Regiment, you will be pleased to order a Court of Inquiry, consisting of five as respectable officers as can be appointed in your brigade, to examine into the validity of the claim, the manner in which the person in question came into service, and the propriety of his being discharged or retained in service. Having inquired into the matter, with all the attending circumstances, they will report to you their opinion thereon, which you will communicate to me as soon as conveniently may be.

"I am Sir, with great regard, your most ob't serv't,
"G. WASHINGTON.

"P. S.—All concerned should be notified to attend.
"Brig. Gen. PUTNAM."

This letter shows three things: First, that colored men fought in the Revolution at least for *our liberty*, if not for their own; Second, they had rights which WASHINGTON felt should be respected, for he appointed five as respectable officers as could be found in the brigade to examine the matter, and required all concerned to be notified to attend; and Third, he believed in no such summary process as is sanctioned by the Fugitive Slave Law. 1787.

FROM YALE COLLEGE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

YALE COLLEGE, April 13, 1858.

Our venerated Alma Mater has just rung the closing bell and let loose upon the country her troop of noisy boys. The second term examination has ended, the Rubicon passed, and they are free for a short three weeks recess. But for the record of the past term.

The conclusion of the fireman disturbance, the expulsion of three members of the Junior class, and the publication of a set of resolutions by the Fire Department have taken place. I use the word "expulsion" because it has appeared before in print, in relation to this affair, though the punishment is what is called "separation from College" (a new term invented for the occasion), differing from expulsion in that it admits of a return to Yale at some indefinite future time, whereas the latter does not. The members who were thus "separated" from College were not punished, as has generally been considered, as being the most implicated in the affair. Two of them were sent off for carrying weapons, the third for refusing to answer a question. As for the resolutions of the firemen, the malignant spirit in which they are dictated, and the Billingsgate with which they abound, forbid further notice of them.

The Junior exhibition of the class of 1857 took place Tuesday, April 6. A fair day brought a fair audience in the afternoon. In the evening the church was crowded. Though the general fact that comparisons are odious prevents the mentioning of names, I cannot forbear to praise the last three speeches of the evening as in every way superior performances. It was said that the recent expulsion of two of the members of the class would make a great deficiency in the interest of the exhibition, but the above-mentioned speeches were amply sufficient to compensate for the loss. The music for the exhibition was furnished by Doeworth's orchestral band, and gave general satisfaction. A concert given by the band the night before was well attended, and highly praised.

The Senior Class are deeply engaged in writing for the Townsend prizes. The announcement that eight instead of five Townsends are to be given out this year, has roused from his lethargy many a sleeping giant of Freshman year, and set him to working away, in hopes of retrieving his lost reputation by this final struggle of College rivalry.

At the late election in this State, the usual troubles occurred with regard to the admission of students as voters. Several who went over to the State-House where the Board were in session, for the purpose of being made voters, were compelled to pass an ordeal of questions in regard to how they supported themselves, what their future plans were, how often they visited their parents, &c., and finally told to go—they were not allowed to vote. These questions were not put to any one not suspected of being a student. Irishmen stood up and answered the three questions required, and were not interrogated further; but was any one so unfortunate as to be suspected of being more intelligent than the Democratic platform admits of, he was obliged to reveal his past history, present circumstances, and future plans, together with such little domestic items as might tickle the curiosity of these Democratic officials. Occasionally, however, they overstepped their mark. A young man, member of the Sophomore Class, brought up in the faith, and "Lecompton to the hub," went over there with all the dignity of a "friend of the Administration" (a most aristocratic few in this region), expecting, of course, in a few moments to do his share toward preserving our great and glorious Union. His tendencies not being known, he was most incontinently snubbed by the Board. Indignant at such treatment, he turned on his heel and walked of. In a day or two, his patriotism getting the better of his pride, he came back, and having tried the same experiment with the same success, leaned across the table and told one of the portly representatives of justice, freedom, &c., that he was a "Simon Pure," and was prepared to vote the Democratic ticket, straight and unscratched. In an instant the tables were turned, he was invited to one side, and, after a little private conversation was informed that if he would dress himself in a carman's hat and frock, and present himself at Westville or Fairhaven when the Board met there, he would be let through without any difficulty. Not wishing to identify himself with the great unwashed, he respectfully declined the proposition. A member of the Junior Class, a Republican, and equally entitled to admission as a voter, yet finding he could not be admitted as a student, hit upon a plan founded upon the above and similar experience of other students. Laying aside his spectacles, he pulled his hair down over his face, put on an old ragged coat, and jamming the remains of a felt hat upon his head, he made his way over, with a few friends who followed at a respectful distance, to see the event of the plan. Poking his way through a crowd of students, none of whom recognized him, he came to the table, and in a rich brogue demanded to be made a voter. His wants were soon complied with, the questions answered satisfactorily, and, amid a crowd of his supposed compatriots, he took the freeman's oath. When at last his papers were handed to him, and he coolly took off his ragged hat, brushed his hair from his forehead, and, having put on his spectacles, walked up and shook hands with the students, he was greeted with shouts of laughter by them, and with muttered curses by the impartial Democracy, discovering that they were sold.

