present stock of bees in Ohio, small as it is, can in ten years be increased to the utmost honey-producing capacity of the State.

"I have now about two hundred stocks of bees, and those not already removed into the movable comb hive, will be removed before the 1st of May. The certainty and rapidity of increase, the facility for discovering and removing intruders, and for correcting anything wrong in the colonies, the ease with which old and defective combs can be taken out, the power to reduce excess of drone comb or of honey at any time—these are the qualities which distinguish Langstroth's hive from any other. I place more stress upon ventilation than upon almost any other thing. As to the actual profits of honey raising, I am satisfied that in no other branch of honest business will so small an investment yield so large a return. And the immense profits of this branch of trade must, at any event, continue for many years."

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17, 1858.

The Republicans of this city held a meeting on Saturday evening and formed themselves into an association, with a view of action at the approaching municipal election, and for the distribution of political documents during the coming year. They adopted the following declaration of principles:

1. The federal government has no power over the system of slavery within the States but within its own exclusive jurisdiction it has the power and ought to exert it, to secure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all men.

2. There should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories of the United States.

3. The people are the rightful source of all political power; and all officers should, so far as practicable, be chosen by the direct vote of the people.

4. Candidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this platform by all lawful and constitutional means.

Mr. Seward was present, and made an elaborate anti-slavery speech, which was very well received by the association, many of whom are southern men.

FIENDISH MURDER.—The Sandusky Register of yesterday, 20th, is furnished with the following account of a murder perpetrated in Townsend. The account says:

It seems that one James James, a cousin of Isaac June, harbored an old grudge against the latter, and having prepared himself for revenge by constructing an infernal machine with powder, and some other material, and armed himself with a revolver and knife, he called at June's house Tuesday morning at an early hour, saying as he came in, "June I am in time to take breakfast with you."—He was invited to do so, and sat down to the table as coolly as if on a friendly visit. After the meal was done and June's workman had left, he rose, locked the door, putting the key in his pocket; and drawing his revolver, said "June, *I have come here to commit a murder*, and am going to do it." As he said this he presented and snapped his revolver which missed fire. June then seized him, and a tremendous scuffle ensued between June, aided by his wife, and the miscreant; the latter by this time cutting right and left with a sharp knife. Mrs. J., perceiving that her husband was being cut piece-meal, quit her hold, burst through a panel of the door, and shouted "murder." On the arrival of neighbors aroused by her cries, it was found that the murderer had succeed in disemboweling June, and had only failed to completing his diabolical purpose by his knife breaking off at the handle. James was secured, and on his examination before a Justice confessed his purpose freely, and said he "only wanted June to die, and then he would die happy," expressing no contrition whatever. He is now in jail at Fremont, awaiting his trial.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, June has died.

WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Twentieth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Fayette, Greene, and Washington, is likely to be the theater of a very pretty triangular fight the coming fall. It opens out handsomely, with Gen. Jesse Lazier, of Greene, tugging for the Democratic nomination for Congress, as the Administration candidate, and the Hon. Wm. Montgomery working for a re-nomination as the leader of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats; and if defeated in that, will probably run on his own hook. The republicans will doubtless take the field, with a leader of their own, and when the order of battle has been formed, and the signal for a general engagement is sounded, we may expect to hear some very sharp firing from the Twentieth.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Congress talks of adjourning on the 7th of June, though the business of the session is yet scarcely touched, the whole time of the present session having been wasted upon an insignificant question upon an insignificant Territory. It is a little curious that when the per diem arrangement existed Congress never got through the business of the session till September or October, as long as they could decently hold together; but since they have adopted the salaried system of so much a year, they are desirous now of shortening the session as much as possible. Nobody will object to their adjourning as soon as the public business is all transacted; but they take pay for the year, and they have no right to shuffle off six months upon the public for a year, and leave the public work neglected. They are bound in honor to finish their work and finish it well.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

If the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times is correct, Mr. Senator Pugh was quite as variable in his recommendations of gentlemen for appointment as Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, as he was on the Kansas question. He was at first warm for a Mr. Dickson, then signed a recommendation for a Mr. Gill, then supported Mr. Johnson, then abandoned Johnson and renominated to the President, Mr. Gill. By this time the President had decided to appoint Johnson. And says the the N. Y. Times' writer:

"Mr. Pugh hearing of the determination of the President, went to the White House and distinctly preferred his claim, in connection with the two Democrats representing the Judicial District, Burns and Hall, of dictating the nomination. The President modestly suggested his own right and duty under the Constitution. High words ensued, Mr. Pugh shook off the dust of his boots against the Executive Mansion, and the President used the mildest oath to be found in the language to attest the severity of his pledge that no person should thereafter be appointed with Mr. Pugh's recommendation."

