Western Reserve Chronicle.

C. A. ADAMS, G. N. HAPGOOD, } EDITORS.

Warren, Wednesday, April 25.

Salutatory.

When the proprietorship of a public print passes into new hands, it is due to its patrons that the course which it will take in the future, shall be distinctly marked out. It is hardly necessary to say that the *Chronicle* will continue to advocate the cause of the Republican party. Nor does it seem necessary to say anything with regard to those parties which *once* formed the two wings of the Republican party in this county, as they are now one; harmonious and united, marching forward, shoulder to shoulder, beating along with them the prestige of past, and the assurance of future success, and the positive certainty of being on the side of the right. But in order that we cannot be misunderstood, we will define our position.

If to feel that slavery is an evil: socially, morally and politically evil, and only evil continually; a foul blot upon our country's escutcheon, a firebrand in our national councils, a corroding cancer upon the body politic—that the question of the increase or decrease of its area, its power and influence, is the question which involves the most momentous consequences, and in importance overshadows all others now before the American people; if to advocate the cause of the oppressed, whatever may be his lineage or skin; to urge the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; to denounce the Kansas and Nebraska infamy; to oppose the admission of another slave State into this Union; the blighting of one foot of free territory by the Upas-shade of this tree of tyranny; to hope that slave representation in Congress may be abolished; if this is Free Soilism, then will the *Chronicle* be Free Soil, dyed in the wool.

If to be in favor of a Tariff for the protection of Home Industry, and Home Manufactures; in favor of retaining at home and paying to our own citizens, that large portion of our capital which is yearly sent abroad to purchase that which we can better produce and manufacture at home; in favor of a sound currency of that kind which is best adapted to the wants of the community; to oppose all violations of contracts between our state governments and foreign powers, other States, chartered companies, or individuals; if this is Whiggery, then are we very Whiggish in our sentiments.

In our editorial intercourse with our brethren of the quill, we shall endeavor not to be wanting in courtesy, and shall never permit our sheet to be the vehicle of blackguardism. As to the mechanical portion of our business, we shall endeavor to issue our paper promptly and regularly. Having secured, in the practical department of our office, the assistance of Mr. DUMARS, the former popular editor and proprietor of the *W. R. Transcript*, we think we can confidently promise that the typographical appearance of the paper, and the neatness and good taste of the job work, shall be such as to give complete satisfaction to all our patrons in both departments.

As the name of the "*Western Reserve Chronicle and Transcript of the Times*" seems to be a somewhat cumbrous title, and since the reasons for preserving the double name are not so cogent as they were a year ago, we shall in future drop the latter part, retaining only that time-honored one, *Western Reserve Chronicle*.

Upon the literary and editorial department, we shall expend much care and attention, striving to keep our readers thoroughly posted in the latest news at home and abroad, and at the same time endeavor to give such an abundance of chaste and well-selected reading matter, that every member of our subscribers' families, of *both* sexes, shall find the *Chronicle* so pleasant a home companion that it shall become indispensable to them. The attempt thus to combine the useful with the agreeable, politics with literature, the latest news and agricultural hints with sound moral instruction, to cater to a cultivated taste, to please the strong intellect, and to satisfy the business man, makes an undertaking not to be lightly entered upon; but we hope our patrons will judge leniently our first efforts, and at least do us the justice to believe that whatever there may be of error or failure, that the fault is that of the head and not of the heart. Our readers must not expect that we can supply the place of our predecessor Mr. HOWARD, as a writer in some departments of literature, and we are sensible of our inability to rival many of the productions of his pen, but by our combined efforts we hope to give satisfaction to the mass of our patrons. We heartily wish him, as he retires from the editorial chair, the abundant success which he is well qualified to honorably earn in a field of letters more congenial to his taste than that of editing a country newspaper.

C. A. ADAMS,
G. N. HAPGOOD.

Painesville and Hudson Railroad.

According to the report of the President and Directors of this road, recently published, there has been collected:

Cash Stock	$21,924 54
Real Estate	25,367 68
Total Received	46,292 22
Total Expended	13,067 19
Leaving a balance on hand of	$33,365 69

The report further states, that the stockholders have met their responsibilities with promptness. A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Callender, Barker, Chapin, and Kittridge, for the construction of the entire line.

Mrs. Cass, wife of the American Minister at Rome, whose death was recently announced, was, previous to marriage, Miss Mary Leflum, of New York, and was but 20 years of age at her death. Mr. Cass was married within the year passed, and the *Courier* says Mrs. C. was one of the most attractive and beautiful [illegible]

THE LATEST KANSAS SWINDLE.

Missouri Mobocracy at the Kansas Polls!

