Bloody Doings in Texas.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 5th inst. gives the annexed account of the proceedings of a party of Lynchers:

We are informed that on Saturday night last, at about half past ten o'clock, a party of men supposed to be about thirty in number, disguised in black and white masks, suddenly made their appearance at the Mission of San Jose, distant four miles from San Antonio. In front of one of the houses in Mission Square two men were sleeping in the open air, as is customary at this season.—These men, Felipe Lopez and Nicanor Urdiales, were taken into custody by the intruders, and a third named Pablo Longoria, hearing a noise and coming to the door, was also seized by them. A portion of the armed party then entered the house, asking for Francisco Huizar. In this house lay the corpse of a child, but a short time dead, watched by some women.

At first Huizar could not be found; but on one of the party striking a light he was discovered hiding in the chimney. He was brought out and placed with the rest. After asking some questions, and leaving a guard to prevent their being followed, the party, with their prisoners in charge, left the mission. Proceeding some distance, they halted, and there, in the morning, the bodies of four men, whose names we have mentioned, were discovered hanging, two of them upon one tree and two upon another. Three of these men are stated to have only recently returned from the Penitentiary, the fourth Nicanor Urdiales, is said to have belonged to Laredo, and had not long been a resident at the mission.

The horrors of the night were not yet ended. The party directed their course to the Mission of Espada, distant about five miles from San Jose. On their arrival they knocked at the door of Rafael Menchacary Leal, and rousing him from his sleep, asked him where the Garcias lived. Not knowing the purport of the visit, Menchacry pointed to a house close by. The house belonged to an old man named Teodoro Garcia, and on the outside of it two of his sons were asleep.—Roused by the clamor, the young men started up and armed themselves. Several discharges took place, and Teodoro Garcia coming to the door, exclaimed in Spanish that they were killing his boys, was shot through the head, and died instantly. The poor father, hastening to the protection of his sons, was slain. The latter defended themselves as long as their ammunition lasted, and then fled. The other party also hurriedly abandoned the place, one of them dropping his hat, which was left behind.

It is supposed that the killing of the old man Garcia was not premeditated. The other victims are said to have been horse thieves. Of their guilt we know nothing; but their execution in the manner described was a violation of the laws of God and man.

The Ledger learns that the widow of Huizar, who was executed by the lynchers, is since dead. She was quite a young woman, and left three children, one of them an infant 9 weeks old.

It is a lucky thing now-a-days to be a government officer, or to have the entry to the president's private cabinet. The purchase of 130 acres of land at Willett's Point, N. Y. as a site for a fort, is an instance in point. In 1852, Mr. Willett sold the land for $35,000, and testifies that it is worth no more now, which is likely to be the case, as prices were somewhat inflated in 1852.—Certain parties having learned that the government wanted the land, for which he says he paid $130,000, and offers it to the government for $200,000. Secretary Floyd thereupon deputes Collector Schell and Postmaster Fowler—who seem to be quite as much interested in the sale as Mr. Irving to examine the land. Accordingly one fine afternoon they ride over the premises, and send word to Secretary Floyd that the price is a reasonable one, backing up their statement by a few certificates to that effect, obtained by the payment of 50 dollars each.—The government buys the land at the price, as the terms exceed the appropriation of Congress by 40,000 dollars, gives back a mortgage on the premises. By this trade the government is made to pay some four or five times the value of the land, in order that Messrs. Irving, Schell & Co., may make a "good thing of it."

The English are becoming alarmed at the tremendous naval and military preparations of France. The French army has recently been increased by the addition of forty-two thousand soldiers, making the total force five hundred and forty-two thousand men, while seventy thousand soldiers have been called out to man the fleet. In addition forty steam line-of-battle ships are being built and the fortresses have all been strengthened and connected by lines of railway. All Europe is uneasy concerning these formidable preparations.

Wool.—The business doing in this department of trade at present is quite insignificant, as all interest is centered in the Wool growing districts of the interior now. The Stock of desirable Fleece and Pulled Wools here are light, and prices are firmly sustained: small sales of full-blood Merino command 42½@45c., and a really choice article would command we think 50c., but this is for old Wool, adaptable to work into fine Doeskin immediately. None of the new Fleece, we think, will bring over 40c., and we presume the greater portion will have to be sold at 30@35c., cash, and inferior Wools, will not command over 25c., probably. Strong efforts, no doubt will be made to purchase up the clip at much lower prices, owing to the great scarcity of money in the far West. This, however, is unjust. The farmers should receive a fair remuneration for their property, and dealers should not take advantage of the bad times. If dealers lost by last year's clip, that was not the fault of wool growers. By all means then give the wool growers a fair remuneration that will stimulate them to raise it in increased quantity for coming years. Farmers on the other hand, ought to ponder that manufacturers and dealers have had to pass through the hardest times ever known, and they ought to be willing to accept a decline of about 5 cents per. lb on the current rates last year at the opening of the season. In Pulled we note small sales at full prices, including a parcel of 2,300 lbs extra country at 37½c., first-class indorsed note. In California, sales of some 40,000 lbs common to medium fine at 16@17c. Foreign is plenty and is dull and somewhat depressed; sales of 90,000 lbs Valparaiso at 10@11c., and 50 bales Cordova at about 19c., six mouths.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Accidents from camphene come from all quarters. A few nights since, two women at No. 34 Columbia-Street, New York, were reading by a camphene lamp. One attempted to light a wick not then burning, and in doing so the fluid escaped and ignited, when the woman holding it threw the lamp into the lap of the other, when it exploded. The first woman's clothes took fire, and she ran into the street, a perfect blaze, screaming for aid, which was rendered, but not until she was shockingly burned, and fatally so. The other woman, with great presence of mind caught some bed clothes, and rolling herself up in them, escaped with slight injury.