We have in the Cleveland Plaindealer an account of a homocide which occurred at the town of Auburn, Geauga county, on Saturday, 15th inst. It appears that a certain Mrs. Abbey and her two daughters had been keeping a house of bad repute in the vicinity of May's Mills, in Auburn. Her establishment became a nuisance. The neighbors resolved to abate it, and a number of them operated without deference to "law and order," to that end. Three friends of the "wimmin," named Abbey, Blood, and Condit, armed themselves and prepared to defend the offensive premises. The attack was made on the House about 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Canfield, a wealthy farmer, one of the attacking party, was shot by one of the inmates of the house, and carried home, where his wife was sleeping with her babe, and died in a few minutes; his wife being aroused from her slumbers to hear that her husband was at the point of death.

[COMMUNICATED]

At a special meeting of Olentangy Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., held at their Hall on Monday, May 24th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Great Dispenser of all things has been pleased to remove from us by death our much esteemed and worthy Brother, JOHN C. BROWN, and as the high respect we entertain for his memory demands from us an expression of our feelings on the occasion, be it therefore

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death and in it the circle of friends in which he moved has lost a most valuable companion, the Order, an estimable and worthy Brother, this Lodge, an efficient and faithful member; as a friend he was always true and generous; as an Odd Fellow, zealous and faithful, devoted to the order, and one whose example was worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of the high regard we entertain for our deceased, worthy Brother and friend, the Lodge be dressed in the usual mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted relatives and friends of our departed Brother in the loss of an affectionate Brother and kind and trusty friend.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased and, also that a copy be sent to the "Gazette" and "Standard" for publication.

N. W. LITTLE,
Secretary of Olentangy Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F.

Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamship City of Washington arrived this evening with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 12th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Resolutions have been proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Cardwell, and in the House of Lords by Lord Shaftsbury, censuring the Government for the publication of their despatches to the Governor General of India in regard to his first proclamation to the people of Oude.

Lord Ellenborough assumed all the responsibility for this act and resigned his post in the ministry, which was accepted.

The resolutions were to be considered on Thursday, the 13th inst., the day after the sailing of the steamer.

The House of Commons had disagreed to the amendments of the House of Lords to the Jewish bill, and admitted Baron Rothschild as a member of their committee to confer with the committee of the House of Lords.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed Minister to Constantinople. The Hon. Edward Erskine has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Washington.

The London Times says that the resolutions censuring the Government will be supported by Lord John Russell and the Peelite party, as well as by the friends of Lord Palmerston.

Speculations were rife as to whether the ministers would resign, or dissolve Parliament, in the event of the resolutions passing.

No doubt seems to be entertained that the proposed vote of censure will be adopted by the House of Commons on Thursday, although it seems almost incredible that a dissolution will either be contemplated or allowed.

All of the Atlantic telegraph cable is on board the U. S. steam frigate Niagara and the British frigate Agamemnon.

They will depart on an experimental trip, to test their machinery, on the 20th of May. The expedition was waiting for the adjustment of their paying out apparatus.

In the House of Commons Mr. Berkeley had given notice of a bill to establish a system of voting by ballot.

INDIA.—The fourth Bengal light cavalry 160 strong, had been tried by a court-martial, and 60 were sentenced to be hung.—The remainder were condemned to transportation for life.

Colonel Seatons had beaten the enemy capturing three guns. Rohilcund was in possession of the rebels, who were said to be 100,000 strong.

The London Stock Exchange was depressed, under the impression that there would be another ministerial crisis, as well as by the continued withdrawal of gold from the continent. There was no alteration in the value of money.

CALCUTTA.—Dates to April 9th have been received, but are without much importance.

A hot weather campaign in Rahilcund was deemed inevitable.

WAR TALK IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of 18th inst., writes;

There is little real excitement in Congress about the occurrences in the Gulf. The general impression is that the British commanders have exceeded heir instructions, and that their conduct will be disavowed and reprimanded by her Majesty's Government. This is also the opinion of the Cabinet, though the Administration is quite willing that the public attention should be diverted from other topics by a little talk.

The temper of the correspondence relating to the British outrages on our commerce, communicated to the Senate to-day, is generally acceptable except as regards General Cass's letter to Mr. Dallas, dated yesterday, in which he says substantially that Spain will be required to afford protection to American vessels within her marine jurisdiction; and if pecuniary losses have been sustained by the recent outrages, they must be made good directly or by interposition with England; and that in the event of Spain's failure to extend protection, we shall exert our means of defense. This looks like dodging a direct issue with the offending nation, and saddling an indirect quarrel on a weak power unnecessarily.

