

EUROPEAN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC

New York, March 27. The Atlantic arrived with dates to the 10th.

Brown & Shipley reports that cotton began active, but fell off and closed tame at barely 1/2 advance.

Manchester trade better. Bread-stuffs dull at 2 1/2 decline; Wheat 1 1/2; Flour 1 1/2.

American stocks quiet and unchanged. Money easier.

The Emperor Alexander second has succeeded peacefully to the Russian throne. He has issued a manifesto stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father Nicholas.

Constantine and the other brothers and officers have taken oaths of allegiance. Alexander has confirmed the diplomat list. Gortschakoff in the previous instructions to negotiate, and the first preliminary conference has been at Vienna.

Nicholas had recalled Menchikoff and appointed Gen. Gortschakoff chief in command, and Ostensacken second. Alexander had appointed Genl. Rudimer minister of War.

The allies had ordered their Generals to press forward the war.

There has been more fighting in the Crimea. The French stormed a redoubt, skillfully repulsed by the Russians during the night, several hundred were killed.

It is rumored that the Grand Duke Michael is wounded or dead at Sebastopol.

Large force of Russians threatens Balaclava.

The blockade of the Dnieper is raised. Broussa was destroyed with most of the inhabitants by an earthquake.

A speck of disagreement had arisen between Napoleon and England. Napoleon said the armies should not act together if Russia's committee proceeded.

Lord Clarendon went by express to Bologna and made matters straight, meantime the committee proceeds but it is thought Parliament will be dissolved.

The difficulties are serious in Ticino Switzerland. The Belgium crisis continues.

The King of Denmark is sick. Milligan reports sales of \$7,000 bales of cotton; fair Orleans 5 1/2, middling 5 1/2, fair uplands 5 1/2, Orleans 4 7/8.

Prices advanced 1/2, market opened with a good demand, but fell off toward the close. Flour, western corn 38 1/2, Ohio 42 1/2. Corn, yellow 41 1/2, white 42 1/2.

The Atlantic left Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th, and arrived off light ship about midnight but did not come in until daylight.

She experienced westerly gales during the entire passage, brings 74 passengers amongst them are Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Newman, &c. Atlantic arrived out at Liverpool on the 4th.

The Czarevich awoke after noon on Friday, March 29, of a stroke of the lungs, after a few days sickness. He last wrote to the Empress were "Pell Frederick, King of Prussia to continue attached to Russia as he has hitherto been, and never forget his father's last words." It is said that a few days before the Czarevich he succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between the two eldest sons Alexander and Constantine who were at variance.

The news of the Emperor's death was received with demonstrations of joy. Several Theatre managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which was received in most instances with tumultuous cheering.

The Berlin court placed itself in mourning and orders were issued for the whole Prussian army to wear symbols of mourning for four weeks.

The Emperor of Austria directed in acknowledgment for services rendered by Nicholas during the time of his unfortunate trials, that the Nicholas regiment of Cuirassiers shall always preserve the name as Suvorov in the Austrian army.

Paris.—The Police arrested a ballad singer for chanting verses disrespectful to the dead Czarevich.

The Russian Embassadors announce the new Emperor's accession.

A synopsis of Alexander's manifesto had been received by Königsburgh. He is declared welcome to his empire. He says his only object will be to endeavor to maintain Russia in the highest standard of power and glory, and will aim to accomplish the incessant wishes of his predecessors, and hopes the zeal of his subjects will assist him therein.

Immediately on the death of Nicholas becoming known in Paris, orders were sent to Canrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor.

Of Napoleon's departure for the scene of action nothing additional is known, though preparations continued to be made.

The first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held at Vienna on the 6th inst. Their debates had for its object the fixing of the precise meaning of the 31 of the guarantee points. The Russian representation was not present. Further conferences are to be held without delay.

Gen. Weidell left Paris on his return to Berlin, he was said to be the bearer of instructions which would insure the conclusion of a treaty with Prussia and the Western Powers.

The Chamber of Deputies of Slatigard voted 3,000,000 thalers demanded by the Minister. It was invested formally in the bill of recommendation, to follow closely on the policy of Austria.

