Council Proceedings.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
DELAWARE, May 7th, 1858.

Regular meeting of the Common Council.

Present—C. H. McElroy, Mayor, J. A. Burnham, B. Ely, R. W. Reynolds and Hosea Williams. James Eaton presented his certificate of election as Councilman, and was duly sworn.—The Recorder, W. D. Heim, being absent, James Eaton was appointed Recorder, pro tem.

The Committee to settle with B. Powers, Treasurer, made a report which was accepted.

The Committee appointed to examine the ordinance and laws in relation to corporations, &c., asked for further time.

The Finance Committee reported back as correct the account of Charles Sherman, Sheriff, for fees in criminal cases for $21 05.

The Council then proceeded to the election of Fire Wardens. Nathaniel Evans, John Wolfly, B. F. Willey and John Shibely were elected fire Wardens for the ensuing year.

B. Powers was elected Treasurer of the Corporation.

A resolution was adopted authorizing and directing the Recorder and Treasurer to settle with the County Treasurer.

The Secretary of the Fire Department reported the following officers nominated:

W. Miller, Chief Engineer Fire Department;
S. W. Torrence, 1st Ass't. Engineer;
J. Krack, 2d " "
J. G. Greve, Foreman Olentangy Engine Co.
C. F. Albright, Foreman Neptune Hose Co;
E. C. Vining, Foreman R. & R. Hook and Ladder Co.

No election in the Washington Co.

On motion the nomination of the foregoing officers was unanimously approved.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department made a report upon the necessity of procuring new hose.

On motion the report was received and referred to a Committee consisting of the Mayor, R. W. Reynolds and Wm. Miller, with instructions to ascertain by correspondence the relative value of the different kind of hose, the terms upon which they can be procured and report at the next meeting of the Council.

A petition was presented by E. R. Thompson to the Council to appoint a Committee to examine and report upon the damages to said Thompson's lot, No. 13 Franklin street, between Winter and North streets, by the grading of Franklin's street. On motion the petition was laid upon the table.

Council adjourned till 1½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council passed an ordinance for the protection of the Fire Engines, Hose, Hook and Ladder, &c.

An ordinance was passed fixing the time of the regular meetings of the Council on the 1st Monday in each month, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

An ordinance to prevent certain immoral practices therein named, was passed.

An ordinance was passed establishing the grade of William street from Liberty street west to the corporation line. Also, a resolution was adopted authorizing and directing the Mayor to contract for the grading of said portion of William street, and report at the next meeting of the Council.

A petition was presented to the Council by sundry citizens of South Delaware, living on and owning property on Sandusky street, asking the Council to grade Sandusky street from Evans' block south to the Corporation line; the petitioners agreeing to gravel, gutter and pave the same when put in proper order. On motion the petition was laid upon the table, and the village Engineer was directed to make an estimate of the expense of said grading and report at the next meeting of the Council.

On motion the petition of E. R. Thompson was taken up from the table and referred to a Committee consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and James Eaton to report at the next meeting.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Recorder to rent the office of C. H. McElroy for a Council Chamber for the ensuing year.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, May 10.

The steamer Vanderbilt, from Havre and Northampton, has arrived.—She brings dates to the 28th ult.

The Harmonia arrived out on Tuesday, 27th ult.

The Vanderbilt brings 200 passengers, and $128,000 in specie; also, a special mail made up in the Paris and London offices, the regular mail being on board the City of Baltimore. The Vanderbilt reports strong westerly gales.

Disputes have arisen between Persia and England.

The London papers have reports of an expected war between the United States and Spain.—Sardinia has adopted the principles of the conspiracy bill.—France denies intending any increase of duty on iron by the iron masters.—France, Austria and Prussia have agreed as to their policy in the Holstein affair, the dispute between whom and England is about the illegal detention of the Afrigantes.—An inquiry is being made into the relations between Spain and the United States, and there is an expectation that Spain will go with America.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, in reply to a question, Gen. Pastil stated that the entire expenses of the war will be defrayed by the East India Company.

Flour is very dull at a decline of 6d. Sales of Western Canal at 21s@32s. Philadelphia and Baltimore at 22s@22s6d, Ohio 33s@25s. Wheat is quiet but steady. Corn is dull; yellow 35s; white is freely offered at 33s6d@34s. Beef is heavy; pork quiet; bacon quiet but firm; lard firm at 56s for choice; tallow is unchanged. The London Money Market, April 27, closed easy. Consols for money quoted at 97@97¼. Account 97@97⅜.

SPAIN.—In the Chamber of Deputies at the commencement of the sitting of the 20th inst. Mr. Gulierez Dela Vega inquired in what state where the relations between Spain and the United States, inasmuch as telegraphic dispatches stated that the last accounts from America spoke of a war between the two countries.