The vessels which have been ordered to reinforce the home squadron cannot be ready for weeks, while the telegraph fine this evening announces that the Macedonian, at Boston, is about starting for the Mediterranean show station.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN IOWA.—The Muscatine, Iowa, Journal, of the 18th, gives an account of a terrible affair in that city the night before. The wholesale grocery of Mr. J. T. Brown was about 11 o'clock on the night of the 18th found to be on fire. Persons breaking in and removing goods, found Mr. Brown on the floor of the store, gagged with a handkerchief, and badly injured. He was insensible at the time, but recovered. He had visited his store after returning from church, and found within it a party of burglars, who overpowered him, thrust a hankerchief down his throat with a knife, completed their robbery and set fire to the store, leaving him, as they supposed, to be consumed with it.

THE WISCONSIN BRIBERY CASE.—The idea of bribing the majority of a Legislature to pass a Railroad Charter, by direct, palpable gifts, seems at first, almost incredible. Yet, it has been done in the United States before now. Something like sixty years ago the *entire Legislature* of Georgia was bribed! It was in the case of the Yazoo Grant. The Legislature sold several millions of acres of the Yazoo lands for a nominal consideration to a company of speculators. *Every member* of the Legislature was given land—about one thousand acres apiece—by the Company. The matter became known, and the people met at Milledgeville, the seat of Government, and *burnt* the journal and records of the Legislature on the public green. The Act was repealed the following year, and the question arose before the Supreme Court of the United States whether the purchases under the grant of the Legislature were valid. The Supreme Court decided in their favor, and thus established the validity of contracts.—*Cin. Gaz.*

A PLUCKY AMERICAN CAPTAIN.—Captain Nichols, of the bark John Howe, arrived at New York Saturday last, from Sagua la Grande, the Cuban harbor where a squadron of American vessels were the other day searched by a British cruiser. Capt. Nichols' vessel was twice boarded and searched. The ship Clarendon, Capt. Bartlett, loaded with sugar and bound for New York, was in the harbor of Sagua la Grande and was boarded by a boat from the English steamer Buzzard. The Captain of the boat ordered the Captain of the Clarendon to hoist his ensign. Captain refused to do so. The officer inquired for the Clarendon's papers, and was told they were at the Consul's; and that if he knew his business he would know that much. The officer of the boat departed and reported to the commander of the British steamer. Blank cartridges were fired by the steamer, to intimidate the Captain of the Clarendon, and cause him to hoist his ensign, but without effect. A boarding party then, of near an hundred well armed men left the steamer and approached the Clarendon. Capt. Bartlett received the officers commanding the party politely, but protested against the whole proceedings, and threatened to shoot the first one of of the men of the steamer who should attempt to come on board. He was ordered to hoist his ensign and refused to do so saying:

"There it lies upon the table, and if your commission is worth enough hoist it yourself." The British officer, pistol in hand, commenced pacing the cabin, saying that he "would seize the vessel and take her to the port of New York," to which Capt. B. replied, "that was exactly what he wanted him to do," when, whether intentionally or by accident, he could not say, Capt. B. was struck on the breast by the hand of the British officer which held the pistol. Capt. Bartlett then presented his pistol and said, "Sir, keep your hands off me or I will shoot you." The officer replied, "I did not lay my hands upon you." When Capt. B. rejoined, "You did sir."

The British officer then put several questions and received short answers, and at last according to the account given in the New York Tribune:

The officer completely cowed, then went on deck, and in a perfect rage, bellowed forth, "Lower away the gangway ladder," when Capt. B. quietly said, "Did you order that ladder to be lowered, or did you request it to be lowered." The officer replied, "Will you please have it lowered!" Capt. B. then gave orders for it to be let down, and the Britisher departed without accomplishing his purpose.

THE ENGLISH BILL ILLUSTRATED.—The unfortunate gentlemen who have swallowed the English bolus at the last gasp have waited till the Lecompton compound assumed its most nauseous and revolting shape.—They rebelled against the straight-out surrender contained in the first Senate bill, and they rebelled with noise and confusion; and from that time to the present nothing would suit them but the pure principle of popular sovereignty. These Owen Joneses of the House took enormous credit to themselves for their Roman integrity, and to hear them talk, one would have supposed that they would rather give up their valuable lives than their personal honor. But just as the Lecompton folly got to be most disgusting; when, like a great ulcer, it offended all the senses of honest men, they come forward and accept it, too, with thanks! Messrs. Hunter of the Senate, and Stephens, of the House, (both Southern men,) seemed determined to test the endurance of their eleventh hour converts from the North; and so after making the English bill as objectionable as they could, they rose, each in his place, and declared that it was not the purpose of the bill that the Constitution of Kansas should go to the people at all! It was hardly fair to their new recruits; but then, the Southern leaders *knew their men!*—[Philadelphia Press.