A camphene lamp exploded in Cincinnati a few evenings since, and a lady was very badly burned.

In Chicago, on Friday, a Mrs. Brown and child were dangerously burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp, which the woman was filling.

A camphene lamp exploded at 34 Columbia Street, New York, fatally burning a girl whose screams alarmed a child at the next door, which in raising the window to look out, fell to the pavement fracturing its skull.

NEWS ITEMS

The Mexicans have a custom of annually burning Judas Iscariot in effigy on the 4th of April. It was duly observed the present year.

The defalcation of Harzthy, treasurer of the mint in California, amounts to $152,-000. No part of the money will be recovered.

The Democratic State Convention for this State has been called to assemble at Columbus, on the 29th of July.

Mr. Burrell, a Quaker, living near Rochester, N. Y., married his cousin, had an idiot child, and hung himself.

Rev. Mr. Gallagher, a Catholic priest at Elgin, Ill., was accidentally drowned a few days ago.

On Wednesday over seven hundred barrels of vegatables were shipped from Norfolk to Philadelphia and New York.

Miss Sarah Paul, a teacher, was burnt to death a few days ago, in Oglethorpe, Ga., by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

James G. Jimeson, nephew of Ex-President Pierce, cut his throat with a razor and died in Boston, on Thursday.

One hundred and fifty officers serving in India have tendered their resignations to General Sir Colin Campbell, G. C. B.

Upon the marriage of Miss Wheat, of Va., an editor hoped that her path might be flowery and that she might never be thrashed by her husband.

A catfish weighing 124 pounds, was caught recently in Kansas river, Kansas.—Its length was five feet two inches, circumference forty inches.

Morgan Bryan, convicted at Pittsburgh of selling lottery tickets, has been sentenced to pay the costs, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary one year.

Accounts from Texas speak in the most glowing terms of the grain crops in that State, and say there is a prospect that the present corn crops will be the largest ever known.

The amount of specie in the Boston banks has decreased over three million dollars within the last five days. Over nine million dollars still remain in the vaults.

The grand jury of Albany county, New York, have unanimously prescribed the professional jurors and loungers of the court as a nuisance.

Active preparations are making in New York for the transportation of President Monroe's remains to Virginia. The New York National Guard have offered to take charge of the transfer, and bear all the expenses.

An interesting breach of promise case was lately tried at Louisville. Miss Maria Cummings sued Mr. Allen Stutton for courting her three years, and then marrying another sweetheart. The Jury gave Miss Maria damages to the amount of $2,000.

There are glowing accounts of the crops in Texas. Indeed, throughout the Southern States, except where the Mississippi flood has carried desolation, the crop prospects are generally flattering.

The water in Lake Erie is higher than it has ever been before within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The harbors along the southern shore are suffering from an overflow of her banks and docks.

A Southern Methodist Minister, detailing his experience on a certain circuit, counted 25 children who had been named after him and added that during the year he received as compensation for his labor "$13."

Gottlieb Zercher, a highly respectable citizen of Lancaster, Pa., committed suicide on Sunday night, by opening the veins on his arms with a razor. He was insane through fear of coming to want, although he had a comfortable property.

The New York Christian Advocate publishes a letter from the Rev. R. S. Maclay, an American missionary in China, giving a rumor of the death of the emperor of China. The letter is dated at Foh Chau, Mar. 22d, and the writer does not credit the rumor.

Last Monday morning Benjamin Scott, a colored man residing in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, was seized by six or eight of his colored fellow-citizens, stripped and flogged fifty lashes with a hickory rod, for having betrayed the whereabouts of a fugitive slave to the men in pursuit of him.

Instead of hanging a thousand dollar negroe, at Paris Ky., who had murdered another negro of the same value, he was received and sold out of the State. The institution cannot afford to throw away two negroes worth $2,000.

