

others, wisdom was purchased with experience. During the days he spent with Frederick Windham, he was thrown frequently into the society of the beautiful Helena; their acquaintance matured, and his admiration grew deeper with every hour that passed, revealing some new beauty, some new grace in the variable, wayward, but ever enchanting Helena.

When Emily met him again, she longed to ask him, "Do you not like my beautiful cousin?" But she refrained. "I will not mock myself," she thought; "how can he help liking me, even loving her?"

It was not Edward's last visit to his friends. Helena chose to win him, and there was little resistance made. Frederick was a pleasant friend, and Edward Vane, neglecting to question his own heart too closely said that it was because of this that he liked so well to go there.

But he always saw Helena. They played and sang together—together rambled over the fine grounds around the mansion, and read from the same book. And Helena's voice had wondrous sweetness in its tones, and the gentle glance of her dark eyes, in her subdued moments, was one of the most enchanting softness. And Edward listened to the sweet voice, and met the soft glances of the lovely dark eyes, yielding each day more completely to their delicious fascination, until his heart was won quite away from Emily.

Yes—he loved Helena; he acknowledged it at last to himself; and now, unable to resist her influence, and dreading to meet Emily, he went no more to Hadley parsonage.

He gave himself up now to his new happiness; it was strange, too, how bitter he found it! For whenever he sat by Helena's side, and looked into the beautiful depths of those dark eyes, the thoughts of his neglected love rose up. He seemed to see Emily's sweet, pure face before him, pale and sad. Self reproach wore upon him—but he hated to listen to it; and finally, braving and defying it, in very desperation, he declared his love to Helena Windham. It was a moment of triumph for which she had waited and watched with suspense and impatience. Despite herself, a blush of pleasure rose to her cheek, even while she assumed a little air of mingled annoyance and regret.

"My dear Mr. Vane!" she said, shaking her beautiful head—"how sorry I am that this has happened—that you have imagined—that you have mistaken—I have been engaged to marry Mr. Caruthers since last week!"

Edward Vane saw the dupe—the plaything he had been. Incensed almost beyond endurance, he left the scene of infatuation, of his blind folly, for the last time.

It was bitter repentance for his fault that led him back to Hadley parsonage, to seek forgiveness and reconciliation from Emily.

"Emily, I have been mad—insane, I believe," he said. "I have forsaken your sweet face for a will-o'-the-wisp that has led me to wretchedness—repentance, for the sake of our old love, will you forgive me?"

"For the sake of our old love—yes," answered Emily, extending her hand to him. She was quite pale, but there was no trace of unhappiness in her calm, fair countenance. "Yes, the pain you have caused me I will not remember; but the pain is over now, and the love has died out with it, Edward."

"Emily, I deserve it," he uttered, with a cry of anguish, "I deserve it! But oh! do not say it, Emily! May I not hope?"

"No; there is no hope," she replied gently, but firmly. "I forgive the pain you have given me, but I dare not risk that pain again. We can never be anything more than we are now to each other."

The words were sacred—they proved true. He went out from her presence ashamed, and their paths never were the same again.

**A Precious Document.**  
We find the following letter in the New York Tribune of the 7th instant, which is taken by that paper from the New Albany Tribune, a journal of Indiana! We commend it to the attention of our Republican friends, as showing the means resorted to by the President for rewarding those who assisted him in his vile scheme of forcing the Lecompton constitution through Congress:

"WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.  
"Hos. W. H. East—Dear Sir: Aware that the Convention for nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress in your District, will convene in a few days, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that you may be the unanimous nominee of the Convention. If I lived in your District and had a thousand votes you should have them all. Occupying the position you do I consider it essential that you should succeed in obtaining the nomination. A failure in this would be regarded by me as a rebuke of my Administration. There may be some aspirant or aspirants for the position in your way. If so you may say to them that by giving you a clear track they will gain my favor and may expect to be provided for in a suitable manner. If nominated I will throw as much assistance into your District as you may desire.