Relinquishment of a treaty with Sardinia has been exchanged.

Dates from Sebastopol to March 5th, reached Paris on the 7th, stating that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English forces at Balaclava.

Donquet is endeavoring to get his corps in the rear of the enemy with the view of cutting them off from reinforcements and becoming the attacking party.

The weather was very variable at latest dates.

A convoy of 200 wagons succeeded in entering Sebastopol. Firing continued on both sides with more or less violence during the night of the 21st. The Russians threw up an armed redoubt in the flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol, and on the night of the 24th it was attacked and stormed.

The French accounts of the event are very contradictory. Mouschakoff says the French were repulsed with the loss of 600 men. The whole French accounts claim the victory with 100 of their men killed. The French likewise destroyed the works around Malakoff, but with great loss.

February 26th.—Nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria.

Liverpool circulars are very contradictory as to their quotations of Breadstuffs. News of Demitsoff quote flour declined 2 1/2. Wheat 3d. Corn 2 1/2. Western Canal flour

33ss30a, Baltimore and Philadelphia 37a-39a. Ohio 38ss42a. Wheat, white 11s 2 1/2 1/2 1/2, red mixed 10s 6 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2. Corn yellow and mixed 40ss41s 5d, white 41ss42s.

A special correspondent of the London Daily News, at Balaclava on the 23d inst. It is rumored that Canrobert has ordered a court martial of an officer high in command in the French Army, accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

It is rumored that Schamyl in conjunction with the forces of Nail Mahomed will invade the Crimea, by way of Anapa and Sea of Azof.

A daughter was born to the Emperor and Empress of Austria, on the 5th.

Switzerland.—A disturbance has broken out in the canton of Terno, the difficulty is between the federal commission and the citizens of the canton.

Belgium.—The political crisis still continues. The country is yet without a ministry.

The London Morning Herald says that they have despatches from most excellent authority stating that the French Emperor has remonstrated against the committee for requiring into the conduct of the war, and that he has said that in the event of the committee continuing to sit, the armies of the two countries cannot act together, although they may act for the same object.

In order therefore to satisfy Louis Napoleon without affecting the English people, a dissolution will, it is stated on some authority, take place.

It was not known whether the recent visit of Lord Clarendon to the Emperor of the French had referred to the above matter or not.

Lord Loran, it was said, has been denied a court martial.

The Ryback committee still proceeds with its investigations.

Another Caffre war was apprehended, and Government is taking active measures to avert it if possible.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, April 5, 1855.

POSTAGE.—It may be well for us to state for the benefit of the public that from and after the 1st inst., no letter will be carried in any U. S. mail unless the postage is prepaid. Letter writers may save something by bearing this in mind.

VERFORD

Cocoon, March 28.

Gov. Barstow of Wisconsin has vetoed the prohibitory liquor law.

So, at least says the Telegraph, and we presume it is correct. But what a high-handed move is this veto! What is the effect of it? Let us examine it and see.

The people impressed with the great necessity of a Prohibitory Liquor Law elected such men to their legislature as enacted them to secure such a law. The law being enacted, in steps this one man power, with kingly prerogative, and says "I forbid," and the law is a nullity. The hope of thousands is crushed, and being so long deferred has made the heart sick.

Thousands of poor inebriates looked to that law as the City of their Refuge from the wiles of the tempter. Thousands of wives and children looked to that law as the healer of their woes, and the balm for all their troubles.

They had bound it about with the flowers of Hope, and once more in fancy their fine-side wore the old time pleasant air.—Years of sin and sorrow, trouble and woeful field and left the wretched inebriate as he was before the wily tempter hemmed him in, and led him from the paths of virtue love and truth. But in a moment, even when hope was about to be changed to fruition, the bright dream was dispelled, and all his cheering hopes hung back upon his crushed and bleeding heart. Gov. Barstow could not have realized what a world of blissful hopes he was shutting out from the heart of the drunkard when he vetoed that bill. Could he but have conjured up before him a tithe of suffering ruin has caused in the State of Wisconsin, he would have shrunk in horror and withheld not his name.

