The Atlantic Cable, Laid and Landed.

The news of the successful laying of the Cable from shore to shore was received with great distrust, and that distrust was heightened by the remarkable fact that in the first dispatch received from Mr. Field nothing definite was said as to the whereabouts of the Agamemnon; hence it was left in doubt whether she had reached the Irish coast or not. True, it was inferred that she was either there, or so near there, as to render the success sufficiently probable to warrant sending the news, but, after all, there was either a studied silence on that point or an accidental omission, which, under the circumstances, was remarkable.—Subsequent dispatches, however, place the matter at rest.

The following dispatch was among the Saturday night reports:

TRINITY BAY, August 7.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable was successfully landed here yesterday morning and is in perfect order. The Agamemnon has landed her end of the Cable and we are now receiving signals from the Telegraph House at Valentia Bay, Ireland. The U. S. Steamer Niagara and H. B. M. Steamers Gorgon and Porcupine will leave for St. Johns, N. F., to-morrow. Due notice will be given when the Atlantic Telegraph Line will be open for public business.

In connection with this crowning feat of the 19th century, the dispatch of Capt. Hudson, who is in command of the Niagara, is worthy of note, as showing how intense was the anxiety on board the Niagara, and as being exceedingly credible to the Captain who gives the praise to a higher power.—The dispatch is to Capt. Hudson's family, as follows:

TRINITY BAY, August 5.

God has been with us. The telegraph cable is laid without accident, and to Him be all the glory. We are all well. Yours, affectionately,

W M. L. HUDSON.

Upon this great, this astounding event, the Philadelphia *Gazette* thus classically, eloquently and truthfully discourses:

THE OLD WORLD CALLING TO THE NEW.—The greatest single event in the history of civilized man has transpired within the day on which we write. Time, and space, and all matter and material forms, have bent lowest, and have paid their deepest homage to intelligence—to intelligence which, by this measure of its triumphs, seems scarcely less than supreme. The ancient geographer drew his sketch of the *Orbi Terrarum* in a small oval, concentric around Greece, with Cimmerian darkness at the west, and Ethiopian night at the east, and to his loftiest conception there was no transmission of intelligence other than by the living messenger sent. Twenty-eight centuries later, his descendant may converse with the denizens of a new world at his antipodes, and to these colloquies midnight and noon are the same. The *Horos* are no longer gods of the hours, and time is no longer time. Terror of Greece! How would the sages of the first Academy have struggled under a problem so vast as that when day and night flee away, and become obsolete in measure of time! The day is not what it was, and it is no longer to fix the standard conditions controling our movements. The periods named day and night have become changeable and uncertain—of three parties in conversation, one may have high noon, one morning, and the third deep night. The business they transact must have a place in positive time, but which one claims the right to have it done at six o'clock, A. M. Obviously the sun and moon are effete, and leaving the small system called solar, we must mark our time, and take our guides among eternal suns.

How the great fact of the hour sweeps away the landmarks of existence heretofore! The world, as we first knew it, bends and moulds itself, and declares allegiance anew. Greatest of all is the fact that intelligence gains these triumphs through means which we must pronounce inadequate, by all ordinary rules of judgment, and which, when they triumph, impress us only the more overwhelmingly with the conviction that the ultimate scope of the serene intelligence which lifts itself at intervals even in humanity, is to embrace attainments now possible only to the Supreme.

In reaching over this belt of ocean between American and England, the telegraph does infinite more than is done by traversing so much of land surface. Connecting two continents, as it does, it leaves but the Pacific ocean inaccessible in the circuit of the world. Nobody doubts that a few years will see a telegraph line completed and in actual operation from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast. The improvements already effected in the machinery of transmission, assure us that the obstructions so constant for the past years may be wholly removed, and the lines on land may at any time be kept in complete order. We have been out of patience with many things the telegraph has done, or failed to do, but we forget that all its processes are still making progress; there is to be a steady advancement, until the transmission of intelligence becomes as free by the telegraph line as by the pen of a ready writer, who conveys it merely from brain to paper under his hand.

Through the profound depths of the Atlantic, words of meaning are now passing for two thousand miles. The tempests which came near destroying the Agamemnon and its freight may rage over the bed of the cable for decades of years in vain. It unable to restrain these material forces, human intelligence has surrounded them, has penetrated them, and proves itself superior. This conquest of the sea is a grand and proud event, and he whose energy won it, is greater than the ancient monarch would have been had he succeeded in chaining it. The storms of the Atlantic are as terrible, that the most powerful ship only serves to show how weak the structures built by hands in the fury of winds and waves, but now one may call to his friend through two thousand miles of blinding Atlantic storms, and be answered instantly. The achievement is almost inconceivably great.