SHAMEFUL TERMINATION OF THE FLORIDA WAR.—Florida has been badly treated.—The volunteers have disbanded, although it has been satisfactorily proved that the grand total of the enemy numbers full thirty-two, including of course women and children. This abandonment of the state in face of such a foe, is without precedent in the history of Indian wars on the frontier.—Here is an opportunity for the expenditure of at least a million or two, annually, and there is no precedent, since the days of Jackson, for the surrender of so promising an opening. Thirty-two Indians, including squaws and papooses, some of the latter very savage, ought to be worth to Florida at least a million and a half, which is estimating them at less than $50,000 a head, an unreasonably low figure, considering the price at which Indians have generally been exterminated and the country "pacified." It strikes us that this abandonment of Florida is a matter that ought to be brought before the Southern Convention; or it might be still better for Florida to get up a convention of her own and threaten to secede from the Union, in case her reasonable demand should not be complied with.—[Providence Journal, 19th.

GOLD IN IOWA.—We have been inclined to believe that the stories of finding gold in Southern Iowa were inventions of speculators inviting settlers, or that they were predicated on the discovery of limited quantities of metal erroneously said to be gold.—But there seems no room to doubt that in the counties of Warren, Madison, Polk, Adair, Clark, Guthrie and Dallas, in the vicinity of Fort Des Moines, more or less of gold is daily found along the margins of the streams by the hundreds, and perhaps thousands of men engaged in the search. There is as yet nothing to warrant the belief that the deposits are large, or that gold washing in that region will ever be a renumerative branch of the State's industry. The present effect of the discovery is pernicious.—Men who ought to be following the plough have left that standing in the furrow, while they, bare-footed and bare-legged, are wading the creeks for wages which average about the cost of the salt for their potatoes.—[Chicago Tribune.

Our very worthy and economical Administration, anxious to further the best interests of the whole people, and being Democratic in its justincia, and, therefore, opposed to saddling future generations with debt, and having thus far spent only twenty millions of dollars in adaition to the national income, asks Congress to grant authority to contract a loan of not more than fifteen millions of dollars for a term not exceeding ten years. This is the apex of the President's pyramid of policy for the present session of Congress. As it was Democratic at the commencement of the present session of Congress, to issue a rag currency, stamped with the faces of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, to the extent of twenty millions of dollars, of course it will be Democratic as the session concludes, to borrow fifteen millions of dollars. The twenty millions were wanted to operate with during the session of Congress. The fifteen millions is merely desirable for pocket money during the Congressional recess which is at hand.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

The New York Herald calls loudly for the building immediately by our government, of sixty steam sloops-of-war. This would be a good time to build them. Our government in order to pay its current expenses has only issued a rag currency to the extent of twenty millions of dollars, and is now favoring Congress with a proposition to borrow for ten years, fifteen millions of dollars additional.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 21.—The Augusta Mills commenced grinding new wheat to-day for the New York market.

The Gazette.

A. THOMSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Delaware, May 28, 1858.

One of the results of the passage of the English project through Congress, was the release of the ultra fire eaters from an unpleasant dilemma in which they had placed themselves by taking the stand that if Kansas was not admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution the States they represented would secede. The Legislatures of three States—Georgia, Alabama and Texas—had so declared, and those Representing them in both branches of Congress, with a few exceptions, had avowed their intention to sustain their States in the position they had assumed. But when the action of the House seemed to indicate the certain defeat of the measure, they found that they would not be sustained by the great mass of their constituents—that the unfurling of the black flag of disunion, to which they were pledged in the event of the rejection of Lecompton, would inevitably consign them to political oblivion—and hence the eagerness they evinced to have the English scheme adopted, which afforded them a chance of escape from their untenable position, and which was concocted by one of their number (Stephens, of Georgia,) for that express purpose.

During the debate which preceed the passage of the English bill in the House (by means of the support it received by the avowed anti-Lecompton dough-faces from Ohio) Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a gallant and patriotic Representative from Kentucky, thus "pitched into" the Southern disunionists and their Northern aiders and abettors:

"I knew that the Gulf States had made platforms upon which, it was said, they would feel bound to secede from the Union. I am told to go forward, lest they do secede. Now, sir, who is so bold, in this assembly, as to rise and say that he is a disunionist! Not one. Who is there in this assembly, who will rise in his place and say that he will go to the Southern States with the black flag of disunion unfurled for that people to follow! There is the silence of the grave. Secession! disunion! Why, sir, "'tis the eye of childhood that fears the painted devil."—* * The Democrats are not content with the proposition that the doctrine of popular sovereignty shall be carried forward, and that the people of Kansas may have a State free or slave, as they prefer. They now proceed one step beyond that. I read from a paper of Tuesday April 27th, the Richmond South. I will read a single sentence, to let you see the manner in which the progress of this controversy is regarded, and the point which we have reached:

"In the meantime, if the Senate bill pass, Kansas may come into the Union as a slave State, *or she cannot come at all!* That's the issue."