Should the time ever come when the noble Buckeye State shall succeed in getting a good prohibitory law (and we hope the time is not far distant) we pray that a Governor may not be found reckless enough to dash the hopes of the thousands now groaning under the thralldom of rum.

"Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them."

Of these three classes we presume we must class ourself among the latter, since it was the good will and pleasure of our fellow citizens to elevate us to the office of member of the town council, without our knowledge or consent. Being elected, however, without any pledges or platoms, we may state here, as is customary with persons who are elected to places of honor, profit or trust, that we have no friends to reward, nor no enemies to punish."

Our contemporaries need not be alarmed, as we shall still continue to exchange with them, as freely as heretofore, our elevation not yet having rendered us oblivious of our former position.

P. S. We shall still continue to edit and publish the Chronicle, and shall always be glad to see our friends, and receive any amount of new subscribers.

C. O. R. R. Co.—The gross earnings of this road for the six days ending the 17th of March, were as follows:

From Passengers \$3,053 10
" Mail and Express 625 61
" Freight 3,438 00

Total \$7,116 81

The above is better than was anticipated for that term, as the recent heavy rains caused slips and detentions during that time; but notwithstanding the untoward events referred to, the exhibit shows gratifying progress.—Zanesville Courier.

Scanda, like a kite to fly wall, depends very much on the length of the tale it has to carry.

Wheeling—Central Ohio Rail Road.

We took occasion, some weeks since, to notice the very fair offer of the "Baltimore & Ohio" and "Central Ohio" Companies to the city of Wheeling. Certainly it was all money, more than we supposed would be conceded. The "Times," the leading paper of the city, concurred its acceptance. Everywhere it was hailed as the harbinger of a better era of a friendly feeling and extended business relation.

To our utter surprise and mortification, we learned that Wheeling refused the proposition, but the proceedings annexed show it has been officially considered by the Directors of the Central Ohio. We copy from the Zanesville Courier the resolutions and orders adopted at its late meeting:

We are informed that, at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the C. O. R. R. Co., held on the 23d inst., a copy of the proposition of the Presidents of the B. & O. and C. O. R. R. to the city of Wheeling for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river, and also, the correspondence of the Chairmen of the Wheeling Committee with the Presidents of the two roads, and with the withdrawal of the proposition on the part of the C. O. R. R. was presented, and after consideration, the following preamble, resolution and orders were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Company, since the opening of the Road to the Ohio River, have unformly furnished every facility in their power for the transmission of freight and passengers to and from Wheeling, and that notwithstanding this policy the said City is now endeavoring to enforce the injunction lately granted against the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co., which injunction is understood to be, and was intended to be, practically operative against this Company, quite as much as against the said Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Co., and is as an edious effort to force the trade and travel, which city has not created or a delinquent in, from its short and least expensive route—therefore be it

Resolved, That the action of the President in making the proposition to the city of Wheeling, upon the subject of a bridge crossing the Ohio River, and also the withdrawal of said proposition, be and the same is hereby approved.

Ordered, That the ex-Committee be authorized to employ special counsel to take such proceedings as the Constitution and laws of the United States shall justify, to protect this Company from the injurious results of the hostility of the city of Wheeling.

Ordered, That the President be authorized to inquire and report at the next meeting of the Board, what amount of available stock subscription can be obtained for the construction of a branch of this road to a point opposite Moundsville, in Marshall county Virginia.

Ordered, That the Superintendent be authorized to have the boat in the employ of the Company on the Ohio River, extend its trips in connection with one of the passenger trains in Moundsville, in Virginia.

Ordered, That the Superintendent be authorized on consultation with the ex-committee, to establish rates of passenger fare (on the round trip ticket) from any points on the banks east of and inclusive of Millwood to Zanesville and return, as low as from any of such points to Wheeling and return, and also that for parties availing themselves of such arrangement, the freights be equalized correspondingly.