AUSTRIA.—The Chronicle says the retirement of Count Esterhazy as Austrian Ambassador to St. Petersburg, will be followed, it is believed, by great changes in the Austrian diplomatic staff.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur publishes the following paragraph in its non-official column: "There are some persons who, in order to obtain uneasiness in the public mind, daily invent false news. Thus the Parisian correspondent of the Independence Belge, pretends that great maritime armaments are being made in France. This is completely untrue.—There has been no change in the budget prepared for the years 1858 and 1859."

Later From Europe

Arrival of the Steamer Persia.

SANDY HOOK, May 11.—The steamship Persia passed this morning with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 1st inst.

Later advices from India have been received, announcing the capture of Jhansi by the British, with great slaughter of the rebels.

In the House of Commons D'Israeli's first resolution, declaring it expedient to vest the Indian Government in the crown, has passed.

A Conference has been held at Paris, to indemnify Prof. Morse for his telegraphic invention.

The debate of D'Israeli's Indian resolutions commenced on Friday, the 30th. The first resolution was carried amid cheers, when the debate was adjourned.

Operations on the Atlantic Cable were going briskly forward. Over 2,000 miles had been coiled on board of the Agamemnon and Niagara.

The paying out machinery had been completed, and was pronounced perfect.

Advices from India are one week later. The main feature is the capture of Jhansi, by the British under Sir H. Rose, with great slaughter of the rebels.

Gen. Roberts had also assaulted and captured the town of Kotch.

The news from India is interesting. Sir Hugh Rose invested Jhansi with three brigades on the 29th of March. The rebels, 12,000 strong, retired to the fort. On the next day the bombardment commenced. An attempt was made, on the first of April, by 2,500 rebels to raise the siege, but they were defeated with a slaughter of 1,500 men and the loss of all their guns and camp equipage.

The town was stormed and taken on the 4th, and the fort occupied on the 6th, the rebels having 8,000 killed. Six British officers were also killed. The Ranee escaped with a few attendants hotly pursued.

General Roberts carried Kotch on the 2d. The English loss was trifling. The 37th regiment under Col. Nunan had been compelled to retire from near Assignem, and at last accounts was shut up at Azinghur. A strong detachment had gone to its relief.

The country opposite Benares was much disturbed. The Northern Provinces were quietly disarmed. Colpre was filled with rebels, and a great panic was prevaling there. A strong column of troops had gone from Cawnpore into Oude, to attack Kanah.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.—An unfavorable reaction took place in the consols yesterday, owing exclusively to political considerations; closing quotations of consols were ¼ lower than on Thursday. The sudden and increased demand for money created a further dullness.

The unsettled position of the government and possible dissolution of the Derby Ministry in case of the defeat of the India bill, also acted unfavorably. The Herald, however says the opposition in the House last night was not very formidable. The Daily News says there is not the slightest doubt that, if Lord Derby is defeated on any question of importance, he will dissolve the Parliament.

FRANCE.—Rumors prevail at Paris in relation to a change of the present system of administration, and of the retirement of Gen. Espinasse from the interior department.

PARIS.—The Moniteur publishes a decree ordering forty-two thousand additional soldiers into active service.

The Bourse became heavy in consequence.

THE TRIUMPH IN PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia proclaims herself opposed to "Pennsylvania's favorite son." The city that gave the Sage of Wheatland six thousand majority over Fillmore and Fremont; that with her money and influence carried the State for the Democracy; that made Mr. Buchanan President, turns her back upon the infernal Lecompton policy, and takes her place in the Republican ranks. Four thousand is the majority for Henry the anti-Administration candiate for Mayor.

This is no accidental thing; the victory is not due to any sudden combination to rescue the city Government from untrustworthy or incompetent hands. The fight was made on the Lecompton question, openly and distinctly. The result is an earnest of what the conspirators against the nation's peace and the people's liberty may expect when the masses speak. The election was held four days after the passage of the English bill. The smouldering embers of the bonfires lighted on that occasion had not ceased to burn. The echoes of the cannon fired at Washington, to signalize the triumph of perfidy and fraud, had hardly died away. This victory so glorious and timely, will light fires elsewhere that will never cease to burn, will waken reverberations that will not be hushed, until the principles of Freedom are vindicated, and the honor and integrity of the nation are restored. The Philadelphia election is the key note of the Presidential campaign.—*Chicago Trib.*

A CHURCH BURNER.—Mr. Jacob Wallick of Millersburgh, Holmes Co., O., who for several years has been insane on religious subjects, took it into his head a few weeks ago, that he was commissioned to burn down all the churches. Accordingly, on Thursday last, he proceeded to the Lutheran Church, about four miles West of Millersburgh, and set it on fire. After staying to see that his work was well done, he proceeded to a Methodist church situate in the same neighborhood, and set it on fire also. Fortunately, however, the fire was discovered before much damage was done. Mr. Walick was arrested and is now in jail.—He is still of the belief that the only salvation for our people, is in his getting out and burning the churches.—[Cincinnati Gazette.