You who represent the South, I ask you in the most solemn earnestness, if that is the issue upon which you propose to go to the country? I ask you if that is the issue upon which you are prepared to precipitate the South?

* But you are understood in the country by this bill to have made up the issue, as I understand it, that she shall come here as a slave State, or she is not to come at all.—Does it not result from that proposition that you are attempting to inaugurate in this country an aggressive pro-slavery party—a party that does not stand upon the constitutional rights of the people of all sections, but a Southern pro-slavery party which proposes to flaunt its banners in the face of the other sections, and say to them that they must bow down to your juggernaut? The people of Kentucky are not ready to go that far."

The Delegates from Washington and Oregon territories are endeavoring to force through Congress a bill appropriating over *four million* dollars to pay the expenses incurred by the people of those territories in raising a few companies of volunteers to suppress Indian hostilities. It is no wonder the Indians are regularly and systematically goaded to desperation in some localities, when the slighest indication of an intention to resist their oppressors or defend themselves is made the pretext for fleecing the treasury to the extent of millions. The recently terminated Florida war was a beautiful illustration of the system—that contest with a few dozen half starved Indians, running through a long series of years, was almost as productive to the region of pine woods and everglades as the gold mines are to California.

The National Republican Association of the city of Washington has recently organized for the coming Presidential campaign under the following platform:

For the purpose of co-operating with all who oppose the extension of slavery and the domination of the Slave Power, and who seek to extend and perpetuate the blessings of Liberty, we have associated ourselves together, under the title of the National Republican Association, and adopt as the general basis of our action the following principles:

1. The Federal Government has no power over the system of Slavery within the States; out within its own jurisdiction it has power and ought to exert it, to secure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all men.

2. There should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime in any of the Territories of the United States.

3. The people are the rightful source of all political power; and all officers should, as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the people.

4. Candidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety and pleged to support the principles of this Platform by all lawful and constitutional means.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. M. Connelly, convicted before the U. S. Court in Cincinnati for having harbored fugitive slaves and aided them in making their escape, has been denied by Judge Leavitt, and Mr. C. has been sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and be imprisoned for the period of twenty days in the county jail. The highest penalty allowed by the law is a fine of $1000 and imprisonment for six months. This, we believe, is the first conviction of the kind that has occured since the passage of the infamous law.

The late action of the American Tract Society, in refusing to permit the publication of a tract on the moral "duties of masters" after having issued one on the obligations of slaves to their masters, attracts much attention on the part of the press and ecclesiastical bodies in the North, and is generally condemned. The General Congregional Association, of Michigan, in session at Adrian, has protested against the recent action of the Society. Two negative votes only cast.

In order to show the light in which the pro-slavery papers of the South regard the English bill, we extract from the "Western Dispatch," a regular Buchanan, Border Ruffian journal, published at Independence, Mo., the following article, which is similar in tone and sentiment to the comments on the same subject to be found in papers of its class generally:

The Admission of Kansas.

Our readers are aware ere this reaches them that the Congress of the United States has settled the Kansas question by the adoption of the conference bill. Thus far, the South has undoubtedly triumphed, and yet yielded as much to a spirit of conciliation as is compatible with a regard for principle. She has triumphed inasmuch as she has established the doctrine that Congress could not forbid slavery in the Territories. She has repealed the Missouri restriction, and organized a pro-slavery government upon soil dedicated by that prohibition to freedom.—The doctrine advocated by Wilmot has been abandoned, and they have voted for the conditional admission of a slave state, upon that prohibited soil. We have established the right of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, and acknowledge their admission into the Union with or without slavery as their constitutions may prescribe. Our readers are aw are that the constitution of Kansas, like those of other new States, is accompanied with an ordinance which stipulates certain conditions relative to taxing the public domain. One of the specifications demands from Congress an immense amount of land for public purposes. This, of course, is inconsistent with the usage of government, and is rejected by it.

The conference bill approves the Lecompton constitution as Republican in form, but proposes to Kansas the question whether she will renounce her demands, and come into the Union under this bill, or insist upon her demand and remain a Territory until she can show that she has the population to entitle her to a representative in Congress.—The conference bill asserts that Kansas did adopt a constitution, which is republican, but asserts that the ordinance which accompanied that constitution is unwarantable and declines the proposed conditions of partnership. The constitution and ordinance are kept perfectly distinct, as will be seen in the following preamble: "Whereas, the people of Kansas did by a convention of delegates, assemble at Lecompton on the 9th day of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican; and, whereas, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, &c.; and whereas the said constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by order of the said convention, and admission of said Territory into the Union as a State, requested; and, whereas, said ordinance is not acceded to nor acceptable to Congress." It will be seen here that the constitution is republican, and therefore according to the creed of State rights valid for admission, but the ordinance is not acceded to nor acceptable to Congress. Kansas is not refused admission, therefore, because her constitution is not republican, but because of the unreasonableness of her demands for lands. The conference bill asserts the validity of the Locompton Constitution, and tells Kansas that to qualify herself for reception into an equal and honorable government she must renounce her voracious expectations. We have heard it argued by the opponents of the Kansas bill, that after all the noise made by the Democrats who have supported it, that the people are authorized by Congress to vote upon it. We assert that such is not the fact, and that the question submitted by the conference bill is admission into the Union with the Lecompton constitution, or exclusion from the Union with the Lecompton constitution. The conference bill will operate as an enabing act, to take effect upon the happening of a certain event, but until that event shall occur, she will be kept out of Congress, and out of the electoral college for years to come, or at least until they have sufficient population to entitle them to a representative in Congress. In the meantime, should the southern States desire it, they can avail themselves of the benefit of the Dred Scott decision, and settle in the Territory and carry their slaves there, and participate in its organization.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in session at Nashville, Tenn., has expunged from the book of Discipline, by a vote of 140 to 8, the rule forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them." It is highly probable that the eight members who had the courage to vote in the negative will speedily be compelled to migrate north—as even a suspicion of the slightest opposition to slavery, especially on the part of a clergyman, is not tolerated in that region; and a few who had in one of the local conferences given a similar vote, were last fall published in the ultra pro-slavery papers of the South generally as dangerous "Abolitionists," "traitors to the South," &c.

The same body, at last advices, were discussing a resolution proposing to expunge the rule on Dress, prohibiting "the putting on of gold and costly apparel."

President Buchanan has taken a step in advance of his predecessors—but whether it is one that will add materially to his character for liberality and gentlemanly courtesy is doubtful. It has heretofore been the custom of all Presidents, Pierce included, in giving social entertainments, to issue invitations irrespective of the party predilections of the recipient. Mr. Buchanan adopts as new rule, however. It was pomposly announced by one of his toadys in the House (J. Glancy Jones, of Pa.) the other day, that Mr. Buchanan does not invite "Black Republicans" to dine at the Presidential mansion.

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, a talented and highly educated Englishman, author of several works on Field Sports, and a well known writer for Magazines and literary newspapers, over the signature of "Frank Forrester," committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, at his hotel in New York, on the 17th inst. It seems he was a man of dissipated and reckless habits and ungovernable temper, and the immediate cause of his self-destruction was the separation of himself and his wife, to whom he had been married but a few months—she having left him, an refused to return or even grant and interview or receive a communication from him.

We are under obligations to our Representative in Congress, Hon. B. STANTON, for numerous recent favors in the way of public documents—among others the first volume of Maj. EMORY'S "Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey," a large quarto, got up in superior style, and profusely and beautifully illustrated. It is a valuable and interesting work, but judging from recent proceedings, is probably one of the last of such extensive and costly publications that will be undertaken by the Government.

S. M. & P. RAILROAD.—We noticed the fact last week that is consequence of some trouble among the contracting parties in regard to freight, the arrangement for a trough line from Cleveland to Cincinnati via Springfield and Delaware, supposed to have been perfected, had been temporarily, and possibly permanently, disrupted. We find in the Cincinnati Commercial of Monday the following communication from Mr. DUNBAR, President of the S. M. & P. road, which presents the action of its managers in a much more favorable light than did the paragraph copied into our last issue from the Commercial:

MT. VERNON, O., MAY 17, 1858

EDS. COM.:—On the 7th inst., the representatives of the several roads comprising the line (Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati; Springfield & Delaware, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cin.) met in Cleveland for the purpose of arranging a through line. The basis agreed upon for the division of the earnings between the several companies, gave to this company 17½ per cent, of the net earnings of the Cleveland business, 13½ per cent. of the Pittsburgh business, being 3 8-100 per cent. less than its prorata of the earnings, whilst it gave to the Mad River Company 11½ per cent. of the earnings of the Cleveland business, and 7 per cent. of the Pittsburgh business, being 1 81-100 per cents. more than its prorata.