This aspect of the case is rightfully the first one. It is an era and a landmark in the march of the human race to higher civilization, and to greater dominion over the dead matter we inhabit. In the intervals of steps like this come the long delays, the dull level of small difficulties and small triumphs, which eke out most of mortal time. Doubtless the telegraph will be inefficient and perverted at times, and perhaps we shall vote it to cost more than it comes to—to be the agent of unscrupulous men—to be the instrument of national disadvantage, and to commit many other sins. All these have a certain place in the greatest agencies yet given to the world for its advancement, and we may not hope yet to expel them. But when intelligence first places its living thread along two thousand miles of the bottom of the sea, and, sending literal words along this subtle mystery, calls from the old world to the new and from the new back to the old, let us utter a few words adequate to the occasion of so great a triumph, and for one moment look beyond the back-eyed business of the hour.

This is a queer world, and queer cases turn up under our boasted model free government. For instance, a Mississippi planter named Allen Motley appeared in the probate Court, Cincinnati, on Monday, and took the necessary steps to emancipate from slavery his own son! He stated that the boy was about 14 years of age, and his son by one of his slaves. Motley avowed his intention to give the boy a good education as well as his freedom.

Dr. L. Holland, Treasurer of Vinton county, Ohio, has been bound over in the sum of $300 to appear before Court at the next term, and answer to the charge of being a defaulter.

For the Delaware Gazette.

REPLY TO USHER.

MR. THOMSON—*Dear Sir:* I greatly sympathise with our friend Usher, as he is called and so much against his better and kindlier feelings to "differ with his brethren." But I equally admire his moral courage in being so ready to defend the Church of England against "*gross errors*" and "*gross misrepresentations*". Is not our friend Usher unnecessarily alarmed? Has he not set up a man of straw of his own making, and then went to work and labored most desperately to knock him down? Judging from what he says he certainly misapprehends the meaning of the article to which he refers in your paper of the week previous. He seems to go on the supposition that I stated that the church of England compromised with the church of Rome in such a sense, that she is allied with that church, and harmonized with it in doctrines, &c.

The truth is I made no such statement, as a careful reading of what I said will show any candid mind. I say in my discourse that "the church of England was built on this compromise." What compromise?—The compromise which Elizabeth made with the uncompromising church of Rome, and the equally uncompromising latitudinarian Protestantism. She attempted to compromise the two, by devising a system midway between the two. Since friend "Usher," who by the way is not in the habit of using quite so severe language when talking with the writer as he has indulged in the article before us, since I say he has called the particular attention of the community to this point, let us look at it a moment and see what are the facts as history relates them.

The Reformation under Luther had commenced and was struggling against the Church of Rome, and also against the civil power which was united with the church of Rome. While this was the state of things Henry VIII became dissatisfied with his wife Catharine and wished to be divorced that he might marry another woman, for whom he had conceived a strong attachment. He applied to the Pope for a divorce, on the ground that he had conscientious scruples about living longer with his present wife, as she had been the wife of his deceased brother. The Pope was not willing to act readily in the matter, and put him off from time to time with various excuses.

Henry tired and vexed with his apologies and vain promises, adopted for the accomplishing of his purpose an expedient suggested by the famous Thomas Cranmer, who was a secret friend of Luther and of his cause, and no doubt was very willing to help on the difficulty that was brewing between the Prince and the Pope.

Cranmer advised Henry to obtain the views of the most learned European Universities concerning the subject of his scruples. He did so, and the greatest part of the Universities declared that the marriage with a brother's widow was unlawful. Consequently Catharine was divorced, and the beloved Anne was taken as the wife of Henry.

On account of this difficulty in obtaining a divorce from the Pope Henry renounced his jurisdiction and supremacy, and thus delivered the English nation from the tyranny of Rome.

Some time after this Henry was declared by Parliament and the people, "*supreme Head on earth of the Church of England.*" Thus the power and authority of the Pope for the time being was lost. Now I would not say that had the Pope gratified Henry's wishes in granting him a divorce, we should never have heard of such a Church as the Church of England, but I will say that the facts in history look very much in this direction. I am not sure but that this *divorce case* was the occasion of the existence of this Church "*to which we are so much indebted.*" But let us proceed with the history. Although Henry overthrew the papal authority in England, he still adhered to several of the most monstrous doctrines of popery, and besides, he considered the title of "*Head of the English Church*" as conferring on him the same power that had been claimed by the Roman Pontiffs. And because he assumed this spiritual supremacy, he become obnoxious to many of those that had favored him. He really hindered the reformation in the end, though Archbishop Cranmer did much to counteract his evil course, as he was a favorite of the King and a friend of the reformation. Henry died in 1547 and was succeeded by Edward VI, who was an amiable prince and did much for the Protestant cause; but his reign was so short that he could accomplish but little. He was succeeded by his sister Mary, the daughter of *Catharine*, who had been divorced. Mary was a bigot of the Church of Rome, and she inaugurated that relapse to Rome which the caprice of Henry had rendered inevitable. She was succeeded by Lady Elizabeth, who reinstated the reformation but reserved the royal claim to spiritual supremacy. But this restitution did not please all. A difficulty arose. To satisfy all as she hoped, Elizabeth fell upon this expedient. She caused the Roman Catholic *creed, discipline and ritual* to be revised and altogether recast, under direction of leaders of some of the conflicting sects. Thus a new system was produced which it was claimed, stood midway between the uncompromising Church of Rome, and equally uncompromising latitudinarian Protestantism. This new system I called Elizabeth's compromise. It was offensive to the Roman See. It was also offensive to the true friends of civil and religious liberty, because they saw that in its constitution, that which they thought would eventually subvert these liberties.

