within this State shall have power to provide that when a fine shall be imposed for the violation of the ordinance of any such city or incorporated village, or any of them, and the same is not paid, the party convicted shall, by order of the mayor or other proper authority, or on process issued for the purpose, be committed until such fine and the costs of prosecution shall be paid or the party discharged by due process of law; they shall also have power to provide that any person or persons convicted of a repeated and willful violation of any ordinance who shall refuse or neglect to pay the fine imposed and the costs of prosecution, shall, by like order or process, be imprisoned and kept in confinement for any time not exceeding thirty days; they shall have power to provide that all vagrants, common prostitutes, and persons disturbing the peace of such city or incorporated village, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for such period as may be provided by ordinance, not exceeding sixty days.

SEC 2. When any person or persons shall be convicted under the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall be imprisoned in the jail of the city or incorporated village where the person or persons shall be so convicted, if such city or incorporated village shall be provided with a jail, for the use of such city or incorporated village, and any city or incorporated village not provided with a jail shall be allowed, for the purpose of imprisonment authorized by law, the use of the jail of the proper county until said city or incorporated village shall have efficiently provided by appropriate ordinances and contracts a city or village prison or work house, at the expense of said city or incorporated village, and all persons so imprisoned in the county jail shall be under the charge of the sheriff of the county, who shall receive and discharge such persons in such manner as shall be prescribed by the ordinances of the city or incorporated village, or otherwise by due course of law: Provided, however, that the county commissioners of any county may, at their discretion, on giving to the city council of any city of the first class written notice of their intention so to do, at least ninety days previous thereto, prohibit the use of the county jail for the purpose herein before authorized; Provided, farther, that if within ninety days after such notice shall have been given, the city council of such city shall efficiently provide by the appropriate ordinances and contracts for the immediate erection of a city prison, house of correction, or work-house, for the purpose of imprisonment authorized by this act, the said city shall continue, notwithstanding such notice and prohibition, to have the use of the county jail for the purpose herein authorized, until such city prison, house of correction, or work-house, shall be erected and ready for use.

SEC 3. That an act entitled an act "To amend an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," passed May 3, 1852 passed April 8, 1856 and an act supplementary thereto, passed April 14, 1857, be and the same are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

February 28, 1859.

[No. 59.]

AN ACT

To fix the compensation of County Commissioners.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.* That each county commissioner shall be allowed two dollars and fifty cents per day, for each and every day that he may be employed in his official duties, and five cents per mile in going to and returning from the county seat for each regular or called session, not exceeding in the whole eight sessions in any one year, to be paid out of the county treasury upon the warrant of the county auditor, except in counties in which, by the last federal census, the population amounted to one hundred thousand or upwards, in which counties each commissioner shall be allowed five dollars per day for his services, to be paid out of the county treasury as aforesaid.

SEC. 2 That the act entitled "an act to amend the act to regulate the fees of officers in civil and criminal cases," passed April 8, 1856, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. BASSETT LANGDON,
President pro tem., of the Senate.

March 10, 1859.

[No. 60.]

AN ACT

Authorizing Courts to order Abstracts of Legal Advertisements to be published.

SECTION *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.* That in addition to the advertisement, in all cases where legal advertisements are now required by law to be published in some newspaper, the several courts of this State may, when the judges shall deem it proper, order that an abstract of such legal advertisements be published in some one of the journals published in the county, the fee for which shall be taxed in the case, as other costs: Provided, however, that such fee shall not exceed one dollar for each case.

SEC. 2 This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. BASSETT LANGDON,
President pro tem., of the Senate.

March 10, 1859.

[No. 64]

AN ACT

To amend Section 415 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Swan's Statutes, page 674.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That section four hundred and fifteen of the act entitled "an act to establish a Code of Civil Procedure," be so amended as to read as follows: Section 415. When a judgment is recovered against one or more persons, jointly indebted upon contract, promissory note, or other instrument in writing, those who were not originally summoned may be made parties to the judgment by action. Provided, however, an action may be brought upon any contract, promissory note or other instrument in writing against any one or more of the joint makers or joint obligors to any such contract, promissory note, or other instrument in writing, notwithstanding judgment has been or may hereafter be obtained, in any court in any of the States of this Union, other than the State of Ohio, against one or more of said joint makers or joint obligors to any such contract, promissory note or other instrument, and said action upon said instruments shall proceed in all respects, as though no judgment had been obtained against any one of the makers or obligors thereof. Provided, farther, that no action shall be maintained, upon any such obligation against any one against whom an action has been prosecuted to final judgment.

