

them according to their deeds. We hear the most encouraging accounts from the great West. By the time November comes, the great Democratic party in that section will have scattered like the leaves of the forest after a tornado, they have cheated and defied the people, they have provoked their wrath and laughed at their moanings, let them now prepare to meet the doom that awaits them, for nothing is more sure, nothing more terrible.

Union is the watchword here and must be everywhere among the opponents of misrule, jugglery, extravagance and corruption. Buchanan is not only gone over to the south, but to the disunion men of the south, and it is they that control him and the Democratic party. If the country knew as we do their determination to force Slavery on Kansas, to crush freedom and oppress the free laborer of the North, their total disregard of the great interests of the people, and the rapid tendency to despotic rule, it would not be necessary to exhort them to displace the oppressors from power.

Truly yours, JOHN COVODE.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 19, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER - Editor and Proprietor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desirous to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the present National Administration, which in this City has lately resulted in such brilliant success, do hereby respectfully suggest, and recommend to the State Committees representing those several elements of opposition, that they call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the present National Administration; especially to its despotic and fraudulent Lecompton policy, and its wilful neglect of the just claims of domestic industry; and who are in favor of the sovereignty of the people over their own local concerns, of American institutions as against the policy and intrigues of foreign Governments; and of adequate protection to our home labor, to assemble in their respective Senatorial and Representative Districts, to choose delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday, the 14th day of July, 1858, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner.

LEONARD R. FLETCHER, President. J. R. FLAMBEY, G. A. COFFEY, Vice Presidents. W. J. P. WHITE, M. V. B. SUMMERS, Secretaries. J. R. LYNDALL, Philadelphia, May 29, 1858.

In view of the above recommendation, and its State Convention, issued by us, for the 8th of July next, and earnestly request the American Republicans of the State to accept it, and participate in the election of Delegates to said Convention.

By order of the State Committee, ELM L. TODD, Chairman A. R. State Committee. A. H. EDWARD M. PIERSON, Sec'y. CARLEISLE, May 31, 1858.

To the Americans of Pennsylvania: The above recommendation having been submitted to me for my approval, after consultation with the majority of the members of the American State Committee, and a large number of the prominent Americans of the State, I cheerfully adopt it as our call for a State Convention, and urge the members of the American party throughout the State to participate in the election of delegates.

H. BUCHER SWOOPF, Chairman of American State Committee. CLEARFIELD, May 29, 1858.

Inasmuch as the above recommendation and calls point out the plain road to practical, decisive and enduring victory over the present National Administration and its tyrannical and sectional policy, I therefore request the Republicans of Pennsylvania to unite in the election of delegates to the above Convention.

WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman of Republican State Committee. PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1858.

THE MORMON WAR.

Intelligence has been received from Salt Lake, which represents everything quiet in that city. Gov. Cumming had arrived and was well received by Brigham Young, who was willing to transfer to him all authority, and had enjoined upon his followers to recognize him as their future Governor, and aid him in the discharge of his duties. The people have gone to work on their farms. The army at Camp Scott was suffering terribly from cold weather and hunger. From this, it will be seen that we were right in what we said a few weeks ago, that the war was over before it was begun. The Locofoeos are much chagrined that their principal capital stock for political purposes is taken from them. Buchanan is afraid to resent the British outrages, and war with that proud and haughty nation is out of the question. Probably he will get up a fuss with the dozen Indians yet in Florida, the Mosquitos, Mexico, Central America, or some other weak and defenceless nation, as military glory is all that will now help to raise his imbecile administration to any consideration. To Col. Kane is due all the honor of the termination of our Mormon difficulties, and the blundering administration therefore hate him accordingly. Its capital is gone.

"THE GOVERNMENT LOAN."

