

where to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

SPAIN.
Between the great empire of Russia and the United States the mutual friendship regard which has so long existed still continues to prevail, and, if possible, to increase. Indeed, our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated than of late years. Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against the Spanish government. These have been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on every day of March, 1859, concluded a convention for this purpose with our present minister at Madrid. Under this convention, which has been denominated "the Amistad claim," amounting to \$128,655.44, in which more than one hundred of our fellow citizens are interested, were recognized, and the Spanish government agreed to pay \$100,000 of this sum within three months following the exchange of ratifications. The payment of the remaining \$28,655.44 was to await the decision of the commissioners for or against "the Amistad claim," but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms, which every one knows are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the state Department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sum which they are entitled to receive from Spain.

This offer, of course, cannot be accepted. All other claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor of any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claim, was recognized by the convention. Indeed, the Spanish government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed the United States Senate. They were content that it should be submitted to the board for examination and decision, like the other claims. Both governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants "at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards."

I transmitted the proceedings of this convention to the Senate for their constitutional action on the 23d of May, 1859, and on the 27th of the succeeding June they determined that they would "not advise and consent" to its ratification.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will develop upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1859, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that our citizens on Cuba, not only contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave trade throughout the world. I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occasion, if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish Monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the first Napoleon a disregard of the national honor of France, for transferring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent both in money and commercial advantages.

AUSTRIA, &c.
With the Emperor of Austria, and the remaining continental powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

CHINA.
The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the Empire of China, has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th of November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable.

Under this convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about \$700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage import, and export duties on American vessels in the ports of Canton, Shanghai, and Fuchau; and it was agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date. Debentures for this amount—to wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fuchau—were delivered according to the terms of the convention by the Chinese collector of the customs of these ports to the agent selected by our minister to receive the same.

Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose under the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our minister. In the aggregate amount to the sum of \$488,604.78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than \$200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has been perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire; although, in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

JAPAN.
The ratifications of the treaty with Japan, concluded at Yedo, on the 29th of July, 1859, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d of May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and commerce with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Yoocon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, who were received

and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land with the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Yoocon of Japan and his successors."

BRAZIL.
With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the empire of Brazil, our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

NEW GRANADA.
The exchange of the ratification of the convention with the republic of New Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th of September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is censurable. This ratification was duly exchanged in this city on the 6th of November last. There has a cordial feeling been amicably expressed by both parties, and the relations between them have become so serious at the period of my inauguration, as to require me, on the 17th of April, 1857, to direct our minister to demand his passports and return to the United States. Under this convention the government of New Granada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens "for the damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th of April, 1855." These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I submit a copy of the convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.
Pursuing efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the city of San Jose, on the 23d of July last, between the minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica and the plenipotentiaries of that republic, referring these claims to a Board of Commissioners, and providing for the payment of their awards. This convention will be submitted immediately to the Senate for their constitutional action.

The claims of our citizens upon the republic of Nicaragua, although not yet provided for by treaty, have diligent efforts for this purpose been made by our minister resident to that republic. These are still continued with a fair prospect of success.

MEXICO.
Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my two last annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat lengthily the facts and arguments which I there presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had endured a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress, and in vain. Without the slightest effect, indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. This was our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail."

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new constitution for Mexico, the election of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the Republic, and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to General Zuloaga. This usurper was in his turn soon compelled to retire and give place to General Miramon.

Under the constitution which had thus been adopted, Sefior Juarez, as chief Justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic, and it was for the maintenance of the constitution and his authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the capital had almost invariably been the signal for submission throughout the republic. Not so on the present occasion. A majority of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this was recognized in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people including Vera Cruz and all the other important sea ports of the Republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in their power.

Meanwhile the government of Miramon still held sway at the capital and over the surrounding country, and continued its outrages against the few American citizens who still had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the climax: After the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, Gen. Marquez ordered three citizens of the United States, two of them physicians, to be seized in the hospital at that place, taken out and shot, without crime and without trial. This was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen were at the moment engaged in the holy and patriotic relief to the soldiers of both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them.

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens against the usurper who had usurped the power of the Republic, and who was thus interfering with the territory under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior where the government of Miramon was to be found, with, or, if need be, without the consent of the Juarez government, thought it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. So often alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty, and oppression of Miramon's government. Besides, it is almost certain that the simple authority to employ this force would not have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow. The constitutional government would then ere this have been established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice.