SEC 2. That said section four hundred and fifteen be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. BASSETT LANGDON,
President pro tem., of the Senate.

March 10, 1859.

[No. 66]

AN ACT

To provide for Taxing in cost bills the Expense of procuring Transcripts and Records

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That when any proceeding in error, or other civil action or proceedings, it shall be necessary to procure a transcript of any judgment or proceeding or exemplification of any record as evidence in such action or for any other purpose, the expense of procuring such transcript or exemplification shall be taxed in the bill of costs and recorded as in other cases.

SEC 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. BASSETT LANGDON,
President pro tem., of the Senate.

March, 10, 1859.

[No. 67]

AN ACT

To authorize Courts to give effect to the intention of parties and officers by curing defects, omissions and errors in instruments and proceedings

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That in all cases wherein any officer or officers, party or parties, person or persons, or body corporate, or persons intending and undertaking to become a body corporate has heretofore made or may hereafter, by reason of inadvertance or otherwise, make any omission, defect or error in any instrument in writing or in any proceeding, whereby the same shall not be in strict conformity with the laws of this State, it shall be competent for the Courts of this State, and they are hereby authorized to give full effect to all such instruments and proceedings according to the true and manifest intention of the parties thereto.

SEC 2. That whenever any such error, omission or defect, shall have occurred or may hereafter occur in any instrument or proceeding, which is required to be made a matter of record, it shall be competent for any party or parties, person or persons, body corporate or persons intending and undertaking to become a body corporate having or claiming an interest in the correction of such error, omission or defect, to file his, her or their petition in any Court of Common Pleas having jurisdiction in the premises setting forth particularly the error, defect or omission complained of, and ask an order of such Court for the correction thereof;—and in all cases where such application is made by any body corporate, or by persons intending and undertaking to become a body corporate, such Court upon being satisfied, that notice of such application, specifying the error, defect or omission complained of, and of the time and place of hearing the same has been daily published for six consecutive weeks in some newspaper in general circulation in the county where such application may be made, and in all other cases whenever the party or parties interested have been duly brought before the Court in the manner prescribed by law for making service in civil actions, and upon being satisfied that such mistake, error or omission has been made, shall grant and make an order to correct the same, which order shall be filed in the office in which such record is required to be kept, and from and after such filing the said record and the order correcting the same shall be received as evidence in all cases, in all Courts the same as if no such error, omission or defect had ever existed.

SEC 3 That when the record to be corrected is in any way connected with any body corporate, the proceedings mentioned in the last preceding section shall be had in the Court of Common Pleas of the county wherein the principal office of such corporation is located, and in all other cases the same shall be had in the county wherein such record is kept.

SEC 4. This act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. BASSETT LANGDON,
President of the Senate.

March, 10, 1859.

[No. 69]

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act entitled "An Act of the Jurisdiction and Procedure before Justices of the Peace, and of the duties of Constables in Civil Courts," passed March 14, 1853.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That if the defendant in any action before the justice shall appeal from any judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff in such action, and after having filed his transcript and caused such appeal to be docketed, according to the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, the plaintiff in such action shall fail to file a petition, or otherwise fail to prosecute the same to final judgment, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action to file his answer, setting up whatever claim or demand he may have against such plaintiff, and may prosecute the same to final judgment, in which case if the defendant shall recover judgment against the plaintiff, all costs which have accrued before the justice and in the appellate court, shall be adjudged against such plaintiff, or he may, on motion to the court, suffer judgment to be entered against him for the amount of judgment below, in which case all costs which have accrued before the justice and in the appellate court, shall be adjudged against such defendant.

SEC. 2 This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and its provisions shall apply to all appeals now pending

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. BASSETT LANGDON,
President pro tem., of the Senate.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing laws with authenticated copies received by me from the Secretary of State, and that they are correct.