The Revival which has extended over the country has not been without its influence at Yale. All classes have been visited with its power. Class prayer-meetings, where formerly twenty were present, were considered as cheering signs; but now seventy or eighty crowd in, and by their interest and anxiety show that they come not for were lip-service. One after another arises and announces his intention to begin a new life, and desires help that he may persevere. Some twenty of the Seniors have lately come out, as it is called—among them some formerly notorious for their disregard of common morality, others who had been attempting to force themselves into indifferent infidelity. Not many extra meetings are held, but men are reasoned with privately and exhorted to give their attention to the subject. The meetings held in the city, and letters received from anxious ones at home, have a great influence in determining the decision to which they arrive finally. The Christians, however neglectful they may have been hitherto, are now up and doing with a will, and are prospered with a success that shows God is with them. "Y."

THE FREE-SOIL VICTORIES IN MISSOURI.

From The St. Louis Democrat.

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, and the field of our victory discloses the number and character and discipline of the forces we have had to contend with, the triumph of the free Democracy loses none of its significance or importance. As it has been the most hardly contested struggle through which we have passed, so its triumphant issue makes the future assured. It is true, the official returns, as is generally the case, reduce the figures somewhat, and in a single instance defeat a candidate for the minor offices—that of Harbor Master—yet the general result remains unimpaired, and we can announce the election of Oliver D. Filley over his opponent by *more than a thousand majority*. Mr. Harper, the candidate for Register, beat his opponent, Mr. Bryan, one thousand five hundred and twenty-two votes, that being the highest majority attained by any one on the ticket. The result furthermore discloses a very striking growth of the free-labor sentiment in St. Louis during the last year. An examination of the comparative table demonstrates a gain in every ward of the city, being a total gain of more *than fifteen hundred votes*, and a gain in actual majorities of more than one thousand three hundred. For the benefit of our readers we herewith annex the statement:

	1857.		1858.	
	Winer.	Frazie & Lane.	Filley.	Taylor.
Total Vote	5,496	5,780	7,024	6,000
Majority	272		1,024	

That a very large spurious vote was polled against us in many places has been openly boasted of by some of the less scrupulous of our adversaries, and that a part of our own recognized vote was not brought out, while a part was diverted to George R. Taylor on the score of his *clean free-labor record*, is a matter beyond all question. If these facts be considered we shall feel justified in affirming that the strict Free-Labor majority in St. Louis over all fairly-tested opposition is more than twenty-five hundred votes at the present time. Of the gentlemen whose names have been used in opposition, we have said nothing derogatory during the whole canvas, and still less have we disposition to do so now. Many of them we esteem highly, personally and politically, knowing them to entertain views akin to those of the Free Democracy upon the great questions of the day, and we trust hereafter to find all such acting in hearty cooperation with that cause which promised so much for the prosperity of our State.