Nevertheless a portion of the clergy who had become dependant on the State, members of the privileged classes, early gave in their adhesion to the compromise. Hence the compromise daily gained new accessions and through all the influence and inducements that political power could wield the number of those "Crowned Clergy" increased and the Church of England became fully established. Hence, as I said in my discourse, that appeared in your paper, what I say now, the *Church of England was built on this compromise.* Now if my friend "Usher" will deny this and give the historical facts that disprove it, then he may call my statements "grave errors," and "gross misrepresentations."

I have not said that the Church of England was allied with the Church of Rome, or that she holds doctrines in common with her, and until I do say so I would suggest to friend "Usher" that he had better have reserved his *article*, for it might have had some point to it, if it had been given to refute such assertions; but to meet the article for which it evidently was intended, it is "in my humble opinion" very far fetched.

When I delivered the discourse referred to, I had no thoughts of treading on any one's toes, for as I stated only a historical fact, I did not suppose it would hurt so bad as to call forth such a fierce defense. Indeed, if I had known "Ushers" peculiar sentiments I might have been tempted to spare him altogether.

I have no desire for controversy, and no disposition to say anything against "*the church,*" but in showing the origin of the *Puritans*, it was necessary that I should make the statement I did. It was because the Puritans could not adopt this compromise which was adopted by the Church of England, that they were compelled to seek a new home, where they could have what they regarded freedom of conscience. How far the Church of England is removed from the Church of Rome in her doctrines I do not now argue; but judging from the ease with which many of her "learned clergy" glide over into the Church of Rome I should suppose the grade an easy one.

In conclusion, I hope that if my friend "Usher" sees fit to pursue this matter further, he will address himself to the simple point, as to whether the Church of England was built upon the compromise made by Elizabeth. Yours, truly, O. H. N.

THE WOOL CROP.—The wool-crop is an important item in the prosperity of the farming interest of Ohio, and the cash it brings into the State is quite a relief in these hard times. In a number of the counties the amount paid for wool exceeds $100,000, and in many the sum ranges from $50,000 to $75,000. The little county of Harrison growes rich on sheep products. There are 133,000 in county, and her farmers realize this year $172,000 out of their wool crop.—The Tuscarawas Advocate says Harrison is one of the wealthiest counties in the State, and it is in consequence of the Farmers devoting so much of their attention to raising stock.

GREAT MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, under the date of Aug. 1st, states that the great mortality in that city and Brooklyn, last week, is the subject of much remark. According to the official returns from the various cemeteries the aggregate interments reached 908! Of these, 619 were children, under 10 years of age. The deaths in the city are put down at 698; in Brooklyn 210. As far as the latter is concerned, mortality is altogether unprecedented. In New York, nineteen of these deaths are put down as from *violent* causes; that is to say murdered, killed, or from suicide. Cholera in infantum had 147 victims; diarrhoe 41; dysentery 17; marasmus, infantile, 51; scarlet fever 10.—Natives of the United States, 574; Ireland, 70; Germany, 33.

SUICIDE FROM WANT.—The annals of the poor in cities present pictures of startling distress, though they are little studied by the busy mass. In New York, Monday night, Mrs. Nancy A. Chalam, a young married woman aged 20, whose husband was a carpenter and out of employ, flung herself from a sixth story window and was instantly killed, when informed by him that as they had nothing to eat he would go to sea, while she had better return to her parents until better times. The famished woman had parted with nearly everything in her possession for bread, and in desperation sprang from the window.

ARTESIAN WELL.—The workmen are now actively engaged in reaming out the artesian well in the State Capitol grounds the size of four inches and a quarter in diameter. The enlarged bore is now 300 feet deep, and the reaming process progresses at the rate of twenty five feet a day. The enlargement became necessary on account of the continued caving in of the slate rock near the bottom of the well.—*Columbus Gaz.*

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, says that a farmer in Macoupin county Illinois, commenced cutting a field of oats, which he regarded as good for 50 bushels to the acre. But he presently discovered that though the oats looked so well there was *not one kernel of oats in the whole field*, and that a rust was over the straw which was rank poison to cattle; so that he was obliged to stay his reaper and burn the field.