C. C FIELD,
Auditor of Geauga County.

DEATH OF DR. LARDNER.—Yesterday's telegraph announced the death of Dionysius Lardner, D. C. L., late Professor in University College, London. Like Professor Olmsted of Yale, and Baron Humboldt of Berlin, both of whom have died within a few days, his reputation rests chiefly on scientific attainments and productions. With the former of these two distinguished men, he directed his investigations chiefly towards philosophical and astronomical subjects; and his works thereon are now used as text books in many of our American colleges, while his more popular lectures are much referred to as the most concise, comprehensive and interesting compendium of scientific knowledge now extant. As a writer he was clear and practical, thorough in the discussion of any topic which might demand elucidation, and remarkably free from all tendency to establish a theory at the expense of fact—a tendency which, among scientific men generally, is more common than commendable. While Europe makes great men on the battle-field, her civilans and *literatti* are slowly passing away.—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.*

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The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859.

Great Mass Meeting at Cleveland.

There was a great gathering of the Freemen of the Reserve, at Cleveland, on Tuesday last. The day was fine, and the enthusiasm of the multitude unbounded. Such a meeting was never before held in Cleveland The *Leader* says:

THE number of persons present upon the Square to listen to the speakers was at the lowest estimate, from 10,000 to 12,000. From the speaker's stand an almost unbroken sea of heads, covered the space all over that section of the Park from the fountain to the fences. The trees, fences, windows, and steps of the Custom House were crowded with interested spectators, the whole forming a congregation equal to several Fourth of July celebrations with this exception, that here the feeling that called the vast crowd together was a deep and strong love of liberty, and not a fire cracker and firework effurvescence, It was an earnest and working day—a day to be marked as an epoch—a day to inspire the attendants with zeal and stern enthusiasm for God and the right. The calm and unflinching eye, tone and word of Gov Chase, the earnest fire of Judge Spaulding, the sarcasm and fearless denunciation of Carter, the humorous and open thursts of Tilden, the clarion rallying notes, the earnest expostulation and thundering anathemas of Giddings, and the bold, manly, energetic counsels of Hitchcock, Root, Delano, Brown, Mahan, Vance, and Wade, all these will not soon be forgotten by the participants in the events of the Mass Convention of May 24th, 1859. We have had a good meeting, one that we may be proud of as the gathering of the clans of independent freemen, and as such let us "sound its praise abroad."

Hon. J R. Goldings was President of the meeting, assisted by thirteen Vice Presidents. A series of resolutions of the true Republican stripe, were reported by John Coon, Esq, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted by a thundering vote. Among the resolutions, was one providing for raising a fund, to be called *The Fund of Liberty* for the relief of the Oberlin prisoners, any surplus to be devoted to the advancement of the cause of Republicanism. We regret that we have not room in our columns, for the entire proceedings of this great Mass Meeting.

Habeas Corpus.

Judge Scott, of the Supreme Court, made an order, a few days since, upon Sheriff Wightman, of Cuyahoga Co., to have the bodies of Bushnell and Langston before the Judges of the Supreme Court at Columbus, on Wednesday last, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. In obedience to the order, the Sheriff started for Columbus, on Wednesday morning, with the prisoners, notwithstanding a written protest from Marshal Johnson. The result we have not yet learned.

SHOOTING CASE AT MUNSON POND.—A disgraceful shooting affair took place at Munson Pond, last Sunday afternoon, the circumstances of which were as follows: Three young men, John Rockafellow, Alonzo Rider and A. M. Case, had spent a good portion of the day about the Pond, hunting and fishing. Some quarreling had occurred, but Rider and Case had parted with Rockafellow on the island, apparently in good feeling, and were crossing the Pond in a boat, to return home. They had gone but a short distance from the shore, when Rockafellow told them to take him into the boat, or he would shoot them. This they declined to do, whereupon he seized his gun and fired it, the ball passing through Rider's right leg near the knee, but fortunately doing him no permanent injury.—Rockafellow was examined before A. N. Hathaway, Esq., on Monday last, and committed to jail, to await his trial in the Common Pleas, his bail being fixed at $300.

NEW LAW FIRM.—Our townsman, Wm. O. Forrist, has formed a law partnership with H. L. Burnett, of Warren, and designs soon to make that place his residence. This new arrangement is not to interfere, at least for the present, with the firm of Forrist & Smith, which will continue to do business as usual. Mr. Forrist has resided in this village, most of the time during the past eleven years, and has had an extensive practice in the Courts of this County. He possesses excellent ability, particularly as an advocate, and we doubt not will succeed well in his new field of labor. We understand that Mr. Burnett is a young man of much promise, and already doing a lucrative business in Warren.

TEHUANTEPEC advices of the 14th, received at New Orleans by the Coatzacoalcos, state that the passengers by the steamship Oregon which forms the connexion between Ventosa and Acapulco, report that Gen. Walker and 300 men were on board the Vanderbilt steamship Orizaba which arrived at Acapulco from San Farnciscc. Their intentions were unknown, but it was supposed they were bound for Southern Mexico.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

A LARGE company of Gipseys are said to be encamped near Findlay in this State.

HUNGARIANS in Paris say that Kossuth passed through that city about the first of this month.

CUTHER'S millinery establishment, 284 Washington St., Boston, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss $6,000

IT is stated that all American residents of Hermiossilla, Sonora, have been ordered to leave under penalty of death. No cause is assigned for this suden hostility.

PART of the crew of the American ship Undaunted, which arrived at St Johns, N. B., on Sunday last, from Boston, have been committed to jail for stabbing the Captain

MRS. ANN MCCARTY, while crossing a street in Cincinnati, on Thursday last, was killed by a runaway horse attached to a buggy. Miss Ann Hays, who was with her, was knocked down and seriously injured.

MESSRS. JENNINGS, Lowe, Davis and Mitchell, the kidnappers indicted in Lorain County, have been liberated on bail of $800 each, with good sureties. Their trials are set for hearing on the 6th of July next, in the Lorain Common Pleas.

THE two Democratic candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, Ky., Rice, Independent, and Garard, Regular, had a difficulty at Boonville, in that State, on Monday of last week, in which Rice was shot twice and badly wounded, and a man named Smith was killed.

ACCOUNTS from Paraguay to March 2d, state that an attempt had been discovered to assassinate Lopez. Forty persons were arrested, all of the best families of the country. Eight of them had been shot.

MRS. EDWARD FERREE, committed suicide, at Middletown, Ct., on Sunday morning last, by cutting her throat from ear to ear with a razor. She is supposed to have been deranged, as she had been dejected and melancholy for some time.

JACOBS and Evans, convicted of murdering their wives, were executed in Pittsburgh, on Friday last, at 2 P. M. The execution was strictly private. No military were present; as few were admitted as possible; and the crowd outside was not large.

THE Wilmington *Herald* states that it is reported that B. B Botts and O. J. Wise, the latter editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, fought a duel, on Tuesday of last week, and that Wise was killed.

THE *State Journal* is authorized to state that the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; Little Miami and Cincinnati and Xenia; Central Ohio; P. C. & C., and Columbus and Piqua and Indiana Railroads, will carry passengers to and from the State Democratic and Republican Conventions, at half fare

WE learn from the Circleville *Herald*, that gold has been discovered in Ross Co. The editor of that paper has been shown some that was said to have been taken from a mining stream, on the farm of Daniel Hecter, in Buckskin township. He says that gold has undoubtedly been discovered, but whether in sufficient quantities to pay for digging, is not yet determined.

THE Columbus *Journal* states that a violent hail storm took place at the stone quarries, about three miles from that city, up the Scioto, on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The ground was covered with hail stones as large as walnuts, and vegetation was cut to pieces, by the ice pellets.

THE Cleveland *Leader* states that an insane German escaped from the persons who had charge of him on the Cleveland and Columbus train, on Thursday last, and leaped off when the cars were in full motion, shattering the bones of one knee so badly that his leg was amputated at Toledo. He had recently arrived from Germany, had since become insane, and was with a brother bound to Chicago.

AT a late hour last Saturday night, John McKean, of Burlington, Vt., was called to his door by three rowdies, named Peter McDonald, John Bayne and Thomas Kelly, when McDonald stabbed him to the heart. The murderer has been arrested. McKean was a native of Hinsdale, N. H., about 35 years of age, highly respected, and leaves a wife and two children.

PRIVATE advices received at New York from Utah, indicate further serious trouble in that Territory. It is said that the differences so long existing between the Executive and Judiciary, are about to result in a collision between the U. S. troops under Gen. Johnston, and the Mormon military under Gen. Wells, 5000 of the latter having been called out by Gov. Cummings to protect the citizens from what he deems the usurpation of authority on the part of Judges and military.