The contest in Jefferson City was one of the most exciting and closely canvassed that has ever transpired in that place. All arts and appliances were used by the Opposition to carry into office their Administration candidate, and as the issue turned directly upon Gen. Gardenhire's known and avowed Free-Labor sentiments, many of the appeals made to Pro-Slavery prejudice were not without effect. But it was all in vain. The whole Free-Labor ticket was triumphantly elected by an average majority of 60 votes. Thus the capital of our State sends abroad its greeting to the free white industry of the nation, and invites it forward to help build up on substantial foundations a noble commonwealth in the heart of the Western valley. Those of our readers who are acquainted with the views of Gen. Gardenhire, as set forth in his speech delivered last Winter in the City of Jefferson, and the interest which was aroused by the controversy, will know how liberal an indorsement at the hands of his fellow-citizens this election is. All familiar, too, with public sentiment abroad, will at once understand how great an influx of labor and capital to the flourishing city he represents his triumph is sure to create. We shall be much disappointed if this single day's work does not cause Jefferson City to double in population and business within the year. Certainly it has covered itself with glory, and earned a proud distinction for the future.

A correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* writing on board steamer John Dickey, near Kansas City, Mo., March 25, 1858, says:

"Missouri will soon be a Free State. I have heard this remark made by a score or more of her own citizens on board the boat from Jefferson to Kansas City. It has been the staple of conversation at table, on the promenade deck, in the cabin—everywhere. Most of the passengers are natives of Slave States. They talk coolly and dispassionately on the subject, and admit the pecuniary evils which servile labor has inflicted upon the prosperity of their State. There are a few whisky-drinking, dog-leg, tobacco-chewing loafers on board, swearing at the 'Abolitionists, and defending slaveholders; but they are 'poor white trash,' who never owned a nigger, and who never will own anything more valuable than a jug of corn whisky."

A MASTER TO BE HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF HIS SLAVE.—*The Savannah News* states that Green Jordan, who has been tried on a charge of whipping a negro to death, has been convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of May.

KANSAS.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 4, 1858.

The Leavenworth (Free-State) Constitutional Convention adjourned late last evening, having been in session at this place, by adjournment from Minneola, for eleven days.

The principal points of the Constitution are as follows: The right to bear arms is guaranteed to individuals; Slavery is prohibited of course; bail may be refused in capital cases on strong presumption; election frauds are a bar to the future exercise of the elective franchise; in cases of libel the defendant may testify. At all elections, free male citizens, having residence in the State six months, and ten days in the precinct, and all free males of foreign birth having resided in the United States one year, in the State six months, and ten days in the precinct, and who have declared their intentions, may vote. The thing goes into details most confoundedly, and if ever it should be the organic law of the State it would need to be rechanged pretty much through. The yeas and nays are to be recorded on the journal of the Legislature on every bill passed by either branch.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Monday, April 5, 1858.

The Constitutional Convention completed its business and adjourned Saturday afternoon, after a session of eleven days. The Constitution framed is believed to be equal, in all desirable respects, to that of any State in the Union. It is exceedingly liberal in its provisions, and will, I doubt not, be ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people.

By the Constitution, as adopted, all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, who have resided three months in the Territory and ten days in the precinct where they may offer their ballots, are entitled to vote on its ratification or rejection. As concerns the question of negro suffrage, which, for a time, proved quite an apple of discord in the Convention, a compromise was finally effected, by which it was agreed, and so stated in the Constitution, that the first General Assembly might submit it to the people at the next succeeding general election, in the shape of an amendment, which, if adopted, will thenceforth form a part of the Constitution.

The only other clause of the Constitution of special interest to your Eastern readers is that which declares that "there shall be no Slavery in this State, and no "involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof "the party shall have been duly convicted." It will be seen that this language is peculiarly felicitous, inasmuch as it recognizes the proper but seldom explicitly stated distinction between the condition of criminals and that of persons whose only offense consists of a sable complexion.

At a caucus of delegates and citizens, held on Saturday evening, the Free-State Central Committee were instructed to call a Convention of the Free-State party to assemble at Topeka, either on the 21st or 28th of this month, to nominate State officers under the Constitution just framed, to be voted for on the day that the latter is submitted to the people, i. e., the third Tuesday in May.