The necessity that imposed such action is deeply to be regretted. The citizens of Wheeling must know that this attempt to wreck black mail upon the freight and travel of Ohio will not be advocacy of its Suspension Bridge, and will estrange a valuable business which her position should give her from this side of the river. The resolutions, indeed, were offered by the members of the Board from Belmont, and we are assured that along the whole line of the road a very unpleasant state of feeling exists. We do not yet that the City Council of Wheeling will reconsider its action, and that this vexed question may be fairly and amicably adjusted. It is very true that Wheeling may throw temporary obstacles in the way, and occasion both roads considerable inconvenience. But where there is a will there is a way, and that way, let us add, decidedly more practical, and easy than Wheeling may imagine.—O. S. Journal.

GOOD FOR MR. SHUCK.—The California Legislature, at its present session, invited a Mormon elder to participate in the devotional exercises of the morning opening. Rev. J. L. Shuck, the Baptist minister at Sacramento, wrote the following rebuke to the Legislature. He says: "I am precluded from accepting the invitation you have extended, from the fact of the Assembly's having by a large vote acknowledged the Christianity of that daring imposture of systematized licentiousness called Mormonism; and with it or its 'elders' I can have no religious affinity, sympathy, fraternity, or intercourse. I claim for myself, individually, no superiority in righteousness over other men; but, as a Christian minister, I do claim for Christianity a superiority over every other religious system; and as to Mormonism itself, I regard it as a dishonor to the one living and true God, a libel upon Christianity a disgrace to the philosophy of human progress, and a bold insult to the intelligence of the century."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—A part of the New-York Times says that a part of the Soule correspondence was not sent to Congress by the President, and that this part reveals the fact that Mr. Perry, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, complaining, in a letter to Mr. Marcy, that Mr. Soule willfully neglected to secure an amicable adjustment of the Black Warrior affair, and that he himself could have arranged the matter in precise accordance with the instructions from the Administration, during the absence of Mr. Soule, but he was forbidden by that gentleman to communicate with the Spanish Government in relation to the matter.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—CHICAGO, March 31.—A dispatch from Weston, Mo., says the pro-slavery ticket on the North side of the Kansas, is elected by a thousand majority. There was no opposition to the pro-slavery ticket in Burr, Oak and Atchison precincts.

RECRUITING.—NEW YORK, March 31st.—It is stated that the U. S. Marshal of Philadelphia this morning arrested an officer of the British Army in this city for having been engaged in the recruiting service of foreign powers.

A great change in life is like a cold bath in winter—we all hesitate at the first plunge.

A Contrast—Comy Between States—An Abolitionist's Ride on a Rail.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times. Greenboro, Ga., Monday, March 18, '54. There was a disgraceful mob here on Saturday, the 17th. I was attacked by a crowd on the principal street. On drawing near, I saw a young man of about 22 years standing in the midst of the crowd. They were asking his name which I appeared he declined giving. I inquired of a bystander what the excitement was. He informed me the young man had declared himself an Abolitionist, and it not agreeing with the sentiments of the people, they had a notion to mob him. He was told to leave the place, but he declined. Some said, "Hang him!" "Tar and feather him!" "Ride him on a rail!" Others, more moderate, proposed to send him from town.—All were in favor of his leaving; and those that were the least excited advised him to leave. He was asked where he was from; he answered, "Massachusetts."

I saw him leave the crowd, and go to the hotel. Soon he came out and walked past the crowd, going in the direction of the depot. The leader of the mob, who I was told was the Sheriff, swore he would not let the town, and went in chase of him, followed by several others. Not knowing what they might do, I concluded to follow, and if I could be of any service to tender it, he appearing to be a stranger as well as myself.—On my way I passed some young ladies—students of the Female College. They inquired what was the matter. I answered, "They say there is an Abolitionist in town." Some exclaimed, "Tar and feather him!" "Ride him on a rail!" I passed on, and found him in front of a minister's dwelling. As soon as I arrived, I told the leader I wished to speak with him a moment. He said, "if it was about that man, he would not hear it." At this point the man broke, and they after him. He jumped a picket fence, and entered a dwelling house, went up stairs, and hid himself in a wardrobe. They searched the house a long time before he was found. I tried to reason with some, persuading them to give it up and let him go. But they were so excited, I did not know but they would lynch me, if I said such words.

I went up town, and soon the mob came back, making all sorts of hideous noises, with their prisoner on a rail, carried by negroes. The Sheriff drew his pistol and would have shot him if he had not interfered. After getting in town they had a negro black the prisoner's face. Some said "put in vinegar and nitrate of silver," etc. After blacking him, he was sold at Auction. How much he bro't I can't tell, as I did not hear the bids, but heard them crying him off while I was at tea. The mob took him to a drinking saloon, and had the negroes hogging and kissing him.—He bore it like a martyr. They said they would kill him if he resisted. A search warrant was procured to search his baggage, and all that was found in any way suspicious were three copies of the New York Tribune.

While at the drinking saloon, they indulged quite freely, and some got more than they could bear.

The second in command of this mob was a factory hand, and I should judge, a very poor one; who never owned a negro, and more never will, if one may judge from his ragged appearance. The cars left at 11 o'clock in the evening, and he was put on board and sent to Augusta. While at the depot the Sheriff and Marshal had a fight, and this ended this disgraceful mob of Greensboro.

Baltimore M. E. Conference.—The labors of the Methodist Conference in Baltimore closed on the 21st of March, after being in session thirteen days. The amount raised within the bounds of the Conference during the past year for missionary purposes was \$28,485. Total increase of membership during the past year, 1,356, of which 1,075 were whites and 271 colored. The ministers of the Conference subscribed \$1,600 for the Female Institute at Statton, and 3,000 for the benefit of the Dickinson College.—The venerable Bishop Vaughn presided and the Baltimore American says:

Bishop Vaughn, yesterday delivered the eloquent address, in which he exhorted the younger members of the Conference to great energy, especially in their pastoral duties not to forget the poor. He was deeply affected and recounted the years of his connection with the Baltimore Conference with which he was associated in his younger days, and for which he still felt a preference. Bishop Vaughn is now in the autumn of life, and his health is broken. During his remarks the most perfect stillness prevailed in the church, and all were eager to catch the words of this faithful father in Israel.

Reciprocity Act—Proclamation.—The President issued his Proclamation on the 16th of March, 1855, declaring that the following articles, being the growth produce of the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, so long as the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of June 8th, 1854, shall remain in force, subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade to Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty; to wit:

Corn, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton-wool; seeds and vegetables; wool; hides, furs, skins, and skins, dressed or undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees; peat; wool; fish; oil; rice; broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burl or grindstones; dye-stuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; and rags.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR PHELPS.—It is with sincere regret that we received last evening by a telegraphic dispatch, information of the death of the Hon. SAMUEL S. PHELPS, late and for many years Senator in Congress from the State of Vermont. He was an able man, a clear-headed constitutional lawyer, a close reasoner, and of a readiness of wit and playfulness of mind which delighted the social circle. He died at his residence in Middlebury on Sunday last, aged about fifty-five years.—Nat. Intelligencer.

The only praise that ought to be relied on, comes from competent judges without temptation to flatter.

Capital Punishment.

A bill to abolish Capital Punishment has been reported to our Assembly; but we presume the pressure of business will furnish a sufficient excuse for leaving it unacted on.—The subject is one of far wider importance than many of either the advocates or opponents of Hanging imagine. It is not the few wretches whom the Gallows deprives of life, but the many whose moral perception it darkens and depraves—to whom it teaches the morality of evil for evil and vengeance for wrong—for whose sake we mainly desire its abolition, and ask our readers to ponder the following facts:

The States of MAINE and VERMONT virtually abolished the Gallows many years ago. But one man has since been hung in Maine, and none in Vermont. And the recollection of our readers will bear witness with ours that no portion of the Union is more moral than those two States. The claspings of Hanging is welcome to maintain that their morality is cause or consequence of their dis-use of the Gallows, as he shall see fit.

Michigan was the pioneer State of the Free West in the abolition of Hanging. Eight years ago her Legislature enacted its downfall. Immediately thereafter, strenuous efforts were made to restore it—impelled we regret to say, by clergymen. But they did not prevail, and the State has never receded from her advance movement. During the eight years in which her laws have utterly ignored the rule of blood for blood, her population has averaged some Four Hundred Thousand; it is now over Half a Million. Fifteen lives have been feloniously taken within her jurisdiction during these eight years; or, at the rate of one per annum for every 213,000 of population. In this City, the number of human lives feloniously taken exceeds in each year those taken in Michigan, with a population nearly equal to that of our City, in the entire period of eight years. And Michigan, though she has but one large city, has a very full share of Foreign born and of rude border population—miners, pioneers, sea-faring men, &c.

We think these facts clearly establish the safety of abolishing the Gallows. We do not suppose that men will wholly cease to kill where the State ceases to hang; we only insist that no more murders occur because of this abstinence from legal blood-shedding.—And if it be safe to leave man-killing to felons, who would not prefer to have his children grow up where the air is never polluted by the spectacle of a gallows bearing its horrible fruit—where the lesson of revenge is never taught by the legal execution of life for life?

The late Election changed the political ascendancy in Michigan—turned out the party which had abolished the gallows, and installed their old adversaries, from whose ranks the cry for a restoration of legal homicide had mainly if not wholly arisen. A leading Whig Editor thereupon raised the standard of repeal of the humane and humanizing statute. But it met with no response from the People nor from the Legislature: Not even a show of support for the moment could be given in either House—no report in its favor—not even a bill. We believe one Senator and five Representatives were the full extent of the force that could have been mustered for repeal had there been anybody to lead the torious "hope. But the project fell still-born; and we presume there will never again be a serious effort made in Michigan for the restoration of the Gallows:

In Indiana, a recent Legislature gave to each Jury in a capital case the power of adjudging a convict to the Gallows or the State Prison, as they should think proper. We haven't yet heard of any one sentenced to be hung under this rule, and do not expect to. We do not approve of this mode of pitching the old machine overboard, but none can doubt that it indicates the sentiment of the current of public opinion.

N. Y. Tribune.

NEWSPAPERS.—Judge Longstreet, whose views on all subjects are sensible, practical, and worth treasuring up, thus sets forth the value of a newspaper:

"Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to find a sheet fifty-two times in a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price: Every parent whose son is off for him at school should be supplied with a paper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least.—The reason is plain; it had command of more facts. Youth will peruse a newspaper with delight when they will read nothing else."

From the San Francisco Herald.

Division of California—The New State of Columbia.

ASSEMBLY, February 27.

By Mr. Hunt: "An Act to create a new State out of the Territory of California." (A very lengthy and animated debate ensued on the introduction of this bill. Mr. Fitch moved, before the bill was read, that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed.)

The provisions of the bill are substantially these: The new State is to be called the "State of Columbia," and is to embrace all that part of the State South, and inclusive, of the counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Tuolumne and Calaveras. A portion of the present State debt is to be assumed by the new State on an equitable basis. The bill was ordered to be printed.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Messenger, published at Hannibal, Missouri, learns from farmers that the prospects for a good wheat crop throughout northern Missouri are more promising than they have been for some years past. In Illinois the prospects for an abundant wheat crop are also good. We learn from the Alton Courier, the editor of which paper has recently made a trip across the central portion of Illinois, that "however short the crops might have been last year, it has not deterred the farmers of the State from sowing every portion of favorable time during the fall for sowing their wheat, and the result shows that there are at least twenty per cent. more acres now in wheat than in any previous year. The weather has been exceedingly favorable, and if we should be blessed with our ordinary spring, Illinois will have an amount of wealth that single crop which it would be difficult to estimate."

Convince a wise man of his error, and he will thank you, convince a fool, and he will insult you.

Divinity and Tobacco.

A Methodist clergyman, a member of the conference lately in session at Baltimore, stated that by a careful calculation as to the amount of money expended annually for tobacco by preachers of that denomination, he figured the sum at \$0,000—a sum sufficient to amply support two missionaries in China.

The preacher in charge of the monument street church said, that he had spitons prepared for use, in order to protect the building from the fire-hoos of the week, one clergyman claimed that the use of tobacco had been beneficial to him, but Bishop Waight said, "he could not see how any member of the Conference could assert that the chewing of tobacco did him good."