SAD RESULT OF A COLLEGE FREAK.—By the Detroit papers we learn of a tragedy which occurred at the State University of Michigan, located at Ann Arbor, which has rightly produced great excitement in that village.

A letter to the Detroit Advertiser states that a former student, named Geo. W. Brazee was anxious to be initated into one of the College secret societies, and some of the students on Friday evening last played off upon him an initiation into a mock society. Beer and whisky were obtained and partaken of very freely by Brazee, who, before coming to the meeting had also been indulging in drinking. He became very drunk; appliances to sober him were tried in vain, and the students supposing he would sleep off the effects put him to bed, and during the night attended upon him. In the morning he was still drunk, and the students went to their studies, but returning about noon found him dying, and he breathed his last before medical aid could arrive.

A short time since a barrel, containing the remains of a woman, was discovered at the Hudson River Depot, New York. It was traced by the freight bills and books to Detroit, where it had been received over the railroad from Chicago, but there all traces ceased. The telegraph informs us that a man named Henry Imperiz has been arrested for the murder of the woman, and that he has confessed that the woman, having hung herself in his room he cut up her body and shipped it East, not knowing how else to dispose of it.

The tremendous crevasse opposite New Orleans, in spite of all the efforts of the pile drivers, continues in full force. The water has overflowed some of the graveyards and the Courier notes the effects as follows:

"The cement upon the tombs has been dissolved, and the smell is very offensive.—The water has been so much impregnated with the noxious gases as (we are informed) to poison the fish around about the different cemeteries."

From Forney's Press of May 1st.

A Dark and Fatal Friday

If we had ever been animated by a partisan feeling, we should now be rejoiced at the action of the Congress of the United States in the passage of the great fraud, consummated at the city which bears the honorable name of WASHINGTON, on the 30th day of April, 1858: on *Friday*, the most ominous day of all the week, (according to a superstition, still obeyed even in the most intelligent circles.) This wicked deed of profligate politicians will stir the moral sense of the country to its profoundest depths. It will awaken wide-spread indignation. It will call out emotions which have been stilled because such a deed was believed to be impossible; and it will hurl into utter obscurity and shame those servants of the people who have sought this opportunity to assist in a betrayal, as wanton as it was causeless and unnecessary. To see these men gibbeted and transfixed before the eyes of the world may be a melancholy satisfaction; and to this extent the black business of the blackest Friday that ever this century has seen, may be full of compensation.

But we have no rejoicing over a common shame. We have no words of congratulation at an event which inflicts disgrace upon our common country. The more we deliberate upon the record of the last fourteen months, the more do we feel that a blow has been struck at the very heart of our institutions, from which we may never recover.

We saw in this Kansas business, when it assumed its new shape, last autumn, the seeds of a fatal demoralization. Previous to that period it bore the aspect of eminent fairness. Mr. Buchanan appeared to us, in his early movements in regard to it, to be inspired by a Washingtonian patriotism. It had been a difficult problem to others; to him it was as clear as a sunbeam. He felt so himself up to the moment when he supposed he could change his course, and be sustained by the country. That was the weight which pulled him down. The whole nation stood appalled at the transformation. His very office-holders hesitated, and there was not a northern Senator or Representative, within our circle of acquaintance, who did not, at first, doubt or denounce the unexpected and extraordinary example. The only interest that applauded his course was that extreme pro-slavery cabal, (known to desire a dissolution of the Union,) which had induced him to leave those true and gallant spirits who had so long upheld his standard, and to surrender the holy principle, without which he would be reposing in honorable quiet at Wheatland.

From that moment to the present, what have we witnessed? Nothing but a succession of personal and political degredations.—The principle of the "will of the majority" had become overwhelming. The principle of fidelity to a sworn pledge, and to a consecrated creed, had sunk into all hearts.—The President, the Cabinet—*all men* had met upon this patriotic platform. It was built upon honor, and riveted and clinched by a thousand solemn assurances. To destroy it required herculean exertion, and a series of operations, before which all the efforts of past Administrations have paled their ineffectual fires. It stood out full armed before the nation, instinct with energy, and resistless from the associations that surrounded it. But the word had gone forth, *and though it could not be annihilated, it was at least betrayed.* And to accomplish this betrayal, the character of the Democratic party and of the country, has been shamelessly dishonored.

Independent men, who would not bow to the attempt to sacrifice a principle, were turned out of office, and base and unprincipled knaves put in their places.

Solemn assurances to high functionaries, written, spoken, printed, were ruthlessly broken.

Representatives were compelled to change their votes and to violate their plighted faith, and where conscience failed to approve patron age came in to support them.