A REGULAR correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Denver City, on the 9th inst., reports the most deplorable condition of things on the Plains. Some emigrants dying of starvation, and others subsisting on prickly pear and wild onions found along the road. The stage agent reports picking up a man named Blue, reduced to a skeleton from starvation. He started with two brothers, when one died, and the remaining two cut his body; another died, and he in turn was nearly devoured.

A PARIS correspondent speaks thus of the probability of a rising in Hungary:—"It is said that proclamations have been (or are to be) circulated in Hungary, calling upon the people to throw off the domination of Austria. Perhaps Hungary will be offered as a bait to Russia. It is certain, however, that the Cabinet of Vienna profess to feel no sort of alarm about Hungary, and disbelieve the possibility of a rising."

A PRIVATE letter received at St. Louis, on the 23d, from Pacific City, Iowa, states that a report had just reached that place that a party of starting Pike's Peak Emigrants attacked and captured two outward bound trains near Afallin's Bluff. During the *melee* D. C. Oakes, conductor of trains, was killed, and Mr. Griffith, newly appointed Post Master of Auraria en route to take charge of his office, was hung by desperadoes.

THE Columbus *Gazette* learns that, on Tuesday last, thirty negroes from North Carolina who had lately been emancipated by their master, passed through that city, on their way, as is said, to the northern part of Franklin County, where they intend settling.

A Democratic Editor Speaking Out.

For a marvel, the scales appear to have fallen from the eyes of a Democratic editor in Ohio, and he announces that "there have been two recent and remarkable violations of law in the South," and that "they are of national concern, and call for stern animadversion throughout the whole country, and especially in the Northern States." The Logan Gazette, whose editor was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Logan, &c., district against Mr. Stanton last fall, uses the above language in contrasting law, North and South, in the cases of the conviction of the Wellington rescuers, and the refusal of a Southern Grand Jury to indict, and a Southern Petit Jury to convict persons guilty of slave-trading, and thus indignantly speaks out:

"But the Federal Courts which refused to punish the murderous man-stealers of the South, have not only violated law; they have outraged our common humanity, and deserve the execration of mankind.

It is idle and worse than idle, for Southern men to ask or to hope for a permanent continuance of this state of things. If *they* will not punish the remorseless villian whom the civilized world has agreed to designate a pirate, because the language affords no word more suggestive of the *infernal*, the North will cease to punish as criminals those who spit upon the Fugitive law, and who in the name of God, intract and disregard its requirements.

That law was always odious to the North. It has been obeyed because it has the sanction of the compact which unites North and South, Free and Slave States, in a common Government; and because its violation might interrupt the harmony so desirable between the two sections of the Confederacy. But if the South will do nothing for the enforcement of law, the preservation of harmony, and the propitiation of a sentiment which ought to be as native to the South as to the North, why, then, let us henceforth bid the fugitive God Speed! on on his way to Canada, and vex no more with onerous prosecution the men who aid him on his perilous road.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Last Monday night, as a party of young men of this village, were returning from a Concert of the Campbell Minstrels at Painesville, the horses suddenly started, throwing two of the party, John Parmele and D. W. Merrill, out of the back end of the wagon, and breaking the shoulder of the former. As Merrill struck on his head, it seems almost miraculous that he was not instantly killed. Parmele is doing as well as could be expected, and will soon be able to resume his business.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon left Paris on the evening of the 10th inst., *en route* for Genoa, at which place he will take the command of the French army. The Empress accompanied him as far a Montereau. The Emperor, by an Imperial Decree published in the *Moniteur* on the 10th inst., appointed his "well beloved wife" Regent of France during his absence; she will be assisted by 200,000 troops under the Duke of Malakoff.

THE June number of the Atlantic Monthly has come to hand, loaded as usual with the very best of articles. We should advise the citizens of Old Geauga to subscribe for the Atlantic at once. It is only $3 per annum.

THE Great Republic Monthly for June comes along swollen to extraordinary dimensions with its unprecedenied amount of amusing and instructive literary matter. Every one reads it.

QUITE a number of copies of our paper, last week, were printed with the name of J S. Wright twice appended to the report of the proceedings of the Central Committee, and the name of J. S. Murray accidentally omitted. We did not discover the mistake, until the paper had gone to press.

TRUTH PUNGENTLY EXPRESSED.—In announcing the sentence of Langston, the Chicago *Press* and *Tribune* thus pays its respects to the Fugitive Slave Act and the Government Pursuers under it in the Northern District of Ohio: "An enactment so atrocious and unnecessary as the Fugitive Slave Law is, needs for its enforcement just the tools with which it is now working in Ohio. A hired hand, who consents on his own showing, to enslave a man for pay, a pensioner of James Buchanan to serve the writs, a Judge under indictment for kidnapping, a jury composed of worn and broken down old party hacks, ready to find a verdict demanded by their hate of political opponents, make up a group that would have disgraced any assize in which Jeffrey ever sat. It is said that Leonardo da Vinci, when engaged upon his immortal work *The Last Supper*, wandered about in the haunts of cut throats and villians a whole year, before he could find the type of face which he was willing to take as the model of *Judas*. Our modern painters would have no such difficulty. The nigger traders and catchers—are not their features, deeply stamped with avarice, hate, sensuality, cunning and ruffianism, to be copied every day?

SKILLFUL SURGERY.—The N. Y. Tribune says: We yesterday saw the results of a remarkable surgical operation performed in this city, some five weeks since, by Dr. Carnochan. The patient, James Amsed of Belvidere, Boone county, Ill., a man of some sixty years of age, had a cancer which rendered it necessary to cut away the entire upper lip. Having removed the cancer, Dr. Carnochan proceeded to make a new lip by cutting in each cheek a strip of the necessary width—of course, leaving it attached at the end of the cheek where it belonged; then he dissected the strips underneath so as to render them loose and movable; and then stretched them till the end of the two met under the nose where they were secured. In time the whole became healed, and when we saw the patient yesterday the new lip was perfect, even to the vermillion lining of the edge, while the scars of the insisions in the cheeks were scarcely percertible.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS.—There was an arrest of a fugitive slave at Zanesville, a few days since, and a negro named John son was afterwards arrested on the charge of attempting to rescue the slave, and was taken to Cincinnati by the Deputy Marshal. A writ of Habeas Corpus has been granted by Judge Brinkerhoff, of the State Supreme Court, and the hearing set for the 25th, at Columbus, at which time the hearing in the case of Bushnell and Langston, comes off.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A Successful Administration.

The *Constitution* congratulates the National Democracy and the country upon the entire success of President Buchanan's Administration in the midst of the difficulties with which it has been surrounded from the beginning.—*Washington Star.*

No one acquainted with its history, (says the Albany Journal,) can doubt the complete "success" of the Buchanan Administration.

It has "succeeded" in bankrupting a Treasury which was filled to repletion when it came into power.

It has "succeeded" in changing a surplus of twenty millions into a deficiency of thirty.

It has "succeeded" in rivalling the extravaganceot monarchical governments by running the expenditures up to ninety millions a year.

It has "succeeded" in bringing dishonor upon the country by encouraging piratical raids upon Governments with which we are at peace.

It has "succeeded" in so perfectly demonstrating its imbecility, that slave piracy is carried on with impunity.

It has "succeeded" in obliterating from the Democratic creed the Jeffersonian Territorial policy, and incorporating upon it the doctrine that Slavery has a constitutional existence in every inch of territory in the Union.

It has "succeeded" in driving from the Democratic party scores of thousands of the best men that ever belonged to it.

It has "succeeded" in placing Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, among the Opposition States.

It has "succeeded" in rendering itself so odious as to secure an Opposition majority in the House of Representatives and to double the number of Republican Senators of the United States; and, finally,

It has "succeeded" in rendering itself a laughing-stock, and inducing the prayers of its own friends that they may be speedily delivered from the stupidity, knavery, and imbecility, by which it has been characterized.

It is seldom that an Administration has been so uniformly "successful." That of Tyler perhaps came nearest to it. But with that exception, "none but itself can be its parallel."

THE WAR IN ITALY.—The London *Times* article says: A conflict near Marengo appeared at one moment inevitable. We know, however, that during the last five days an entire change has taken place in the Austrian position. The invaders have withdrawn all those troops which rendered a battle imminent; they have left to the French the Valley of the Servia, which forms the eastern boundary of the battle field of Marengo, and washes the walls of Tortona. They have quitted the dangerous neighborhood of the French and the fortresses, and they have spread themselves along the line of the river Sesia, and upon both banks they are throwing up defenses as though they contemplated a protracted occupation. The Austrians are now in line right across the flat country, and have their right wing resting upon the foot of the Alps, and their left on the Po, close to the fortified city, which they were thought to be about to attack. They are face to face also with the Dora line, which Gen. Della Marmora publicly declares to be the strategic line of the Sardinians. It seems impossible that the Austrians can retire without fighting a battle and it is equally impossible that the French can remain much longer without striking a blow at them."