This discrimination in favor of the Mad River Company was made in consequence of only a portion of its road being used in this arrangement, and the loss to our company was intended to meet depot and other expenses at the end of the line. The freight question was fully discussed, and understood to be included in the arrangement, as the following proposition, agreed to by all the parties, will show: "The C., C. & C. Road to pay all expenses at Cleveland and East, and the C., H. & D. Road to pay all expenses at Cincinnati and South—each to judge of what is necessary. If each company think enough is not done by those companies then to incur what expenses they chose and pay it themselves."

After the foregoing arrangement was agreed to by the parties, and the objects of our mission, as we supposed, fully accomplished, to our surprise, we learned, on meeting in the afternoon, that a new complication had grown up between the Mad River and the C., H. & D. Roads, relative to freights, which precluded the opening of the line for anything but passenger business.—This was virtually laying an embargo upon our Road, by compelling us to submit to local rates or cease to do a freight business to and from Cincinnati. Now what would be the effect of this policy upon our Road? If we consent to open the line for passenger business, we will be compelled to bear our proportion of the expenses of running four passenger trains a day, which would cost more than our per cent. of the earnings will amount to, and leave us minus, while at the same time we should be compelled to run a freight train each way at our own expense, for local freights.

By this policy the Mad River Company shuts us out at Springfield from both routes, and forces the freights to and from Delaware and Cincinnati via Columbus, that under an enlightened and liberal policy would naturally pass over our line of road. Yet the Mad River Company loses nothing, because, by an arrangement with the C., C. & C. Company, each is entitled to a due proportion of the joint earnings of their respective roads.

I am not disposed to do injustice to any one much less towards those with whom I am seeking business arrangements upon equitable terms. I simply desire to satisfy the public that the position of the Road I represent is not the "*kink*" of which you complain, to the opening of the short line between Cincinnati and Cleveland. If our line is the shortest for passengers, it is for freights intended to go by rail, and the business men of the country have a vital interest in connection with the opening of this line for freights as well as for passengers.

In the hope that a more liberal and enlightened policy will induce the speedy opening of this short line to Cleveland for all legitimate purposes, I am respectively,

W. DUNBAR, Pres't

Senator SUMNER, of Mass., has again sailed for Europe, having been urged to do so by his physicians, in the hope of improving his health, which still continues so feeble as to preclude an active participation in Senatorial business.

The reports from Kansas show a light vote at the recent election on the adoption of the Leavenworth Constitution, and for the ticket nominated by its friends. The returns indicate the adoption of the constitution by a majority of six to eight thousand; also the election of the Free State ticket, to which there was no regular opposition.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL has been ousted from his seat in Congress, and the contestant, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, admitted in his stead—a partisan triumph over justice and right.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesteday estimates the damage in that county caused by the rains of the past week and consequent freshet, at $100,000.

In consequence of the excessive rains and bad roads, Lent's Circus was not able to fill its appointments at either Columbus or Marysville.

ENGLISH'S KANSAS BILL.—The St. Louis Evening News regards English's scheme as a cunningly devised fraud whereby to bribe the people of Kansas to assent to the imposition of a slavery Constitution upon that Territory. It says, if the people accept the Lecompton Constitution, they are to have 25,500,000, acres of public land, worth $29,500,000 given them. If they reject it, they are to have only 5,500,000 acres. In other words the people of Kansas are offered a bribe of 20,000,000 acres of land to accept a Constitution which they do not want.

In our view, the proposition is disgraceful in the extreme. It is a positive attempt by the Congress of the Republic to corrupt and bribe a new State. It yields every inch of the technical ground on which the Southern Lecomptonites have stood, while at the same time, it grants nothing to the principle of popular sovereignty, for which the anti-Lecomptonites have been contending.

Mr. Cox endeavors to justify his vote for Lecompton by saying it was in a [c]ordance with "advice and counsel" from the Kansas ex-Governors. Mr. Pugh excuses his by saying it was in accordance with the judgment of "party friends." Gen. Houston lays the blame on his "instructions." Mr. Groesbeck finds an apology for his in his "personal friendship for the President."—They all feel the need of some excuse, which is pretty good evidence they have been doing something to be ashamed of. What Congressman who voted *against* the swindle thinks it necessary to give any excuse to his conscience or the country for doing his duty?—*Albany Jour.*

Gov. Stanton, looking upon Kansas as his home, his family having resided there since his removal from office by Buchanan, will leave Washington for that Territory in a few days. Mr. Stanton has no doubt that the people of Kansas will treat the Lecompton "proposition" with scorn and contempt.

NEWS ITEMS

There were twenty-one rainy days in May 1857; 21 in June; 22 in July; and 20 in August.

Anson G. Phelps, the distinguished merchant and philanthropist, partner in the house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., died suddenly in New York on Wednesday.