William H. Russell, the army correspondent of the London Times, gets $10,000 a year, all expenses paid, and is the companion of Lords and Generals. The "pen is mightier than the sword," for there are few in the army who receive that pay.

According to the Kansas Herald of Freedom, no reasonable mode of figuring can reduce the present population of Kansas below 100,000, and the editor believes that it is nearer 120,000, and that it will certainly exceed that number by another autumn.

The Secretary of the Lake Co. Agricultural Society received through the P. O., a few days since, sixty cents, which, the writer informed him, was the amount he cheated the Society out of at the County Fair last fall, by passing into the Fair grounds without paying.

The Postmaster General has decided that when letters reach any post office, addressed to fictitious names or parties, they shall not be delivered to any one claiming to be representatives of the addressed parties, but must be sent to the department as dead letters.

The Dahlonega, Ga., Signal says that a quartz gold mine, forty or fifty feet deep, has been opened on Lot 1048, 12th district, 1st section, which yields from five to thirty cwts. of the shining metal at each panful.

Emigration to California commenced in May, 1848. At that time it contained hardly 15,000 inhabitants. There are now 600,-000, showing that in ten years it has increased forty fold! This is an unparalelled growth.

The canal stables of Fish, Mudgett & Co., at Rochester, N. Y., were burned on Sunday night, and thirteen horses perished in the flames. Two of the stable boys are also missing, and it is feared they also lost their lives.

The news from the plains is that there has been much suffering among the Mormon expeditionists in the mountains. Capt. Marcy, who was sent to New Mexico to procure transport animals and sheep for the army, has lost a great portion of those he had obtained.

At Paincesville, a liquor seller was fined $20, and to serve in jail 10 days. In Champagne Co., a number of indictments for violation of the liquor law were found, and a man tried at last term was fined $20 and imprisoned for ten days.

The crevasse at Bell's plantation has caused a loss of over $3,000,000 to Louisiana. The total loss will be over $20,000,-000 by breaking of levees in the State the present season. It has been eight years since the alluvial lands of this State have been overflowed, except in a few localities, when the damage was of no great importance. Now it seems that the damage is immense.

In 1856 two men were killed at Elk Creek crossing of the Buffalo and State Line Road, and a third was injured. The wives of the men killed have just recovered judgments of $4,500 each against the Company, and the injured man a verdict of $1,000.

In Cincinnati, thirteen of the young lady teachers in the public schools—as appears from the report of a very special committee appointed to examine very minutely into the mysteries of the interesting subject—have resigned in consequence of approaching matrimonial alliances.

A Chief of the Snake Indians, residing near Utah, lately died, and his relatives, in addition to the killing of his favorite horses over his grave, buried with him alive a little boy, of whom the deceased was very fond, in order that he might accompany him to the spirit land. They wrapped the boy up, alive in a blanket, and placing him in the grave with the corpse and buried them together.

The Richmond (Kentucky) Messenger mentions a freak of nature which is without parallel in the animal kingdom. It is a colt with but one eye. It was foaled on the farm of Mr. Elisha Roberts, in Madison County. The eye is considerably larger than the usual size, and in the middle of the forhead.

The French *Gazette Medicale* states that by an accident charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon the burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.—The remedy is cheap and simple and certainly deserves a trial.

Lord Napier prepared dispatches to-day conveying intelligence of the satisfaction evinced by the Administration at the turn which the cruiser controversy has taken, and giving assurances that the relations between the two countries would be established on even better footing than heretofore.—[Washington letter, 22d.

The C., C. & C. Road took to Cleveland on Monday evening and Tuesday morning, seventy-one car loads of live stock, and Cleveland & Toledo road twenty car loads. The Herald, of Tuesday, says: Upwards of fifteen hundred head of cattle, besides hogs and sheep, passed East on the cars through this city, during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

A patent has been granted to a citizen of Utica, for a new kind of overshoe, designed for persons traveling by sea and land. It is made of braided straw. Straw being a non-conductor of heat, the warmth of the foot is retained, without being subject to dampness by the foot sweating, the straw being porous, and either absorbing the dampness, or allowing it to pass off.

The number of emigrants who arrived at New York during the week ending the 22d inst., was one thousand six hundred and sixteen, making a total of thirty thousand four hundred and fifty since the first of January. The number for the corresponding period of last year was eighty-one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Officers on the steamer Minnesota, sent to Shanghai to strike terror into the hearts of the Chinese, write home that she draws so much water they can't get within fifteen miles of port. All they can see of Shanghai is done through the telescope. This illustrates the management of our Navy Department.

A splendid sugar plantation, containing 1,643 acres of land and 95 negroes, near Bayon Gonla, La., belonging to the estate of Samuel S. Harrison, was sold at public auction a few days since, and brought the handsome sum of $240,500. The purchaser was Cyprien Ricard, a free man of color who owned the adjoining plantation, which is worth as much more.