The Southern press is rejoicing over a victory in the Kansas election lately held. They report that only two or three Anti-Slavery men are elected to the territorial Legislature, and thereupon they make merry and get up a jollification. But 'the end is not yet,' for unless we wholly mistake the spirit of all American *freemen*, the scandalous details of the election which we give below, will do much towards fastening in their minds the conviction that Slavery must cease to exist or the doom of Republicanism in this country is sealed. Propagandists of Slavery may exult over their victory now, but before long they will look upon it, as upon the passage of the Nebraska bill—a victory which is worse for them than a defeat. Retribution will reach them bye and bye, for it has been proved that even doughfaces are not reliable tools when the people are roused.

Look first upon the facts as given by Slaveholders themselves, and by indisputable figures.

The Missouri compatriots in Kansas of Douglas and Atchison thus telegraph to the St. Louis *Republican* the results of their labors:

"INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.) March 31, 9 P. M.—Several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence Brass Bands. They came in at the west side of the public square, and proceeded entirely around it, the bands cheering us with fine music, and the emigrants with good news. Immediately following the band were about two hundred horsemen, in regular order; following these were one hundred and fifty wagons, carriages, &c. They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri. They report that not an Anti-Slavery man will be in the Legislature of Kansas. We have have made a clean sweep."

The election in Kansas took place on the 30th, and on the 31st "*several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas*" marched into the Missouri frontier city of Independence, and similar cohorts, of course, into other Missouri towns on the Kansas frontier. They were "*returning emigrants*," you see, on the 31st of March—just the season when most emigrants are hastening to their future homes; but these were then returning *from* their pretended homes in Kansas to their *real* homes in Missouri. And the following dispatch gives the fruits of their labors at the ballot-boxes of a part of the new territory:

"KANSAS, March 31, 9 P. M.—Pro-Slavery ticket triumphant as far as heard from. Total vote: Lawrence, 778 to 255; Tecumseh, 266 to 34; Douglas, 330 to 6; Doniphan, 320 to 25; Shawnee Mission, 40 to 16; Leavenworth, 399 to 60; Hickory Point, 233 to 6.—Election passed off quietly, and with very little disturbance."

Here are 3,212 votes polled at only seven precincts—more than there were legal voters in the entire Territory, as ascertained by an official census four weeks previous. And the "voters" paraded Missouri openly next morning in triumphal procession, with bands of music, banners and cheering on their return to their homes in that Slave State.

Look now at a few facts selected from the mass of testimony upon the subject of Bowie-Knife rule at the ballot box, given by the (Kansas,) *Herald of Freedom*:

THE VOTING AT TECUMSEH.—After it was satisfactorily ascertained that the number of persons imported into Lawrence, from Missouri, was greater than the occasion demanded, a company of 200 was detached from the main body, and took up their line of march for Tecumseh, with the view of overbalancing the large number of free voters in that district, a majority of whom are located at Topeka. They arrived at their destination in time to participate in the fraud their practiced upon the ballot-box.—When they had accomplished the object of their mission they returned in a body to their encampment near Lawrence, where they remained till Saturday morning when they took their final departure for Missouri.

Mr. Burgess, one of the Judges appointed by the Governor, was violently threatened; a pistol was three times snapped in his face, a club flourished over his head, till finally he was compelled to proclaim the election adjourned.

The mob then selected a new Board, with two drunken Secretaries, who took possession of the ballot-box, and allowed no person to approach it unless he was right on the "Goose question,"—a slang phrase used among the Missourians, implying they were in favor of extending the institution of Slavery over Kansas.

No questions were asked the voter as to his citizenship or place of residence; no oath was administered, or other test required, save an assurance of support to the Pro-Slavery ticket.

THE VOTING AT LAWRENCE.—In this district, where the late census report indicates but 369 voters, the election shows there were 1,039 votes polled, nearly three times as great a number as legitimately belonged here; and yet a large number of our *actual* residents, and particularly those from a distance, did not exercise their right to the elective franchise, as they found they could not do so without endangering their lives. The Free-State strength in this district is full five to one, and yet the Pro-Slavery ticket has a majority of more than three to one.

Mr. Edwin Bond, who went to vote in the morning, was forcibly ejected from the ground, and pursued by an angry crowd along the bank of the river with curses and threatenings of destruction, and compelled to jump down the declivity, when a revolver was discharged at him, and a ball narrowly escaped his head. He ran along the beach, and finally escaped unscathed.

Under these circumstances there is reason for grave doubts whether the lawless desperadoes may not succeed in forcing on an organization of a pro-slavery State Government in the same manner as they have done this shameless iniquity.