Calumnies, the most atrocious and cruel, were hurled against all who dared to be true to the truth. Is this all? Would that it were! The formal declaration of a proud national party was sought to be nullified by the action of Congress, and in substitution for a principle, imposingly declared and solemnly sealed, before the eyes of the whole country, we had offered to us a miserable cheat. The dark deed of a gang of reckless speculators in Kansas was made the test of Democratic faith. Fraud and Falsehood were erected into cardinal virtues, and the protests of fifteen thousand freemen against this deed were laughed at, as the protests of our fathers in the Revolution were laughed at as the ravings of rebels, and the threats of a mob.

So far for the footprints of this unhallowed Despotism. They are marked on the historic page as the evidence of a receding morality and a degenerate Democracy. They turn back the hands on the dial plate of time and remind us that we are living in the feudal ages. Nay, worse than that; for then, if power was great, public men were brave, and the knave that sold his character died the death of the infamous.

But the crime did not stop here. One wrong after another was tried, till at last, as if to mock at even the semblance of right, the so called English bill was proposed, the incarnation of treachery and duplicity—a bill, be it understood, which differed from its precedents in this: that they were swindles and this was a bribe; which, professing to submit Lecompton to the people, did not submit it according to its Southern expounders; which, starting out in the preamble with a scandalous misstatement, crowned the whole proceedings with a declaration that if the people of Kansas did not take it, they should fester in dissensions till it suited their masters to admit them.

And this is the scheme that was forced through yesterday—THE BLACK FRIDAY of our century!

Well may the Senator from New York cry "shame" upon the damning deed.

All history will cry shame upon it too.

The burden which this outrage attaches to the Democratic party cannot be carried without crushing it. Candidates for office will be compelled to speak out against it, and those who are silent will pay the penalty of such an acquiescence.

What Kansas may decide upon we are not authorized to say; but we cannot doubt that she will reject the bribe with scorn.—Whether she does or not, the wrong done will be avenged, and the sacred doctrine vindicated. The case has passed into the hands of the people of the States, especially those who have been insulted by their Representatives, as we have been by eleven of our members from Pennsylvania, four of whom represent this proud metropolis, where there is but one sentiment, outside of the office holders and the office seekers, and that fearlessly against the action of the Congress of the United States, in forcing an odious constitution upon a protesting people.

The last that was heard of John Calhoun, the Lecompton knave, he was in Illinois, professing to be on his way to Nebraska, to which Territory his office—that of Surveyor General of public lands—had been removed, because the climate of Kansas was too hot for his health. He still has the certificates of candidates elected at the 4th of January election, in his pocket. Are they to be kept there until of the vote under the English trick is declared?

Letters from Havana, to the 24th ult., state that the British ship Tasniama, ninety-one days from Hong Kong, arrived at Havana on the 22d, with 260 Asiatics on board, contracted for eight years labor. She reports 163 having died on the passage. The Spanish ship Julian, one hundred and eighteen days from Suratow, China, arrived on the same day, with 270 Asiatics, and reports 117 having died on the passage.

(Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.)

LAWRENCE May 3, 1858.

BORDER RUFFIAN MURDER AT FORT SCOTT.—A message has this moment reached me from Fort Scott, giving the most distressing account of the outrage upon free State men. One was brought into the Fort on the 28th of April, and sentenced to be shot. Eight ruffians took him to the timber and drew lots to see who should commit the deed. It fell on Brockett, when he deliberately shot him dead, for no offense, but *his opinion.* The District Court is broken up. Judge Williams dares not have Free State men come there. The U. S. soldiers join the guerillas nights, unknown to the officers, to scour the country. Seven have been convicted of this offense.

Nearly all the settlers have left the Little Osage Valley, of all parties. Eight wagon loads of Free State settlers left in one company last week, who tell the most horrible tales of their sufferings. Mapleton, the Vermont Colony, is nearly deserted. Men are shot down in cold blood without provocation, and all the horrors of the Shannon war are now felt by that distracted neighborhood. Such is the reward of a garrison of troops, when they only aid the tyrant.

VIGIL.

THE FLOOD ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.—The New Orleans Crescent thus describes the appearance of things from actual observation:

The lower part of Algiers, or that part directly opposite Canal street, was closely menanced by the flood. From the Pavillion Garden up to Gretna, and from that town up to the crevasse, the only dry land was the levee, with an inner slope varying according to natural undulations. The whole country was a lake, here white anp feathery with the thistle down of the commons, and there smooth and unbroken from the cultivation of the fields beneath. For nearly three miles we went up over the Opelousas railroad track, in several parts of which, though the average depth of the water was four feet, the iron rails showed above the surface, being held up by the floating timbers.

The bushes, weed tops, and fences were alive with water-bound spiders, lizards, and other small inhabitants of the swamp. The water was enlivened here and there with snakes and leeches, and with bewildered buffalo-fish hunting deep water. It would have been a splendid trip for an ichthyologist or an etomologist. The submerged Catholic cemetry back of McDonoughville, and the submerged habitations of the living along the route were interesting features of the grand water picture. The Marine Hospital was never more marine than on this occasion. At Gretna, we found a large part of the town inundated; the houses built close to the earth being completely washed out, and those built on pillars being still tenanted, with the aid of skiffs, gunwales, and other floating craft, and bridges built along the streets as in the city in 1849. In several yards we saw cats, dogs, and chickens, loafing about on floating timber as unconcerned as if on terra firma.

On the night of the 27th ult., during a severe thunder storm, the house occupied by Abraham Minich, one mile north of Prairie City, Iowa, was struck by lightning, while the family were seated around the fire. Immanuel Minich was instantly killed, the fluid striking him on the head, mangling it in a shocking manner. Abraham was also knocked down, his right ear was severed from his head, and he was hurt and bruised so that there is no hope of his recovery. One of a span of horses, hitched to a wagon at a distance of twenty paces from the house was also instantly killed. Abraham's wife, and a little girl about 10 years of age, were also stunned, and when the woman became conscious she discovered the clothes of her husband and brother-in-law to be on fire. She crawled to them and extinguished the flames, and remained with them until morning, before any of the neighbors knew of the occurrence.

Arrest and Suicide of a Prisoner.

CHESTER, Orange Co., N. Y.,
Friday, May 7.

Mr. Phoebe Westlake, a widow residing in this place, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of poisoning several persons in the village, and last night destroyed herself by taking arsenic.

Before the suicide, she confessed that she had administered poison at different times to a Mrs. Fiekler, who died about two weeks since very suddenly. She also confessed that she had administered poison to Mr. J. B. Tuthill, a merchant, who has recovered, and is doing well.

Mrs. Chas. Tuthill and a Mrs. Derrick, are now very unwell, with strong symptoms of having been poisoned; and as Mr. Westlake had lately sent them some preserves which they had eaten, it is supposed that they were also intended by her as victims.

On the 6th a brute of a man living at Franklin Furnace in Scioto county, quarrelled with his wife, killed her with a club, put an ox chain around the neck of the corpse and dragged it across the yard, stripped the body naked, and left it lying at the door all night, while he occupied the house with a woman who witnessed the scene, until morning. His children escaped and gave the alarm, and the drunken fiend whose name is Samuel Morgan, was arrested and put in jail. He deserves the Furnace oven, seven times heated.

MISSISSIPPI PIRATES CAUGHT.—For some time past the Upper Mississippi has been infested with a gang of thieves and robbers, their main rendezvous being on the West side of the river in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien. Depredations on property had become so frequent along the river and towns adjacent, that the people and officers resolved on ferreting out and breaking up the gang. Their head quarters were discovered a few days ago, three pirate crafts were captured filled with stolen goods, and Dr. Bell, one of the leading bandits, was shot in the head and seriously wounded. About $5,000 worth of property had been recovered, and the Vigilance Committee had arrested fourteen of the robbers at the last account. A rope persuader applied to the necks of some of the gang had extorted confessions of a damaging character to numerous confederates.

In Mr. Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, the name of a gentleman was proposed for membership who is a member of a firm that deals wholesale in liquors, to a certain extent.—His partnership was for a term of five years and he protested his inability to discontinue his connection, or the selling of liquors by the firm, but he had resolved that he would not partake of the profits of that branch of the business. The question to be decided was whether his connection and business under the circumstances stated, should disqualify him from being recieved as a church member. The discussion was interesting and well sustained, Mr. Beecher favoring the applicant, and the result was his reception as member by a vote of 77 to 25.

In many churches liquor manufacturers and venders are not received to membership.—[N. Y. Post.

The Indianapolis National Democrat comes out against the English swindle.—It says: "English's Lecompton dodge outdodges the Calhoun dodge itself. It was the opinion among the anti-Lecompton Democrats here, ten days ago, that English was anxious to sell out, and he has done so.—He has crawled through an exceedingly small hole, and any anti-Lecompton Democrat who follows him will find before he gets through, that he's raked all his hide off." English gets cold comfort at home.

The Gazette.

A. THOMSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Delaware, May 14, 1858.

Among the reform measures adopted during the recent session of our Democratic Legislature, was a bill providing for the election of a number of additional Common Pleas Judges—care being taken in each intantce, we believe, that only Democratic districts shall be thus favored; and again the Judge is to be chosen by the entire Judicial District, instead of by a particular circuit or sub-division, as were our present Judges. Ours is one of the Districts thus favored, and it comprises the counties of Delaware, Knox, Licking, Ashland, Richland, Morrow, Wayne, Holmes and Coshocton, it is of course a Democratic district, taking the late State election as a test.