In addition—and I deem this most important consideration—European governments would have been deprived of any pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory, a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. I am happy to observe, that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these governments, there is no present danger that such a contingency will happen.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, &c.
It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that, since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single vessel has been seen in our waters in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the coast. Indeed, the vessels which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seem to have entirely abandoned it.

It is also gratifying to you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from them and make war upon the people of unoffending States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my Administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot that such expeditions may never again receive countenance in our country or depart from our shores.

It would be useless repetition to do more than refer, with earnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Pacific railroad—the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the vicinity, for the protection of the lives and property of

our fellow citizens passing in transit over the different coasts, against the attacks of pirates, and the outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against the depredations of the pirates of the Gulf of Mexico and the South American republics, when they may be in a disturbed and violent condition. It is my constant conviction, that without such a protection to our citizens, the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand.

SECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain previous to the 4th of March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar law has already been passed with general approval, in accordance with the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was especially directed to this subject from the fact that the 25th Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office department, was then forced to adjourn the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the natural result. It is my constant conviction, that the members of the thirty-three States composing the Confederacy were without representatives, and that, consequently, these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. It is my constant conviction, that without such a call, the members of the thirty-three States would be disfranchised by such a call. It is my constant conviction, that without such a call, the members of the thirty-three States would be disfranchised by such a call.

FINANCE.
It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the tariff during your present session, for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this respect, I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages, that the tariff be so modified as to secure a revenue on all important articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience I am convinced that a modification of the tariff, both to protect the revenue and secure to our citizens the benefit of the most reasonable and equitable duties, is necessary, and that the amount of incidental encouragement which is now given by the tariff to our manufactures, is not only excessive, but also unjust. It is my constant conviction, that a modification of the tariff, both to protect the revenue and secure to our citizens the benefit of the most reasonable and equitable duties, is necessary, and that the amount of incidental encouragement which is now given by the tariff to our manufactures, is not only excessive, but also unjust.

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THE HORRORS OF THE PAPAL PRISON.
The Florence Nazione presents us with the summary of a little work, entitled the "Prisons of Paliano." It is the record of the experience of several political prisoners, written in the Pontifical dungeons of Paliano. These tombs for the living are now, thanks to recent events, empty. One prisoner writes:

In the fort of Paliano there are about two hundred political prisoners, dressed like the criminals condemned to the galleys, and, like them, shaved. They are divided into five sections. Those condemned for life are shut up in cells, about nine spans wide and about sixteen long, including the line of brickwork. Other cells about three spans wider, contain three prisoners; and others, not much larger, have seven or eight all huddled together. In the first of these there is a small grating over and opposite the door, through which the food is introduced. The other cells have one window, and sometimes two, with an opening of about four spans in breadth and one in height, and through this the prisoners are fired upon if it be necessary to keep them quiet. The food and hospital arrangements were villainous. The patients are neglected and ill-treated. The medical attendants will hardly ever send a patient to the hospital, and when they do send him they always keep him on strict diet.

Perhaps they have a secret understanding with those who contract for the food. One day, when some complaints were made on account of the bad soup in the hospital, the person who made the complaint was taken by two keepers, and by dint of blows and kicks, was forcibly thrust along into the darkest dungeons, and there detained many days by order of the governor. When some prisoner at the point of death refused to receive a confessor, he is removed into a solitary cell, and there, after having heaped on him a thousand outrages, orders are given to one of the lowest turnkeys to kill him by suffocation. The fact is known from the confession of the turnkey himself, who, on one occasion, refused to be a party to this barbarity. The corpse is interred in the interior of the fort, and the governor is present at the funeral. Sometimes he gives a kick to the head of the corpse, and commits similar outrages.