The Hon. Henry J. Adams, it is understood, will head the ticket as Governor, but who will compose the remainder is, I believe, as yet undetermined.

A noticeable remark or two dropped incidentally from the lips of Lane during one of the debates about the close of the Constitutional Convention. He said that a man had to be educated up to his present position on the Slavery question. With his experience he could not help but feel that there was but one issue in the politics of this country, but that was a vital one, being no less than a death struggle between Freedom and Slavery. One must win or the other. The Administration represented the Pro-Slavery, the Free-State men of Kansas were in the van of Freedom. "Why," said he, "success is within our grasp. Let "there once be a President elected who will distribute "the national patronage among the non-slaveholding "population of the South, and Slavery is blown higher "than a kite."

The prevalent belief in Lane's being addicted to dissipation is entirely erroneous, notwithstanding the numerous stories to the contrary started by the Border-Ruffian newspapers, and copied at the East. To silence them, as it cost him no sacrifice, the General recently concluded to join the Good Templars, and is now a consistent member of that worthy order.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, sailed for Liverpool yesterday with 198 passengers, and the steamship Glasgow, Capt. Goodwin, for Glasgow with 25 cabin and 114 steerage passengers.

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. PETRIE.

The passengers of the steamship City of Washington, just before that vessel reached port on her last trip from Liverpool tendered Capt. Petrie a very handsome testimonial in acknowledgment of his gentlemanly and seamanlike conduct.

THE FISHING FLEET.

We learn that the number of vessels to be employed in codfishing from Yarmouthport, the present season, is but three, and only one for mackerel. From Provincetown, we learn by *The Banner*, that there will be fitted out the usual number, if not more—probably 120 vessels will sail during the Spring. Wellfleet will, as usual, send out a large fleet of mackerel catchers. From what we can learn in regard to the matter, we think that Gloucester will fit out more vessels for mackereling this season than ever before. [Gloucester Advertiser.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ALBANY, April 15, 1858.

HARBOR-MASTER.—NEW-YORK—Robert Murray, in place of Justin T. Sturgis.

COMMISSIONER OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.—NEW-YORK—Thomas B. Stillman, in place of Jacob Cholwell.

NOTARIES.—QUEENS—William J. Young of Oyster Bay Cove, Jacob T. Vanderhoof of Astoria, and Selah Schenck of Roslyn—new appointments.

KINGS—George C. Gibbs and Christopher King of Brooklyn—new appointments.

NEW-YORK—John F. Gray, Malcomb Campbell, I. M. Guiteau—reappointments; William C. Dorembury, Levi Leonard—new appointments.

WESTCHESTER—John T. Seeley of Ossining—new appointment.

FIRES.

FIRE ON STATEN ISLAND.

On Wednesday morning, about 10 o'clock, a frame building, on Jersey street, owned by the widow Quin, was discovered to be on fire, which, together with the building adjoining, was destroyed. They were insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company for $600. They were unoccupied.

THE ALLEGED LOTTERY SWINDLE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The statement in the Boston papers respecting the bogus lottery arrests in this city is wholly untrue and libelous, so far as it implicates me in any manner or degree with the bogus lottery business. D. E. SYKES, Editor Evening Courier.

Norwich, Ct., April 13, 1858.

The Italian opera at Mr. Stuart's little theater, Washington, was very successful the first night—the receipts being $1,500. The engagements are for four nights.

The town election held at Haverstraw on Tuesday resulted in the election of the whole Anti-Lecompton ticket, headed by William R. Knapp, by 120 majority. Tremendous efforts were made by the Lecompton forces, under the generalship of Dr. B. Brandreth, in order to rebuke the action of John B. Haskin upon the Lecompton fraud, but they failed most signally.

A NEW-ORLEANS TEST OF ARTISTIC MERIT.—A letter from an American sculptor in Rome to a friend in Albany, contains the following:

"There have been very few orders given to the artists in Rome this season, so far. There was one American from New-Orleans, formerly an editor there, who visited my studio and wanted something in the way of sculpture, but would not buy anything of me because I was a 'Norttern man' He consequently went to those of the Italian sculptors and bought to the amount of $20,000."