The Boston Atlas says to the Boston Post: "The Post need not be alarmed about the new name. The Republican party will hold on to its principles; the only change likely to occur will be after 1860, when it will assume the name and functions of the Administration party."

Neither California, Delaware nor Florida had, at the census of 1850, a population equal to that required of Kansas as a condition of admission, provided she persists in demanding the right to make her own Constitution. Why the difference? Does anybody believe it would have been proposed, or thought of, if Kansas were a pro-slavery or a Democratic State?

The Utica Herald mentions the death of Patrick Riley. While plowing his hands came in contact with a poisoned livy, and the swelling being neglected, increased for four or five days before he consulted a physician. At the time his arms were swollen to an immense size, and his limbs and body continued to swell and mortify till death ensued, in spite of the doctors.

The total receipts of flour at Chicago since January 1, have been one thousand four hundred and five barrels in excess of the same period last year. The receipts of wheat have been greater by two million two hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-six bushels, while the receipts of Indian corn have been about five hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-seven bushels below the receipts of last year.

The citizens of Springfield, Illinois, have voted in public meeting to accept the proposal of two gentlemen of Cincinnati to establish a mill in Springfield, for the manufacture of sugar and molasses from the Chinese sugar cane. The requisite machinery is ready, and the enterprise will be undertaken at once. Fifty acres of cane are to be planted this year; and if successful, more will be added in future. Refined sugar-cane molasses now sells in Cincinnati at eighty cents per gallon.

A recent communication to the Indian office, from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at San Francisco, reports a strange but shocking custom that prevails among almost all the Indians of California. This is that of burying alive. When a widow dies and leaves young children, rather than trouble themselves with their support, the tribe to which they belong will bury the orphans alive. The superintendent states that he will use all his efforts to put an end to this cruel practice, but it has been impossible to prevent it entirely as yet, even on the Government reservations.

What the Floods have done.—The following is an estimate of the damage done in the West and South by the late great floods. It is a rough one, of course, but it is believed the figures—startling as they are—fall short of the reality:

Cotton, 400,000 bales	$16,000,000.
Grain Crops	10,000,000.
Sugar Crop, 50,000 hogsheads	3,000,000.
Towns, buildings, bridges, mills, Levees, and farming stock	3,000,000.
Railroads and canals	1,000,000.
Total	$33,000,000

Returned to his First Love.—Yesterday two youths, of nearly full age, were at the Farmers' Hotel, Indianapolis, on their way to the "far West" to the home of their childhood, which they preferred to all others. It appears they were stolen by Indians when very young, and raised by one of the Western tribes. Their friends ascertained the whereabouts of the lost children some time ago, and induced them to leave the Indians and return to their relatives in one of the Eastern States. The boys, after trying civilized life awhile concluded that they didn't like it, and were yesterday on their way back to their Western home. We could not earn their names or the tribe of Indians they belong to.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Gazette.

A. THOMSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Delaware, July 2, 1858.

Republican County Convention.

THE Republican voters of Delaware County are requested to meet in Convention at the Court House yard in the town of Delaware, on Saturday, July 10th, 1858, at two o'clock, P. M., to select four delegates to the State Convention to be held in Columbus on the following Tuesday. By order of the

REP. CEN. COM., OF DEL. CO.
H. J. EATON, Sec'y.

Congressional Aspirations.—We learn from the last number of the *Springfield Republic* that brother Saxton, of the *Urbana Citizen*, charges that all the Republican editors of this district are aspirants for Congressional honors in October next. We have not seen the number of the Citizen from which the Republic quotes, but it seems its editor is not in the field, and as Mr. Frey also enters a very positive disclaimer for himself, and Mr. Hamilton, of the *Marysville Tribune*, has followed suit, the list is already so seriously diminished by the rageing process that, lest it should entirely disappear, we feel half inclined, in order to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession, to assume oureself the entire weight of the imputation—especially as we are firm in our convictions that, however presumptuous it may appear to avow it, a state of affairs might possibly exist in which an editor could with as much propriety as those of other callings aspire to such honors. But such course we are fully conscious would sorely distress our very worthy though modest and retiring brethren of the western counties, whose good opinion we are anxious to merit and retain—consequently patriotism must yield to propriety, and we are constrained to declare that we know of no editor in this part of the district whose "Congressional aspirations" are of a nature sufficiently ardent to seriously disturb his own equanimity, annoy his neighbors and political associates, or likely to beget in him a very strong desire, much less impel to efforts to supplant the present worthy incumbent, if he desires to retain the place, as we presume it is generally understood he does.