"Our friend Hughes, I see, has a hard row to hoe. He will be liberally assisted. Of this you may rest assured. Your friend,  
"JAMES BUCHANAN."

The Vicksburg Whig has hit upon a capital idea for the suppression of duelling. It proposes that when a difficulty occurs between two gentlemen the matter shall be referred to a Court of Honor, who shall settle it or decide whether it is necessary to fight or not. In case the Court decides in favor of a fight, the parties to be compelled to fire till one is killed, and then the other to be arrested and hung for murder.

### THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

JONES & CAMPBELL, EDITORS.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.  
DOWAGIAC:  
Thursday Morning, August 19th, 1858.

### REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State Officers, will be held at the City of Detroit, on Thursday, August 19th next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Each county will be entitled to two Delegates for each Senator and Representative in the State Legislature. Where two or more counties are united in one Senatorial District, the two counties having the largest population will each be entitled to one Senatorial Delegate.

Each organized county having no Representative, will be entitled to one Delegate.

J. M. EDMUNDS,  
H. H. MILES,  
EUGENE PRINGLE,  
J. J. NEWELL,  
W. W. MURPHY,  
MARSH GIDDINGS,  
CHARLES T. GORHAM,  
R. E. THORNTON,  
JAMES SULLIVAN,  
State Central Committee.  
Detroit, June 23d, 1858.

### Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republican Congressional Convention, composed of the Counties of Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph and Cass, will be held at the Court House in the village of Coldwater, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate a member of Congress for this District. The several Counties will send three delegates for each Representative they are entitled to in the State Legislature.

H. B. STILLMAN, Branch Co., Ch'n.  
T. BARBOCK, Monroe.  
E. L. CLARK, Adams.  
WM. W. MURPHY, Hillsdale.  
J. M. JOHNSON, St. Joseph.  
WM. RUSSEY, Cass.  
Rep. Congressional Com.

July 27th, 1858.

### REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Cass County are requested to meet, by Delegates, at the Court House, in Cassopolis, on THURSDAY, the 20th Day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Officers to be supported at the ensuing election; and also to transact any other business which may properly come before the Convention.

Each township in the county will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty voters and one for a fraction of eleven or more voters.

By order of the County Central Committee.  
C. W. CLISBEE,  
W. H. CAMPBELL,  
E. H. JONES,  
E. W. REYNOLDS,  
R. C. DENISON,  
County Central Committee.

### Kansas and the English Bill.

The rejection of the English scheme by the people of Kansas will now give rise to the question whether they will be compelled to await admission into the Union until they attain the population prescribed in the bill which they have just pronounced upon?

We perceive that in certain quarters of the south the English bill is regarded as something out of the ordinary range of legislation; as constituting, in some respects, a precedent and therefore inadvisable of repeal like other acts of Congress. We cannot view it in this light.

The English bill provided in substance that, if the people of Kansas would accept the Lecompton constitution, they should be admitted into the Union with their present population, and receive a certain grant of land. Otherwise their admission into the Union should be postponed until their population amounted to ninety odd thousand.

In other words, the English bill was nothing more nor less than a proposition to the people of Kansas, with a threat attached to induce its acceptance. As the threat did not accomplish its purpose, as it proved a mere *brutum fulmen*, we can see no great harm in repealing it. It stands now a mere declaration; significant and authoritative, indeed, so long as it remains on the statute book; but liable to repeal whenever Congress thinks proper to repeal it.

Nothing can be idler than to say that Congress may not at one session fix the standard of population that shall be requisite to enable a territory to come into the Union as a State, and fix another standard at a subsequent session. There is not a single element belonging to a contract in a law of this nature. And, if there were, it would ill become those who urged the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to set up such a pretension. Contracts are sacred things, and should be guarded with sedulous care. But there must be contracting parties, or there can be no contract. Who are the parties to the English contrivance? The people of Kansas decline to have any connection with it; they spurn and reject it. Congress has said that certain consequences shall follow thereupon. Congress may unsay and retreat from the position it has assumed. Congress is the only party concerned, and concerned in their legislative capacity. As legislators they passed the English bill, and as legislators they may repeal it.