EDITORIAL CASUISTRY.—A Pennsylvania editor says:

"Somebody brought one bottle of sour water into our office, with the request to notice it as lemon beer. If Dean was green enough to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, it does not prove that we will tell a four-shilling lie for five cents."

A SUPPLY TRAIN FOR UTAH.—A division of the first supply train for the Utah army left Mishawaka, Indiana, on Monday morning last under the supervision of Capt. H. Loring, who has charge of the train, and passed through this city on Tuesday morning, *en route* for Leavenworth City, Kansas, from which point the train will start for its destination over the plains. This company consisted of about sixty teamsters. There will be yet several succeeding trains from Mishawaka. The second train will start to-morrow, and be followed by another on the 20th, and another on the 27th inst. This supply train, when ready to start from Leavenworth, will consist of 400 teamsters and 200 wagons, and will be under the escort of two companies of regulars of the army. [Chicago Press.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This body, composed of nearly 200 ministers, commenced its session on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock in the Cherry-street Methodist Church. The Rev. Bishop BASKS, the presiding officer, opened the session by reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer. The Rev. Dr. FLEY, editor of The National Magazine, New-York, was elected Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF, Assistant. The Conference being duly organized, the usual Committees were appointed. Among them we noticed the appointment of Committees on Education, the Bible and Tract Cause, and also on Temperance and Slavery. If there were no other evidence that this Conference was strongly Anti-Slavery in sentiment, the fact that a Committee was appointed presenting a unit on that subject, of which the Rev. Dr. Whedon, editor of The Quartely Review, New-York, is Chairman, would be sufficiently conclusive. A report taking strong and decided ground in relation both to the nature of Slavery and the urgent necessity for General Conference action, may be expected.

Papers setting forth the state of the finances of the Book Concerns in New-York and Cincinnati, and their various branches in different parts of the country, were read and appropriately referred. The exhibit of the Methodist Publishing Houses showed that the resources of the same are about $700,000. The profits for the past year were $63,299 38. The stability of this establishment shows itself in the fact that, notwithstanding it lost the past year in the publication of some of its periodicals $12,000 or $13,000, and made a deduction from the assets of 33 per cent for bad debts, it passed without embarrassment through the financial crisis, and came out with the above handsome exhibit.

A report was read from the corporators of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., showing the resources of that institution to be in all about $300,000, with an indebtedness of about $18,000. This report was referred to the Committee on Education. The Bishop announced as the order of business the question: "Who remain on trial in the ministry?" These are preachers of one year's standing, who are required, in addition to pastoral work, to pursue a course of study imbracing literature, science and theology. The course is not very extensive, but still it is required of every candidate that he give the Conference satisfactory evidence of having mastered it. The Committees of Examination, as the names were read, reported the results of the same, and the Conference acted accordingly. The next business in order was the consideration of the ministerial and moral character of the worn-out and partially infeebled ministers. Among this number is the venerable Dr. Laban Clark, and the equally venerable Dr. Nathan Bangs, both of whom were in the altar. Their addressess to the Conference when their names were called were extremely interesting, and produced great emotion in the Conference. They both referred to the present year as the happiest in their lives, and felt deeply interested in the great revival which is now spreading all over the land. The number of non-effective ministers in this Conference is regarded as somewhat unusual, there being on the list 45 of this class. After some further miscellaneous business, and the announcement of meetings, among which was one inviting the ministers to attend a meeting in behalf of the policemen, the Conference was adjourned with prayer by the Rev. Heman Bangs.

ELECTION OF FIRE WARDENS.

The quarterly meeting of the representatives of the Fire Department was held in the Firemen's Hall, Mercer street, Tuesday evening—DAVID MULLIGAN, President, in the Chair.

The proceedings were commenced by reading the annual report of the Board of Fire Wardens, which set forth that although the number of buildings examined since the date of the last report had exceeded that of any former year, the quantity of actual violations of the fire laws had materially decreased. Many old and dangerous buildings had either been made safe, or entirely removed, yet the number of this cla of houses was fearfully large.