BRANDING NEGROES.—*The Selma (Ala.) Sentinel*, in alluding to the punishment of a negro at Claiborne, Miss., by branding, says: "This seems to us a new feature in the punishment of slaves. We were under the impression that such luxuries as the penitentiary and branding were reserved exclusively for the delectation of white folks. It was once the fashion to hang negroes for the crime of arson; but such property is probably too valuable to choke off in that way now. Perhaps the next step may be to send them to the penetentiary for life, when convicted of murder, and pay their owners for the time lost. Won't that be philanthropy? But we cannot see that any 'punishment' has been inflicted on the negro by branding as he is not at all disgraced by it. Nevertheless, when we obtain a full supply of cheap laborers the community will soon be rid of such desperadoes"

THE BAILED OUT KIDNAPPERS.—The Columbus Statesman of the 21st, announces the arrival of Messrs. Jennings, Mitchell, Lowe, and Davis in that city, and that "they report the hospitality of Lorain county as indifferent." The Statesman advices the Kentuckians to sue the movers of the prosecution for kidnapping in the Circuit Court of the United States, for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, and promises them a jury that will award exemplary damages! It urges Lowe and Davis separately to sue the same parties in the State Courts, but to wait until they can get service on the defendants in some county where juries can be packed *a la* U. S. Circuit Court. Had not the kidnappers better wait until after their own trials? The Ohio Penitentiary has open doors for them.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH WHILST MAKING HER WEDDING DRESS—A shocking accident occurred a day or two ago to a young lady, named Matilde Sawyer, residing in Port Jervis, N. Y. She was sitting up making her wedding dress, when finding that the fluid in the lamp was nearly consumed, she attempted to fill it with one of the wicks burning. No sooner did the light come in contact with fluid, than it burst the can, and setting fire to the young lady's dress, burned her so seriously that she expired in a short time.

AN EDITOR SHOT—John M. Crane, editor of the Bonham (Texas) *Independent* was recently shot down in the street, by a man named Satter, and mortally wounded. He lingered in great agony for four hours. The Pittsburg *Advocate* says that this John M. Crane was the secretary of the meeting of the mob in Bonham, which on the 12th of March engaged in the infamous work of driving Methodist preachers from that country at the behest of slavery. He was also one of the committee that drafted the resolutions adopted by the mob.

A River of Fire Running Into the Sea.

The late eruption of the great mountain Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands, of which we have all read, was one of the most terrific on record. The amount of lava discharged was enormous. The fire river, on the fifth day of the eruption reached the sea, forty miles distant. The scene is thus described.

"When the torrent of fire precipitated itself into the ocean, the scene assumed a character of terrific and indescribable grandeur. The magnificence of destruction was never more preceptibly displayed than when these antagonistic elements met in deadly strife. The mightiest of earth's magazines of fire poured forth its burning billows to meet the mightiest of oceans.—For two score miles it came rolling, tumbling, swelling forward, an awful agent of death. Rocks melted like wax in its path; forests crackled and blazed before its fervent heat; the very hills were lifted from their primeval beds, and sank beneath its tide, or were borne onward by its waves; the works of man were to it but a scroll in the flames; Nature shriveled and trembled before the irresistible flow. Imagine Niagara's stream, above the brink of the Falls, instantaneously converted into fire, a gory hued river of fused minerals; the wrecks of creative matter blazing and disappearing beneath its surface; volumes of hissing steam arising, smoke curling upward from ten thousand vents, which gave utterance to as many deep-toned mutterings, and sullen, confined and ominous clamorings; gases detonating and shrieking as they burst, from their hot prison-house; the heavens laried with flame; the atmosphere dark, turgid and oppressive; the horizon murky with vapors, and gleaming with the reflected contest; while cave and hollow, as the hot air swept along their heated walls, threw back the unearthly sounds in a myriad of prolonged echoes. Such was the scene as the fiery cataract poured its flood upon the the ocean. The waters recoiled, and sent forth a tempest of spray; they foamed and lashed around and over the melted rock; they boiled with the heat, and the roar of the conflicting agencies grew fiercer and louder. The reports of the exploding gases were distinctly heard twenty-five miles distant. They were likened to the discharge of whole broadsides of heavy artillery.—Streaks of the intensest light glanced like lightning in all directions; the outskirts of the burning lava as it fell, cooled by the shock, was shivered into millions of fragments, and, borne aloft by strong breezes blowing toward the land, were scattered in scintillant showers far into the country."

The Crops.

The Chillicothe *Gazette* of the 17th speaks of the Scioto valley thus:

The weather could not have been finer for all kinds of crops, than it has been since the first of May. Farmers have been engaged in planting corn, and much that was planted early is up and growing finely.—Most of the planting was done last week, but there is considerable to do this week.—From all accounts we believe there will be more ground planted in corn in the Scioto valley this spring than ever before in one season.

The Canal Dover *Times* of the 19th speaks of the Tuscarawas valley, thus:

From present appearances of the grain growing, unless some sad disaster should overtake it, promises an abundant yield to the farmer this season. Our plain looks most beautiful and promising to the farmers of his county.

Being out in the country within a few days past; we had the pleasure of seeing fruit trees looking as though they would also do their part in satisfying the wants and appetites of many.

CAPTAIN CORRIE NOT INDICTED.—The United States Circuit, Court resumed session at Charleston, S. C., on Monday, according to appointment, Hon. J. M. Wayne, Circuit Judge, and Hon. A. G. Magrath, District Judge, being present. The Grand Jury were charged by Judge Wayne as to the special offenses for which bills were reported by the U. S. District-Attorney, James Conner, Esq. The first bill was one in eight counts against W. C. Corrie for violations of the Slave-trade laws in the reported cruise of the Wanderer. After some deliberation, the Grand Jury (Edward Sebring, Esq, foreman) returned "No bill," and thus, we suppose, this is closed, so far as the Courts for and of South Carolina are concerned.

GREAT MORTALITY OF HOGS IN ILLINOIS.—Mr. Wiley Crafton, a farmer of Pleasant Plains, Sangamon Caunty, writes to the State Register, under date of May 5th, as follows: Last night I fed my hogs as usual, they all seemed to be feeding and doing well on pasture I went to the pasture this morning about 8 o'clok and found seventy hogs dead, and many that were dying. At 10 o'clock there were ninety dead, and at 12 o'clock one hundred and nine The average length of time that they would live after taking it, would be from three to thirty minutes. All efforts to administer relief were in vain. This fatal disease is carrying away large numbers of hogs in the vicinity of Decatur. It is said the Sangamon River bottom is covered with their dead bodies.

THE TRUE POSITION.—In the contest of next year, we want no half-way men—no compromise candidates. Let not the standard be lowered a jot—let not a plank be taken from the platform. It matters not so much who the candidates be—whether the great and gifted Seward, "the king among them all;" or the great and far-seeing, true, tried and deserving Lincoln; the noble and gallant favorite of Ohio, Chase, or any other genuine and unmistakable Republican; but such a one we must have, or there will be in '60 a party name without an organization—a clique of President makers without a constituency.—*Sycamore (Ill.) True Rep.*

AN APOLOGY.—We owe Geauga County an apology. We lately gave some items of news, as connected with Russel and Chardon town-ships, which we are informed will be the subject of legal investigation, and their falsity judicially exposed. We received the items from two persons, whom we supposed reliable, but are assured, from sources we know personally to be highly respectable that the items as given by us, did great injustice and wrong to reputable families in Geauga County. Of course, had we dreamed that our informants had private malice to gratify, our columns would not have been used in giving circulation to their statements.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE UTAH DIFFICULTIES.—The *Tribune's* Washington despatch of the 1st says: Utah despatches conflict positively as to the differences in the Territory, Gen. Johnston and Gen. Cumming sustaining diametrically opposite positions. Judge Cradlebaugh's conduct is worse than has been represented in the, newspapers. He will be dismissed in order temporarily to relieve the present embarrassment. He was appointed at the solicitation of two Democratic members of Congress from Ohio, Messrs. Pendleton and Vallandingham.