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THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, May 19, 1855.

THANKS.—Hon. J. A. Pearce will accept our thanks for a valuable public document.

CENTREVILLE TIMES.—J. K. Harper, Esq. has disposed of his interest in this old established journal to Samuel E. Sullivan, Esq. We wish our young friend abundant success.

RAIN.—We had a fine shower of rain on Thursday morning which has improved the growing crops considerably. The wheat crop, however, cannot possibly be a half one. Oats and corn are doing well.

ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—The election in Virginia takes place on Thursday next the 24th inst. Mr. Wise has canvassed the State, made one hundred and thirty eight speeches, and says he will be elected Governor by 12,000 majority. Mr. Flourney, the know nothing candidate, has not made a single speech since his nomination—it is thought however, he will beat Wise many thousands.

SALES OF LANDS.—The sales of the residue of Major Reybold's lands, made in Chester Town on the 16th inst., by the Executors of Major R., and conducted by George Vickers, Esq., as Agent and Attorney, were as follows:

The Ashley Farm, 79 acres, $31 per acre.
The Middle Farm, 260 acres, $25 do.
The J. P. Kennard Farm, 267 acres, $33.75
The Jos. Kennard Farm, 204 do. $40.50
The Flatland, undivided half-part, equal to 297 acres, $24.

These lands all lie in Worton, and the sums obtained indicate clearly that the prices of real estate have not depreciated, but that the tendency is upward. We had apprehended that the long drought, which had very materially injured the prospects of the farmer, and caused unpleasant apprehensions in the minds of many, would prejudice the sales of lands in our county, but we are glad to find that the above scale of prices show no falling off in the value of lands.

THE KANZAS OUTRAGES. Chicago May 8.—The Missouri Argus of the 1st inst., publishes the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Weston, Mo., at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that self defence requires the expulsion of every person aiding in bringing negro slavery into reproach—that robbers and traitors have no right to the protection of the law that they ratify the proceedings at the Parkville riot, that they approve the resolutions of that meeting in regard to the Methodists, and add thereto all ministers preaching prejudicial to slavery—and that they have no argument against abolition papers but the Missouri river, bonfires, and hemp rope. They pledge themselves to go to Kanzas and help to expel those who are corrupting the slaves, and call a grand mass meeting at Parkville on the 5th instant.

THE DROUGHT IN VIRGINIA.—It is stated that in Amelia and Charlotte counties Va., the chinch bug, encouraged by the dryness of the season, has commenced an attack upon the wheat. The young tobacco plants languishing for want of moisture, have also been invaded by the fly. Of the effects of the drought at Norfolk, the Argus of that city says:

"The strawberry crop will prove nearly a total failure; and peas, totatoes, early potatoes, &c., have been parched almost out of existence. A few good showers will retrieve some portion of the damage, but the dry spell has already put our horticulturists many thousands of dollars out of pocket."

END OF THE QUITMAN EXPEDITION.—At a meeting of the Cuban Junta, held at New Orleans on the 29th ult., Gen'l. John A. Quitman handed in his resignation as Commander-in-chief of the expedition which has been so long organized against Cuba. All the American officers who held commissions in this Quitman army have also resigned, and the cause of Cuba is now in the hands of the Junta.—Thus ends the Quitman expedition.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—Marshall county, Mississippi, was last week the scene of a brutal murder. A Mr. Mark, with some relations, called at the house of Mr. Smith, and after a few moments' conversation, Mark shot young Smith with a revolver, wounding him dangerously, if not fatally. Miss S., a sister of the young man, being near, made some remarks to Mark, who immediately fired upon her killing her instantly. The murderer escaped.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—A correspondent of the London Times gives the following as the strength of the British army before Sebastopol: Total strength, 26,000 men. Of these about 6000 would only be available in extremis, and the ordinary strength of the whole army in bayonets would not exceed 15,000.

The Pub ic Square.

Mr. Editor: Can you inform us why the public square is permitted to grow up in scions of trees, and present such an uncomely appearance? Why is it to be the pasture ground of goats, and why boys are suffered at night to trample the grass, break the benches and disfigure the trees? Will not the rent of one of the offices, which is paid to the corporation employ a keeper of the yard? Is it right should a beautiful yard, prepared at considerable expense, which might be such a pleasant place for the country gentlemen coming to town, and an evening resort for the citizens of the town, after the toils of the day, should be without a protector, and left entirely at the mercy of goats and boys, with scarcely a whole bench left for any one to be seated upon?