At Perrsmouth, Ohio, they have had an amusing lawsuit. Three ladies were passing a store before which several gentlemen were standing. The store-keeper said one of the ladies, whose face he had not noticed, was not Mrs. H. One of the party said it was; another said it wasn't. The merchant said he would give him a sack of coffee if he would go and see. He went, saw, returned and said the lady was Mrs. H. of a verity.—In the morning he claimed the sack of coffee, sending over a horse and cart, when a little sack, holding an ounce or two, prepared for the purpose, was laid on the cart and duly delivered by the cartman to the astonished Holmes. Holmes repaired to the store and claimed a regular sack of coffee; it was refused. He brought suit; a jury was impanneled and rendered a judgment against Hyatt, ordering him to deliver to Holmes a fifty-pound sack of Java coffee, worth eighteen cents per pound.

FRAUD IN THE ST. LOUIS ELECTION.—The evidences of fraud in the St. Louis election are conclusive. In four wards alone the returns exhibit an increase of Democratic votes since the April election of nearly 2,000. The Democrat of Th[illegible] says:

A canvass of the poll books, with the exception of Carondelet, which will increase the aggregate about 500 votes, shows the enormous total of 18,773 votes against 13,763 in 1856. Again: it is seen that Mr. Blair has increased upon his vote gradually at every poll, receiving 6,500 this year, against 6,000 in 1856; getting votes where the party strength lay, and failing to get them where the opposition prevailed heretofore. It thus demonstrates a natural increase on his ticket of 500 votes. Mr. Breckenridge polls a larger number of votes than did Mr. Kennet two years since. But, on the other hand, Mr. Barret finds his support in just those localities where his party never had any strength before, and where it is known not to have it now. From 2,181 in 1856, it is forced up to 6,600 in 1858—a gain of nearly 5,000 for the Administration, when it must be conceded owing to the policy of the past year, that Administration has receded rather than advanced, in public favor during the interval.

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A German named Frederick Bogler, formerly of Columbus, but for some time past living in Jackson township, near Grove City, was bitten by a small dog—a pet of the family—on the fourth of May last. The dog made his escape from the house, and succeeded in biting two small boys the same day, before he was killed. Bogler took the dog and buried it, all the time insisting that he was not mad. In eleven weeks from the time of the occurrence, on Wednesday the 22d of July, Bogler was siezed with convulsions, frothing at the mouth, snapped at the bystanders, gnashed his teeth, and at the sight of water, or of any liquid, or upon feeling the slightest breath of air blowing upon him, would be siezed with violent spasms, and in this terrible condition he lingered until Saturday following, when death released him from his horrid sufferings.

Upon the first appearance of the disease, Dr. Bullen was called to see the patient, and he at once pronounced it hydrophobia.—This the family denied, insisting that it could not be, and to confirm his diagnosis, Dr. Bullen sent a messenger to Columbus for Dr. Thrall, with strict instructions to keep quiet as to the nature of the disease.—Upon Dr. Turall's arrival he immediately confirmed the correctness of Dr Bullen's opinion; but in spite of the best medical skill and the kind attention of friends, the poor man sunk under his sufferings.

The two boys who were bitten by the dog have felt no symptoms of the dreadful disease, and it is hoped that they will escape unharmed.—[Columbus Gazette.

MURDER IN CAMPBELL CO., TENN.—On Tuesday last, 3d inst., S. D. Queener, of Campbell county, East Tennessee, and his special deputy, Travis Gibson, in attempting to arrest two counterfeiters, by the name of Lewis, from Union county, were both killed by the Lewises. The murderers are described:—The eldest, Jesse Lewis, Jr., is about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, weighs one hundred and fifty-five or one hundred and sixty pounds, is five feet nine or ten inches high, with straight black hair, and rather lean face; slow spoken. The other is named John Lewis, and is about twenty or twenty-one years old, weighs one hundred and sixty or seventy pounds, is about six feet high, has black hair, and speaks fast, rather a proud appearance, with very heavy black eye-brows. One of them (not known which,) had on whiskers of a dark color.

A reward of four hundred dollars is offered for their apprehension.

The Gazette.

A. THOMSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Delaware, August 13, 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE.
WILLIAM V. PECK.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
CHRISTOPHER P. WOLCOTT.

COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.
WILLIAM B. THRALL.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
JOHN L. MARTIN.

Republican Primary Elections

To the Republican Voters of Delaware County:

The last County Convention having passed a resolution directing that nominations shall, until otherwise directed, be made by means of the Primary Election system, notice is hereby given to the Republican Electors of said county, that an election for the purpose of designating candidates for the various offices to be filled this fall will be held in the several townships of this county, at the usual places of holding elections,

On Saturday 14th of August next,

And for the purpose of conducting said election the following gentlemen are appointed—two of whom will act as judges, the third as Clerk:

BERKSHIRE—Amos Utley, G. A. Hopkins, J. P. Crawford.