On general principles we are opposed to incorporating inchoate communities into our federal system; The populations that flow into our territories may as well remain under the discipline of territorial government until they have grown into the consistency of established society; until their numbers, education, and confirmed habits, by order and obedience to law, fit them for the cares and responsibilities of self-government. But the exclusion of Kansas from the Union, should she now desire admission, would be so injurious, would proceed from a motive so unjust and a principle so injurious, that it would be discreditable to Congress to reject her.

Nevertheless, we have little doubt that a great clamor would be raised, should she apply for admission with her present population. But clamor is not argument, and should be disregarded.

The returns, so far as received, show the English bribe rejected by about 6,000 majority. It is estimated that the whole majority will be as high as 9,000. By this vote the people of Kansas have not said that they prefer to remain a territory, for that is not true. They have not said that they are indifferent to becoming a State, or to the character of the State, as to its being free or slave, for that is not true. They have not said that they intend to postpone the question of the admission of Kansas as a State, and we have no idea that they will let that question slumber a single year. They have simply said that they will not be made the instruments of their own degradation, as their enemies know they would have been, and as they intended they should be, by accepting the infamous alternative proffered them.

### First Message over the Atlantic Telegraph.

We give below the first messages transmitted over the Atlantic Telegraph—that of Queen Victoria to the President and Mr. Buchanan's reply. All doubts are now dispelled as to the practical working of the wire, and the grand project is everywhere hailed as being an entire success. The principal cities throughout the Union made manifest their feelings of joy over the success of this great enterprise, on the receipt of the Queen's message, by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, shooting of rockets, and by the meeting together of their citizens generally and interchanging heartfelt congratulations with each other. At Chicago on Tuesday evening, 60,000 people are estimated to have participated in the general rejoicing. So it has been all over the Union.

The following are the messages:  
QUEEN VICTORIA'S MESSAGE.  
VALENTIA BAY via TRINITY BAY.  
To the Honorable the President of the United States:

Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16th, 1858.  
To Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain:

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because more useful to mankind than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and love throughout the world.

In this view will not all nations of christiandom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in the passage to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.  
CITY STATION, N. F., Aug. 16.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., N. Y.:

Europe and America are united by Telegraph! Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will towards all men.

DIRECTORS  
Atlantic Telegraph Co., G. B.

Our next County Convention.

We publish at the head of our columns this week the call of the County Central Committee, for a convention to be held at Cassopolis on Thursday, September 30th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices. We hope Republicans throughout the county will bear this convention in mind, and see to the holding of their primary meetings at the proper time, that we may have a full convention, and every town come up with its properly appointed delegates. This is essential to harmony and satisfaction, and we hope it may be duly attended to.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The several Republican Congressional Conventions will be held as follows:

1st District, Detroit, Sept. 1.  
2d do Coldwater, Sept. 1.  
3d do Kalamazoo, Sept. 22.

The Convention for the 4th District was held at Pontiac yesterday.

Hon. D. C. Leach has recovered his health and is contemplating a tour through the northern counties of the State soon after the holding of the State Republican Convention.

The Republican State Convention meets in the City of Detroit to-day.

### County Convention.

To-morrow the County Convention assembles at Cassopolis, to choose delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. We observe that the people do not attend their primary meetings. In this township not a soul appeared from Dowagiac at the primary meeting—so we learn it has been in most all the townships. Lagrange and Silver Creek are, probably, the only townships that will have legal delegations. From townships in which Delegates were not regularly chosen, any one will appear whom the clique can pay or persuade to attend—for the Republicans of this county have become so disgusted with the management of affairs that they will not attend the local caucuses; and but few, perhaps, will be at the county caucuses but the managers—and if so, we say to them distinctly that they have no right to instruct or bind Delegates to either Convention, from the fact that they cannot represent the body of the Republican Party, under the present state of affairs, and nothing short of a Mass Convention could, or can represent the rank and file. If the clique continue to think for the people of this county, the people may conclude to act for themselves next November.

