

said State, for its use, the same to be selected, by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct.

Fifth.—That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all expenses incident to the same shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements as the Legislature shall direct.

Sixth.—That the said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

Section 1. At the said election the voting shall be by ballot and by endorsing on his ballot as each voter may please, "proposition accepted," or "proposition rejected." Should the majority of the votes cast be for the "proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute; and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal government.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, the United States District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature—namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives—are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That in the election hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of the territory over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of the said territory for the legal voters at the last general election for members of the Territorial Legislature, and none others shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizens to the right of suffrage in said election.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the aforesaid board of commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices, and, on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases, under the territorial laws.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section, shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the territorial laws.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 14, 1858.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

On opening the Gazette of last week, we noticed an article, headed in glowing capitals, "Glorious News!" "The Democratic party victorious!" We thought at first glance, that it was some great victory they were crowing over—indeed the idea struck us, that it was in reference to the election in Philadelphia, on Wednesday of week before last, where Col. Forney and the anti-Lecompton Democrats, with the Americans, Republicans and others, triumphed over the sham-Democracy, by between four and five thousand votes, and where that party has lost over 20,000 votes within a couple of years; but it was not that the article referred to; although the editors of that paper knew the result before their paper went to press, they did not inform their readers of it. It was, however, in reference to the passage of the English Kansas bill, by both branches of Congress. This bill, which we publish to-day, offers to the people of Kansas a large land bribe. If they accept this infamous Kansas bill—although Kansas has only about 35,000 inhabitants, she comes in immediately as a State; but if she rejects the slave constitution, she cannot come into the Union until she acquires the requisite number of inhabitants to entitle her to a congressman (93,000.) If she accepts slavery, she can come into the Union at once with a population of 35,000—if she rejects slavery, she cannot come in for years, until she acquires a population of 93,000!—If this is Democracy, good Lord protect us from any more of it! It is this infamous measure, that does not submit the constitution to the people, as its framers admit, and only the land clause, that the Gazette exults over.—That paper is published by two men who have only lately joined the party, (the reasons for which are well known in Somerset, from whence they hail,) and it is well known that this class of supporters are now the only real friends in that party to Lecompton.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.—There are now a series of union prayer meetings being held in the evangelical churches of this place. They are pretty well attended, but it appears to us, that the members of the different churches do not show that interest in them that they should, and which is being felt in other places in all parts of the country; in fact, they are cold, to a considerable extent, and formal.—This is not right, and is not the way to get up a great revival. Let each individual member go to work—let him feel that on his efforts, in a great measure, depends the salvation of many immortal souls—let him put forth his full power, and throw aside all coldness and formality, and the result will redound to the glory and redemption of many of those who are now out of the ark of safety. In all other places around us, many are being converted, and Bedford is not one of the worst places in existence, that the same happy effects cannot be consummated here, if all church members do their duty.

USURY LAW.

In our paper to-day will be found the Act in relation to the usury laws of this Commonwealth, passed by the late rotten and corrupt Locooco Legislature. It will be seen that at one fell swoop, the laws against the taking of usurious rates have been wiped out, and the rich skylocks can now grind the poor man who wishes to borrow a small sum to meet his payment on his little home, at any rate of interest he chooses to demand. The bill was of course signed by the Governor, as it is a Locooco party legislation. It is the most infamous act of any Legislature of Pennsylvania, and we call on poor men against whom this unrighteous act mostly bears, to make a note of it, and bear it in remembrance when they come to vote next fall.

RAIL ROAD.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Rail Road meeting last week. A number of meetings in different parts of this County have been called by handbills for this month. Let the people everywhere turn out to them. The Road can and will be made, if the right kind of interest is taken. We want money, and our farmers and others who have it, are the ones to make the road. Let the effort be made, and let every man subscribe according to his means, and we will have the road before 1860.

Hagerstown, Md., is urged as an eligible site for the proposed national foundry.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

On Wednesday evening of last week, Samuel Lyon, A. D. Ferguson, E. J. Bonbrake, and S. M. Woodcock, Esqs., were admitted to practice in the several Courts of Bedford County. These gentlemen were examined in open Court, and passed a very thorough and creditable examination.

In the evening, they gave their friends a sumptuous entertainment at the Washington Hotel. Everything was well done. They have the best wishes of the people of this place for their success, at all times, and in all places, wherever in the future they may "turn up."