The following is the testimony of another victim of Papal misrule:

"Whist! I was an inmate of this den of horrors, a wife with her little boy obtained permission to see her husband. It was ten years since the Papal government had torn her husband from her embrace; the boy had never known his father, for he was born after the arrest. Neither the prayers of the afflicted wife, nor the tears of the tender child, nor the sobs and despair of the unhappy father, could induce the governor to allow them to once embrace—to let them mingle their tears together. It would be impossible to describe the rigors and the tortures, always new and increasing, which have been invented to augment the sufferings of the prisoners after the last fatal attempt at flight. In order to prevent the political prisoners from holding the slightest communication with the outer world, recourse was even had to the very strange and absurd expedient of forbidding the physician (although an individual completely subservient to the government) from personally visiting the sick in prison. He was to treat them on the report of a creature who but a short time before had been in the galleys, and was transferred there to perform the office of an hospital attendant.

This liberated galley-slave felt the pulse, made his diagnosis, drew his conclusions, and the physician meanwhile waited in the room of the governor for the report of the attendant, and, according to the character of that report, prescribed remedies for the patients whom he had never seen. Representations on representations were necessary before the Papal government could be induced to abandon this singular mode of proceeding; and it was only after some time that the physician obtained permission to approach the bed of his patients; but even then only in the company of the turnkeys, who were placed as spies over his movements, his words, and the very expression of his face, which his countenance might betray. One of the patients, a certain M. de Biologna, begged to see the governor, to implore in the name of his companions, the permission to have the period for exercise extended for half an hour. The only reply he received was an order that he should be put in chains weighing eighty pounds, and thrown into the tower. The tower, situated in the centre of the citadel, is the most horrible of prisons—damp, isolated, with an opening at the roof, leaving the prisoner exposed to all the inclemency of the weather.

Be it summer or winter, the inmate of the tower has no bed save the bare ground—no covering save his own apparel—no food save bread and water. When I left the fort to be conveyed as an exile across the frontier, a poor prisoner had just died in consequence of illness caused by the repetition of this punishment, from which more than one prisoner had died when out of the tower. It is known that the turnkeys, in a considerable spirit, were willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to stop the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation be granted for this purpose.

I should be glad to see the Attorney General, were he to omit the mention of his distinguished name in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims for indemnity, purporting to have been made by the Mexican government previous to the treaty of Guadalupe. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding titles under them at least an equal amount. It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that, since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single vessel has been seen in our waters in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the coast. Indeed, the vessels which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seem to have entirely abandoned it.

WASHINGTON CITY, 24 December, 1859.
To KEEP ICE OFF WINDOWS—Take an ordinary paint brush or sponge, and rub over the glass, once or twice a day, a little alcohol, and it will keep the glass as free from ice as in the middle of summer, and will give as good polish as can be got in any other way.

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back to his food, was kicked and thrashed about by his old cell—there left without attendance, without the visit of the physician, and with the coarsest diet. He recovered from his mental illness, but now, owing to the length of the imprisonment, of the sufferings endured, and to the treatment to which he has been subjected, his health has suffered to such an extent that his friends have no hope of ever seeing him again on this side of the grave.

Pedestrianism in England.

THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE.
A MILE IN 4 MINUTES 23 SECONDS.