The insufficiency of the fire laws was dwelt upon at length, as in previous reports. During the past year the Wardens examined 2,881 buildings in course of erection or alteration, and, in a large majority of them, the law had been strictly complied with. There were 552 violations of various sections of the fire laws, 453 of which had been removed. The Board was happy to state that the laws relative to keeping gunpowder, saltpeter, &c., in the city, had been very generally observed, but one violation coming to their notice. The whole number of dangerous buildings in the city, as far as the Wardens have cognizance of, is 210. A detailed and corrected list of these buildings, showing their character, location, &c., is in course of preparation, and will, in a few days, be presented to the Common Council, and also to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

As soon as the Secretary had finished the reading of the report, the PRESIDENT said the meeting would now go into the election of four Fire Wardens to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of office of Messrs. Gregg, Meeks, Sanderson and Merritt.

There were 23 candidates proposed, and the first ballot resulted in Mr. Meeks obtaining the largest number of votes. A motion to confine the votes to the eight candidates who polled the largest number of votes was adopted. The second ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. L. Meeks and R. Sanderson. The third ballot was confined to the four highest candidates, and resulted in the election of Enoch Smith and John Clements.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association was held on Friday, 9th inst., at No. 16 Wall street, the Hon. MYRON H. CLARK, President, in the chair.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY expressed regret that he had to offer a report which he feared would prove less satisfactory than would be expected. The Superintendent's report would show that little comparatively had been done during the past month in the removal of the unemployed poor to the ample fields of industry which correspondence with the West has opened. The want of funds was the cause. In common with other benevolent societies, greater difficulty in collection had been found during the past month than any previous ones during the Winter. The resources of charity have been exhausted by claims unusually numerous and pressing. Our giving men say they have been bled to depletion and must stop giving for awhile. It is proper, however, to add that since the monthly report was made up, a revival of liberality has appeared, upward of $100 having within the past few days been put into the hands of the Secretary. It is also matter of encouragement that not only are the objects of the Association generally approved, but that its plan of operation is highly commended, and growing confidence is manifested. The assurance is felt that when business prosperity shall return there will be no cause of complaint of the want of public patronage and support, provided the Association shall continue its present wise and efficient action.

It should be remarked that the present condition of the labor market is unusual. The Spring ordinarily works off the redundancy which the Winter accumulates, and through the Summer months the demand greatly exceeds the supply. The current expenses of the Society's office during this time are fully met by the contributions made by country employers applying at the office for help. It is otherwise now; many hands, able and willing to labor, are yet idle, and the aid of the Association to remove them to localities where work can be obtained is still required. Through the Summer even it is to be feared the expenses of the office, inconsiderable as they are, will have in part to be defrayed out of benevolent contributions.

The following is the Superintendent's Report:

Receipts	$344 09	Disbursements	$307 25
Assets	140 50	Liabilities	97 50

Situations procured for 72 males and 38 females.
Office, No. 67 Greenwich street, April 12, 1858.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board transacted no important business yesterday. We append the weekly statement:

Number of alien emigrants arrived to April 7, 1858	3,018
Number of alien emigrants arrived since to April 14	468
Total	3,486
To same date in 1857	17,195

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Number of inmates in Institutions at Ward's Island	1,497	1,200	1,642
Number of inmates in Marine Hospital	97	100	157
Total	1,594	1,300	1,799

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to April 7	$21,404 56	
Receipts since to April 14, 1858, for commutation of alien passengers	1,402 00	— 22,806 56
Total		$54,962 47
Disbursements, as per previous accounts, to April 7, 1858	44,530 72	
No payments on April 7, 1858	....	— 44,530 72
Balance of Commutation Fund		$10,431 75

LAND REFORM.

The Land Reform Association held a meeting at their rooms, in Broadway, last evening—the President, JOHN COMMERFORD, in the chair.

Letters were read from Senators King and Seward, announcing that they had presented to the Senate the petitions for the "Homestead bill" forwarded them by the Committee, said petitions being headed respectively by Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann and Ex-Mayor Fernando Wood.

The Committee are continuing their arr