The last Gazette attempts to be very witty and sarcastic, in reference to our late meeting. We would advise the writer to go to school and learn grammar, and common sense, (if he has the bumps,) things considered by some indispensable to wit and sarcasm, and of which it is well known he is lamentably in need.

THE FIRST RESPONSE To the English Lecompton Juggle!

PHILADELPHIA IS REDEEMED—NOW FOR OLD PENNSYLVANIA!

The "Liberty Bell" rings again from Independence Hall!

Philadelphia—by the division of the Opposition—elected James Buchanan, President, and Wm. F. Packer, Governor, each of whom it gave from 4,000 to 7,000 majority over all opposing candidates. A two years' Democratic misrule, however, (topped off with the English Kansas bill) has wrought an entire revolution. The Old line Whigs, American, Republicans, and anti-Lecompton Democrats UNITED upon the following City Ticket:

Mayer—ALEXANDER HENRY, Solicitor—Henry T. King. Comptroller—George W. Hufty. Receiver of Taxes—A. I. Plomerfelt. Commissioner—E. R. Williams.

This Ticket—forgetting all past foolish bickerings—they just went to work and on Tuesday last ELECTED BY 4,702 maj., carrying 17 out of the 24 Wards, embracing a large majority of the Councils, Poor Overseers, School Directors, &c.

The Daily News says the result—upon the heels of the three days' old English bill—created a livelier thrill of joy than any event in the history of the City since the news of the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown FORNEY glories over it as an Anti-Lecompton victory and warning to Buchanan. The "Ledger" says:

As soon as the election became known, last evening, a procession was formed in the Fourth Ward, and headed by a band, they went to Third street and serenaded the newspaper offices. At the office of the North American, Mr. M. Michael, on being called for, congratulated the gathering on the signal victory gained. It would, he said, strike terror into the hearts of those assembled in Washington, and in 1860 he hoped they would erect their banners in the White House, with the inscription, "To American Labor." (Applause.) This consummation could only be effected by a continuance of the present union.

Charles Gilpin, also addressed the multitude; after which, the line of march was again taken up for Mr. Henry's residence, Pine street, above Fifteenth, when Mr. Henry appeared and thanked them for the honor they had conferred on him by electing him to the Chief Magistracy of the city, and he hoped, with the help of God, to faithfully discharge the duties they had imposed upon him. In regard to the election, he considered it more than a mere municipal contest which showed conclusively to those in power at Washington that the rights of freemen could not be invaded with impunity.

Henry T. King, R. T. Conrad and Wm. B. Mason also addressed the assemblage.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.—The name of the Hopewell post office, at John Dasher's, in this County, has been changed to Yellow Creek, and that of Allaquippa, (Hopewell,) to Hopewell. This is well, as under the old names many mistakes occurred.

The Indians of Oregon have been so deluded by Mormon emissaries, that it is believed they will recommence a war on the whites, simultaneous with the move against Salt Lake City.

The Chicago Tribune gives the leading arguments of the factions of the Illinois Democracy at Springfield the other day, as follows:

"Douglas is a d-d traitor!" "Buchanan is a d-d old fool!" Short, and to the point! It is understood that the Administration will have to call for a loan of thirty millions, to redeem, in part, the treasury notes outstanding. At the present rate of one dollar income to three dollars out-go, it would not be surprising if such loans should be called for again.

The difference between the two great parties in respect to Kansas may be briefly stated.—One of them demands the submission of the Lecompton constitution to the people, and the other submission of the people to the Lecompton constitution.

"I TELL THE GENTLEMAN, DISTINCTLY, IT IS NOT!"—In the debate in the U. S. House of Representatives on the English substitute, last week, Mr. Gilman (Republican) of Maine asked Mr. A. H. Stephens (democrat) of Georgia, this question: "Is the constitution (Lecompton) submitted by this bill?" Mr. Stephens answered: "I tell the gentleman, distinctly, it is not!"

RAIL ROAD MEETING!

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bedford Rail Road Company, was held in the Court House, on Monday a week. MAJOR WASHBAUGH was called to the Chair, and JOSEPH W. TATE, ALEX. FLETCHER and THOMAS MURRAY, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting was addressed by Hon. Wm. P. SCHELL, who referred at length to the advantages to be derived by the citizens of the county, from the construction of Bedford Railroad, and showed clearly that the project of building the said Railroad, is at present entirely feasible. Among other important statements which he made during the course of his remarks, he announced the fact that the sum of \$75,000 has already been subscribed to the road by capitalists in the East. After Mr. Schell had concluded his speech, Francis Jordan, Esq., was called for, who responded in an able effort in favor of the Railroad.

On motion, a Committee of nine was appointed to take subscriptions. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: E. L. Anderson, Daniel Washbaugh, J. W. Tate, John Alsip, W. P. Schell, O. E. Shannon, Fr. Jordan, Job Mann, Nicholas Lyons.

The above named Committee were empowered to appoint Township Committees, to assist them in procuring subscriptions. The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee appointed at the meeting on Monday evening, to obtain subscriptions to the Bedford Railroad, met on Tuesday, at the office of Col. Jos. W. Tate, and appointed the following Township Committees:

- Bedford Tp. Wm. Chenoweth, M. Holderbaum, Adam Barnhart. Colerain. Joshua Miller, J. M. Van Horn, Wm. Whetstone. Harrison. John M'Vicker, Valentine B. Wertz, Geo. Elder. Hopewell. Levi H. Diehl, John T. Piper, Geo. Wishart, Thomas King. West Providence. Thomas H. Murray, Wm. States, James M. Barnsdollar, John A. Gump, M. M. Peables. Schellsburg. A. B. Punn, J. H. Schell, A. J. Saively, Samuel J. Statler. Napier. Geo. W. Gump, Geo. Williams, S. S. Strukey. Broadtop Tp. J. F. Lowry, Gilliard Cook, J. S. Beckwith. East Providence. Geo. Hoescholder, John Nyeum, D. A. T. Black. Juniata. Gen. James Burns, Wm. Keyser, Leonard Bitner. Monroe. James Carnell, Levi Koons, David Evans, Daniel Fletcher. St. Clair. Gideon Trout, Andrew Crisman, J. H. Wright, Col. F. D. Beagle, Geo. B. Amick. Snake Spring. R. W. Ashobin, Asa Snuckey, J. G. Hartley, D. L. Deibaugh. Woodberry. Hon. J. B. Noble, James Patton, Geo. R. Barnsdollar.

Court Proceedings.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions the following cases were thus disposed of: Commonwealth vs. J. B. Wing.—Indictment False Pretences. Alias process awarded. Same vs. Jno. Wisegarver.—Indictment Fornication and Bastardy. Settled, and Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pro. Same vs. Henry Inler and Joseph Stiffler.—Indictment for not opening road in Union Tp. Alias process awarded. Same vs. Jno. Bowser.—Indictment Cutting Timber. True bill, verdict not guilty, and that Jacob Eicher pay the costs. Same vs. Dr. Jno. Frazier, Dr. Alfred Craine, Wm. Bollins and George Sailer.—Indictment for opening grave and taking and carrying away the body of Morgan Meraele from the Rock Hill burying ground in Monroe township. Al. process awarded. Same vs. Jacob Oaks, Christian Oaks and Abram Keninger.—Indictment Cutting Timber. Not a true bill, and that Henry King, the prosecutor, pay the costs. Same vs. Chas. McLaughlin.—Indictment for Perjury. True bill. Verdict not guilty, and that Joshua Hixon pay the costs. Same vs. John Berkeimer.—Indictment Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Elizabeth Dull. Def't and Geo. B. Amick and Jno. H. Bowser each held in \$300 to appear at next Term. Same vs. Josiah Mowry.—Indictment Fornication and Bastardy. Def't. called, and not appearing, recognisance forfeited—to be respited at next Term. Same vs. Thomas Foller and Jno. Growman.—Information Larceny and Malicious Mischief. Case settled, and Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pro. Same vs. Jno. Falkner, Sr., Jno. Falkner, Jr., and Danl. Falkner.—Indictment Cutting Timber. Settled, and Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pro. Same vs. David Beagle.—Indictment Violation of Liquor Laws. Al. process awarded. Same vs. Matthis Smith.—Indictment Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Mary Hershberger. Settled, and Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pro. Same vs. Henry Miller.—Indictment Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Catharine Frey. Def't. and Jdo. Smith, Esq. each held in \$300 for def't's appearance at next Term.

In the Court of Common Pleas the case of Abraham Reighart vs. Thomas and Ephraim Inler, No. 161 of February T., 1858, seemed to claim and receive the greatest share of public interest. The object in controversy was the

hog, of the value perhaps of \$6. The case had been heard before a Justice and arbitrators, and the value of the aforesaid hog awarded to plaintiff. In the present instance after hearing the testimony of some thirty witnesses, and speeches from four earnest and enthusiastic disciples of Blackstone, the jury found a verdict in favor of the defendants.—On the Bar list, (a list of the causes usually made out by the Prothonotary for the attorneys) underneath the picture of a Hog—(a hog that was no "mastodon") we found the following lines, written by some waggish member of the fraternity, during the progress of the trial: "Why is the value of this Hog uncertain?" "Because the Defendants had two Prices" on it.

"The hog was marked, there is no doubt, 'Twas plain to each beholder; The spots were spread from tail to snout, From hood up to the shoulder. "But still the thing is not so plain, Both parties argue for't; The tail, some testify, is long, And some aver 'tis short."

"The two Alexander Prices called as witnesses by the Defendants.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Let the names of the twelve Northern Democrats, says Forney's Press, who have voted against the Administration Bribe, and covered themselves with imperishable Honor by their heroic and unwavering devotion to the Right, be cherished in the hearts of their countrymen.—The fame which they have achieved is not for a day, nor for an hour, but for all the time. They will figure hereafter in history with the Leonidas, the Sydneys, the Hampdens, the Hauclocks, and the long line of chivalric defenders of principle, whose names are clustered over with the never-fading laurels of a world's admiration. Their names are—

- ADRAIN, of New Jersey, CHAPMAN, of Pennsylvania, CLARK, of New York, DAVIS, of Indiana, HARRIS, of Illinois, HASKIN, of New York, HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, MKIBBIN, of California, MARSHALL, of Illinois, MORRIS, of Illinois, SHAW, of Illinois, SMITH, of Illinois, WM. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, who was paired off with Mr. Warren, of Arkansas.

THE ROLL OF INFAMY.

The following are the deserters from the Douglas (Democratic) camp—the traitors who votes the English inquiry is now driven through. When Lecompton was last before the House, all of them voted "No":

- COCKERILL, of Ohio, COX, of Ohio, ENGLISH, of Indiana, FOLEY, of Indiana, GROESBECK, of Ohio, HALL, of Ohio, JONES, of Pennsylvania, LAWRENCE, of Ohio, PENDELTON, of Ohio.

The following is the vote by which the English Bill was passed:

For the English Bill—	
Southern Democrats	64
Northern Democrats	36
Southern Americans	7
	111
Against it—	
Republicans	82
Northern Democrats	12
Southern Americans	5
Southern Democrats	3
	102
Majority for English	9

The following is the vote in the House on the English Kansas bill:

- Yeas.—Messrs. Abl, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Barnett, Buras, Carnthers, Caskie, Clark of Mo., Clay, Clemons, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochran, Cockerill, Corning, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craig of N. C., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliot, English, Eustis, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Gilmer, Gooden, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkel of Md., Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Milson, Moore, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Rufner, Russell, Sandridge, Savage, Seales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of N. C., Shorter, Stables, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Siskawith, Stevens, Stevenson, Talbot, Trippe, Ward, Watkins, White, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Ga., Wright of Tenn., and Zollieffer—112.

"Nays.—Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Bennett, Billingshurst, Bingham, Blair, Bias, Bonham, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Conn., Clark of N. Y., Clawson, C. B. Cochran, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Md., Davis of Ind., Davis of Mass., Davis of Ia., Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Giddings Gilman, Goob, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Haskin, Hickman, Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Leiter, Levey, McKibbin, Marshall, of Ky., Marshall, of Ill., Morgan, Morris of Pa., Morris, of Ill., Morse of Mo., Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Ohio, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Quintan, Rianard, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw of Ill., Sherman, of O., Sherman, of Ill., Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pa., Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Mo., and Wilson—103.

M. F. Conway, of Baltimore, is a candidate for Congress from Kansas.

DEATH OF THE LAST PENNSYLVANIA SLAVE.

We some time since noticed that there was but one slave left in this county of the number unannounced under the act abolishing slavery in Pennsylvania. The last relic of the "civilized barbarism" of our fathers is now no more. He died on the 5th inst., at a very advanced age, supposed by many to be the oldest person in the county. His name was Abram Kirk, and he was the slave of Stephen Porter, of Drumore township, by whom he was manumitted. His exact age is not known, the slave record of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in which the date of his birth, and other particulars, were no doubt registered, not being among the other records of that office. The index is here, in which it appears that Stephen Porter had a slave registered in book No. 1, the missing record referred to. It has been ascertained, however, from other dates, that Kirk was 103 years old when he died, and the presumption is, that he was of a still more advanced age. He was, in many respects, a remarkable negro. His memory, and indeed all his faculties, were unusually sound to the last, and he seemed to pass away in the easy natural sleep of a dissolution by old age. He could remember many incidents of the revolution, some of which he related with an interesting minuteness of detail. One in particular, which seemed to have made a deep impression upon his mind, referred to the services rendered by Lafayette in the struggle for American liberty.—When a young man, in 1781, he assisted in rowing that General and his troops across the Susquehanna, at Ball Bluff, and was often heard to relate an incident which then occurred, and the remark it called forth from the French patriot. The boat in which Abram was rowing, having accidentally run on the rocks in the stream, Lafayette called out to those in charge of the boat, "Do not drown any of my noble men; I expect to have need of all of them at Yorktown!"

This old slave had a scrupulous regard for honesty and truth. On one occasion, some two or three years ago, he was called to give testimony in a case then trying in our court. He told a straightforward story of what he knew of the affair, and all present were struck with his simplicity of manner and evident candor; but the attorney interested on the other side felt called upon to ply the old fellow with a pretty crooked cross-examination, which induced the old man to think the lawyer was trying to induce him to depart from the truth—a conclusion in which he was doubtless not far astray. Looking the limb of the law in the face with an earnest gaze, he said, "Do you think I came here to tell a lie?" This satisfied the questioner that old Abram had told the truth honestly, and would not in the least allow himself to be led away from it.

This old African's funeral was largely attended, for while living, he had been highly respected in the neighborhood, as an honest and inoffensive man. His remains were interred at Penn Hill, in Fulton township.

The last slave! That solitary figure under the head of "Slaves," which we find in the census of Lancaster county for 1850, will disappear from the census.—Lancaster Express.

THE PRIVATE SALE OF FORT SNELLING, at a merely nominal and totally inadequate price, was one of those all too frequent disgraceful abuses of the power entrusted to public servants, which the people should not fail to reprobate, and arrest, if possible. The New York Tribune of April 28th says:

The majority of the Fort Snelling Investigating Committee reported yesterday in pointed and forcible condemnation of the sale of the Military Reserve in question, and of the conduct of the Secretary of war and his Commissioners in making that sale in disregard or defiance of the opinions of all the Military officers whose advice should have been taken on the subject, and of the laws of the land. The Report is signed by John U. Pettit of Indiana, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, and Leane N. Morris of Illinois. It is quite elaborate, covering one hundred and three large pages of manuscript, is moderate in tone and language fully analyzes the testimony taken before the Committee and gives a connected history of the Fort Snelling sale. The parallel of that sale, we are confident, cannot be found in the history of our Government. The Report clearly establishes these positions:

- "1. This Reservation is still needed for Military purposes, and therefore should not have been sold at all. The Military authorities whose views should have controlled this matter were not even consulted.
- "2. It was sold far below its value.
- "3. It was surreptitiously and unfairly sold, none but those connected with or benefited by the transaction being allowed to know that the land was in market.
- "4. It was sold in a lump—some seven or ten thousands acres—when the laws forbid such sale, requiring a survey of all Public Lands into sections, and their sale in legal subdivisions of sections.
- "5. It was sold mainly on credit, contrary to law, which requires all Public Lands to be sold for cash only.
- "6. By the contract of sale, a deed is to be given for this tract on the payment of the first installment of the purchase money, without even requiring a mortgage, while the laws forbid the issuing of a deed or patent for public lands sold until the entire price shall have been paid."

The New York Herald appears to understand the character of the English Kansas bill very clearly, though we doubt if it so well reads the feelings of the people of Kansas. Wednesday's Herald asks—"Will Kansas refuse the bribe of Three Millions of Acres? 'No, sir—ee!' as Brother Jonathan would say. Border ruffians, nigger worshippers, and all, may want a chance to grab the acres. Only pass the bill—that's all."

A joint stock company for the assassination of Louis Napoleon has been formed in New York. A half crazy German, named Heinzen, has promised to kill the Emperor, provided his expenses to Paris are paid, and \$3,000 has been actually raised for the purpose.

A Frenchman named Gualtier, actually set the Delaware river on fire, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday. The object was to show how to burn up a hostile fleet.

The St. Louis Republican, (Dem.) says it is now manifest, that the election in that State, next August, is to turn upon the question of abolishing slavery within its limits.