Is it not the duty of the Commissioners who have charge of the green, to impose fines for injury to the trees, fencing and benches, and to place the charge in the hands of the bailiff, or a special keeper, who should be responsible for preserving the property from depredation or trespass? CITIZEN.

May 18, 1855.

Henry Clay on the Fugitive Law.

The Louisville Journal, of May 11th has a very reasonable article on the matters of disagreement between the Southern Know Nothings and a portion of those in the North. One of the most important of these matters of difference, the Journal thinks, is the Fugitive Slave Law, and it sees no good reason why there cannot be an amicable adjustment of this. The Journal says:

"But if our Northern brethren are willing that there should be provisions for the effectual restoration of real fugitives from slavery, and, if their whole objection to the present fugitive slave law, as some of them allege, is, that it is unconstitutional in some of its features, that it is unnecessarily harsh, and that it puts in peril the liberty of freemen, and if they merely desire to change the law without imparing its legitimate effectiveness, we do not believe there can be any insuperable obstacle to a fair and right adjustment.

We know that some honest and enlightened patriots of the South think that the law might in some things very properly have been made less offensive to the public sentiment of the North than it is. Two or three months after the close of the Congressional session during which this and the rest of the prominent measures were adopted, we had a long conversation upon the subject with Mr. Clay, on his return from Cuba, at the house of his relative, Mr. Thomas Smith, in this city. Upon this occasion Mr. Clay expressed much concern at the discontent of the North on account of the fugitive slave law, and remarked, that if he could have remained in Washington, and acted upon the committee by which the bill was reported to the Senate, he could, he fully believed, have caused it to be reported and passed in a form far less offensive to the North, and perhaps entirely satisfactory to both North and South, but that after his departure for Boston, on account of ill health, an influential member of the Committee, who was opposed to the whole system of compromise measures, proposed and carried provisions apparently designed to make it obnoxious. We asked Mr. Clay what he himself would have proposed if he had stayed and acted on the committee. He replied that he would have proposed a provision that a person claimed as a fugitive slave should, on being remanded to the place whence he escaped, have a jury trial *there* to test his right to freedom if he desired it.

We suggested that the fugitive could have this under the law it passed. Yet, said Mr. Clay, but the people of the North suppose, and it is to great extent true, that a negro, claimed and held as a slave, does not, as a general rule, understand his legal right; that, either by his own ignorance or by his master's authority or mismanagement, he is prevented from taking the necessary steps for obtaining legal redress; or that he is hurried off and sold in some remote part of the country where proof of his right to freedom is out of the question; and I would have proposed that provisions should be made in the law for the slave's being taken back to the very neighborhood whence he should be alleged to have escaped, and for ascertaining whether he actually claimed a right to freedom, and, if he did claim it, for having the question of his right brought immediately before a jury of the vicinage without any active agency of his own.—And the old patriot added that many of the people of the North understood, and the rest could be easily made to understand, that the rights of a colored person would be in no danger from such a jury, there being nothing in the human shape that the people of the South more abhor than a kidnapper or a man who claims a free person as his slave."

HARD TIMES IN ARKANSAS.—They have decidedly gloomy times in Arkansas.—The Little Rock Gazette of the 27th ult., says:

"There is not, in Little Rock, a barrel of flour, a bushel of meal, or a pound of coffee or sugar for sale. Flour would go off readily here at $15 a barrel, and corn meal at $2 a bushel; sugar and coffee would sell for any price. There is the greatest of every article of provision or family groceries. We do not know what our people will do."

The Arkansas river, it appears, has nearly dried up, and the Gazette urges the merchants to fit up wagons and send out to the county and other towns for supplies.

Liquor Law in Massachussetts.

Boston, May 16.—The bill creating the office of State Agent for the sale of intoxicating liquors to town agents, and to the citizens of Boston, if the authorities neglect to appoint an agent, has passed the House. This bill is a pendant to the new liquor law, and is understood to have been recommended by the State Temperance Committee.

Capture of Baker, the Murderer of Poole.

The return of the clipper Grapeshot, with Lewis Baker, the alleged murderer of Poole, seems to have created intense excitement in new York on Tuesday evening. At first it was believed to be a hoax, but its truth being confirmed, the news spread like wildfire, and thousands rushed to the Battery and to the Tombs. Baker, however, was brought up privately, in a steam tug, in advance of the Grapeshot.

It appears the Grapeshot arrived out at the city of Palmas, Island of Grand Canary, on the 7th of April, in 19 days, in advance of the Isabella Jewett, on which Baker embarked. Ten days were anxiously spent in cruising about the island, so as to intercept the Isabella Jewett ere she should arrive at her port of destination. On the morning of the 11th a brig standing in shore was discovered from her masthead. All sail was at once crowded on, and the clipper stood for the brig. In about an hour the vessels came within hailing distance, when the captain of the Grapeshot requested the master of the brig to back her foretopsail and heave to, as he wanted to board her. The request was without any delay complied with, and in a few moments the pursuers and the pursued were within a hundred yards of one another. The officers having disguised themselves in sailor's garb, got into a boat and rowed to the brig. Getting along, the object of their search was discovered on board the Jewett, apparently unconscious of the nearness of those in pursuit of him. The officers hastily gathered around Baker, he attempted to make for the cabin, but he was informed of the nature of their business, and warned not to makd an attempt at escape, as they were fully prepared for anything of that sort; at the same time, each of them presented a loaded revolver at his brest.

Baker finding that any attemp at resistance was useless, quietly submitted to be manacled, and was quickly placed in the boat and rowed on board the Grapeshot. The captain of the Isabella Jewett made no objection to his capture after ascertaining the charge against him. He took passage under the name of Smith. A state-room was prepared for the prisoner, and being well guarded, the Grapeshot set sail for New York with favorable wind. During the passage home a constant watch was kept upon by the officers upon the movements of Baker, lest he should make an attempt at suicide. The voyage to New York was performed in twenty-nine days. Baker alleges that he shot Poole in self-defence; that the deceased was the aggressor, and that he acted in defence of his own life when he discharged the pistol at him.

On being taken to the Tombs, immediately on his arrival he met Jim Turner, his old friend and accomplice, in his cell, and during a brief interview between was observed to shed tears.

The New York Times, after giving an account of Baker's capture, says:

Baker's first inquiry when he got on board the Grapeshot was, "Is Poole dead? I heard he was; tell me. You would not have come after me if he was not."

We told him he was. He said he was sorry for his wife and child, and wished many a time while laying in his bunk on the passage that it had been him, as he was alone, and had no one to provide for; that it was easy to get into a muss, but hard to get out; found a great deal of fault with the testimony given on the investigation. His intention was not to stay long at the islands, but the first opportunity he had intended to leave for Constantinople and take paat in the war.

THE COST OF BOMBARDING SEBASTOPOL. The bombardment of Sebastopol, by the last advices, had continued for thirteen days, pouring an incessant fire upon the town, and according to the English advices, making a steady progress against the works, though Gortchakoff's report, the latest, says the Allies' fire was slackening. The iron shot fired into Sebastopol exceeded anything of the kind that the annals of war have ever recorded. Five hundred guns, firing one hundred and twenty rounds a day, gives a total of sixty thousand rounds, which may well be termed an "infernal fire," as Gortchakoff called it. It is estimated that the amount of shot fired in the thirteen days bombardment by the Allies, equally thirty-five millions one hundred thousand pounds, which would cost, not including the transportation and powder, $313,380. The powder would cost $702,000, making a total of over a million of dollars.—This, if it resulted in the capture of the place would be cheap, but the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in his last letter, "we are not one inch nearer the town than we were last October."

AVALANCHE IN THE PYRENEES.—*Sixty Persons Killed.*—The inhabitants of Carejan, in the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side of the frontier, seing soome week ago that an avalanche of snow was about to fall, assembled in houses which they thought the least exposed to danger. Unfortunately, the snow came down upon those very houses, leaving almost untouched several others which had been abandoned. By the fall fourteen houses and fourteen barns were completely destroyed. Seventy-two persons were buried in the ruins, and sixty of them were killed on the spot. The remaining twelve though got out alive, were so dreadfully injured that some of them died soon after, and others were considered in a desperate state. The loss of cattle was very considerable.

IMPORTATION OF CORN.—The Frederick Examiner is informed by the clerk of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, that between the first of October last and the first of May inst., upwards of fifty-three thousand bushels of Indian corn have been brought to the depot in that city from Baltimore by rail. This shows to what extent the supply among farmers is reduced.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

The American Question.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Breckenridge.

DANVILLE, Ky., April 28, 1855.

My Dear Sir:—You are aware that I have received two communications, both of them signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of your town, amongst whom I recognize many old personal friends, urging me to address the people at the capital of the State on that great American question which so deeply engages the attention of the whole community. I may add, that many similar invitations have been sent to me, and still continue to be sent, from various and widely separated portions of the commonwealth, signed in the aggregate by a very large number of persons. And it is no doubt known to you, that within this month, I was prevailed on, under peculiar circumstances, in both instances, to speak on this subject in Cynthiana and in Lexington. The object of this communication is, in the first place, to say in this public manner, that it does not appear to me to be my duty to accept these invitations, and, in the second place, to perform the duty which they, and many other considerations, do seem to me to require, in the distinct expression of my principles on the subject itself. In doing this, it may save the necessity of future explanation to say that I avail myself of the proof-sheets of an article, written by me for a periodical, published in another State, which has not yet been issued; and to add, that if I supposed there was the smallest doubt of the issue of this contest in Kentucky, or that my services were comparable in value to the estimate put on them by partial friends, I should pursue a very different course from the one I have now adopted.

Politics have assumed a new, and to the old managers of parties and elections, a most unexpected phase. Many things have conspired to produce this result; and men will, no doubt, give this or that explanation of the movement we are witnessing, according to the point of view from which they consider it. Many effects may be produced by the movement itself, and men will appreciate those effects, and endeavor to promote or prevent them, according to their views of general politics, of the interests of society, and of the proper destinies of our great country.

The intense and pervading power of the movement itself can no longer be a doubt. And to the calm observer various elements are manifest which render its future progress altogether inevitable. Amongst the decisive elements may be stated the augmented force of the movement itself, acquired by its own previous triumphs; and the greater homegeneousness of the spirit, to the portions of that country remaining to be subdued, than to the portions already conquered. It will encounter no difficulty equal to the intense Democracy of New Hampshire, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Michigan; and the wide-spead political immorality of New York, the Democracy of Virginia, and the settled anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts; the hereditary Whigism of Kentucky. Yet all of these are mastered by the grander spirit of the new movement. What barrier remains to arrest its irresistible career.

It is infinitely absurd for the opponents of this vast movement of the human mind, to attribute to unworthy or insignificant causes. It is utterly ridiculous for its friends to imagine that it can exhaust itself upon subjects that are feeble and indistinct. It may aim at what is wrong, or what is unattainable; but it cannot avoid aiming at what is great and permanent any more than it could have been produced by any thing that was feeble, indirect or base. A great people does not receive such shocks from such causes; nor when receive do they terminate without immense results.

What we behold is a vast and apparently spontaneous uprising of the spirit of American nationality. Beneath that we behold the restoration of that primeval spirit of Protestant civilization, in which the country itself was originally created. And still beneath that we behold the renewal of that profound sense of the overwhelming necessity of our National Union—which was the grandest outbirth of our National Revolution. These are the life and heart and soul of this gigantic movement. American Nationality, Protestant Civilization, National Union. The country believes all three of these are in danger. Men may say the country is deluded. But that does not alter the case so long as the country thinks otherwise.—The country is resolved that all danger to all of them should be thoroughly removed. Men may say, the country is misled; but what of that, so long as the country is resolved to be National, Protestant and United?

The country is thoroughly convinced that it cannot trust the perpetuation of its Nationality, its Protestant civilization, and its Union as one people any longer, to the keeping of existing parties, in their ordinary action; and so the country has, for the time at least, set aside all parties. Men may say this is mere fanaticism; but what does the country care about the sayings of men whom it rejects as unworthy of being trusted with its destiny in so great a crises? The country resolves to perpetuate the union of these States.—They who are faithful to the Union had better take up the same great parable; they who are not, ought in the judgment of the country to be indiscriminately crushed. The country determines that its Protestant civilization is its original, its most precious, and its most vital inheritance; and, believing it to have been betrayed, it proposes to surround it with adequate safe-guards. They who participate in these opinions will applaud this profound purpose; they who conspire to destroy that Protestant civilization, or who abet, or sell themselves to those who do, must abide the political overthow which so justly and permanently awaits them. The country cherishes its glorious nationality, and believing it to be endangered, it has risen up in its majesty to assert, to vindicate, and to developed still more powerfully the nationality without which the country itself has no destiny—no mission on the face of the earth.—They who are so lost to every exalted instinct, as to be insensible to the grandeur of such hopes as God has set before us, may also despise all the efforts by which these hopes are to be realized. Nevertheless, the country will guard and assure its nationality in spite of its recreant children, as well as its open foes. This is my version of this grand movement: one point of view from which its rise, its progress, and its aims are distinctly manifest. Let the country execute such a work in such a spirit: and she will be launched anew upon her high career.

It may be of less importance to determine by what means this great spirit has been arouse' and concentrated. Yet this is not difficult. Manifestly whatever those means were, they must have worked long and worked deeply. Was it nothing that in all parts of the country, and for years together, and upon the most opposite pretext, the dissolution of the Union was constantly threatened? Was it nothing, that political corruption, grown gigantic in the land had shocked all honest men? Was it nuthing, that a stream of foreign paupers and felons flowed into the bosom of the Republic? Was it nothing that millions of foreign Paptists and foreign Infidels, inundating the country like a flood of locusts, were openly organized into political powers, directed against the liberty, the religion and the nationality of the people? Was it nothing, that political parties openly bought and sold the support of these fearful powers, contracting always for such payments in return as were the most humiliating and the most fatal? Was it nothing, that the voice of patriots, the power of the press, the importunities of the pulpit were directed, each in its own sphere, and for years together, against the frightful and enormous wickedness? Was it nothing, that at length, men could neither, vote nor speak, nor preach, nor pray nor teach, without being liable to insult and violence unless they would do all in such a manner as suited the tastes of foreign Infidels and Papists? Yea, verily, they were deep causes, and they worked long, which wrought the American people to that earnest and fervid, but yet calm and settled enthusiasm, which pervades the nation.

No doubt religion is an element of this widespread excitement. But it is not the only element, nor, with all men the chief one. Either of the other elements, by itself—or this one by itself—ought to have been sufficient to have saved the country from the peril which now demands the power of all three to avert it.

Because it is an element at all, they over whom long-delayed retribution is impending scream at the bare mention of it, as the demoniacs did when they saw Christ approach them. It is a persecution for conscience sake, in their view that we hesitate to surrender our country, our liberty, and our religion to the guidance of corrupt men banded with foreigners; and what makes it a persecution is, that these foreigners happen to be Papists and infidels. If they had happened to be Chinese or Mahomedans, the nation would have revolted much sooner. And yet without reason; for we and our fathers have an unsettled account with Popery, many centuries old. At first it was the Emperor and the Pope who trod us into the dust. Then it was kings and bishops, who burned some at the stake and drove the rest out of all lands into this wilderness. Now it is priests and mobs and demagogues, who have followed us into our place of refuge—nay, our *last* place of refuge—to renew here the combat of centuries, in a form at once more degrading and detestable, and more likely to be fatal to us than in either of its preceding forms. Shall we succomb? Or shall we turn upon our relentless pursuers? They have followed the lion to his last den, and brought him to bay! Did they expect him to die like a stag in his lair?

The revolt of the country was wholly unexpected by those who supposed they had already secured its final subjugation; and like every other great retribution, it takes those it falls on by surprise. It is not, therefore, to be wandered at that they execrate with peculiar horror the special means of success against them which their own perfidity and ferocity had rendered absolutely indispensable. The country organizes itself for the great conflict; which to those who first embarked in it, seemed well nigh desperate, in silence and without observation. That is the way in which all grand movements occur; even the Kingdom of Heaven does not come with observation. But the demagogues, the priests the mobs, the foreign papists and infidels, are shocked beyond endurance, because the handful of devoted men who first combined to save the country, if that were any longer possible, did not call the whole of them into council. For what? In order to be murdered; or if not murdered, traduced; and the very end for which they were willing to be traduced, and if necessary, murdered—utterly defeated? Were *they* called into council when their enemies bought and sold them? Were *they* notified when corrupt bargains were struck in which the liberties of the people were put up at an infamous price? Were *they* consulted when the atrocious schemes to break up the Union of these States were concocted?

Were they advertised when the overthrow of our nationality, of our constitutions, and of our religion together was deliberately undertaken by the Popish despots and prelates of Europe? Was counsel asked of them by foreign papists and infidels, when, throughout the whole land they conspired with the full assent of demagogues to overthrow the Protestant civilization of the country? Were the secrets of the confessional made known to them. Were the secret oaths binding every Papal ecclesiastic with unlimited allegiance to a foreign temporal prince submitted to their scrutiny! The safety of the State is the supreme law. And surely it is the first necessity of a State that is endangered, and they who would save it must consult, must combine. If the perfidy and ferocity of their enemies compel them to observe unusual caution, it only proves the greatness of their danger. In point of morality; it stands precisely on the same footing as vote by ballot. The object of it determines its lawfulness, and it is its success, not its nature which makes it so hateful.

If the nationality of America is to be sustained, if her Protestant civilization is to be perpetuated, if the federal Union is to be preserved, there is but one possible method of dealing with the subject. The organized power of society must be taken out of the hands of those who have betrayed these vast interests, and must be put into the hands of those who will cherish them. Public opinion is the only instrument by which this great change can be effected. That enlightened, the first step of the revolution is political; the second is legal. The first step involves the organization, and the triumph of a party commensurate with the country, the American party; and that involves the overthrow of every party that resists its ultimate objects, or resists the necessary means of obtaining those objects. Indeed, if this step was fully achieved, it would be of less consequence to take a second one; since the laws, though bad are endurable; and society is safe, as soon as it has finally put out of power all men and parties, hostile to our nationality, to our Protestant civilization, and to our federal Union; out of power, with an overthrow incapable of being repaired.

And this is the reason why this great movement, excites such excruciating bitterness of hate, in its political aspect, on the part of all whom it is directed. Its success is seen to be a finality and a fatality to them. For nations do not immediately incur the same peril twice, nor do profound national movements speedily exhaust their force. The democratic party has survived the storms of a hundred years. The American party, strong enough to smallow up not only the democracy itself, but every other feebler excitement, will live forever. The legal revolution therefore, which will consummate the political, will be only but necessarily the outbirth of its spirit. Assaults upon the union of these States, whether from North or South, must cease. Conspirations against the Protestant civilization of the country, between demagogues on one side and papal and infidel foreigners on the other, must terminate: Attacks upon our nationality, by treaties made between foreign despots and prelates, under the sanction of the court of Rome, and executed by millions of foreign papists and infidels cast into our bosom, must be brought to an end. Foreigners must be content to enjoy here the blessings of freedom, denied to them everywhere else; the benefits of civilization more exalted than any they can enjoy elsewhere, the same civil and religious rights which we ourselves enjoy. *They must cease to rule us. Americans must rule America.*

I cannot be insensible that many virtuous, enlightened, and patriotic men view this subject in a light widely different from that in which it strikes me. I have no allusion to them in anything I have uttered. I do not forget the binding influence of party spirit and party ties. I admit also that not a few of those who are personally dear to me are found arrayed against what I believe to be the highest interests of the country. They make my duty painful but not uncertain. Nor could I help being fully aware of the atrocity with which the public press sometimes assail those from whom, it is supposed, no personal peril is to be apprehended. But I have felt long ago the whole force of Papal and Infidel bitterness, and have survived all that their co-laborers could personally attempt. For anything more it would be strange indeed, if I should look with indifference upon a struggle, at the moment of its impending triumph, after having watched its progress longer and more eagerly, and vindicated the most detested principles on which it proceeds more tenaciously than one in ten thousand of my countrymen. All I ask is, that when that triumph comes, it may be used as wisely and as generously as it was heroically won.

Your friend and servant,
RO. J. BRECKINRIDGE.
COL. A. G HODGES, Frankfort.

Judge Conkling's Opinion of the Liquor Law.

Albany, May 15.—Judge Conkling, late U. S. District Judge, in compliance with a request from the executive committee of the New York State Temperance Society, has written an opinion with special reference to the search and seizure clauses of the Prohibitory Liquor bill, as discussed by Nicholas Hill. Judge Conkling sustains the law on these points, and as to other questions mooted confirms the opinion of Judge Savage.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—English papers mention the suicide of a Mr. Roylstone, who, ten years ago, was worth two hundred thousand pounds sterling, which he has since squandered in the gratification of his appetite. He had agents in China, Mexico, Canada, and other places, to supply him with the rarest delicacies—and a single dish, sometimes, cost him fifty pounds. At length on the 15th of last April, nothing was left him but a solitary guinea, a shirt and a battered hat. He bought a woodcock with the guinea, which he had sreved up in the highest style of the culinary art. He gave himself two hours for an easy digestion, and then jumped into the Thames from Westminster baidge.

From Salt Lake.

St. Louis, May 6.—Salt Lake papers to March 28th have been received here, but they contain no news. A letter from Col. Steptoe's trapper guide, from Sandy Point, seven miles from Fort Laramie, dated February 28th, speaks of the depredations of the Sioux Indians, and considers life and property as unsafe on that river.

☞ Ex-Postmaster Kendall has been again arrested at New Orleans, on another charge, that of robbing a letter from Galraston of $500.