Another of those terrific Railroad accidents, for which our country has become noted, occurred on the New York Central road at 6 1-2 o'clock Tuesday morning, a short distance west of Utica. A bridge across a creek broke down as the western express train was passing over it, precipitating cars and passengers into the bed of the stream the cars being broken to peices, and *eight* of the passengers crushed to death, and a large number wounded more or less seriously. Among the killed were two children of a Mr. MACK, a Cincinnati merchant, who left the city Monday morning with his family for a European tour. Mr. M. himself was seriously injured, and the children killed were a son aged eleven and a daughter aged eight. Mr. BETTMAN, another Cincinnati merchant, who left home at the same time, was fatally wounded.

Senator EVANS, of South Carolina, died very suddenly of disease of the heart, at his lodgings in Washington, Thursday evening 6th inst. He had been dining with his colleague, Gov. Hammond, reached his room in apparent health at 10 1-2 o'clock, and half an hour after was a corpse. He was 74 years of age, and had been a member of the Senate since 1853. His death makes the fourth among the distinguished men of South Carolina within a year—Senator Butler, P. S. Brooks, and Gen. Hamilton, having recently deceased, the last named gentleman perishing by the burning of a steamer when on his way from Galveston to New Orleans.

Senator BIGGS, of North Carolina, having been appointed by the President to a vacant U. S. Judgship in that State, has resigned his Sentorial office, and Mr. CLINGMAN, of the House, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Messrs. Toombs, Benjamin and Clingman comprise a trio unequalled in point of talent by any other three Senators on the Administration side—they are emphatically the strength of the party in that body—and what is remarkable, like Stephens, the acknowledged Administration leader in the House, they were all until quite recently prominent Whig members.

The Washington papers state that the estimated expense of the two regiments of volunteers authorized by the late act of Congress, amounts to the enormous sum of over four millions of dollars, to say nothing of the after-claps in the way of land bounties, pensions, &c. Fortunately the President has not yet decided to call them into service, and as no appropriation has yet been made for their support, there is some room for hope their services will be dispensed with.

CONGRESS.—Since our last nothing of particular interest has transpired in either House. The bill to admit Minnesota into the Union, which had previously passed the Senate, passed the House on Monday last by a vote of 157 to 38.

Indianapolis has followed the example of Philadelphia, by repudiating Buchanan and his last Kansas bantling. At the recent municipal election the Republicans carried the city by a decided majority.

The Minnesota Senators, Messrs. Shields and Rice, were sworn in and took their seats on Wednesday.

A RICH LETTER FROM A CONGRESSMAN.—Hon. James B. Foley of Indiana, was one of the anti-Lecompton Democrats, who caved in on the English Bill. He is anxious to be returned to the next Congress, and, like our "Great old Sunset," he is writing home for aid and comfort in the effort. The person who received the subjoined letter thought it too good to hide under a bushel, and it was sent to the Cincinnati Gazette for publication. If any one doubts whether Mr. Foley is qualified for the position he occupies let them read and be convinced.—Here is the letter:

WASHINGTON, April 22 '58

Dear friend:—your kin favor of the 14 inst is to hand. I was glad to hear from you the indication is the Kansas trobles will be settle to day by the democrat party. Which will be a time of rejoysing the admainistration has all Redy reenstated me in full fellership—if my friend John L. Robinson will consent I will be Permitted to act with the democrat Party againe the Settlement will be on the Great Principles of noninterventions so you will see we poor devels have held our ground well I See from your letter I will have plenty of competitors in the convention well it is a free country they have a rite to be candidates And the people have a rite to Select the one that will suit them best and if they want a man that will labor for the interest of the masses they will chuse myself so I leave them perfectly free to chuse for them self

any favor you can render me will be taken Kindlys and I feel certin I can carry the District—turn me loose in the district I will bring them up to the poles certin, I will help the hole ticet some hundreds in the district

I will be home by the 10 of june and will have a chance to see my friends be fore the convention comes off and will write my friends on the subject from the custom and circumstances I think I ought to have a chance in the next rase—you will do me a kindness by seeing as many of the friends as convenant and Enlist them in my favor I have been quite unwell the last week I feel much better to day—I hope this will find you and your family well your friend

JAS. B. FOLEY.

We learn that Mr. H. Zahm, of Tiffin, has shipped one hundred thousand feet of Black Walnut lumber to Hamburg, Germany. The cargo came by railroad to this city, was shipped by Lake to Buffalo, and thence to New York by canal and river. We also understand that Mr. Z. intends making similar shipments during the coming summer.—*Sandusky Reg.*

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Zetagathian Society, of the O. W. University, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas: It hath pleased God in His wise Providence to remove from our midst by death our brother and fellow-student, Mr. GEORGE WELDAY, Therefore,

Resolved, That in his death we have lost an active and highly esteemed member, who, by his talent and success as a student, bid fair for a bright career.