BERLIN.—Robert Faris, George E. Thrall, G. B. Grant.

BROWN—Dr. J. Caruthers, George Atkinson, J. C. Porter.

CONCORD—Freeborn Webster, Alvin Rose, Ed Beasley.

DELAWARE—Raymond Burr, James Eaton, S. M. Latten.

ORANGE—George Williams, Warren H. Allen, E. H. Winter.

TROY—Dr. G. B. Hubbell, John Cook, C. E. Paul.

KINGSTON—John Barlett, Daniel Maxwell, O. D. Hough.

LEWIS—Hiram Carpenter, Joseph McCoy Cellar, Solomon Hardin.

MARLBOROUGH—Jas F. Wintermute, Henry Smith, G. Elliott.

OXFORD—H. J. Jarvis, C. P. Elsbree, William F. Lewis.

OSCEOLA—James P. Clark, Ezra Olds, K. Riley.

PORTER—Salmon Lott, Dr. H. Beeson, Joel Z. Mitchell.

RADNOR—Robert McKinney, Dr. G. H. Black, John B. Jones.

SCIOTO—John McCullough, Charles Arthur, D. C. Hontz.

TROY—John Cunningham, Sabeers Main, J. K. Williams.

TRENTON—C. S. Rose, John Armstrong, E. M. Cobbs.

THOMPSON—Thomas Lavender, James Field, William Rhodes.

In case of inability or refusal to act on the part of any one appointed, the voters present will fill the vacancy.

Polls to be kept open from 2 to 6 o'clock p. m. The vote of Republicans only to be received, and who will abide by the nominations.—The person receiving the largest number of votes for each office to be the nominee—and in case of a tie, the matter to be decided by those constituting the convention, by ballot.

The judges of each township will designate one of their number who shall attend with the returns of such township at Delaware, at 1 o'clock p m on the succeeding Monday (Aug. 16), and the judges so assembled, with the chairman of the Central Committee, shall constitute a County Convention, by whom the returns will be opened, the result announced, a Central Committee appointed, and such other duties performed as usually devolve upon such bodies.

Also, at the same time and in manner above stated, will be selected delegates to represent this County in a CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Springfield

Thursday 19th of August next.

The basis of electing delegates will be one for each 100 votes given for Gov. Chase last fall, and an additional one for a fraction of 50 or more—no township to have less than one. This will give Delaware 5 delegates, Berkshire 2 and each of the other townships 1.

F. AVERY,
WM. DAVIS,
M. GERHARD,
T. F. JOY,
I. HARDIN,
H. S. EATON,
A. THOMSON,
Republican Central Committee.

DELAWARE, July 25, '58.

SUCCESS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We noticed, briefly, in a portion of our last issue, the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The news of this great triumph of science over almost insurmountable obstacles took the whole country by surprise, and the despatch announcing it was regarded with suspicion until confirmed by those subsequently received. The event has caused a decided sensation, and has been the absorbing topic in the public journals and private circles—and as soon as all the arrangements are perfected and the congratulatory communications have passed between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan, some general and grand demonstration commemorative of the great achievement, is proposed.

In order to show the reader what has heretofore been done in the way of laying sub-marine cables, we give the following table showing the time at which they were laid and the length of those now in use:

	Date.	Miles.
Dover and Calais,	1850	24
Dover and Ostend,	1852	76
Holyhead and Howth	1852	65
England and Holland,	1853	115
Port Patrick and Donahadee (two cables.)	1853	26
Italy and Corsica,	1854	65
Corsica and Sardania,	1854	10
Denmark—Great Belt,	1854	15
Denmark—Little Belt,	1854	5
Denmark—Sound,	1855	12
Scotland—Frith of Forth,	1855	4
Black Sea,	1855	400
Suland—Isle of Wright,	1855	3
Straits of Messina,	1856	5
Gulf of St. Lawrence,	1856	74
Straits of Northumberland,	1856	10½
Bosphorus,	1856	1
Gut of Canso—Nova Scotia,	1856	2
St. Petersburgh to Constadt,	1856	10
Atlantic Cable—Valentia Bay to Trinity Bay,		1950
		2862½

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.—The Republican Judicial Convention, which assembled at Mansfield on the 5th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge for the 6th Judicial district, organized by electing Hon Thos. H Ford Chairman, and appoint. R. Brinkerhoff and A. S. Curtis Secretaries.

Messrs. T. W. Powell of Delaware, C. F. Voohres of Holmes, and Wm. Osborn of Ashland, were named as candidates, and the 12th ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. Powell, the vote standing Powell 38, Voohres 26, Osborn 10. Mr. Powell having been informed of his nomination by a committee appointed for the purpose, appeared before the convention and addressed it as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Being called before you by your committee, and informed of the result of your deliberations, I cannot but acknowledge to you my obligations, and return you my thanks for your partially and kindness toward me. But I hope, however, it is not expected of me upon this occasion to make you a speech, to conciliate any political views, or to make any promises as to the principles upon which it is expected I shall discharge my duties, in case your kind partially should be ratified by the vote of the people, and I should be elected. Such a course I would much deprecate as inconsistent with the duties of the post for which you have made me a candidate, and injurious to the due administration of justice. The Bench should be entirely free from all party political influences, for there, in the administration of justice, no party influence or bias should be known; nor should there be anything like the previous promises and pledges that are now so common in political affairs, which before the election are so exuberant, and so entirely forgotten after the election unless it is to consider that they have been grossly violated. The administration of justice should be left free from all these influences and trammels; so that each case may be decided upon its own merits after due hearing and consideration.

In relation to this matter all that I feel at liberty to say, gentlemen, is that in case I am elected, I will honestly and faithfully to the best of my humble abilities discharge my duties solely to the view of attaining the true ends of justice upon those eternal principle of truth and right, without any reference to party or politics. Beyond this you must satisfy yourselves as to my fitness or policy from other sources of information, than from any declaration or promises I can now make you. In conclusion gentlemen, I thank you again for your partiality; and will most cheerfully submit to the decision of the people, to whom this matter is now referred.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The election held in Kansas on the 2d inst., resulted in the rejection of the English bribe by an overwhelming majority, which will reach, it is judged from returns already received, at least 10,000. Not a single county, as far as heard from, had given a majority for the measure, and in many the vote against it was almost unanimous. According to the declarations of the Democracy the "Kansas question is settled;" but we incline to the opinion they will find it is very far from being settled according to the terms of the English bill which requires that, having refused to come into the Union as a slave state with their present population, they cannot come in as free state till they have increased the number of their inhabitants to 93,000, nearly double what it is at present. Having repudiated the infamous bribe offered in the English bill, the citizens of the territory will of course at once proceed to adopt in a legal and regular manner a constitution to suit themselves, and demand admission under it from the same Congress that passed the rejected bill—and it remains to be seen whether the majority of that body will dare enforce its conditions by refusing to admit Kansas as a State because she has not 93,000 inhabitants. If they do, it will wipe out what little remains of the party in the North—and if they take the opposite course, it will stir up a commotion among the Southern Democracy that will be equally disastrous to their prospects of continued harmonious action.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION comes off tomorrow—and we trust every Republican voter in the county who can possibly do so will make it a point to attend and express his choice for candidates. The larger the vote the more satisfactory will be the result, as regards both candidates and voters.—There is a very worthy list of names to select from; and however the contest may terminate, we cannot but secure a good ticket, and one that will triumph by a decisive majority in October.

MR. LEONARD CURTIS has withdrawn from the canvass as a candidate for Commissioner, will be seen from his card in another column. As his name has been printed on many of the tickets that have gone out, those having charge of them should see that it is erased before they are distributed.

The Democracy of the 11th Congressional district have had a terrible time of it in nominating a candidate. Their convention met at Athens last week, and after a protracted and boisterous session on the 26th ballot nominated a young man named C. D. Martin, a resident of Fairfield county. The candidates were Martin and Dr. E. B. Olds, of Fairfield; F. Case, of Logan; and W. E. Finck, of Perry. The defeat of the notorious Olds is a triumph on which alone the Democracy of the district may congratulate themselves, whatever may be the result of the final contest. He moved into Fairfield from Pickaway for the express purpose of getting back to Congress, of which there was no hope in his old district; and at the commencement of the balloting was considerably ahead of each of the other candidates.

The Congressional Convention for this district it will be borne in mind, comes off on Thursday next at Springfield. An extra train will leave Delaware at 6 o'clock a. m. arriving at Springfield at 9—returning leave Springfield at 6 p. m. arrive at Delaware at 9. By this arrangement delegates can go and return the same day, and it is hoped it will insure a full attendence of the delegates from the several townships, who will be voted for to-morrow in same the manner in which the candidates for county officers are.

MR. KLIPPART, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, gives notice that an arrangement has been made with most of the Ohio Railroads by which they agree to convey passengers to and from the approaching State Fair at half the usual rates—and carry stock, machinery, &c. intended for exhibition, free of charge. This arrangement includes the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Springfield, Mt. Vernon and Pittsburgh, and Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark roads—the only ones used by persons who may go from our county.

The Teachers' National Association is holding a session at present in Cincinnati. A large number of Teachers and friends of Education are in attendance from this and other States—and save the unavoidable draw-back of excessive heat the affair seems to be going off very pleasantly.

HON. ED. WADE, in the Cuyahoga district, and Hon. H. M. NICHOLS in the district comprising the counties of Dark, Miamia, &c., have been nominated for re-election by Republican conventions recently held in their respective districts.

WHO ARE FOR THE UNION?—The following paragraph from the Louisville Journal is an answer to the interrogatory, "Who are for the Union?"

"The Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, perhaps the most influential Democrat in the South, is devoting all his time and energies to getting up Southern leagues, for the dissolution of the Union. He has formed and published a constitution and laws for his leagues, and the number of members is said to be daily and rapidly increasing. And now it is a significant and most fearful fact, that, of all the Democratic editors of the South, Mr. Pryor, the Richmond fire eater, is the only one who denounces Yancey's movement, and that he denounces it avowedly upon the ground that he thinks it calculated to retard instead of hastening the glorious cause of disunion."

CYRUS W. FIELD—HIS LABORS IN BEHALF OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The New York Tribune says that if a fortnight since, a stranger had asked any one who knew and respected Cyrus W. Field, an opinion of him, the answer would have ran somewhat after this fashion:

"A right good fellow, certainly; but too sanguine—in fact, rather visionary. After he had made a pretty fortune by close attention to business, he must jump into this Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, and it has used him up. It has swamped him pecuniarily, and damaged his reputation for business tact and sagacity; so I fear it will go hard with him and his large family henceforth."

Now he is fairly booked among the few immortals. The wide world rings with the chanting of his praise. The Tribune thus gives the glory of the great enterprise:

It is now some four or five years since Mr. Field undertook the magnificent enterprise which has rendered his name illustrious. It had been previously some four or five years in the hands of a company which made very little headway—had in fact accomplished little, and were making no progress.—That company might by this time have achieved a connection with Newfoundland, but we doubt it. Mr. Field at once addressed himself to some of our most liberal capitalists, and induced four of them to unite with him in the undertaking. The moment the papers were signed, each of the five drew his check for $10,000 making up a purse of $50,000 to form the nest egg of the enterprise. From that hour to the present Mr. Field has given all his energies and means to the Atlantic Telegraph. He first visited Newfoundland and obtained from its government the necessary concessions and privileges; the next step was to form a telegraphic connection with that island across the boisterous Gulf of St. Lawrence; then to secure the co-operation of English capitalists; finally the support of the two Governments; and now he was ready to commence the great work of preparing three thousand miles of the cable to be laid or lost between Newfoundland and Ireland.

Step by step, Mr. Field has proceeded in his great enterprise, ably seconded, of course on both sides of the ocean; but he has been the undaunted, indefatigable, animating master spirit of the work on both continents, and on the ocean, from first to last. And the civilized world will this time take care that no plausible American shall despoil the Columbus of oceaning telegraphing of his nobly and hardly won honors.

SHORT CUT TO FRAZIER RIVER.—The distance from St. Paul to the Gold Mines on Frazier River, is as follows:

St. Paul to Pembina	450 miles
Pembina to Carlton House	600 miles
Carlton House to Edmonton	400 miles
Edmonton to Thompson river (branch of Frazer)	200 miles
Total	1,650 miles

It is estimated that, in view of the facilities afforded by the face of the country, and a continuous line of the Hudson Bay Company's posts, that this journey can be accomplished in seventy days, at an expense to a company of ten persons of $130 each.

Quite an excitement is said to exist near Millersburg, Iowa, in consequence of the spiritual revelations of a boy who asserts that Thomas (whose mysterious disappearance was noticed a year ago) was shot and then thrown into the well of one of the persons arrested about that time on suspicion of being his murderer, and that his horse was "backed" down the well and the well filled up. A large number of persons congregated about the well on the 3d inst., to dig down and ascertain the truth of the boys story. When they had dug down about 25 feet, a stench arose so nauseating that they had to fill up the well. It was their determination, however, to dig from the side of the well. But the owner swears he will shoot any one who makes any further attempt.

James A. Briggs, Esq., formerly of Cleveland, has been appointed financial agent at New York for the State of Ohio, in the place of S. T. Bull, Esq., resigned.

Four men and two boys were recently accidentally precipitated a depth of 249 feet in the Schuylkill mines, Pa., and dashed to pieces. Their bodies were picked up in a shockingly mutilated manner.

Cincinnati is now the largest horse market in the United States, and during one week lately, forty thousand dollars worth of horses were sold at the various stables.

A telegraphic dispatch from the west informs us that order is fully restored in Utah, and that as the mission of the Peace Commissioners is performed they are returning home.

The Lebanon (Tenn.) *Whig* says that John J. Crittenden, who is on a visit to that town, disavowed all aspirations for the Presidency and said he would not accept a nomination if tendered to him

John Gordon, the richest commoner in Scotland, died on the 16th of July. He was worth about $15,000,000.

The Missouri Democrat estimates the population of Kansas at this time at 80,000. Leavenworth county alone containing 15,000 inhabitants.

J. Smart, of Vergenes, Vt., sheared a yearling buck this season whose fleece unwashed, weighed seventeen and three quarter pounds!

The Farmers of Tuscarawas county have received $84,388 for wool this season, and the farmers of Lorain county about $140,000. The Tuscarawas wool brought an average of about 35 cents per pound—the Harrison county averages 40 cents.

We are informed that the very extensive contract for the iron pipes for the water works at Washington, has been given *to a Glasgow Company!* What will the iron wokers say to this new illustration of the beauties of free trade.

The Philadelphia Press states that a large number of young men in Philadelphia have resolved to try their fortunes in the new gold region. Several parties have already been organized, and will take their departure at the earliest opportunity.

The wheat crops have been bounteous in the South. In Alabama the largest yield ever known, has been gathered. In Talladega, Calhoun and Randolph counties, the best flour can be purchased at $1,50 to $2 per hundred pound.

A letter from Frazer River gives the following statement of the market at that place. "Pork is selling at $1 per pound; flour 50 cents per pound; rocker irons, one ounce each; picks, $6 each; shovels $7 each; tea, $4 per lb. and everything else in proportion.

A newly arrived Jno. Chinaman, in Shasta, California, purchased some ice recently, and finding it very wet, laid it out to dry in the sun. On going to look for it again he found that it had disappeared, and forthwith accused the whole Chinese neighborhood of larceny. A general riot was the consequence.

Winter Davis, of Milford, Del., son of M. J. Davis, gave a birthday party to young ladies and gentlemen about his own age, on Tuesday last. Mr. Davis was one year old on that day, and his company, twenty-two in number, ranged in their ages from eighteen months down. While partaking of refreshments they sat in a circle on the carpet, and when the plates were handed around, each one insisted on helping itself to all the plate contained.

NEWS ITEMS

There are about 1,000 visitors at the White Sulpher Springs, in Greenbrier county Virginia.

It is estimated that $15,000 worth of whortle berries have been brought into market at Londonville, Ashland county.

The yellow fever is raging fearfully in various parts of Cuba. At Chienfuegos, the mortality is fearful.

By the upsetting of a sail boat at McCauly's Point, California, on the 21st ult., fourteen out of the thirty-two passengers were drowned.

Dr. Spring's congregation, in New York, are building a church on Murray Hill, which is estimated to cost $200,000.

The Chinese of California do not join the throngs who leave for Frazer River, but take up the claims left by the deserting miners.

Wesley Fisher, an aged citizen of Ottawa, Illinois, murdered his wife, who was many years his junior, on the 18th inst. Jealousy was the moving cause.

The only living heir of the late President Monroe, is Samuel L. Gouverner, a clerk in the Treasury Deparment. His mother was the Presidents youngest daughter.

A foolish girl of 20 married one of the Sioux Chiefs, recently, at Washington.—When she reached his princely wigwam she found it a mud hovel occupied by two other wives!

A man has been arrested in New York city for eating dog meat. He had a steak trying at the time, and was complained of for making a nuisance.

At a foot race in Bangor, Me., Jas. Small, of Albany, ran around the mile track four times, drawing a light sulky, in 34 minutes and 37 seconds, and then an Indian ran five miles in 30 minutes and 12 seconds.

A dispatch from Detroit says that Senator Chandler was seriously, though it is believed not fatally, injured by an explosion of gas at his residence in that city on Monday evening.

The Sandusky Register states that there is a prospect of the Berlin Heights Free Lovers being scattered, certain respectable persons proposing, with probable success, to buy them out of house and home.

The little daughter of Mr. Kirk, on Monday last, up at Port Clinton, Ottowa County, tumbled into Lake Erie and was made the sport of the waves for an hour, of course causing her death.

Bradford Allen, the eminent manufacturing jeweller, in Providence, R. I., who died on Sunday week, fell a victim to malignant erysipelas and pneumonia, induced by taking a cold bath while his blood was very much heated.

The quarrel of twenty years standing between Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and his wife, has at last been settled by the intervention of their son, Robert B. Lytton, a young man of remarkably brilliant qualities.

A girl was arrested on Greenwhich street N. Y., one evening last week for promenading with, rather unusual for the street, a very scanty covering consisting of a pair of high heeled boots, leghorn hat and feathers, and a *skeleton skirt.*

PEACHES AT CINCINNATI.—The Commercial says ripe, plump and luscious peaches are arriving daily in large quantities. The choicest varieties are selling at from two to three dollars per bushel.

A letter from Lucknow, India, dated April 17th, says, that on the previous day, a dirty box was found, after two hours digging, which, when opened, was found to contain a collection of rubies, diamonds, pearls, &c., of the value of 100,000 rupees.

Mrs. Cunningham denies the