The editor of the Republic claims to be a warm friend of Mr. S. which is all very well; but we are inclined to doubt whether he is entitled to any particular pre-eminence in that respect over his editorial brethern of the district, those of the eastern division included. It is doubtless his privilege also to express his sentiments in decided terms—but we are clearly of the opinion that the interests of Mr. S. do not demand, nor could a desire to promote harmony of action and preserve a good understanding throughout the district suggest, an exhibition of spirit and temper such as characterizes the article referred to. We do not know how many, if any, candidates besides Mr. Stanton there now are or may hereafter be in the field—but we do know that two very respectable and competent gentlemen in Union county, three or four in this county, and two or more in Clark, have occasionally been named in connection with the office. If any one or all of them desire to become candidates, it is their undoubted right; or if partial friends see fit to suggest them as such, it is their privilege so to do—but we submit that neither being in reality a candidate, or merely talked of as such by others, affords to the Republic or any other Republican journal a warrant for indulging in language which under the circumstances may justly be regarded as personally offensive if not grossly insulting to each and all of them.

Plain Talk.—Republican journals and speakers are in the habit of talking tolerably plainly of Mr. Buchanan and his Administration—and especially when speaking of his course in regard to Kansas affairs, they have not stopped to select delicate terms in which to express their abhorrence of it in all its details. But in this they do not enjoy a monopoly—for some of the very hardest things that have been said of the President and his Kansas policy have been uttered by members of his own party, and those to whom he had assigned high official positions in the territory. The late speech of ex-Secretary Stanton, at Leavenworth, is a case to point. Read the following extracts, which are but the sample of the tone and temper of the whole:

Gentlemen, I have sought in vain to find an example in history of such treachery as that which has been exhibited by the present administration towards Gov. Walker in these momentous affairs in Kansas. Since the days of King David, no parallel can be found. Even his treatment of Uriah, the Hittite, was scarcely so bad as Mr. Buchanan's treatment of his "best friend and wisest counsellor." By Uriah's own hand, David sent an order to Joab: "Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten and die." But treacherously sacrificed as he was, he at least had the opportunity of meeting a glorious death on the field of battle, falling in the cause of his country, and leaving behind an imperishable name. He escaped the mortification of surviving his own honor, and of knowing himself betrayed by his king. David, too, had the excuse of being moved to commit this crime by the most uncontrollable of human passions. Mr. Buchanan has no shadow of excuse. His conduct exhibits a case of unmitigated treachery—treachery to friends—treachery to principles and pledges—treachery to the best and highest interests of the great patriotic party which placed him in power. David's offspring by Uriah's wife was not permitted to live; so the Lecompton Contitution—the bastard result of Mr. Buchanan's unnatural alliance with the Southern Disunionists—already stricken with the curse of God, will die by the hands of the people. David, however, having truly repented of his great wickedness, was forgiven and restored to the favor of his creator. Mr. Buchanan on the other hand, being obstinate and unrelenting, has committed the unpardonable sin, and will receive the execration of good men in all time to come.

* * * * *

Gentlemen, I can hardly trust myself to speak of this passage in the history of my country. No greater crime against liberty has been anywhere committed during this century. All the miserable and flimsy pretexts—all the technical and preposterous dogmas by which this monster falsehood has been attempted to be justified and upheld, are but the thin disguise under which tyranny and wrong would hope to conceal their unholy purpose. The Administration well knows—Congress knows—the whole world knows—that the people of Kansas are almost unanimous against the Lecompton fraud. The unfortunate and discreditable circumstances under which the instrument was clothed with the regular and technical forms of law, have been fully exposed. No man need be ignorant of any of the facts. And yet by means of a technical presumption—through a mere legal fiction—positive and well known facts are made to give way—a known falsehood is to be established as truth—and the constitutional rights of a free people are to be sacrificed and trampled in the dust! Gentlemen, when the passions and prejudices of the present hour shall have passed away, the spectacle now exhibited will be considered one of the most extraordinary phenomena ever presented in the history of the world. The solid and substantial liberties intended to have been secured to the States and Territories, by the Constitution of the United States, are to be substituted by a mere sham, a mere painted bubble, a mere gossamer, cobweb frame of false logic and contemptible technicalities; and almost the whole body of a once powerful and party is seduced, infatuated and mesmerized, to believe the patent and baleful lie!

Much interest is manifested at this time in regard to the result of the second effort to lay a telegraphic cable on the bed of the Atlantic, so as to bring America and Europe into direct communication by means of that great annihilator of distance, the magnetic telegraph. Intelligence announcing the success or failure of the great enterprise may be daily looked for—and though the hope is strong that the cable has been safely laid, there is good reason for fearing a different result. The trial trip showed the project to be surrounded with numerous and almost insurmountable difficulties. A letter from one engaged in the experiment thus made, published in the New York Times, says:

Your readers will, perhaps, think that nothing is to be feared for the safe accomplishment of the undertaking, with the aid of all this fine machinery and the exercise of so much care and prudence. But, for myself, I must confess that my confidence, heretofore unshaken, is impaired. Apprehensions of another failure are entertained by many, although not openly expressed.—The parties most interested, however, are more sanguine than ever.

A distressing homicide occurred near Columbus Sunday evening last, a butcher named Seibold killing a young German named Korrell, by stabbing him with a butcher knife, at the same time wounding two others, one of them a woman. The Germans had been having a picnic, a fight ensued in which Seibold and his friends suffered somewhat, when they left for the city, armed themselves with knives, and on their way back met and attacked Korrell and his two friends whom they charged (it seems unjustly) with having been engaged in the previous fight.

Scott & Co's Reprints.—To those who desire to secure a large amount of very choice literature for a small sum of money, no better opportunity is offered than in Blackwood's Magazine and the British Quarterlies, as reissued by Messrs. L. Scott & Co., New York—who pay a large sum annually to the foreign publishers for advance sheets, and hence deserve to be encouraged in preference to those who at a later day appropriate the contents of these publications.

New volumes of all the works commence with the present month, which makes it a favorable time to subscribe—and, as will be seen by the annexed table of prices, they are offered at unusually low rates:

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5.00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7.00
For all four of the Reviews	8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10.00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Nomination of Common Pleas Judge.—The *Wooster Republican* suggests the propriety of the delegates from the several counties comprising this Judicial District in attendance at the approaching State Convention, being empowered to make a nomination for Judge to be supported by the Republicans of the district at the coming election. The proposed plan is a good one—and as it obviates the necessity of holding a special convention for the purpose, which would involve considerable trouble and expense, we hope it will be adopted. The number of delegates to which the several counties comprising the district are entitled in the State convention is thirty-seven, and each county will doubtless be fully represented, which would not probably be the case in a special convention. All that is necessary in order to have the matter generally understood and insure perfect satisfaction, is that the proper action be taken by the county conventions when they meet to select delegates.

There is no danger of the coming Republican State Convention failing to make nominations for want of material from which to make selections, at least so far as the office of Judge of the Supreme Court is concerned. A large number of persons have been suggested, among them Messrs. Goddard of Muskingum, Spalding of Cuyahoga, Peck of Scioto, Smith of Hamilton, Mason of Clark, Fishback of Clermont, Lawrence of Logan, Corwin of Warren, and Hunter of Fairfield. For Member of the Board of Public Works the list of names proposed is equally formidable.

A duel was fought near New Orleans on Tuesday last, between Mr. Gaulon, editor of the True Delta, and Mr. Gibson, editor of the Crescent, in which the latter was killed.

News from Oregon, via California, has just been received giving the details of an engagement between a body of U. S. troops under Col. Steptoe, and the Pelouse and Snake Indians, in which the former were defeated with a loss of fifty men.

Emancipation of Slaves in Virginia.—Within the last few days, the court has decided another case, illustrating in a marked manner, the principle laid down in Bayly vs. Poindexter. Mrs. Judge Coalter, of Fredericksburg, gave her slaves, in substance, an election between freedom and slavery.—The question arose upon the will, whether she intended to give them an absolute emancipation, or a mere choice of being free or not. It was very generally, if not universally, regarded by the profession as amounting to an absolute and complete emancipation.

The slaves were decided by the lower Court to be free. An appeal, however, was advised, we understand by Mr. John Howard, and the case was brought to the Court of Appeals—elaborately argued by counsel. Mr. Poward and Mr. Patton for the parties claiming the slave, and Mr. Little and Mr. Morson for the executive. The Court delivered their decision, reviewing and confirming the doctrine decided by the case of Bayly and Poindexter—that the slave has in Virginia no civil rights or legal capacity whatsoever; and, consequently, no power to make an election between freedom and slavery. Mrs. Coalter's will, the Court decided did not absolutely emancipate, but merely gave the slaves an election—thus the will was void, and the slaves remained in slavery.—[Richmond Enquirer.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, June 28.

The Steamship Arabia with Liverpool dates to the 19th inst., has arrived.

Debates of a very conciliatory nature on the American question had taken place in both Houses of Parliament. The squadron would probably be withdrawn from the Cuban waters and be sent to the coast of Africa. The right of search and visitation is entirely abandoned.

There is nothing later from India.

The Continental news is of an unimportant character.

In Perliament, Lord Malmesbury referred to the support given by England to Spain, in resisting the policy of the United States for the annexation of Cuba, but said that if she still persisted in the slave trade, it was highly probable that England would exchange her present amity with Spain to indifference.—The Earl Gray thought that France and the United States were solely responsible for the renewal of the slave trade. With regard to international law, so far as he understood, an American vessel filled with slaves might leave Africa without England being able to interfere, notwithstanding a perfect knowledge of her character. Lord Aberdeen endorsed this definition.

In the House of Commons, on the question of the outrages upon American commerce, the drift of the speeches was, that when the matter was fully understood on both sides, the difficulty would be amicably adjusted.