The last nigger-organ has an article under this head in which it attempts in part, to explain away our article of week before last on this question. The government is now casting us a vast debt in the shape of loans, &c. That paper says that part of this was occasioned by the thirty-fourth Congress, in increasing their pay, etc. This is all humbug, Mr. Myers, and you know it. It is true the opposition had the House, but the Locofoeo party had a majority of two-thirds in the United States Senate, and

the President, and without their consent no law could be passed. Locofoecism is alone responsible for that, and alone responsible for the present extravagant expenditures of the people's money, as they have the House, the Senate and the President. Try again, Mr. Myers.

The last Gazette has a half-column editorial on the united call of the opposition in this State for a Convention to nominate a State ticket on the 14th July next. It refers, in a soft-soldiering kind of a way to several gentlemen of our party, and, we presume, in so doing, thinks it makes a decided hit,—it wont take, nigger-organ, these gentlemen, like the Philadelphia Daily News, the organ of the straight Fillmore and Hazlehurst men, desires to see just such an honorable and cordial union. The following from the Chambersburg Repository is to the point, and explains exactly the reason of the Gazette and other nigger-organs chagrin, at the recent call:

"It is really amusing to see with what rancor and ill-humor the journals of the Nigger Democracy receive the call that has been issued for the holding of a State Convention in Harrisburg for the purpose of securing concert of action on the part of the Opposition elements of Pennsylvania at the next Election. We do not wonder at their chagrin. They have heretofore triumphed, not because they were in the majority, but because their opponents were divided. That is their policy—divide and conquer. They would not now be in power, in the State or General Government, but for the divisions that have existed in the ranks of the opposition, and they know it. Now that there is a fair prospect of heeling these differences, the trepidation of the Nigger Democracy is really amusing. They have awful foreboding as to future results.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

The improvements at the Springs are nearly all finished. They were opened on Wednesday last, and there are several visitors now there. Mr. ALLEN, the former Superintendent under Mr. Anderson, has been engaged by the Company for this season, and that he will give general satisfaction to all visitors, all know.

The improvements at the Springs have been of the most comfortable kind,—the buildings are sufficiently commodious to accommodate nearly one thousand persons. The healthful and life-invigorating properties of the water are well known, and the cool mountain air, and picturesque scenery cannot be surpassed in the world. Let all, then, who desire health and recreation, visit the Bedford Springs, and our word for it, they will never regret the visit.

The means of getting to Bedford are now easy. The Huntingdon and Broadtop Rail Road terminates at Hupewell, and the balance of the route is by stage, and good turnpike road.

A SPLENDID GARDEN.—We visited the garden at the Springs the other day, and were agreeably surprised at the beautiful manner in which it has been laid out by the gardener, Mr. John Flemming. There are vegetables there of all the choicest kinds; flowers, &c.—Cucumbers fit for use, six or eight weeks ago, some now going to seed, and tomatoes now as large as a walnut. Peas, fit for use, in abundance, and the potatoes, beans, radishes, onions, &c., we have no doubt, cannot be surpassed in the State. Mr. Flemming is one of the best gardeners in the country, and the garden at the Springs proves that the Company were quite fortunate in securing his services.

Notwithstanding the Locofoeos of New Orleans got up the late excitement there, the Vigilance Committee, for the purpose of brow-beating down the American party and carrying the election, the Americans gave the Vigilance Committee and the Locofoeo party a complete drubbing. All the American officers were elected. The Vigilance Committee has disbanded. The ringleaders were taken up on the charge of high treason, but through the moderation and forbearance of the American officers of the city, the charges were dismissed.—Locofoecism resorts to desperate means to carry on election.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.—Adjutant Wilson has issued a circular to the Commissioners of the different counties in the State, requesting them to carry out the new militia law within their respective counties, in default of which he threatens to visit upon them all the penalties of the act for neglect of duty. The law is a monstrous mean one, and will be repealed by the next Legislature, if the proper efforts are made for that purpose. All in favor of reducing the already too high taxes of the last Locofoeo Legislature, and previous ones, will go in for repeal.

The Locofoeo carried the election in Washington city, the other day, and as it has been the first election they have carried for the last six months, they are rejoicing greatly thereat. We have no doubt the nigger-organ of this place will be in extacies. They, however, carried Washington city at the last election, and even this present success is no Buchanan victory, as the candidate, James Berret, elected Mayor, was dismissed from office by Buchanan, and was run and elected as the Douglas candidate. The day passed off quietly with the exception of a few skirmishes in which two or three men were killed.