COVENTRY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, OCT. 27.
Though the sportsmen are of comparatively recent formation, they have already been the scene of some extraordinary achievements, as none as well as lippid. Some time ago it will be remembered that Tom Hossell, of Bristol, was considered the fastest mile runner, even when he occupied 4 min. 28 sec. in accomplishing the distance. When he was frequently met by J. Smith, of Manchester, upon this course, and traversed a mile in 4 min. 23 sec., his performance then, and up till to day, was unparalleled in pedestrian annals. But the event of this afternoon proved that Langstone may now pride himself on possessing the hero in mile races in the person of Siah Allison, of Bowlee, a rural village situated near Midsal, in Lancashire. Before describing the contest, a few particulars of its origin may not be uninteresting to our pedestrian readers. On the 11th of August last, the spirited proprietor of these grounds gave a splendid champion belt to be run for, which had been manufactured expressly for the occasion by Mr. Freston, of London, the value of which was 50 guineas, and on that day the following men contended for the coveted prize: Siah Allison, of Bowlee, near Middleton; Job Smith, of Hulme; W. Lang, of Middleborough; J. White, of Gateshead; and C. Mower, of Durham. Prior to the race, Allison was so much pleased with the trophy that he declared his intention either to become its possessor or to leave the man who had asked him not to let the ground under his feet whilst contending for it, and Allison fulfilled his prediction by carrying off the prize. The conditions under which he held it required him to hold himself in readiness to run any one who might challenge him through these columns at six weeks' notice, for 25 s. a side and the belt, the distance of course being one mile. Lang, (late of Middleborough, and now of Manchester) not contented, it would appear, with having to succumb to Allison in their former engagement, threw down the gauntlet, and this afternoon was fixed for champion honors. Soon after articles had been signed, both men went into active training, Lang basking himself in the invigorating breezes of Darley Dale, in Derbyshire, and Allison's preparation was entrusted to his veteran tutor, Mr. J. Eckhall, of the Weaver's Arms, Elnsworth. As the day of running approached, the interest as to the result became more intense, especially as a few who were supposed to be acquainted with "stable secrets" pronounced both pedestrians to be in first-rate fettle. The excitement, however, reached its culminating point, this afternoon, when a considerable number of cars, heavily laden "busses, crowded by rail, and large bodies of persons on foot, all assisted to swell the attendance within the inclosure into a monster gathering, between 3,000 and 4,000 persons being present, and gave proof that the heyday of foot racing has not yet passed. Added to this the fact, that the contest was to be held on a quarter of one clock, Lang made his appearance on the scene of action, accompanied by his friend and backer, Mr. G. Hardy. Shortly afterwards, Allison also entered the arena, both looking well and each appearing sanguine of the result. Lang won the toss, of course then taking the inside place, and after a couple of failures they left the course for their third attempt. After running nearly side by side for a few strides Lang began to show the way at a pace the reverse of slow, and gradually gaining upon his opponent, he was leading by nearly half a score yards when the first passed the stand. This gap Lang still further widened during the succeeding revolution of the course, on the completion of which he held the premiership by upwards of a dozen yards, but shortly afterwards Allison began to make up leeway. On going along the back of the ground on the final lap, the Champion gradually reduced the distance between himself and his formidable opponent, and became more close than pleasant to Lang. Rounding the corner, his words, and the very expression of his face, which his countenance might betray. One of the patients, a certain M. de Biologna, begged to see the governor, to implore in the name of his companions, the permission to have the period for exercise extended for half an hour. The only reply he received was an order that he should be put in chains weighing eighty pounds, and thrown into the tower. The tower, situated in the centre of the citadel, is the most horrible of prisons—damp, isolated, with an opening at the roof, leaving the prisoner exposed to all the inclemency of the weather.

Be it summer or winter, the inmate of the tower has no bed save the bare ground—no covering save his own apparel—no food save bread and water. When I left the fort to be conveyed as an exile across the frontier, a poor prisoner had just died in consequence of illness caused by the repetition of this punishment, from which more than one prisoner had died when out of the tower. It is known that the turnkeys, in a considerable spirit, were willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to stop the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation be granted for this purpose.

I should be glad to see the Attorney General, were he to omit the mention of his distinguished name in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims for indemnity, purporting to have been made by the Mexican government previous to the treaty of Guadalupe. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding titles under them at least an equal amount. It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that, since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single vessel has been seen in our waters in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the coast. Indeed, the vessels which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seem to have entirely abandoned it.

WASHINGTON CITY, 24 December, 1859.
To KEEP ICE OFF WINDOWS—Take an ordinary paint brush or sponge, and rub over the glass, once or twice a day, a little alcohol, and it will keep the glass as free from ice as in the middle of summer, and will give as good polish as can be got in any other way.

POPULATION OF KANSAS TERRITORY.—The population of the Territory of Kansas, as ascertained by the United States census, just taken, is 109,401. This does not include the Pike's Peak region, which has a population of 75,000 more. Kansas proper has, therefore, 12,000 more people than 1850, up to the present time. It is not a doubt that, as the most stringent provision of the "English" Bill has been complied with, Kansas will be admitted into the Union as a State the coming winter. No reason can now exist for her refusal.

DIPHTHERIA.—Shenerville, Ohio, and vicinity, have suffered recently from the ravages of Diphtheria. The Herald says: "The disease had attacked both old and young, but has prevailed most generally among children, among whom it has been most fatal. The number of deaths from the diphtheria in this city from the first of March, 1859, up to the present time, was not the over 100. It is not a doubt that, as the most stringent provision of the "English" Bill has been complied with, Kansas will be admitted into the Union as a State the coming winter. No reason can now exist for her refusal.

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