The New York Commercial says: There is a large room in this city where clergymen congregate weekly, which room is statedly used for other purposes, and the floor is left by the clergymen in such a filthy condition by the use of tobacco, that at the close of the clerical session, a woman enters with a brush and pail to make it fit for the meeting of the gentlemen who stately occupy it.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, it would seem, has a more regard for their State House, than the Baltimore Conference has for the "Holy Temples," dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, for while the said Legislature has instructed the Sergeant at Arms to prohibit smoking upon the State House premises, and has removed tobacco and snuffboxes from their chambers, the said Conference, by an overwhelming majority, refused to take any steps towards the correction of the dirty practice so immoderately indulged in by their preachers.

The Boston Atlas thus parodies upon this anti-tobacco movement of the Bay State Senators:—

"O now forever, Farewell the tranquil quill, farewell the puff, Farewell the finely cut and the big plug! That made amiable easy! O farewell, Farewell the neighing sneeze, and the snuff trumpet." &c. &c.

[Cleveland Herald.]

BRITISH RECRUITS ARRESTED.

A warrant was issued at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning by Commissioner Hazlett, at the instance of the United States District Attorney, and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, Mr. WYCKOFF, for the arrest of certain parties engaged in enlisting recruits for a foreign nation with which the United States is now at peace, Marshal Wyckoff, assisted by his deputies went to the wharf at which the vessel lay which was to have conveyed the recruits to New York, and Deputy Marshal Jenkins was placed on board. The steamer M. Sanford started with the recruits, thirteen in number, and when opposite the navy yard was stopped by order of Deputy Marshal Jenkins until Marshal Wyckoff and his assistants could arrive side of her in a steam-tug. She was not permitted to approach the shore. Marshal Wyckoff speedily arrived and took into custody the entire party, together with an Englishman who had them in charge, and at about one o'clock brought them before the Commissioner for a hearing; and at about half-past 1 o'clock thirteen others were brought in.

District Attorney VAN DYKE read the second section of the act of Congress of 1817; and, after reading it, he charged the defendants with hiring persons to enlist men for a foreign service, after they should get beyond the limits of the United States. He said that for this purpose a rendezvous had been opened in South third street, where the arrangement was explained to them. Some were employed to work on the railroads and mines but when they should arrive at Nova Scotia they were to go into barracks; that commissions for captains, lieutenants, &c. had been promised by Mr. Perkins and others to several persons on condition that they procured a certain number of men to enlist. Several cargoes of men had already been sent away. He presumed that the defendants acted under the advice and protection of some one who might be considered a foreign Power itself. Several of the men were then examined and stated the facts of their enlistment, the promises held out of commissions, bounty, &c. The Commissioner then held Messrs. Herz, Boscchart, Bodd, and Perkins in \$2,000 each to appear on Saturday morning next for a further hearing. The thirteen recruits taken from on board the steamer were held to testify.—Correspondence of Baltimore American.

AN EXCELLENT INVENTION.—Mr. Edwards Campbell, of Columbus, Ohio, has made application for a new patent for a new invention that we regard of very great utility and importance. It is a process of making a bond of union between cast iron at a very high temperature and glass in a state of fusion. The purpose to which Mr. Campbell has applied this invention, and with which it is associated in his claim, is that of making of glass the interior of the boxes in which the axles of the wheels of carriages and machinery are to revolve. The advantages of glass for this purpose have long been understood, but we believe a means of applying it has not heretofore been known. It retains a smooth surface, and wears but little by friction, and greater accuracy can therefore be preserved; it requires but little lubrication as its temperature is not materially increased by the friction; it would render any of the metals less than cast iron; and, from all these causes, it is a safer reliance than other agencies.

The tests to which the specimen we have seen has been subjected at once convinced us that glass thus embedded in iron could sustain extraordinary pressure and the most powerful blows; but a doubt arose in relation to the inequality in the contraction and expansion of the two metals, by sudden changes in their temperature. Iron, however, expands and contracts by heat far more than glass, and the cast-iron box, being