The only hope is that the immigration of firm, determined *freemen* into the territory during the summer will be so great as to overpower the gang of Missouri cut-throats the next time they attempt such a foray. This failing, it then remains for us to apply a practical Wilmot Proviso to the case when Kansas shall knock for admission to the Union. Let there be no flinching or dodging the issue.

The Crimea.

The *Nashville* brings dates to March 29th. There has been a series of fierce sorties and assaults, between the Russians and French, in which the loss seems to have been nearly equal on both sides, the Russians remaining in possession of the rifle pits. The cannonade was heavy. The Russians received a reinforcement of 15,000 men.

SAILING OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

Most of the ships of the English fleet for the Baltic sailed from Spithead on the afternoon of the 4th. The following ships—all steamers—sailed: Duke of Wellington, flag-ship of Admiral Dundas; Royal George, Exmouth, Nile, Majestic, Cæsar, James Watts, Colossus, Cressy, Hogue, Ajax, Blenheim, Edinburgh, Magicienne, Vulture, Dragon, Bulldog, Gorgon, and Basilisk—1,156 guns. Eleven ships yet remain at Spithead.

THE BALTIC AND ITS COASTS.

The English steam squadron, under Capt. Watson, had arrived at Helsingborg.

The Russians have established two fortified camps, each of 30,000 men, the one between Mittan and Riga, and the other between Revel and Narva, to defend the Baltic provinces. The harbors of Abo, Helsingfors, and all others from Wyborg to Tornea are being blocked by sunken ships, so as to obstruct the entry of hostile fleets.

Whiskey Insurrection.

A terrible riot occurred in Chicago on the 21st, growing out of the enforcement of the new liquor law, which inflicts heavy penalties on its violators. A large number of men were injured—many severely, some fatally. Fire arms were freely used by the rioters, and several policemen wounded, two probably mortally. Forty or fifty arrests have been made. Law and order finally prevailed, and the liquor dealers were compelled to succumb. The retailers have started a campaign paper called the *Free Whiskey and Cocktail Advocate*, of which they circulate 20,000 copies gratuitously.

Conviction of Haynes.

The Ashtabula papers of last week are full of the report of the recent trial of Haynes for the murder of Sutliff. The *Conneaut Reporter* says: "The trial consumed the most part of two weeks, and the verdict accords with the judgment of the great mass of citizens who listened to the evidence as it was elicited from day to day." He was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary *for life*. The murdered man was an inoffensive, eccentric farmer, who lived a sort of hermit life in a little cabin upon a clearing in the woods, and it is hard to conceive what motive, whether of avarice or hate, could have induced his murderer to commit the horrid crime.

Terrible Explosion on the Lake.

The propeller *Oregon* was blown up on the 20th inst., about seven miles below Detroit. The blame is attached to the Engineer, Mr. Chapman, who suffered the water to get too low in the boiler. Both engineers, the cook, and five of the crew were lost, besides three of the crew of another vessel, the *Flying Cloud*, who were on board. It is even said that the number of those destroyed may reach as high as 16 or 17, besides several more who were severely injured. The propeller is made a total wreck.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. James Ritchie, brakesman on a freight train of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed at Enon Valley Station, by the train running over him. They were switching trains, and he was on a car that had no platform ladder, and in attempting to crawl down to pull out the bolster pin fell under the train, which dragged him some twenty feet, cutting him all to pieces. He leaves a wife and three children in Allegheny city.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The Spring number of this able quarterly contains its usual abundance of interesting matter. Among the articles we notice a most able *resume* on the State of Europe; another upon the Temperance Reform, and the Maine Law; a very interesting essay upon fashion in Dress and Diet; one upon the Electric Telegraph, in which full justice is done to the American inventor, Prof. Morse. The four Reviews and Blackwood are re-published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. $3 per annum each.

AMERICAN LAW REGISTER FOR APRIL.—The last number of this able Journal contains a very interesting article upon the disuse of juries in civil cases, with a number of late decisions upon mooted points of law, the principal of which are: 1, a decision of the Supreme Court U. S. on the Equity powers of the Court in cases of testamentary trusts; 2, Supreme Court of Ohio, on liability of Rail Roads or injuries done to cattle on their line; 3, New Jersey Court of Chancery upon matters relative to mill-dams upon navigable streams.

Published by D. B. Canfield & Co., Philadelphia. $3 per annum.

The New-York Independent states as a fact, that one of its subscribers, who was in the employment of the United States Government, reluctantly discontinued his subscription to that paper, from the order of his superiors, it being a proscribed article to the employees of the Government. This is freedom and republicanism and liberality with a vengeance.

The Salem, O., *Democrat* has been discontinued, and its subscription list has been transferred to the *Homestead Journal*. This was a wise arrangement, as they were both anti-slavery in their tone, and there was evidently not patronage enough to support both as they should be.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has passed a bill prohibiting the exclusion of colored children from the common schools of that State. It will probably pass the Senate.

The Council of Cleveland, by a unanimous vote, ordered the erection of a new school house in that city. It will cost $15,000.

Rowdy Literature.

Our readers will remember the noise created a short time since in New York by the murder of Poole, the prize fighter, in a drunken brawl. His decease has been followed by eulogies and orations, which would make him a pure and holy martyr for the cause of Religion and his Country. Among the fulsome praises of character, the resolutions of the Empire Club of Baltimore are especially rich, and the following preamble is ludicrous in excess. It will be noticed that the "said deed," and "this taking off," are grammatically referred to "the *Supreme Ruler*" mentioned in the first line:

"Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to *remove* from our friend and acquaintance, Wm. Poole of New York City; and the peculiar, outrageous, and aggravated circumstances under which *said deed* was committed, call upon us in tones not to be unheeded, to express our abhorrence and detestation of the manner of his taking off, &c."

Napoleon and Wife.

The Paris correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* gives a description of the grand butcher's fete of Mardi Gras, or fat Tuesday. The festival began on Sunday, and on the last day the grotesque procession with the fat ox mounted on a car, festooned with garlands, moved into the Court Yard of the Tuilleries. Their Majesties came out the balcony, and the writer says:

Napoleon III., at the distance of fifty yards presents to the observer the appearance of a respectable middle aged man behind a distinguished moustache and a voluminous goatee, the pattern, for the house, of the hairy splendors of the Parisian bucks. Add a plain dress without gold lace or star, and *voila tout*. His wife (what a vulgar term!) is a sweet pretty woman, rather pale, and of an interesting cast of features, and is doubtless worthy of the affection which her subjects manifest. She was clad in plain black, with few or no ornaments. The Military and civil dignatories who made up the train, were for the most part, splendidly costumed as if to set in more striking relief the simplicity of the imperial taste. The Emperor lifted his hat and the Empress bowed in return for the hearty greeting they received, remarking, apparently, on some features of the show, pointing out to each other some objects in it, and after a few minutes retired, to return soon and go through with the same ceremonial.

AN IMMENSE BREAKWATER.—The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, besides the erection of a vast bridge across the Mississippi, at Rock Island, are preparing to build an immense breakwater in the Mississippi, just above and adjoining the great center on which will swing the draw on the Railroad bridge.

This breakwater will require about 500,000 feet of lumber and 13,000 yards of rock for its construction. It is intended for the great draw to rest upon when swung around; the upper end of it for the draw keeper to reside in, and for an icebreaker and breakwater. Its huge dimensions will defy the storm and floods.

It is said the leading Hotels in New-York will soon raise their prices to three dollars per day. This is done on the plea that the temperance law compels them to close their bars, where they have heretofore made large profits. It is our individual opinion that these "first class houses" will lose money by this operation, as travelers and sojourners will take the European plan, hire a room at Taylor's or Lovejoy's, at fifty cents per day, and live where they please, at half the cost of the big Hotels.

WARLIKE.—The Boston *Bee* says that an extensive ship-builder at Bedford, Mass., has received orders to build, at the earliest moment five vessels, of about five hundred tons each, upon the most improved clipper model. When completed for sea, they are to carry eight guns four on a side, and are to be fitted expressly for privateering, or similar service. What and who are they for?

FOR THE WIDOW TO DECIDE.—The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that in case of a woman marrying twice, and surviving both husbands, each of whom is entitled to one Bounty land, she is entitled to one Bounty only, but then, this privilege is left here; she can show which she loved best, by making her selection under either husband.

OHIO STATE FAIR AND RAIL ROADS.—The Cleveland and Columbus; the Cleveland and Erie; the Cleveland and Pittsburgh; the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Roads, have resolved to carry freight *free*, and passengers at *half price* as formerly—other roads will probably do the same. This is as it should be and is no more than right and just.

MARY A. SMITH has just recovered a judgment of $5,000 against the Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R. Co., in Stark County, damages for a compound dislocation of the right ankle caused by a conductor of the train not stopping the cars long enough to give the woman reasonable time to get off in safety.

NO WAR.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says there will be no war with Spain—none at present—none under this administration. He thinks we could take Cuba and Porto Rico just as easy as France and England have taken Sevastopol and Cronstadt!

DIPLOMATIC.

Sonle, 'twas thought, to Cuba here,
Would wade though smoke and fire—
It seems, howe'er, his game was but
Ostensibly to buy her.

But that fair isle still clings to Spain,
And of her we must case her,
So Caesar Dodge is sent, who's up
To any dodge to seize her.
—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Toronto *Globe* says that 100,000 bushels of wheat are stored in that city and ready to be shipped to the United States Market. Push it along.

WEST POINT AND AMERICAN EDUCATION.—The course of education at West Point is to be lengthened out from four to five years.

THE Know Nothings of Massachusetts are about to publish an explanation of the objects and aims of the organization.

A Sublime Bridal—the Atlantic and Pacific Wed.

Some seven millions of dollars have been expended in achieving this union; but as the fruits thereof will soon show, it has been money well invested. Across the bosom of the Isthmus, the golden products of our Pacific borders and the incalculable treasures of the distant Orient, are destined to flow in unremitting streams.

The stupendous enterprise of uniting the two Oceans which embrace the greater portion of the globe, we are proud to say, was conceived and executed by our own citizens, in the frowning face of obstacles that none but Americans could have overcome. The swamps, the mountains and miasmas of the Isthmus drove all the the engineers of Europe home in dispair who contemplated the gigantic undertaking, and the Herculean work was left to the hands and hearts of men in whose vocabulary "there is no such word as fail." The Engineers of England and France pronounced the project utterly impracticable. To the late lamented John L. Stevens and his associates, Aspinwall, Chauncy, Coit, Whiteright, and others, the world is indebted for the completion of this GREAT BOND—this commercial linking of the hemispheres. An enterprise so full of poetic sublimity, and so fraught with interest co-extensive with the whole earth, may well command the admiration of the world.

Small Potatoes for Seed.

Mr. C. T. Alvord, of Wilmington, Vermont, says: "Some eight years since, at the time of planting my potatoes, I came short of seed to plant. Previous to this time I had used large whole potatoes, or the seed ends cut off for seed, and supposed that no others would answer. I resolved to try the experiment of planting small potatoes, the largest being about the size of common plumbs, but the most of them being smaller. I carried several bushels of these little things to the field, and commenced planting them, putting from two to four in a hill.

"The potatoes in the different parts of the field came up at the same time, but the vines from the small potatoes were not as large and as thrifty as those from the large ones. At the first hoeing, there was some difference in the tops, but after that the tops from the small potatoes looked as well as any of the field, and continued so through the season. When I came to dig them I found the potatoes where the small seed was planted to be as good, in every respect, as those where the large potatoes were planted. There were as many in a hill, and the potatoes were as large, and with as few small ones, as those from the large seed.

"Many of the farmers in this vicinity, after seeing the experiment fairly tried, are using small potatoes for seed. This winter I have had several applications from potato dealers for small potatoes for seed, who inform me that the farmers whom they purchase from have generally adopted the way of using small potatoes for seed.—*Country Gentleman.*

SALE OF THE SEVERANCE PLACE.—A sale is concluded, by which Norman C. Baldwin becomes the owner of the elegant residence of Mrs. C. M. Severance, upon Euclid street; the consideration, $23,000. This is one of the most complete houses in the State, and the richly stocked and carefully laid out grounds, have a value far beyond the mere dollars and cents which they cost.

The peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Severance has been placed by the failure of the Canal Bank, will justify the saying of a word or two in relation to private matters. This place, now sold, belonged legally and morally to Mrs. S., having been purchased by the late Mr. Sibley, of Canadaigua, former guardian of Mrs. S., with money of his ward. Or, to be more precise, the Prospect street property was so purchased, and the Euclid street property was the proceeds of the Prospect street. It has come to our knowledge that out of the present sale Mrs. Severance has provided for the entire indebtedness of Mr. S. to the Canal Bank, amounting to five or six thousand dollars, although there was no legal claim against her or her property for the debt. We take the liberty of mentioning, that the facts are exceedingly creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Severance.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Mrs. Severance has rendered herself somewhat celebrated by her public lectures, which are said to have evinced a high order of talent.

DIVORCE OF REV. GEORGE SHELDON—HIS SUSPENSION FROM THE MINISTRY.—At its late session in Windham, the Presbytery of Portage took final action in the case of Rev. GEORGE SHELDON, against whom a charge was lying before Presbytery for deserting his wife without good reason. He had been summoned to appear before the Presbytery and answer the charge. The case was to have been heard at the meeting of the Presbytery last September. At the request of Mr. SHELDON, it was postponed till the meeting this spring. In the interval Mr. SHELDON had procured a bill of divorce from his wife. The bill was granted by the Court in White county, Indiana, where he had resided for a considerable time. This circumstance presented the business in a somewhat different attitude. Mr. SHELDON was heard in vindication of the course he had pursued. After a full hearing, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That Rev. George Sheldon, for having obtained a divorce from his wife, with no allegation of the one cause for which Christ allows divorce, has brought such a scandal upon the ministerial and Christian character, as requires that he should be suspended from the gospel ministry, until he be reconciled to his wife, or until it be made to appear that such reconciliation failing, he is not accountable for the failure. Therefore,

Resolved, That he be so suspended.
—*Portage County Democrat.*

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The office of the *Luminary*, at Parkville, suspected of Free Soilism, was attacked, on Saturday, by 200 citizens of Platte county and destroyed. The press was thrown into the Missouri river. The editors' absence saved them from a coat of tar and feathers. Resolutions were passed, declaring the paper a nuisance, denouncing the editors, and threatening their lives, and the lives of other Free Soilers. No methodist preacher will be allowed to preach in the county, under a penalty of a coat of tar and feathers for the first offence, and hanging for the second.

FIST FIGHT IN HIGH LIFE.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to a Cincinnati paper, dated April 20, says:

Lieut. Beale, formerly Indian Agent in California, and whose accounts have just been allowed by the Treasury Department, inflicted a severe castigation with his fists, on a Colonel Mannypenny, the Commissioner of Indian affairs at Willard's Hotel, this afternoon. Mr. Beale attributes the temporary disallowance of his accounts, to the hostility of Mr. Mannypenny.

Beauties of the New Constitution.

We trust that men of all parties will show a disposition to remedy, at the earliest possible moment, the many grievous evils we now suffer, by reason of the jarring machinery of our New Constitution. It would seem that the majority in that convention had the vanity to suppose that the concentrated wisdom of the State existed in their body, and that so much wisdom could never again be gathered—Hence the labors of that conceited assemblage of men were directed to the tying up of the hands of the Legislature, and blocking out for all future time the work of State government. The great evil of the old constitution was made greater in the new constitution. Under the former, latitude was not given for the expansion of the State; under the latter this great commonwealth is forced into a constitutional mould regardless of the wants of the State, and regardless of the warning voice of experience.

Already our Courts are forced to *dodge* the impracticable features of the new constitution, by arbitrary decisions which violate the plainest language. For instance, the constitution provides, that every legislative bill shall be fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless three-fourths dispense with the rule. Our supreme Court, in its late liquor law decision, said that it is not unconstitutional for the legislature on the third reading to strike out the entire bill—except merely the enacting clause—and insert and pass instanter another act as an amendment. If that is not Judicial whipping the devil around the stump, we are ignorant of the term. But the Court, seeing the utter impracticability of legislating under such a rule, have thus set it aside, without even bringing to their aid a legal quibble.

Again, biennial sessions of the legislature, are an unmitigated evil, and cannot be endured. The embarrassments growing out of this feature of our policy manifest themselves daily. Had we a legislature this winter, some of the burthens of taxation could be remedied, and our unwieldy, ridiculous, and ill-fitting city vesture might be overhauled, and made to set a little more snugly. The entire appropriations from the general government for Custom Houses and Post Offices in Ohio, will lie over—as we are told—for a twelvemonth or more, awaiting the session of a Legislature to convey to "Uncle Sam" jurisdiction over the sites for these establishments. Annual, short sessions of the Legislature are more economical, and more beneficial to the State.

The most grievous evil we have noticed, growing out of this worse than blunder, exists in Hamilton County. It seems that in the repeal of the Criminal Court of Cincinnati, its jurisdiction was not conferred upon any other court, hence a swarm of minor offenders are turned loose without hindrance, and the judge of one of the courts in Cincinnati, upon discharging persons who were arrested on a charge of riot, said that there had been no legislation which gave it jurisdiction, and that rogues must run at large, or they cannot be brought to trial until there is some amendment to the criminal code.—*Cleve. Herald.*

A Fearful Tragedy.

The London *Times* lays before its readers the particulars of a horrible affair which recently occurred near the Dutch settlement of Transvaal, at the Cape of Good Hope, and which, we think, can only be paralleled in atrocity among the achievements of modern times by the exploit of Marshall St. Arnaud in Algiers, when he smoked and burned to death thousands of his barbarian opponents who had sought refuge in a deep and spacious cave. In the case of the Cape of Good Hope, the Cafree Indians had murdered, in October last, under circumstances of great barbarity, ten or twelve men and women of the Dutch settlement. Immediately General Pretorius raised an army of five hundred men, and accompanied by Commander General Potgreter, proceeded on an expedition to revenge the blood of their victims. After an absence of several weeks they reached some remarkable subterranean caverns, half a mile in length, and from three to five hundred feet in width, where the Cafrees had entrenched themselves. Upon his arrival at this spot, General Pretorius attempted to blast the rocks above the caverns, and thus crush the savages beneath the ruins. The peculiar character of the stone, however, rendered this scheme impracticable, and he then stationed his men around the mouth of the caves, and built up walls in front of them. After a few days, many of the women and children were driven by hunger and thirst from their hiding places, and were allowed to escape; but every man who came forth was shot dead with their rifles.

On the 17th of November, at the close of a siege of three weeks, the besiegers, seeing no signs of life, entered the caverns, and the silence within, together with the horrible odor arising from the bodies of the dead, told how effectually their object had been accomplished.—More than 900 Cafrees had been shot down at the mouths of the caverns, and a much greater number had perished by slow degrees, suffering all the horrors of starvation in the gloomy recesses within.

PRESIDENTIAL REJOICING.—Had the new Territories been left to abide their time, without any attempt to force or foster upon them a population to effect sectional purposes, the impression here is, they would eventually have become free territory. As it is, however, the seal of slavery is fixed upon Kansas, and the Nebraska portion of the Administration is in high glee at the result. Quite a rejoicing came off at the White House on the day the news reached us, and the toast, the song and the wine, were the order of the evening. You know that our worthy Chief Magistrate, "once on a time," was fond of a glass of good brandy and water, as many other gentlemen are. I don't say that he ever indulges now-a-days, but I do know that he frequently visits the heights of Georgetown *for his health*, and the day succeeding the festivities incident upon the result of the Kansas election, it became necessary for him to pay another visit.—*Washington Cor. St Louis Republican.*

TWENTY TONS OF HAY PER ACRE.—It was stated by Mr. Cird, at an agricultural dinner given by Mr. Mechi in England, recently, that 20 tons of hay had been raised off a single acre, in Scotland, last season. It was Italian rye grass, which grows to a great height in the humid climate of Scotland, and he cut from 7 to 10 times from March to December. In the instance named, it was cut 10 times, but after each cutting and abundant application of liquid manure was made.

RICHEST MAN IN THE INDIANA PENITENTIARY.—The Ripley Circuit Court, last week, sentenced Mr. Muir to the penitentiary for two years, for forging a note of $2. Mr. Muir is probably the richest man in Ripley county, Ind. It is supposed his property is worth near $150,000. He has been 11 strife to be rich, and now he will have the honor of bragging of being the richest man in the penitentiary. What'll he be searching of which to be proud?—*Indiana Sentinel.*

A NOVEL SLAVE CASE.—The Mayor of Richmond, Va., has got a novel slave case before him. A person bought the woman from her owner, sent her to New York, and kept her there a year learning the duties of housekeeping. The woman thus became free. When she returned to Richmond, she was arrested by the police officers under the act forbiding free negroes from another state the privilege of coming into Virginia. The Mayor, deeming the question somewhat complicated, said he would render his decision in a few days.

A LADY OF METTLE.—The Boston *Times* publishes a letter, purporting to come from Mrs. Patterson, threatening to cowhide any one who says anything calumnious of either herself or Mr. Hiss, the member of the Nunnery Investigating Committee, who it is alleged, took lodgings for himself and a lady, and charged it in the bill against the State, as due for the labors of the Committee.

The Markets.

Warren, April 25.

Wool	25@37	Wheat, ⅌ bushel,	$2 00
Timothy Seed,	2 50@4 00	Corn, in ears*	62½
Feathers, ⅌ lb.	50	do Shelled,	1 00
Tallow, "	7@8	Oats, "	30
White Beans,	2 25@3 00	Dried Apples, ⅌	8
Hay, ⅌ ton,	15 00	Dried Peaches, "	12
Eggs, ⅌ dozen,	12½	Flour,	10 25
Candles, "	10	Bacon—Shoulders,	8
Butter, "	16	Sides,	6½
Tallow, "	12½	Hams,	9
Lard, ⅌ pound,	8	Sugar Cured Hams,	08
Salt, ⅌ barrel,	$2 25	Fish, ⅌ lbs.	6¼

New York, Apr. 25.

Flour, $10@11.50 Corn, $1.15. Mess Pork, $12.50 @14.00.

Cleveland, Apr. 26.

Flour, $10 @ 11.50. Corn, 88cts. Oats, 62c. Butter 20 @ 22cts. Cheese, 10c. Tallow, 11 @ 12cts. Potatoes, $1 25.

Marriages.

In Warren, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Geo. W. Maltby, Mr. GEO. J. POGUE, and Miss CATHARINE M. MOWRY, both of Warren.

In Rootland, by John Reeves, Esq., Mr. JOHN C. GROVE, and Miss RENCE OSBORNE, both of Rootland.

In Indianapolis, Ind., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. S. T. Gillet, Mr. LEVERETT G. BANE, formerly of Youngstown, to Miss MATTIE J. CAMPBELL, of Indianapolis.

Deaths.

In Farmington, March 9th, ELIZABETH HURLBUT, wife of S. M. Hudson, aged 38 years.

In Hartford, on the 5th inst., of small pox, Mrs. PRUDENCE MURRAY, wife of H. W. Murray, aged 32 years. A circle of friends sympathize deeply with the afflicted husband in this severe loss. An affectionate wife, a kind mother, and a noble hearted woman has exchanged this sphere for her "Father's house in which there are many mansions."

In Weathersfield, on the 23d inst., Mrs. MARY J. HUNTER, wife of John A. Hunter, aged 28 years.

AS A SPRING and SUMMER MEDICINE, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its benefits.

See advertisement in another column

It would hardly do for any one to have the temerity now-a-days to question the excellence of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humor which retards the natural functions, and bring paleness to the cheek, and suffering to the brow. They banish those clogs upon the happiness, and restore the system to high health. See advertisement. Apr. 4, 1m.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP, "WITHOUT A RIVAL."

PITTSBURGH, (5th Ward,) Feb. 25, 1856.

Mr. R. R. SELLERS:—On the 16th ult., I caught a very severe cold. The night following, I went to bed earlier than usual; yet, notwithstanding, I had slept none the night before, my cough was so severe that I could not sleep, neither could those in the room with me. The persons sleeping with me were so much annoyed by my coughing, that he got up and went to a drug store and bought a bottle of your Cough Syrup, one dose of which, to my great astonishment, stopped my cough as if by magic. I went to work in the morning, and am now quite well.

Yours, &c., JOHN DEAN.

I do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the above circumstances, and that the statement given is true. A. JOHNSON.

Prepared and sold by R. R. SELLERS & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Apr. 4, 1m.

AN ORDINANCE, making an appropriation of money for the improvement of the public grounds.

Be it ordained by the Council of the Incorporated Village of Warren, that a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated from the general fund, now in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of improving the public grounds in said Village.

This ordinance to take effect from and after its passage. Passed in Council April 21st, 1855.

Attest, H. B. REEVES, Recorder.

apr 25, 1w.

LOST—In Warren, on the 25th inst., a Mortgage Deed and eight Notes, amounting to $1,850, drawn to the order of James Akines, by Elder Downs, of Bristol. Said Deed and Notes were wrapped in a piece of news-paper. A reasonable reward will be paid the finder on their being left at Thompson's store, in Bristol, or information of their whereabouts sent to me, at Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., O.

apr. 25-1w* JAMES AKINES.

THOMAS J. McLAIN, Attorney at Law, has several Dwelling Houses for rent, astonishingly low.

If you any one wants Insurance on Life, or against loss by Fire, let him call in, and obtain a policy in some one of the many good Companies he represents—Companies that always pay promptly.

Warren, April 25-3w

JOHN HUTCHINS. C. H. HUTCHINS.

J. & U. H. HUTCHINS, Attorneys at Law. Office on North Main street, near the residence of John Hutchins, Warren, O. apr25

A LARGE ADDITION to our stock of Wall paper, will be here soon, at ADAMS'.

apr. 25.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS at the NEW YORK STORE.

The subscribers are now receiving their usual supply of Spring and Summer goods, and are prepared to offer great inducements to those who wish to buy goods cheap. Farmers' produce taken as heretofore, for which cash and goods will be paid.

PARKS & WENTZ.

Warren, apr. 25.

25 Hhd's. Sugar.

25 Bbl's. Molasses.

25 Bags Coffee, for sale at Cincinnati prices, adding freight, at the NEW YORK STORE.

[apr. 25.]

500 PIECES PRINTS—all grades and descriptions, from four cents to a shilling per yard. [apr. 25.] NEW YORK STORE.

FASHIONABLE STRAW BONNETS, Ribbons and Flowers, Silk Bonnets, Laces and Parasols, the largest stock in the County can be found at the [apr. 25.] NEW YORK STORE.

FRENCH PRINTS, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Challys, Barages, and other rich dress goods can be found in great variety, at the

apr. 25. NEW YORK STORE.

FASHIONABLE HATS.—One case White Beaver Hats, of superior quality, at the

apr. 25. NEW YORK STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING AND HATS AND CAPS.—We have opened a salesroom devoted exclusively to this trade, and keep as large a stock as can be found in the county—always cheap and warranted well made, at the

apr. 25. NEW YORK STORE.

ROYAL WILTON, Brussels, three Ply, Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, also Rugs, Dourgets, Matting, Oil Cloth, &c., the largest stock in old Trumbull, can be find at the

apr. 25. NEW YORK STORE.

BLACK, Figured, Chameleon, Plaid and Summer Silks, in great variety at the

apr. 25. NEW YORK STORE.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinets and