

THE REGISTER.

LIGONIER, FEBRUARY 25, 1856.

Republican State Mass Convention.
At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, at Indianapolis, it was unanimously agreed to call a Mass Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 1st day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to extend to all persons without regard to past party designations, opposed to the Lecompton policy of the present administration, a cordial invitation to attend and participate in its deliberations for the purpose of forming a state ticket in opposition to the one nominated on the 7th inst., by a packed Convention of Federal office-holders and exponents, who, while professing an adherence to popular sovereignty, cordially approved and endorsed the administration in its efforts to force Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, contrary to the wishes of a vast majority of her citizens.

In order that all the Counties may be fully represented, it was also agreed to recommend to the people of each county to hold meetings at an early day, preparatory to the State Mass Convention. By order of State Central Com. J. N. D. DEPREES, Chairman.

County Convention.

The meeting called by the Republicans of this County, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 4th of March, though not largely attended, made up in spirit what it lacked in numbers.

If ever Republicans had felt any hesitancy in opposing the craving maw of the slave power, it is now all dispelled by the infamous course pursued by the present Administration in power. The confidence felt and expressed was, that although beaten in the great contest of 1856, yet the more than fulfillment of the iniquity prophesied in the election of Mr. Buchanan, having been realized, shows beyond the possibility of a doubt the necessity of an organization founded upon the principles of the Republican Party. In common with Republicans all over the Union, the feeling was strong that in the "bitter waters of experience," now being drank by the American people, although grievous to be borne at present, yet, that it would be efficacious in curing the true freemen of the country of the "black vomit" of a false and tyrannical Democracy.

For a more extended notice, we refer to the regular report in another column.

Regulator Notes.

The confession of McDougal, promised us last week, has not (for wise reasons doubtless,) been furnished us. We shall, therefore, wait the proper time, but trust that it may be furnished us for next week's issue.

We have but one arrest to note since our last issue, and that is of a Mr. Helm, of Whitley County. The smoking out of this prisoner was accomplished through the agency of PAYNE, one of the first taken, who has done the Regulators and the State an incalculable service by the important information furnished by him. His connection with the gang, although comparatively short, yet from his active efficiency, was at once raised to the first rank, and, of course, full confidence awarded him. Thus his acquaintance became general; and, so far as the committee are able to judge, he has laid open, from time to time, all that was important in bringing his former accomplices to justice.

The last one arrested, Helm, was taken at his house, three or four miles from Columbia, Whitley County. Some bogus silver coin, as also composition for making more, were found with him. He seemed much excited from fear of "being hung."

He has stated since his arrest, that while search was being made, that directing the attention of the persons searching to some other portion of the house, he was able to secrete, in the roof of his house, some \$60 of bogus gold coin, directing his wife to destroy it as soon as all left.

The prisoner, with the guard, passed through our place, on Monday evening, en route for Indianapolis.

During the past week, we have been presented, by our better half with a nice little "responsibility." Now is the time to subscribe for the "Northern Indiana," \$1.50 in advance. — North Indiana.

Well now, that's a new experiment to raise subscribers for one's paper. Hope that you will receive a suitable encouragement; but your subscribers must take into consideration the frailties of human nature, and not render the first experiment too successful, for who knows how much one's brain may be crazed after repetitions of former splendid successes. Subscribe liberally, friends, for the "Indianian," but don't pay in too fast; preserve the equilibrium of your editor by all means.

We find the following "Good one" going the rounds of the papers:

The Egyptian Torch-Light, a Democratic paper, published at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, has for its motto: "Egyptian darkness and Jackson Democracy—One and inseparable." — Mount City Emporium.

LECOMPTON DANCE.—We find the following little "sign of the times" in an exchange. It is very applicable to the Democratic party of the present day:

Wheel about, and turn about,
And every time we turn about,
The further South we go.

The Test Question.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, was brought to a test on the Lecompton swindle, on the 8th inst., as our readers are already informed.

The question was on the motion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, to refer the President's Lecompton Message, and the accompanying documents to the regular standing Committees on Territories. Mr. Harris of Illinois, moved to amend this so as to refer it to a select Committee of thirteen. This Committee to have power to investigate the whole matter connected with the formation and adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. This was considered a test question, and excited a deep interest, and to give our readers an idea of the interest felt on the occasion, we copy the following description of it, furnished by a correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal.

Scene in the House.

EXCITEMENT ON LECOMPTON.

Washington, Feb. 8.

The House of Representatives was the theatre of more profound feeling to-day than I ever saw exhibited in its halls before, except on the occasion when the great Adams sank down lifeless on its floor. I have witnessed more excitement, more thrilling scenes, more dramatic display, in its proceedings and have often beheld it more wild and turbulent; but never have I before seen it when its members seemed so deeply impressed with the conviction that the People's House was deciding a question involving the future destiny of the Great Republic of the West.

Members repaired to their seats in the Hall at an early hour. Only six of the two hundred and thirty-four Representatives were absent. The galleries and passages of the Chamber were already thronged with a deeply interested mass of intelligence and beauty. The sharp rap of the gavel, as the clock tolled twelve, called the House to order, was followed by a prayer befitting the momentous occasion. Instantly, a hum of anxiety and curiosity throbbed and thrilled through the vast crowd, rendering the reading of the Clerk's journal inaudible to a concourse who were eagerly awaiting the contest between Freedom and Slavery, which was to commence as soon as that formality had closed.

The usually shrill voice of the Speaker assumed a subdued tone as he announced the pending question, viz: Shall the main question be now put? said the Speaker. Ayes and Noes! shouted a hundred voices. All in favor of taking the question by ayes and noes will rise. A hundred Republicans and Democrats were on their feet, ere half the words were out of the Speaker's mouth. A sufficient number up—the ayes and noes are ordered, cried Orr.

And now commenced the calling of the roll. The responses on the Democratic side were watched by eager ears, while a hundred of quivering pencils kept tally. The clerk called the roll with rare distinctness. As he reached the name of Clemens, of Va.; that gentleman rose and said, that he had paired off with Mr. Lawrence, (Douglas Democrat of Ohio,) till the arrival of the Baltimore train this morning. The usual hour for the arrival of that train having passed, he claimed the right to vote. He did so, responding, no.

The clerk slowly read over the list of affirmatives and negatives, amid the profound silence of the Chamber, when, just as he was closing, in rushed Lawrence, dripping with perspiration, overcoat on, and hat in hand, and addressed the Chair: A thousand eyes were instantly bent upon him—for it was supposed that the result trembled in the balance, and his vote might turn the scale. He explained the delay in the arrival of the train, and asked the unanimous consent of the House to record his vote in opposition to that of Mr. Clemens, his pair. Two or three mean voices objected, Clemens, like a man, then stepped forward and asked that his vote be stricken from the roll—which was done.

The Chamber held its breath while the Speaker announced, "In the affirmative, one hundred and thirteen; in the negative one hundred and seven. The ayes have it, and the main question is ordered."

Now there was much running to and fro on the floor. Long heads were put together. Some Anti-Lecompton Democrats, whose knees were thought to be shaky, or their spines not of the stiffest sort were drawn hastily into adjacent cloak-rooms. Some important personages not members of the House were there. Ominous whisperings were indulged in. One Democratic member was heard to say, with an emphasis which rather startled another Democratic member, "I don't care a d—n for the patronage of the Administration. I shall vote as I please."

The calling of the roll went on—Two or three men at the close changed their votes. The hum of conversation on the floor sank to a silence painfully profound, and even the flitting of simpletons in the galleries ceased, as the Clerk handed an ominous little bit of paper to the Speaker. It trembled in Col. Orr's hand, as he announced, "In the affirmative, one hundred and thirteen; in the negative, one hundred and fourteen. The noes have it. The motion of the gentleman from Georgia is lost! The question now recurs upon

the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, to refer the Message to a select Committee of fifteen, with instructions."

Now, Babel broke loose. All sorts of ejaculations were uttered. "We've got 'em!" cried an ardent young gentleman, "The Slave Power is dead!" replied an enthusiastic lady. "Sailing rather close to the wind, one is in a good working majority!" replied a grave man.

The reading of Harris' resolution was demanded by a score of voices. It was read, and the yeas and noes ordered, amid such confusion that the gavel was put into repeated requisition to obtain sufficient silence for the Clerk to call the roll. I noticed that the excitement was chiefly on the Pro-Slavery side. The Anti-Lecomptonites having barely escaped defeat on the main question, and yet, having escaped it, sat calm and stern, awaiting the final issue. The result was, ayes one hundred and fourteen; noes one hundred and eleven. So, the proposition was adopted by a majority of THREE. Harris, pale as ashes, but firm and steady in the moment of victory, rose, and in clear tones, said, "Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote just taken, and to lay that motion on the table." This is always the clenching motion in the case of a hard fought struggle—it requiring two thirds to take such a motion from the table. The yeas and noes were again called, and Harris' motion prevailed.

So the hereditary Chivalry of the South was beaten, in pitched battle, by the Roundheads of the North; on a field where for thirty-six years, they had won so many trophies.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Anti-Lecompton Demonstration in New York.

FIVE THOUSAND DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS PRESENT.

The Chinese Assembly Rooms were crowded last evening by a large and intelligent gathering of citizens, without respect to party, assembled to hear the history of the latest wrongs against Kansas told by one of its chief Territorial officers, appointed to his post by the present Administration. The hall was crowded soon after 7 o'clock, and many left without being able to gain admittance, though the notice of the meeting had been limited, and the weather was exceedingly cold. At 7 1/2 o'clock Mr. McMaisters, editor of The Freeman's Journal, called the meeting to order, and nominated the Hon. George Bancroft to preside. The nomination was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Bancroft said: The first duty that claims our attention is the perfection of the organization of the meeting. I beg leave, therefore, to read to you the names of those gentlemen, among whom are Democrats of the oldest standing, the longest service, and of the utmost constancy and fidelity to the true principles of Democracy and freedom. The Germans of the city, too, were burning with indignation at the thought that the system by which the liberties of Germany had been suppressed, should be brought into effect in these free United States.

Mr. Bancroft then read the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, the announcement of which was received with loud applause. [Among the list we observe the names of ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer, Jas. A. McMaisters, editor of Freeman's Journal; E. G. Massaros, editor of Courier des Etats Unis; O. Otterdier; editor of Staats Zeitung; Geo. B. B. Miller, ex-editor of Journal of Commerce; Edward C. West and other prominent influential Democrats.]

Hon. Geo. Bancroft first addressed the vast audience which numbered full 5,000 men. He began by saying, that the principle of forcing the Lecompton Constitution on an unwilling people, is diametrically at war with the fundamental principles of Democracy. The same principles also, that lie at the bottom of this attempt to defraud the people of Kansas of their rights are dangerous, if not fatal for liberty and property, and in their tendencies lead straight toward disorder and despotism. [Applause.] The delay which has attended our assembling has enabled me to ascertain that the voice of the conservative body of the men of property, of standing and of wealth in this city, is and must be by the necessity of the case opposed to a system so revolutionary and disorderly in its character.

The Democracy cannot but stand firm on this point. A thousand witnesses present themselves to the bosom of every true-hearted Democrat, warning him to resist with all his power the imposition of a Constitution, on a people that abhors that Constitution, at the point of the bayonet. The foreign people who become our emigrants, to whom we hold out the hand of brotherhood and fellowship, they remember what has trodden liberty in Europe under foot, and know it is a complicity between the Central Government and a miserable minority in the several States. We receive also for our encouragement to-night, various letters from men worthy of our highest esteem, in this assembly, and everywhere throughout the land; one from the illustrious Senator from Illinois, [applause.] Stephen A. Douglas. [Loud cheers.] I must ask the liberty of reading it to you:

LETTER FROM THE HON. S. A. DOUGLAS. Washington, Feb. 11, 1856. GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to address the Democracy of New York, on Friday night, in opposition to the effort being made to force Kansas into the Union with a

constitution which the people of that Territory have repudiated and rejected at a fair and valid election by more than ten thousand majority. The time has now arrived when the Democracy of the whole country should hold meetings in the cities, towns and counties, and proclaim, in tones that command respect, their devotion to and determination to sustain and carry out in good faith the great principles of self-government which lie at the foundation of all free institutions, and which proclaim their determined and unyielding hostility to the consummation of a scheme so monstrous as to force a constitution at the point of the bayonet down the throats of an unwilling people.

I regret that my public duties, as well as illness in my family, demand my constant attention here, and thus deprive me of the honor which I should otherwise enjoy in accepting your kind invitation.

I have the honor to be, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Fellow citizens, I have the honor to-night to present to you my friend of many years, the friend of the late President Polk, of Tennessee; I have to present to you to-night, and ask you to listen to his tale, and then form your opinions whether we ought or ought not to protest against the Lecompton Constitution. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Stanton was greeted with several enthusiastic rounds of applause.

We have not space for the speech of Mr. Stanton, which was able and eloquent, and strong from his stand point. He reviewed the whole grounds of controversy between the Lecompton and Douglas Democrats, and of his own official acts, including his removal for doing his plain, honest duty.

The delivery of this address occupied more than three hours, but it was listened to throughout with the most profound and unflinching attention.

At the close, a lengthy series of resolutions was adopted, denouncing the imposition of the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas, and commending Gov. Walker, Secretary Stanton, and Messrs. Douglas, Harris, Haskin and Wise.

The Douglas Democrats of New York city have taken a stand decidedly more free-spirited than the same class of people in Chicago.

County Convention.

Pursuant to a call published in the Noble County Register, the Republicans of Noble County met in convention at Kendallville on Feb. 22, 1856, and organized by calling PAUL VERMILYEA Esq. to the chair, and appointing Dr. R. C. REED Secretary.

On motion of G. F. Clark, A. B. Miller, J. Haxby and Wm. B. Dunn were appointed a committee on Resolutions.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to select Delegates to attend the State Republican Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 4th day of March next.

The chairman of the committee on Resolutions, in behalf of said committee, presented the following Resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Noble County adopt, as a standard of principles, the Philadelphia platform adopted in 1856, together with the various resolutions passed at the conventions of the Republican party of this State since that time.

Resolved, That we repudiate the extra judicial opinion delivered by a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, in which they assert in effect that the Constitution of the United States carries Slavery wherever that instrument has effect, the will of the people to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That the duplicity and tergiversation of James Buchanan in repudiating and decrying the principles which he formerly supported as the very essence and touchstone of Democracy, and more particularly his recent and glaring attempt to falsify facts, pervert history, and contravene the popular sentiment as appears by the recent message on the Lecompton Constitution, presents him and his supporters as persons utterly unworthy of the confidence and support of the true Democracy of the Union.

The committee on Delegates presented the following to compose the delegation to the State Convention: J. Palmiter, W. M. Clapp, H. S. Towles, R. C. S. Reed, H. Cromer, G. L. Gale, Lake Erie, W. Mitchell, G. F. Clark, Daniel Ohlwin, Isaac Tibbets, J. Wolf, H. Bassett, N. Prentiss and H. Wheeler, which report was received and unanimously adopted.

On motion, every good Republican in the county was added to said delegation.

It was ordered by common consent, that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Noble County Register.

After which, amusing and interesting remarks were made by Miller, Dunn, Haxby and others, when upon motion the convention adjourned.

R. C. S. REED, Sec'y.

Kansas must inevitably be a Free State. Her destiny in that respect was sealed by the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Act, in 1854.

Exactly—just as true as that you will find the regions of dark despair happier than Heaven, and that the devil is a purer and holier being than Jehovah. Parallel cases, sir, although yours is a little the strongest in contrast.

"Kansas is, at this moment, as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina."

Hurra for "Buchanan and Free Kansas." Reader do you believe in the doctrine of total depravity.

A NOBLE REWARD.—Yesterday afternoon the clerk of a banking firm in Wall street lost a package of money and checks amounting to \$25,000. It was picked up by an apple woman at the corner of William street, and very soon returned by her to the owners, who magnanimously rewarded her with a present, in current funds of two hundred cents.—N. Y. Tribune.

We are having an excellent run of sleighing, and the boys about town are making the most of it—everything in the shape of sleigh, pung or cutter being brought into requisition.

Temperance Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ligonier held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23. A. McCLEURE was called to the chair.

On motion a committee of three, consisting of Albert Banta, J. Lower and A. M. Latta were appointed to wait upon the Rev. Wm. Woolcott and invite him to deliver an Address on Temperance on Friday evening next.

A. McCLEURE, Ch'n.

MESSRS. BANTA, LATA & LOWER.—Gentlemen:—It will give me pleasure to comply with the invitation of citizens of Ligonier and vicinity expressed through you, to address them on Friday evening, at the Methodist Chapel, on the subject of Temperance.

In doing so I will prove to the audience that the Ligonier Traffic is worse than horse-stealing—worse than highway robbery—worse than murder—that these crimes, when compared with the evils of the Liquor Traffic, whiten into innocence.

Yours, &c. W. WOOLCOTT.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Burning of the Pacific Hotel.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.

The burning of the Pacific Hotel proves to have been a much more terrible calamity than was reported this morning. There were about 100 persons in the House, between forty and fifty of whom are missing. The following are the names of the persons as far as known to have been killed.

Bruce McNeill, Burkheart Wurst, Paul Sterill, Mrs. Jenny Jones and child, all of St. Louis; Johnson of Chicago; Henry Rochester, and T. Hart Strong, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm Saunders Taylor, Geo. Crane, and Miss Jones residences unknown; Charles Davis, Wm. Cunningham, Terre Haute and Alton R. R.; Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, nine persons in one room, names unknown, and a negro boy.

The following persons were seriously injured; James F. Geary, Reporter for the St. Louis Leader; Elihu Hays, N. Y.; Johnathan Jones, Wm. Towns, Wm. Turner, and — Sharpe, watchman of the House.

The fire caught in a Drug Store, under the Hotel, and the flames spread so rapidly that before the inmates could be aroused, the stairway was enveloped in flames and all egress out off, except by the windows. Many leaped from the third story, and were horribly mangled or instantly killed, and many more, unable to reach the windows, were burned in their rooms. Several bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of excited men are energetically engaged in removing the rubbish.

The wounded were promptly taken in charge by their friends, or sent to the hospital, where their injuries were promptly attended to. Several of the wounded cannot possibly recover. The loss of property is upwards of \$50,000.

New York Items.

New York, Feb. 20.

The storm ceased this afternoon, leaving about six inches of snow on the level.

The trains on the Hudson River & Harlem R. R. came through in good time.

On Thursday evening, while the convicts in the State Prison at Sing Sing were filing into the mess room for supper, five of them made a rush for the river, which is frozen, thinking to escape on the ice. They were pursued and fired upon by the guards, and all brought back, when three were found to be wounded. Two of them will probably die.

The steamer Africa is below, and will probably be up by 8 o'clock.

More Quarrelling.

Washington, Feb. 20.

An altercation took place to-day at the dinner-table at Brown's hotel, between Hon. Jas. B. Clay and Mr. Cullum, late Clerk of the House. Subsequently Mr. Cullum struck Mr. Clay in the face with his open hand.

This morning Ex-Lieut. Rhind posted Commander Boutwell as a liar and coward, near the Navy department. It is understood that the difficulty originated several years ago, on the Pacific, but was recently renewed before the naval court of inquiry.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 20.

Senator Davis is still confined to his house by severe illness, but his symptoms are a little better this morning.

Mr. Seward is among those who are expected at an early day, to speak on the Kansas question, which will be taken up on Wednesday or Thursday.

Ex-Lieut. Rhind, who was on Friday required to give security not to fight a duel, was this morning arrested under the third section of the anti-dueling law for posting Com. Boutwell as a liar and coward.

Feb. 21.—The anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress have abandoned the design of publishing an address to the people.

From 600 to 700 persons sailed in the extra boat for Richmond.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting.

Columbus, Feb. 22.

A large Anti-Lecompton meeting was held here on Saturday afternoon. Jacob Reinhardt was Chairman. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the President's course on the Lecompton question and endorsing Douglas and Cox. Speeches were made by Judge Johnson, of Kansas, Payne, Morton, Geiger and others.

A Duel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Lieuts. Bell and Williams, who had a collision in a barber shop on Sunday, went beyond Bladensburg this morning, at five o'clock accompanied by their respective friends.

It is said that Bell fired at the word one, the ball from his pistol penetrating Williams' hat. Williams, as the assailant party, having given the satisfaction demanded, discharged his pistol into the snow. The beligerents returned to Washington, apparently reconciled.

Another Duel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The efforts to reconcile the difficulty between Hon. James B. Clay and Mr. Cullum have proved abortive. They left this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by their respective friends, for it is said, a place about thirty miles distant. They probably will fight to-morrow. Much excitement exists throughout the city.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Washington correspondent of the Post says the report is that the affair between Clay and Cullum was settled by Clay's withdrawal of the challenge and an apology from Cullum.

New Providence, Tenn., Feb. 20.

Joseph Harris, tobaccocon, was murdered by one of his negroes last night. A mob hung the negro to-day.

The China News.

The war between England and China is to go on. The demands of Lord Elgin, which are said to be temperate and moderate, have been spurned by Yeh. And the combined forces of the English and French are preparing for an assault upon Canton. It seems, too, that our own representative is not treated with the utmost consideration. Previous to the receipt of Yeh's answer, the American Minister, Mr. Reed, solicited an interview with him in the city, and Yeh replied in the most insolent manner, that no barbarian should set foot in the city of Canton; but offered to meet him outside the City. This looks a good deal as if all the barbarians occupied about the same position in the Emperor's regards. We take it that he will hold a different tone a year or two hence.

A Disunion Threat.

The Washington Star says:

Few men are better informed than ourself upon the state of feeling among the members of Congress, and we are satisfied that were Minnesota, with all her disregard of the enabling act passed in her case, to be admitted into the Union; and Kansas, on account of the Constitution with which she applies, be refused admission, no ten Southern Representatives and Senators would remain a day longer in either hall of Congress. The day for further compromises on the Slavery question is passed.

Apropos of this, the Baltimore American remarks that Bacon, in one of his essays, says:

Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle repose beneath the shade of the oak, chew the cud, and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that of course they are many in numbers; or that, after all, they are other than the little, shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour.

The Mormons growing Pacific.

A variety of unreliable rumors concerning the Mormons and their doings reach us by every California mail. These reports are generally to the effect that the U. S. Troops have been cut up by a large body of Mormons. We go that some such statements have again been circulated by the San Francisco papers but they are not worth the slightest credit. The fact is the case is quite the reverse. According to present appearances there is little danger of an actual collision between Brigham's troops and the U. S. Soldiers. If we take as an index of their views the more recent harangues of the Saints we will find them almost pacific in tone and spirit. Whether the change has been caused by fear or by policy we know not.

MURDER.—An Attempt at Rescue.—We learn from the Mt. Sterling Whig that a great deal of excitement exists at the present time in Johnson County. It appears that one or several of the Ward family, which is a very large and extensive one, killed a man. One of the Wards was arrested and placed in jail, when a short time afterwards, a party of seventeen, composed of the Wards and their friends, attacked the jail and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The people now gathered from all quarters and drove back the rescuers, and in the melee killed one of the Wards. The jail has since been barricaded, and is guarded night and day, as an assault is anticipated by a larger force. Our information is up to Saturday—since then we have not heard anything. The next news we anticipate to hear of more bloody work.—Louisville Journal.

THE MINNESOTA LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Minnesota has a Lieut. Governor as well as Wisconsin. The Minnesota has the following relating to him:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.—We are rejoiced to learn that the President of the Senate is improving, both in manners and morals. It is said that yesterday during one of his seasons of confusion he relieved himself thus:

"Gentlemen of this ere Sinit! One at a time! Don't crowd this old boss too fast! Ye hadn't order except this ere cheer to yell more nor six pints at one! If ye der still barkin' up the wrong saplin! It can't be der!" The Senators laughed, and the old boss settled back in the harness as composedly as if nothing had happened.