PROHIBITION RATIFIED.—At an election in Maine, on Monday, the Prohibition question was submitted to the people, when it was ratified by an almost unanimous vote.

BEDFORD RAILROAD.

We understand that quite an amount of stock is yet being subscribed for the Bedford Rail Road, so much, we believe, if continued, as to warrant the assertion that the road will be made. Let every one subscribe his share, according to his means, and it will not be long until the Road is under contract. But if the rich farmers, and others, hold back, and expect the more moderate class to build the road, it may never be made. Let every man, then, do his duty, and the result will be most gratifying.

MILITARY.

Governor Packer has ordered that a camp of instruction be held at Williamsport, Lycoming county, the present year, under the direction of the Adjutant General of the State, Edwin C. Wilson, who has fixed upon Tuesday, the 7th of September, for commencing the "camp," to continue until Saturday, the 11th of the same month. This encampment is intended to include the uniformed companies throughout the State.

DEATH OF COMMODORE JONES.—A despatch from Washington states that Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, expired at his residence, near Georgetown, on Sunday evening a week. This veteran was born in Virginia, in 1789. He entered the navy in 1805, and during the war of 1812 he was frequently in active service sharing the perils won by our infant marine. During the war with Mexico, Commodore Jones had command of our squadron in the Pacific, but he had no opportunity for distinguishing himself. After having faithfully served his country for about fifty years, the commodore was placed on the Retired List by the Naval Board. Since the close of the Mexican war, he has resided near Georgetown, where he breathed his last.

The late heavy rains caused serious floods in the Ohio, Monongahela and Missouri rivers.—In many instances whole green trees with heavy branching limbs, standing upon the banks, were uprooted and borne along upon the swollen tide with the speed of a steamer. The amount of lumber, shingles, rafts, barges, flats, haystacks, boxes, barrels, cotton, and driftwood of every description afloat in this river was enormous.

North Carolina is a bad State to indulge in more than one wife. At the Cumberland Supreme Court, week before last, H. C. Bartlett, convicted of bigamy, was sentenced to be braided on the left cheek with the letter B, to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, to be imprisoned thirty days, and then to receive thirty-nine lashes more, and to be let loose. He had married four wives.

CARE OF THE DEFEATED.—President Buchanan appears disposed to take care of those who have fallen from favor with the people in consequence of an advocacy of his Kansas policy. The Hon. Richard Vaux, we are informed, has been appointed Charge to either Rome or Naples. The appointment is a good one, especially as he was always a strong anti-Buchanan man.

U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. U. B. Anthony, ex-Governor of the State, and editor of the Providence Journal, was elected by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, United States Senator, for six years from the 4th of March, next, receiving 92 of 100 votes cast.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS will not probably cover the expenditures of the general government for the next year. The sum is enormous, needlessly so, for there is great extravagance in many departments of the service,—but the extravagance is not the worst feature. The men who order the expenditures fail to provide the means to meet them. With such figures staring them in the face, Congress adjourns and the administration assents to it without any recommendations for additional means of revenue. The consequence will be a new national debt. A year ago we were calculating how the treasury might be relieved of the inconvenient accumulation of the surplus revenue; and soon we shall be, with far greater anxiety, calculating how we can supply the deficiency, and meet the interest on the loans.

It is marvellous that in such a condition of things the men who are charged with the responsibility of the finances can remain indifferent, can refrain from prompt and vigorous measures for restoring the equilibrium between the receipts and expenditures. The only way to do this is by a thorough revision of the revenue laws.—Prov. Jour.

We have funny stories about the freshets in the west, but here is one from the Memphis Appeal, which is a trifle ahead of any of the others.

"The Kate Frisbee on her last trip had among her passengers a gentleman of Bolivar, who was going to see a friend of his fifty miles up the river. His business was this: One day last week he saw a nondescript sort of article floating down the Mississippi near his plantation; it resembled a miniature Noah's ark, with the hull knocked off. Curiosity led him to board it, when he was astonished to find himself in the store of a friend residing fifty miles up the river. The contents were not greatly injured. He tied the store, and started off to let his trading friend know where he might find his lost place of business."

TIT FOR TAT.—The last of the Whig Party.—A firm in Chicago shipped last week, direct to London, eighteen thousand coon-skins.—Exchange.

The last of the Democratic Party.—A party of enraged women, in a town out west, entered a grocery, a few weeks ago, and demolished some forty odd barrels of whiskey, which the proprietor had been using to debauch their husbands.—Savannah Republican.

The Killing of Jenkins, of Lawrence, by Gen. Lane.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of the 18th.]

The fact that Gaius Jenkins, of Lawrence, was killed by James H. Lane, on Friday last, has already been reported by the telegraph.—The particulars of the horrible affair, as we learn from a gentleman who left the Territory on Saturday morning, are as follows:

There was a dispute between Lane and Jenkins concerning a valuable land claim, lying in close proximity to Lawrence. This dispute engendered a cordial hatred, which extended to the private relations of the parties. Some weeks ago Lane's family arrived in Kansas, and Lane took them upon the contested claim, without having a legal title to the same—the suit concerning the title being still before the proper tribunal. This action on the part of Lane excited Jenkins, but nothing passed between them till Friday, the 4th instant: On this day Jenkins informed Lane that he intended drawing some water from the well, on the claim. Lane told him to refrain, but Jenkins paid no attention to the caution and made his appearance near the claim during the day. He was provided with a gun and an axe, and was accompanied by three companions. As he approached he laid down his gun, and took up the axe to knock the claim from the lock by which it was fastened. A she stepped forward Lane appeared in front of the house armed with a loaded shot-gun. Jenkins gave a look of defiance at his enemy, and in the next moment fell to the earth, a corpse, having received an immense charge of buckshot in his breast.

As Jenkins fell, one of his friends fired three times at Gen. Lane, one ball missing him, the other grazing his forehead, and the third burying itself in the calf of his leg, bringing him to the ground. It was a harrowing spectacle. The body of Mr. Jenkins was soon removed and Lane taken into custody. Mrs. Jenkins was nearly crazed at the fearful intelligence of the death of her husband. She is lying in a dangerous condition. Jenkins bore an excellent character, and his loss will be deeply regretted.

It is proper to state that General Lane claims that he was fully justified in shooting down his antagonist general—for, strange as it may seem, such Jenkins was—and asserts that he can establish his justification before the courts of his country.

The feeling against Lane was general throughout the Territory.

Last reports indicate that there was some talk of lynching Lane, but it is hardly probable that this will be done. Lane is at present in close custody, and his trial will come off at an early day.

FILLER PARTICULARS.

The Evening Bulletin, publishes a letter, dated Lawrence, June 31, giving the following version of the affair:

Gen. Lane stated the facts of the case to be in substance as follows: "There has been some dispute as to the right he has to take water from the well, and as he was abused by a wife in this connection I decided to nail the gate leading to his premises, and also to put a lock on the well. This morning he sent me word by a young man, saying he should come this noon and take some water, and should not be frightened out of it. I replied, tell Jenkins for God's sake not to come, that I do not intrude on his premises, not even to visit the grave of my daughter, back of his house, and that I cannot have him intrude here—tell him I beg him not to come. Immediately after dinner I looked out and saw Col. Jenkins beating down the gate with an axe, in company with three armed men. I went out to the gate and told him to desist. He replied with calmness, saying, 'You cannot alarm me, and I will have water at all hazards.' He then entered the gate, when, being unarmed, I returned to my house to get my gun, (the distance being about 100 feet.) I returned and met them a short distance from the fence, approaching the well. I ordered them to stop, which was disregarded. I then said, do not advance a single step at the risk of your lives! (or something to this effect.) They continued to move forward; Colonel Jenkins swung his axe in a menacing manner, and his men presenting their pistols. I again begged them not to move another step, but 'was of no avail, and feeling my life in jeopardy, I put my gun to my shoulder and fired. The distance was about twelve feet, and Col. Jenkins fell on his face and expired immediately.' One of his men then discharged a pistol at me; the distance was only about six or eight feet, and as I looked into the pistol, I suddenly moved my head. At this moment he fired, the ball striking my hair, beside my forehead. I then received a ball in my leg, and being unarmed I retreated to my house."

It appears that owing to the caps being bad the pistols were not discharged as often as intended. The ball struck Gen. Lane in the side of the left leg just below the knee, and ran upwards. It is feared it will make him a cripple for life. He regrets having killed Col. J., but feels justified in shooting him, as he felt compelled to do in self-defence. The musket was loaded with shot, ninety-five of them entering his breast. The size of the shot were BB, the ordinary squirrel shot. It is very evident that Gen. Lane did not premeditate an attack upon Col. J., as his pistols were away being cleared, the shot gun being the only weapon remaining on the premises.

The feeling occasioned by this calamity was intense. Among Col. J.'s friends there was some talk of lynching Gen. Lane, but this feeling of the moment was soon abated, and their better judgment yielded in favor of giving him an impartial hearing, and a punishment deserving of the crime.

For a long time there has existed between the above parties a very bitter feeling. Threats of shooting each other have not been uncommon. Col. Jenkins remarked to a friend during the morning that he anticipated a row with Gen. Lane after dinner, and did not know but 'would be an ugly one.' Col. Jenkins' friends do not deny that his workmen who accompanied him were all armed, and state that Col. J., put his rifle beside the fence, and took the axe to cut down the gate, and after accomplishing this object, he laid it down beside the fence.

This statement differs from Gen. Lane's, Mrs. Lane's, and those of two or more other witnesses. I think it will be proved that he retained it in his hand until he was shot. Mrs.

Lane (the wife of Gen. Lane) gave me the following particulars: "When we moved in this house a few weeks ago, we found it exceedingly dirty and required a great deal of water to cleanse it, consequently the water in the well was very low and dirty. Col. Jenkins' men frequently came for water; we spoke to them about the condition of it and urged them not to get any more of it; they disregarded this and the water was still unsettled, so my husband decided to lock the well. Col. Jenkins came soon after, and with an axe commenced breaking it open. I told him I thought it very ungentlemanly in him to do so against my desire. I then took hold of the axe and said, if you insist on doing it you must get another axe. I also added that my husband would soon return, and that he ought to desist until he came. He then went to a neighbor's house and got an axe, but decided not to use it.—This morning a young man came and told my husband that Col. J., intended to come during the evening, and was determined to have some water. My husband told him to go back and beseech Col. J., not to do it. I said to my husband that Col. J., would probably shoot him if he resisted, and that he ought to send for assistance. He replied, no, I will risk myself. I then said, let me go after your pistols, you certainly will be in danger without them. He compelled me to remain, and said he had a single-barrelled shot gun in case of emergency. After dinner I saw Col. J., chopping down the gate with three armed men. My husband went to him unarmed, and asked him to desist. Col. J., had succeeded in gaining an entrance, and was approaching my husband with an uplifted axe. I supposed he would kill my husband, and I hurried into the house so as not to witness it. (It was at this time that Gen. L., returned to the house, got the gun, and shot him.)

General Lane and the men under Col. Jenkins have been duly arrested, and an impartial trial will doubtless be had. Gen. L. is in considerable pain, the ball not having been extracted. Both were brave men and jealous of their honor, and each determined not to succumb.—This was not the water, I believe, was the cause of the fatal collision. The house in which Gen. Lane lives was built by a man by the name of Chapman, who, Col. Jenkins says, was his agent. The digging of the well was paid for by Jenkins, and not to have the use of it exasperated him. Gen. Lane maintains that he bought all the land and improvement, of Mr. Chapman, three years ago. Various other things in addition to this make it a very knotty case. Mrs. Jenkins has often remarked to her husband that the claim would cost him his life. The above I believe to be an impartial statement of this unfortunate affair.

A WHOLE VILLAGE DESTROYED BY A TORNADO.

We learn that the village of Ellison, Ill. has been entirely destroyed by a Tornado.—Fifty persons were injured nineteen of whom are dead. Ellison is situated on a level prairie a few miles from Monmouth, and is skirted with a belt of timber.

The following extract, from the Chicago Press will give some idea of the terrible force of these western storms.

The Tornado struck the village about half past five o'clock and during its continuance no rain fell. The houses were frame structures. There was a large tavern stand and three stores, those of Samuel Johnson, Joseph Knowles and another. The appearance of the buildings and structures after the passage of the whirlwind is described by one eye witness "as if one should tear to pieces and scatter a lumber yard." Of roofs and walls, and the various structures there was seen in many instances scarcely a trace, as if a giant's hand had rudely and torn them to shreds and splinters. They lay scattered over the fields. Here a piece of broken furniture and there a shattered door, and beyond an undistinguishable mass of timbers and boards, floor beams ceiling and rafters. Even the bodies of some of the sufferers were torn to pieces.

An iron safe weighing nine hundred pounds was taken from Johnson's store and carried three feet.

Horses, cattle, and hogs were taken up by the wind, carried in the air and dashed to the earth, killed by the fall.

One cow was taken up, carried several rods and killed by the fall. Her body lay at a distance from anything that could have inflicted wound or injury upon her.

A heavy cut stone door step, the dimensions of which are given to us as being some seven feet long by three in width, and several inches in thickness, was torn from its site and carried more than its length, or about twelve feet.

The first trace of this violence is noticeable about a mile west of the village, the place described by John McWilliams as "the meeting of the clouds," thence on through the timber the evidence of its force were astounding. The trees do not seem to have been prostrated. They were only so in fact when released from the grasp of the angry Storm King.—They were pulled up by the roots, twisted, turned about, simply, and in places noticed by our informant, it seemed as if they had been torn up by groups, as a child would wantonly twist the tops of adjacent weeds and tear them from the ground. Trees a foot in diameter were thus made the sport of the tornado, and were dashed crushed and broken to the ground.

The track of the whirlwind seems not to have been very wide, nor was its course a long one. Scattered farm houses about the village in various directions still stand, and though the wind was high, were uninjured, but of the village property only three small cabins or shanties which were to the southward of the line of desolating destruction, were spared, and they alone remain of the ill-fated village of Ellison.

Knowing that the people of Ellison had lost everything that they possessed even to their wearing apparel except what they had on, the citizens of Monmouth, with praiseworthy benevolence, on Tuesday morning started several teams laden with provisions, bedding, clothing and other necessities to their relief. The movement was a spontaneous one, suggested by the pressing exigency of the case, no formal consultation having been held or committee appointed.

Mr. Henderson, U. S. Senator from Texas, died at Washington City, on Friday week.

Ex-Secretary Stanton is in Kansas, and in tends canvassing the English Lecompton bill

The Kansas Election on the English bill is fixed for the 1st Monday in August, the day of the Missouri election. A most important point for it cuts down "one fell swoop" all the hopes that the pro-slavery men of the Territory have based upon their accustomed reinforcements from Missouri.

The letter of instructions from General Cass to Gov. Denver makes loud professions of the anxiety of the administration to have a fair election, and this profession is iterated and reiterated throughout the letter; but it is a singular comment upon these professions and a still more singular proof of the correctness of our allegations that the removal of Weir, the District Attorney, was made on purpose to create a pro-slavery board of election commissioners for the purpose of cheating in the returns, that in the same letter the concluding paragraph should make the following delicate suggestion:

"You will not probably envision the Board until after the appointment of a new District Attorney for the Territory. A nomination for this purpose will be sent to the Senate on Monday next."

This was a hint to give the entire advantage of the arrangement of the election and the manipulation of the returns to the pro-slavery men. But the Free State men knew a trick worth two of that. The Conference Bill constituted the Governor, Secretary and District Attorney of the Territory of Kansas, and the President of the Council and the Speaker of the Territorial Legislature, a Board of Commissioners to conduct the election provided for. Any three of the Commissioners were given authority to transact all business, with the view of giving the power entirely to the appointees of the President. The presiding officers of the Legislature are, of course, Free State men. W. Weir, Esq., the District Attorney, at the time of the passage of the Bill, was a Douglas man, and the President, to make the thing safe and tight, removed him appointed in his place A. C. DAVIS, Esq., a thorough administration man. But Mr. Davis not on hand, and as Mr. Weir held over until Davis appeared, was still by virtue of his office a member of the Board of Election Commissioners. Now as the Conference Bill gave authority to any three of the Commissioners to transact any of the business belonging to the Board, Mr. District Attorney Weir and the presiding officers of the Legislature found themselves invested with authority to take action in the case. "Brief authority" was this, certainly, as the new District Attorney would speedily have his commission, when the Administration triad would be in power. The Free State triumvirate seized the auspicious moment, and courteously calling upon Governor Denver, told him they were ready to proceed at once to business. At this juncture, with the letter from Secretary Cass in his pocket, virtually instructing him not to convene the Board until the new District Attorney should assume the duties of his office, the Governor must have experienced a peculiar sensation of discomfort. Naturally enough, he was very reluctant to operate immediately. But what could he do? Any three members of the Board could transact any business pertaining to the whole Board, and with or without the Governor, the District Attorney, President of the Council, and Speaker of the House, were ready to take action; and "yo much respected Governor" knocked under.—The Board proceeded to business without waiting for the new District Attorney, and appointed the first Monday in August as the day of holding the election, and so the first and most important step in the campaign has insured to the advantage of the Free State men. All honor to their smartness and pluck.—Pitts. Gazette.

Letter from Charles Sumner to his Constituents.

To the people of Massachusetts:—Two years have now passed since, while in the enjoyment of perfect health, I was suddenly made an invalid. Throughout this protracted period, amidst various vicissitudes of debility, I seemed to be slowly regaining the health that had been taken from me, until I was encouraged to believe myself on the verge of perfect recovery.

But injuries so grave as those originally received by me are not readily repaired, and a recent relapse painfully admonishes me that, although enjoying many of the conditions of a prosperous convalescence, I am not yet beyond the necessity of caution. This has been confirmed by the physicians in Boston and Philadelphia, most familiar with my case, who, in concurrence with counsels previously given by medical authorities in Europe, have enjoined travel as the best calculated to promote my restoration. Anxious to spare no effort for this end, so long deferred, I to-day sail for France.

To the generous people of Massachusetts, who have honored me with an important trust, and cheered me by so much sympathy, I wish to express the thanks which now palpitate in my bosom, while I say to them all collectively, as I would say to a friend, Farewell!

But these valedictory words would be imperfect, if I did not seize this occasion to declare what I have often said less publicly, that, had I originally foreseen the duration of my disability, I should at once have resigned my seat in the Senate, making way for a servant more fortunate than myself in the precious advantages of health. I did not do so, because, like other invalids, I lived in the belief that I was soon to well, and was reluctant to renounce the opportunity of again exposing the hideous barbarism of slavery, now more than ever transfused into the National Government, infecting its whole policy and degrading its whole character. Besides, I was often encouraged to feel that to every sincere lover of civilization my vacant chair was a perpetual speech.

CHARLES SUMNER. On board the Steamer Vanderbilt, New York Harbor, May 24, 1858.

THE ROMAN MISSION.—In noticing the fact that Lewis Cass, Jr., has resigned the mission at Rome, and that a strong influence is being used to secure the appointment of Mr. Chandler, formerly editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

"Young Cass will not leave this place with any special credit, especially if a recent rumor should prove well founded, that he was publicly chastised by the father of a young lady for an outrage which deserved even more summary punishment. The statement is repeated here under circumstances which give it the fullest credit and currency."