Bishop McIlvaine.—Very great and just alarm is felt respecting the health of the beloved Bishop of this Diocese. While presiding in convention, on Friday last 23 inst. and stated, in substance, that a very peculiar sensation had come over him, accompanied by a remarkable large of memory.—He desired the business to proceed, called Rev. Dr. Burr to the chair, and retired. In about half an hour he came back and resumed his post, but it was some time before he could readily call the names of members wishing to address the house. He had a similar attack recently, while at the East, and while going home from church on Sunday noon, he had another. He did not return to church in the afternoon, but was there at night, and spoke with remarkable clearness and energy. After church he replied cheerfully to all inquiries about his health, and expressed himself as feeling in no way uncomfortable. He rested well that night, and left for Newark the next day in apparently good health.—[Gambier (Ohio) Observer.

Pennsylvania.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, at Harrisburg, writes that paper a long and careful analysis of Pennsylvania politics. He regards the election of the Anti-Lecompton ticket sure by 30,000 to 40,000. He sums up the chances in the Congressional Districts as follows:

It is possible that the Lecomptonites may carry but two of the twenty-five districts—the 13th and 16th, but at the most they cannot carry four. You may confidently set Pennsylvania down as good for twenty-one Anti-Lecompton men in the next Congress, and as many in favor of protection to our languishing industry.

Our next Legislature will be largely Republican, though the Senate will remain Democratic, in consequence of so many Democrats holding over.

New Counterfeits—Look Out for Them.—The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says that large numbers of the new counterfeit tens on the State Bank of Ohio, are in circulation in that city and deceive the best judges. The shading of the fine "State Bank of Ohio" is slightly darker in the counterfeit than in the genuine bill; and the name of the President is rather more regularly written in the former than in the latter. In the counterfeit, the letters of the President's name are rounded off rather more carefully than in the genuine, and the main lines are heavier in the latter than in the former, but these differences are so slight, that ordinary judges would not notice them. People who are not experts, would not be safe in taking bills of this denomination on any of the branches of the State Bank of Ohio.

The Turf.—The recent arrivals from England brought the intelligence that Mr. Ten Broeck had matched Prioress against the winner of the last Derby, Beadsman, owned by Sir Joseph Hawley, for 500 guineas a side, the horse giving Prioress a year. He has also matched Babylon for the same sum against Lord Chesterfield's Telegram, both matches to come off over the Newmarket course at the next October meeting.—We also see it stated in the racing column of the Bath, Eng., Journal, that arrangements have been made by some enterprising turfmen in England to test upon American soil the supremacy of the two countries, and the same paper adds that the celebrated Gemmi di Vergi is one of the selected.

Return after Forty-Six Years Absence.—The Newburyport Herald says that the old residents of Hard One were not a little surprised on Thursday last by the advent in their midst of Mr Peter Fudge after an absence of forty-six years. It was supposed that he had long since died. In 1812 Mr. Fudge sailed from Newburyport in a ship belonging to the late Moses Brown, since which time no tidings were had of him until his return. His wife was married twice after his departure, and some years since she died. Three score and ten years have rolled over the returned wanderer; and now, as the eye dims and the heart gets old and slow, the lithe limbs stiffen and the sunburnt locks become thin, the recollection of his birthplace and his boyish sports all tend to inspire him with a desire to see once more the home of his childhood, ere he fall into that dreamless state that knows no waking.

Wellsville, N. Y., June 25.—The Masons celebrated St. John's day yesterday, and after an oration adjourned to a large hall for dinner. About 700 persons had entered the room, when about half the floor gave way precipitating about three hundred to the floor beneath. At the same instant the floor above gave way with a quantity of cutters, fanning mills, lumber, &c., burying the mass of the people in the ruins.

Fortunately no one was killed, but from forty to fifty were wounded, and about twenty seriously. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, of Wellsville, Mrs. Daniel Dexter, of Independence, Mrs. Johnson of Friendship, Mrs. Calom of Bingham, Pa., are reported dangerously injured. At noon to-day all the injured were alive and most of them comfortable.

Administrative Economy—The people are getting aroused to some just sense of the unbounded waste of which this Administration is guilty. A well informed correspondent writes from Washington: "It is generally conceded here, that it is now impossible for the administration to prevent incurring a national debt of 100,000,000 dollars, at least within the current year. Such extravagance and worthless was never before exhibited by the government, and the people will call them to account. All that has been saved this year is due to the American Republican members of Congress who have steadily opposed the plunder schemes. The conduct of the government towards the contractors who have furnished the supplies for the wagon roads to Arizon, will occasion much animadversion. The government has squandered 340,000 dollars on those, and now will not pay its honest debts; it has neither credit nor respect among the people of the South-western Territories."—[Cin. Gaz.

Shocking Murder in Virginia.—J. W. Watkins, Esq., formerly a tobacco merchant in Petersburg, but for many years past a successful farmer on his beautiful estate in Surry, Va., known as "Chestnut Farm," situated immediately on James River, was brutally murdered on the 15th inst. The Petersburg Express says:

About six o'clock on the above evening, Mr. Watkins set out on a walk around the farm. Remaining away unusually long, servants were sent out to look for him, but returned without having seen him; upon which apprehensions were entertained by his family that he had encountered some accident, and more particular search was instituted. The farm and vicinity was scoured in every direction, and several hours employed in useless labor; but at length, about 10 o'clock, the body of the unfortunate man was found in a low ravine, some distance from the house, dreadfully beaten and disfigured, and covered with blood and dirt. His hat and cravat were missing, his coat and trowsers jagged and muddied, and around his waist a rope was found tied, by which he had been dragged into the ravine. No one is suspected of the murder, as the deceased was on good terms with every one in the county. He leaves a wife and six children.

Since then, one of his slaves, a boy of only fourteen years, has confessed that he was present when the murder was committed; that one of his fellow servants, named Cato, threw the rope over his master's head, while another, named Isaac, struck the fatal blow, and that he was not a mere spectator. He stated further, that after his master was knocked down he was dragged with the rope around his neck to the woods, where he was found, and then cruelly beaten and bruised until life was extinct. He also stated that his master sued for mercy while the beating was being inflicted, and with his dying breath asked the Lord to have mercy on him. What prompted the wretches to commit the deed is not known. The boy, however, had in his possession his master's gold watch and hat, and for these probably they took his life.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

M. Robles, the Mexican Minister, authorizes a most emphatic denial of the recently published statement of the sale or cession of a large portion of Sonora. He says that all the decrees that have been issued by the Mexican Government making grants for colonization and other purposes, have been officially published, and that there is not a single instance of a grant which was not followed by an authentic announcement of the fact; that there is none in this case, and that without such publication no grant or cession is of legal effect.

A private letter from Gov. Cumming lays much stress upon the importance of the Mormons being indeed to return to their homes and employments. He is opposed to their going into Sonora. He confirms the statement heretofore made, that they are divided into peace and war parties and thinks it the duty and policy of the Government to support the former and break down the latter. He speaks of Brigham Young as a man of great perseverance intellect and experience, and withal vested with the authority to announce the terrors awarded to those who sin against the Holy Ghost.

There is a division in their ranks, all fear him, while many hate him, because of the pacific measures with which he is charged.

Gov. Cumming plainly says that his chief hope for control over the Mormons is exerted through Young.

If anything should happen to thwart his efforts to avert the perils of a collision between the army and the Mormons, the country may expect a guerrilla war of several years duration at the expense of many millions of dollars, while the war would be visited upon those who are least deserving of its terrors.

Gov. Cumming in Utah.—Col. Kane has brought dispatches from Gov. Cumming, whom he left at Camp Scott on the 16th ult. The dispatches were at once delivered to the President of the United States. Their purport has not officially transpired, but it is ascertained that many of the accounts with which the public mind has been occupied are erroneous and calculated to deceive the country in respect to Utah matters generally.—To this fact may be attributed the uncourteous refusal of Col. Kane to communicate with the press.

It is understood that Col. Kane denies the truth of the telegraphic announcement from Booneville, intimating that the army would move on the arrival of the peace commissioners, when in fact Governor Cumming has requested it to remain where it is untill orders shall be received from Washington.

Contrary to the reports so widely circulated, Col. Kane does not admit that there has been any such want of harmony between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnson as would jeopard the public interest. He speaks in eulogistic terms of Gen. Johnson and the high state of discipline which that officer maintained in his forces, and of the praiseworty spirit manifested by the army during the winter.

The friends of the Administration are much pleased with the manner in which Col. Kane is understood to allude to the conduct of Gov. Cumming, saying that he is deserving of the gratitude of the country.

There was great hope in Utah, as elsewhere, that the war was at an end. A peace party had been formed and was of sufficiently strong to time to arrest the march of the Mormon forces against our own last spring. It was the impression in Utah that Brigham Young, who openly espoused the cause of the United States, would, in this respect be able to maintain his position.

There was at one time strong opposition to him, before emigration was resolved upon, but ever since this the feeling of hostility has been subsiding. All the northern settlements are evacuated, with the exception of a few Mormons left to guard the public property at Salt Lake city. Besides these there are no Mormons forty miles south of that city. The seventy families alluded to in a recent dispatch did not, as stated, apply to to Gov. Cumming at Camp Scott for protection. They were brought there by him from Salt Lake city.

The Mormon troops had been withdrawn from the approaches to Salt Lake, though the people threatened to return if the army advanced before they had reaped and carried off the next harvest.

It was the intention of