Jas. J. Faran, Esq., editor of the Enquirer, has been appointed Postmaster at Cincinnati. His support of Lecompton has not gone unrewarded.

Cora Estella, a little daughter of Dr. J. M. Stewart, of Giles, Trumbull county in this State, fell into a swill barrel a few days since and was drowned.

The Lorain county Court last week granted five divorces, dismissed five cases "without prejudice," continued one and passed three others to the heel of the docket.

The Southern Commercial Convention adjourned on Friday last to meet at Vicksburg on the second Monday of May next year.—The Convention was a very ridiculous affair.

The Ohio State Medical Society will meet in Massillon on Tuesday, the 1st of June.—They are calculating on a pleasant and profitable session.

The Ashtabula Sentinel announces the arrival at home of Joshua R. Giddings. He will not return to Washington this session. By the advice of his physician he seeks rest from the excitement of the Capital.

A MAN SELLING HIS WIFE.—Nathaniel Dyes, of the western branch, sold his wife to George Crandy for five hundred and fifty dollars. All parties were well satisfied.—This is a practical illustration of "free trade and *woman's* rights."—[Norfolk Herald.

A book has just been published in New Orleans, which contains a list of the names of all the rich marriageable ladies and gentlemen in Lousiana and the adjoining States, with the amount of the solid rhino possessed by each.

The Cleveland Herald of the 5th inst., states that the barques D. C. Pierce and Henry D. Howe, and the schooner R. H. Harmon, are chartered at that port for the Liverpool trade.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session in this city, to-day passed resolutions setting forth that *Slavery is a sin, for the extirpation of which all wise measures should be taken.*

A Canary bird, which recently died in Brooklyn, N. Y., was twenty-six years old. "Dick," for that was his name, had been blind for a year, was bald headed, and his feathers were bleached almost white. It was time for him to go.

John W. Farmer, 47 Ludlow street, New York, gave 230,893 meals to the poor at his free eating saloon during the winter and spring. Many offered to share in the expense, but he refused. Each meal he estimates to have cost 7c.

The Conneaut Reporter says that Hon. J. R. Giddings arrived at his home on Friday evening last, in feeble health. He left his post of duty only at the urgent solicitation of personal friends and the request of his physician.

Sir Colin Campbell has declined the offer of a peerage, but would like to be field marshal, and is to have that honor. That office in India will be worth to him $150,000 per year—altogether better than the poor honor of a peerage.

A man was deliberately murdered, on Thursday last, by a mob at Iowa City, by being forcibly drowned in the river. From thirty to forty of the mob were arrested and lodged in the city prison. The man was understood to be charged with horse stealing and other depredations of a similar nature.

The Illinoise papers give terrible accounts of the tornado, some particulars of which we gave in our last paper. The damage to property was enormous, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred thousand dollars. Twelve persons were killed.

Adlah Bostwick, of Waterloo, Pickaway County, Ohio, was killed, on Saturday, in Circleville. He was engaged in building and went to Circleville to get lumber, and while getting plank from a kiln, the wind blew the kill over on him.

JAMES B. CLAY.—The Richmond Whig is hard upon this degenerate son of a noble sire. It says if he had any sensibility left, he would exhibit himself in public as seldom as possible, and always with a veil over his face and silence on his lips.

General William Blackburn, of Allen county, died on the 7th inst. at his residence aged 71 years. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature from 1817 to 1835, and also in 1851—making altogether 20 years of his life as a Legislator. He was in this city last winter, and it was then said that he wanted to be Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio.—[O. S. Journal.

A child of Thomas Lawson, aged about two years, fell into a tub of water at Portsmouth on Monday evening and was drowned before it was discovered. The Tribune says the tub only contained three inches of water, but the child fell on its face, and could not consequently make any noise to attract attention to it.

Barnsville, in this State, as we learn from the Intelligencer, has one hundred marriageable young ladies, and only sixteen marriageable young men to take charge of them.—This is at the rate of six and a half young ladies to each beau—not an equal division by any means.

WHAT MAKES IT TO DIFFER!—In case Kansas spurns the bribe, and despises the menance embodied in Mr. English's bill, and rejects the Lecompton Constitution in any shape, that bill denies her admission into the Union till she has 93,000 inhabitants. Three States, according to the census of 1850, have not this population—California, Delaware and Florida. What makes them to differ?—[N. Y. Evening Post.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.

ABDICATION OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.—The steamer John H. Dickey, from Leavenworth the 17th inst., brings the intelligence of the arrival of Col. Kane and Abel Gilbert at that place on Sunday last. Gilbert states that Brigham Young had abdicated, and Gov. Cumming was at last dates thirty miles from Salt Lake City, accompanied by a deputation of fifty Mormons, sent to meet him.

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