Resolved, That by his early death we are admonished of the uncertainty of life and feel the necessity of a preparation for Eternity.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved friends and mourn with them our common loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased and published in the Delaware papers and the Stubenville Herald.

M. J. CRAMER,
W. K. W. WILSON, } *Com.*
W. E. LINDSEY

Delaware, O., May 11th, 1858.

At a meeting of the students of the Ohio Wesleyan University, held in the chapel at Delaware, on the tenth day of May, 1858, on the occasion of the death of George Welday, a membe of the Sophomore class, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Divine Providence in His mysterious workings has suddenly removed from our midst by the hand of death, our fellow student George Welday, therefore Resolved. That while we bow with submission to the dispensations of Him "who doeth all things well," we are constrained to testify our grief at the loss of one, who by his uniform kindness and manliness had won our esteem and affection.

Resolved. That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased in their bereavement and can only commend them for consolation to Him in whose most afflictive acts there lies a hidden mercy.

Resolved. That we wear the usual badge of mourning ten days.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and also to the Delaware and Steubenville papers for publication.

ISAAC CROOK Prest.
GEO. O. NEWMAN, Secy.

A CURIOUS AND SIGNIFICANT FACT.—We see by letters and telegraphic despatches from Washington, that just about one-half of those members of Congress who go for English's bill, declare that, in their opinion, it submits the Lecompton constitution to the people, and that they would not go for it if it didn't, while the other half protest that, in their view, it does not submit the Lecompton constitution to the people, and that they would scorn to go for it if it did. This fact, like a good many others, shows that the English bill is as rascally a piece of political thimblerigging as ever was perpetrated.—Men who operate in finance as these Lecomptonites operate in politics are put in pillories, tied to whipping posts, and set to work with shaved heads and striped tow breeches, in penitentiaries.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE LEVIATHAN TO BE OUTDONE.—A bigger ship than the Leviathan is already talked of in England. It is intended that this new monster shall carry 8000 tons more than the Leviathan—is to run faster, and draw less water. An engineer of Liverpool, named Clare, proposes to build a ship 1000 feet in length, 70 feet beam, and only 30 feet from deck to keel, making her perfectly flat bottomed, and her sides perfectly square. In size she would be 30,000 tons.

We will not be surprised to hear, one of these days, that some engineer proposes to build a bridge across the Atlantic, with hotels, arranged at convenient distances apart, for the comfort of travelers.

MATRICIDE—A MOTHER KILLED BY TWO DAUGHTERS.—The Panama "Star" of the 18th, says that on Thursday evening two young girls were brought into town from Pacora, and delivered up to the authorities, charged with murdering their mother under the following circumstances: The girls wished to go to a "fandango," and their mother refused her consent, notwithstanding which they managed to get away, and returned at an early hour in the morning. On reaching home, the mother attempted to correct them; angry words ensued, and one of the girls struck the old woman to the ground with a stick, whilst the other plunged a knife into her bosom.

A younger sister who was present alarmed the neighbors, and the two murderesses were arrested and brought into Panama, and delivered up to the authorities.

The President is preparing to be guilty of another blunder. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Post, on the 5th of May says:

The President is annoyed by the temper of the Northern press in relation to the passage of the Kansas bill. He assured one of his Democratic friends, yesterday, that public attention must be attracted away from Kansas, and to accomplish this, it would be necessary for him to make a bold stroke and inaugurate a new policy in relation to our foreign affairs, and particularly with reference to Spain. To this end, the President is preparing a message on Cuba, Central America and Mexico.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—We learn by the Leavenworth *Times*, that according to contract, J. M. Hockaday and Company are about to inaugurate an enterprise of great interest to Kansas and the West—the establishment of an overland mail route between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Placerville California, by way of Salt Lake City. The service is to be weekly in four-horse coaches—time twenty-two days to Salt Lake, at present, and fourteen days thence to Placerville, whence there is a daily mail to San Francisco. It is stipulated, however, that, as soon as the contractors shall have got their rolling stock fairly distributed, and the line is in good working order, the time shall be reduced to eighteen days on the Eastern section, and twelve on the Western—thus giving a through schedule of only thirty days.

The *Times* anticipates that the army of overland emigrants who are certain to follow in the train of Hockaday's coaches, will speedily contribute to the creation of a line of prosperous settlements all the way across the continent, thus creating the local advantages of population so necessary to the long line of railroad yet to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific.

By the terms of the contract Hockaday & Company are to start their coaches about this time. The trip will be long enough and sufficiently dreary to gratify the most inveterate old stager, and the success of the enterprise, at least until peace is made with Utah may be regarded as problematical.—The stage horn may echo over the plains and through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, but where are the "taverns" for the stage horses and passengers to "get a bite!"