We are informed, also, that in their bargaining they intend to select delegates to the Congressional Convention opposed to the re-nomination of Hon. Henry Waldron.—Cass Co. Tribune.

In the above article we see at length an exposition of a purpose formed some months since, and secretly avowed, for the disunion and defeat of the Republican party in Cass County. The programme of that purpose, as may be seen above, is to create disaffection in the Republican ranks by a hue-and-cry about "certain men"—"a Clique"—"ruling the party through a collared press"—"a Convention of pack delegates"—"the necessity of a Mass Convention to represent the rank and file of the party," &c., as if the rank and file of the party could not be represented by delegates chosen by the people themselves in their own primary meetings in the different townships. The report which we give in another column, of the convention when it assembled, more fully representing the people of the different townships than any convention heretofore held in the county; their unanimity of action, particularly in regard to the appointment of delegates to the Congressional Convention, of persons known to be friendly to Mr. Waldron, gives the lie direct to the base and slanderous article quoted from the Tribune above. The fact is the Gantts in this, as in all their past movements, exhibit a hot haste, and lack of discretion, making themselves and their paper appear supremely ridiculous.

On a par with the above, and equally destitute of truth, are their gratuitous and unfounded assertions contained in a previous number of the Tribune, in reply to an article from the Ionia Gazette, in which they travel out their way to make an attack upon the Cass County Republican. "The press," say they, "of late days has become degenerated in many instances so basely as to be now only the mouth-piece of a corrupt clique. Indeed the REPUBLICAN of Dowagiac is just such a paper. It speaks the sentiments of JUSTUS GAGE and the Court House Clique. It wears their collar," &c. Now this is sheer moonshine! It exists, in truth, if anywhere, only in the jealous and morbid imaginations of the writers. Now what are the facts? Justus Gage has neither written nor dictated a line for the REPUBLICAN, since its publication, with the exception of "A Statement of Facts to the Public," signed by the Republican Committee, published in a few first numbers of this paper, and one short article (a communication) concerning the correct mode of transplanting shade trees; nor has either of those persons designated as the Court House Clique. Neither has Mr. Gage, nor any other person except Jones & Campbell, any pecuniary interest in the Cass County Republican. We came here and established the REPUBLICAN because desired to do so, as we supposed, by the Republican party of the county; and because they, as we believed, had confidence in us that we could represent the sentiments of the party without doing violence to our own; and could move forward with them in sustaining such measures as they might deem essential to the success of those principles for which the party was called into existence. We have the satisfaction to believe we have the sympathy and cordial co-operation of those men, in connection with the mass of the Republican party in this county, as expressed by a unanimous vote of their delegates in the convention on Saturday last, but not otherwise.

We have called attention to this matter now, for the purpose of disabusing the public mind, that none might be misled by the false and slanderous insinuations of secret and designing foes under the false guise of pretended friendship, claiming to belong to the party, whilst secretly plotting to accomplish its overthrow. We hope we shall not feel called upon to refer again to this subject; nor should we have done so now but for the purpose of calling attention to the designs of the Tribune editors, upon the integrity of the Republican party, made manifest in the two last issues of their paper.

### The Swamp Land Fizzle.

The public sale is now through. Some 16,000 acres have been sold, and about \$30,000 realized. Commissioner Treadwell will now visit different places to accommodate pre-emptors after their lands have been offered to speculators. As yet not enough money has been obtained to pay expenses. The way the printing job was managed is a fair specimen of the whole thing. The law provides that the list of lands to be sold shall be published in every county where a paper has been published six months. Treadwell hires Hosmer and Fitch to print enough for all the papers; then he agrees with publishers to take them and send them round as supplements to their papers, giving them for it a sum certain, and as much more as the board of Auditors will allow. Then the publishers deposit them in various places, and ask their subscribers to go and get them. This fare is called advertising the Swamp lands. Publishers who partake of this sop enjoy beatific visions in which Treadwell appears to them as a good genius dispensing riches. The sale comes off. Not an acre in Cass county is sold because the advertisement has never been sent out. The Board may not pay for such advertising, and then Treadwell will become a great old scamp. About that time the slaveocrats who gave us the land will be thought worthy of notice.

The above, which we copy from the Cassopolis Democrat, will show the means resorted to by the slaveocratic press for the manufacture of political capital. The principal defect in the above paragraph is its entire want of truth. So far as regards the first statement in the extract which says, "some 16,000 acres have been sold, and about \$20,000 realized," the editor cannot plead ignorance, as the same No. of the Democrat contains a letter from Mr. Treadwell, which states, that since the passage of the Swamp Land Act, over 75,000 acres have been sold, and that during the eight days sale at Lansing, 24,938 86-100 acres were sold, amounting to the sum of \$31,515.39 of which \$24,312.39 has been paid into the treasury. The next statement which says that not enough money has been obtained to pay expenses is equally devoid of truth, as the figures quoted above will plainly show. The total appropriation made by the Legislature for advertising these lands was \$15,000—only some \$11,000 of which has been expended, which taken from the amount paid into the treasury from the 8 days sale even, will leave quite a nice little sum, as balance.

Again, the Democrat states that "Treadwell hires Hosmer & Fitch to print" &c. Now, in the first place that statement is simply absurd. The editor is well aware that there is not a country paper in the State that could set up the lists alone, and comply with the requirements of the law in its distribution, except at an actual pecuniary loss. In the next place, instead of Mr. Treadwell's hiring it done, the publishers throughout the State employed Messrs. Hosmer & Fitch to do the work, which was but a mere business transaction between themselves—a private matter with which Mr. Treadwell had nothing to do, and which we opine is none of the Democrat's business.

The charge that the supplements in this county were not distributed, so far as this paper is concerned, is wholly untrue. We sent them to every subscriber in the county, (paying therefor at the rate of \$3.00 per hundred) and to every County Treasurer in the State, for four successive weeks, pre-paid, which can be proved if necessary.

But we do not deem it necessary to say more in reply to a charge so utterly void of truth as is contained in the article quoted. The slaveocrats have resorted to every means within their power to prevent carrying out the intent of this act, and to prevent, if possible, the sale of these lands. To their door can be laid the charge of being the cause of not more of these lands being sold during the eight days sale at Lansing. The Grand Rapids Enquirer started the yarn that an injunction had been served on the Commissioner before the sale, and that the sale would not take place as advertised. This statement was heralded over the State by its locofoco cotemporaries, when they knew it was false, and they allowed it to go uncontested, so that the honest farmers who depended upon their County paper for such news, and who only take one of these dirty locofoco sheets, were led to the belief that it was true, and did not attend the sales. Thus the slaveocrats have tried every means to defeat and prevent the carrying out of the Swamp Land Act. But they have failed to succeed. The great object sought to be carried out has been accomplished—the getting of these lands into market. Those remaining unsold can now be taken up at any time at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, only \$1 being required down, with ten years to pay the balance.

The extensive stables of Messrs. Hill & Cheny, in Manchester, N. H., were consumed by fire on Friday morning, together with twenty-eight horses.

It is said that the original Dred Scott was at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, on Thursday last, in the capacity of a servant to Mr. A. Christie, of St. Louis.

### Cass County Republican Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Republican County Convention was held at Cassopolis on Saturday last, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

The Convention was called to order at one o'clock, by A. J. Smith, Esq., when upon motion E. Buell, Esq., of Olena, was chosen Chairman, and Wm. H. Campbell appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Schermerhorn, Goodspeed and Harper, were appointed to examine credentials and report to the Convention.

Mr. Sullivan moved that, as there was some two or three towns not fully represented, and one town not having appointed any delegates, the Convention have the power to appoint residents of those towns now present, such delegates.—Carried.

A motion was made that towns having only one delegate present, the said delegate be allowed to cast the full number of votes such town was entitled to.—Lost.

A motion was carried that the delegates from the several towns, not fully represented, be allowed to cast only their own votes.

The Committee on Credentials then presented the names of the following gentlemen as delegates:

Porter.—Rufus K. Charles, George Meacham, Lewis Rinehart, W. Sterns, Jas. H. Hitchcock, Benjamin Hebron, Gideon Hebron, John Shellhammer, W. W. Rice, Ira Wiley, John N. Jones, L. Merton, Nathaniel Skinner.

Mason.—Wm. Miller, Daniel Williams, E. Sutton, A. A. Goddard, E. W. Reynolds, S. Colby, J. Garman, J. Roberts, M. Pulman.

Ontwa.—J. W. Lee, W. Case, C. Massey, V. Ayys, J. Kelly, H. H. Coolidge, H. Banker.

Hosmer.—Oscar Jones.

Jefferson.—M. Peck, Chas. Walton, John P. Miller, J. N. Marshall, W. G. Beckwith, Edward Shanahan, Nathaniel Parker, Moses McIlvain, McIlvain.

Colein.—Jefferson Osborn, Amos Northrop.

Newbury.—E. H. Jones.

Penn.—Wm. Russey, F. Carrier, Jesse East, Fletcher Oxenford.

Lagrange.—L. Tompkins, S. T. Rease, Wm. Simms, Jesse G. Beeson, J. K. Ritter, A. Shingledecker, W. Jewell, Wm. Shanafelt, A. Earl, J. Van Riper, J. Harper, Joshua Lofland, A. Garwood, A. J. Smith, C. W. Clisbee, John P. Powers.

Silver Creek.—Jas. Sullivan, Daniel Larzere, E. M. Cook, H. C. Hills, W. H. Campbell, Joseph Hollister, B. W. Schermerhorn, N. Dewey, George W. Andrews, L. R. Brown, John Patton, N. B. Jones, Hiram Armstrong, J. S. Becraft.

Wayne.—Sylvanus Henderson.

Pakoyon.—R. C. Denison, James M. Spencer, Robt. Dixon, Solomon Houser, Jesse Garwood.

Volinia.—C. Goodenough, Wm. L. Goodspeed, Emmons Buell, Milton J. Gard, J. N. Gard, W. L. Dixon, B. J. Buell, N. D. Thomas, Amos Green, John Huff.

Marcellus.—W. P. Bennett, E. C. Goff.

On motion the report was received and the Committee discharged.

A motion was then carried that we now proceed to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention, and that they be elected by ballot.

It was moved that the six delegates, this County is entitled to be placed on one ballot and be voted for at once.—Lost.

A motion was finally carried that the delegates be voted for singly, by ballot.

The chair appointed as tellers Messrs. Garwood and Thomas.

The following gentlemen having received the highest number of votes, were declared elected such delegates:

George Meacham, Jesse G. Beeson, Joshua Lofland, N. B. Jones, R. C. Denison, and J. W. Lee.

John Bosley and Wm. Bosley now appeared and claimed seats as delegates from the town of Jefferson.—Granted.

A motion was made that the Convention now proceed to the election of six delegates to the State Convention, and that the entire number be voted for at once.—Carried.

Mr. Coolidge moved that the six persons receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected.—Carried.

The following gentlemen were then elected delegates to attend the State Convention:

E. Buell, E. Shanahan, W. G. Beckwith, W. H. Campbell, J. K. Ritter, and A. Garwood.

Mr. Denison offered the following resolution:  
Resolved, That this Convention recognize the Cass County Republican as their only organ in this County, and that we fully endorse its course politically, and that we will resort to all honorable means to extend its circulation and increase its patronage.

motion was carried and Mr. Gant, accordingly addressed the convention at length. He was answered by Messrs. Lofland and Spencer. The question being called for the resolution was adopted unanimously.

On motion, the Chairman appointed W. H. Campbell, E. H. Jones, C. W. Clisbee, E. W. Reynolds and R. C. Denison, the Republican County Central Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, adjourned sine die.  
E. BUELL, Chairman.  
W. H. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

**News and Other Paragraphs.**  
New peaches have been their appearance in Detroit.

The yellow fever is prevailing quite extensively at New Orleans.

The excitable people of Dundas, C. W., recently burned the Governor-General in effigy.

Mrs. Cunningham says she is not married to Eckle, and he has not visited her house since the trial.

Col. Forney says that James B. Clay has been delivering in Pennsylvania a speech written for him by President Buchanan.

Senator Bright, of Indiana, has, it is said, become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His brother Lucas is already of that persuasion.

A Salt Spring, of great purity, is said to have been discovered at Clyde, Wayne county, to work which a company has been formed.

FIRE.—A fire which broke out in Oneida, Ill., on Monday last, consumed all the business portion of the town, entailing a loss of some \$15,000.

On Friday night last General Cass had an alarming attack of an old chronic affection, which called up the whole household, but he was as well as usual the next day.

The Minnesota Legislature adjourned on the 12th. The bill for a usury law passed both branches some days previous, but it was vetoed during the last half hour of the session.

The Buffalo folks seem to be in ecstasies upon the success of running canal boats by steam. Two steamboats have already been put on the canal, and are said to work well.

The election in Iowa takes place on the first Tuesday in October instead of the first Monday in August as heretofore. Five State officers and two members of Congress are to be elected.

They are building a Crystal Palace at Toronto, C. W., for the Provincial Agricultural Fair. It is to be a splendid thing. The Municipal Council has contributed \$5,000 towards it.

KANSAS SENATORS.—A Kansas correspondent of the Boston Bee thinks it not improbable that Parrot and Ex-Secretary Stanton will be the first United States Senators from Kansas.

The amount required to carry on the government of the city of New York for the next year is \$9,500,000, of which the sum of \$1,000,000 is for temporary advances to be returned to the treasury.

Col. Colt, the firearms man, is making a full set of his military arms for the Russian Government, and has had three cases of elegantly mounted arms manufactured for presentation to the Russian Court.

The Death of Captain Abraham Van Sandtvoord, of New York, is announced. He was one of the very first who engaged in the steamboat business on the Hudson river—having preceded all who survive him.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—Governor McWille has called an Extra Session of the State Legislature, to meet in Jackson on the first Monday in November next. Various reasons are assigned for calling the body together.

At the last meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Mr. Horatio G. Jones, of Philadelphia, read a paper claiming for Mr. Ebenezer Kinnersley, an Englishman, who settled in Philadelphia in 1714, the honor of originating Magnetic Telegraphs.

It is estimated that there are 1,057,500 Spiritualists in America, of whom there are two hundred thousand in New York, one hundred and twenty thousand in Ohio and Indiana each, seventy thousand in Pennsylvania, and sixty thousand in Wisconsin.

DOUGLAS REJOICING OVER THE DEFEAT OF BLAIR.—The Chicago Tribune states that while Senator Douglas was speaking at Paris, Edgar county, a despatch was received announcing the defeat of Blair, in Missouri, upon which Douglas expressed his gratification in view of the "glorious victory." Many of his Democratic hearers who had erroneously believed in Democratic Free Soil pretensions, left the ground in disgust. That timely rejoicing, though doubtless sincere, will elsewhere have its effect. Its influence will not be confined to the space which may be filled by Mr. Douglas' voice; but everywhere it must be proclaimed that the Senator's idea of Popular Sovereignty does not permit him to acknowledge the right of the people of Missouri to rid themselves of the curse of human bondage! That's Popular Sovereignty in its latest phase.