Two couple were married in New Baltimore, Md., recently, under peculiar circumstances. Twin sisters married twin brothers and the parties were each 24 years of age, and the wedding day was the anniversary of the birth day of the brides.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says that the difference between the two great parties in respect to Kansas may be be briefly stated. One of them demands the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people, and the other, the submission of the people to the Lecompton Constitution.

NEWS ITEMS

The Western Methodist Advocate says that the Methodist churches in Cleveland, including East Cleveland and West Cleveland, have taken in during the revival of the winter *one thousand members.*

Governor Wise, of Virginia, opposes the last dodge of the Lecomptonites. Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, regards it as even more atrocious than the Senate bill.

Senator Hammond, of S. C., is one of the largest landed proprietors in the U. S. He owns eleven thousand acres in South Carolina.

Jeddo, in Japan, is the largest city in the world. It contains over five millions of inhabitants, who occupy one million five hundred thousand houses.

Morris O'Brien, a boy only thirteen years of age, died from intemperance, in Philadelphia on Sunday. The day of his death he drank over a quart of liquor.

A Republican State Convention will be held at Springfield, Ill. on Wednesday the 16th of June, to nominate candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Miss Helen Cunningham, of Burdell notoriety, was married last week to a young New York dentist. Rev. Mr. Van Cief, of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Jersey City, performed the ceremony.

The bill repealing the fishing bounties is likely to pass both Houses of Congress. It is designed as a chastisement of New England, for her political "prejudices" against "our aristocracy."

Mr. Wm. L. Trowbridge was killed near Indianopolis, by a falling tree, on Tuesday last. The tree was dead, and was blown down by a high wind, and some of the upper branches striking Mr. T. on the head, crushed his skull.

The extent of the publishing business in the United States is shown by the fact that about six thousand new books were issued within the past thirty-three months, by three hundred and eighty-five publishing houses.

The Cambridge Times says that "some weeks ago our Member, Wm. Lawrence, told a citizen of our place, who was in Washington, that if he had voted for Lecompton, he could have 'made his pile.'" He voted for the English swindle. Did he "make his pile!"

Two slaves were sentenced to be hung in Columbus county, N. C., recently, but early in the morning the Governor granted a respite to one of them for one month. This was sent of off by a locomotive express, but unfortunately it ran off the track, and arrived just thirty minutes after the execution had taken place.

HORRIBLE.—Mr. Amos Barlow, coming in from Medina yesterday morning, as we learn by the evening papers, and when within five miles of the city, saw two hogs devouring an infant child. The mother, a German about forty years old, lay near by in a state of beastly intoxication. The body of the infant had been nearly wholly eaten up.—Mr. B. informed people living near, and they took charge of the woman.—[Cleve. Review, May 6th.

THE PRICE OF THE COMING WOOL CLIP.—The Ohio Cultivator for May 1, thus speaks of the prices of the coming Wool clip:—

THE WOOL BUYERS approach their work very cautiously, and we presume prices will open some eight or ten cents lower than the ruling rates of last year. Many of the manufacturers need to buy on time, on account of the difficulty of nogotiating their paper in Banks for cash as formerly.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—The tide of emigration Westward has already commenced. The editor of the Pittsburg Gazette says that a few days since he took a trip to Marietta on the steamer Denmark, Capt. Gray, which had 300 passengers, nearly all of them for Kansas and Minnesota. The men were mostly sturdy yeomen from various parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, with their wives and children. Of the latter there were no less than sixty, which promises well for the future State.

There has been a "Fort Snelling" affair in California, that needs looking into. The war department recently purchased lands there for the purpose of a Fort, paying $300,000 for what was not worth $2,000. The negotiation was taken out of the hands of Col. Tutton, and the transaction was used to reward one or more hungry partizans.

RECORD OF SAMCOX.—The Tribune puts the case of Cox in brief thus:

On Monday, he wrote home a letter (which he showed) taking strong ground against the English contrivance; on Tuesday he was of the same mind; on Wednesday he began to take a different view of the matter; on Thursday he was fully converted to the English faith; and Friday, he was one of its most zealous supporters.

Monday morning the corpse of a man was found in a cellar in St. Louis, having evidently been thrown there through the cellar shutter from the street. He was recognized as Hugh Downie, a drover from Illinois. He was in the city with a drove of horses. His death had been caused by strangulation, and he had been robbed of a considerable sum of money, and some valuables beside. Garroters are of course suggested by the circumstances. His coat and private papers were found in a lumber yard.

There is much excitement in St. Louis about this strange and awful affair.

Twenty Negroes Drowned

VICKSBURG, April 20.—EDS. SUN—I have just been informed by a gentleman from Washington county, that on Sunday evening last, twenty negroes belonging to Judge Ruck, and two white men, were drowned while attempting to stop a break in the levee on Judge R.'s plantation—the bank of the river caving in while they were at work.

Yours, &c., MOSES GIBSON.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE