

BELLEVUE GAZETTE.

HENRY M. BURT,
News and Local Editor.

BELLEVUE, N. T.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1858.

Pious Lottery Scheme.

"This certifies that —— is the holder of —— shares in the Sabbath School Charity Fund. Stockholders are guaranteed to receive one hundred times as much as they put in. (Matt. xix. 20.) Those who continue to pay into the fund as much as six dollars a week for three years in succession to be Life Members of the American Systematic Beneficence Society. Those who do this for six years, to be Honorary Managers for Life. Those who do this (from love to Christ) while they live, will have a free admission through the gates, into the Heavenly City, a Snow-white Robe, a Heavenly Harp, a Crown of Gold, and a seat at the right-hand of the final Judge."

The above is the certificate of a scheme originated in the pious city of Brotherly Love, under the taking name of the "American Systematic Beneficence Society." The religious world having long deplored the lack of system, in the benevolent operations of the church, last winter, many of the business men of said city, having become bankrupt, and unable longer to meet the demands of their gorgious temples, met together in order to devise ways and means to induce the young-spirited Sabbath schools to come to their rescue.

The originator of this scheme was Mr. Gulliver, a descendant, — suppose of the variable Samson. The meeting was held in one of the leading churches and opened by prayer, in order to give it an air of pious. The mountain having so long labored, finally brought forth a monstrous mass.

A Bill has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature to exempt actual settlers from process of law for the recovery of debts contracted before becoming citizens of that State. A fine opening for men who wish to get rid of paying their honest debts.

The Cleveland Review makes the following good hit:

Whether Queen Victoria's red petticoats will become the fashion in America, is yet to be known. It is certain, however, that the attempt of some of her male predecessors to introduce their red coats into the country did not succeed.

SALT LAKE MAIL.—On last Saturday the mail for Salt Lake under the new contract left this city promptly at the designated time. This argues well for the efficiency of the company now having the master in hand. Within eighteen days from the time of signing the contract, the line has been stocked with over three hundred miles, coaches procured, stations provided, and the service commenced.

The company will require the services of from sixty to seventy men, twenty coaches and twenty baggage wagons. They will have about twenty stations, and ultimately about four hundred miles.

The company starts upon contract to do the service in twenty-two days, but may be delayed up to eighteen days, at any time.

The coaches left here on Saturday with about eight hundred pounds of mail matter and several passengers. Among the passengers were two gentlemen connected with the press, one of them Mr. Simonson of the N. Y. Times.

As this line connects with another line of Mail Coaches at Salt Lake, which is under contract, and in competent hands, to make the distance from Salt Lake to Shasta City, California, in twelve days, we have now a weekly overland connection with our Pacific brethren requiring only thirty-four days, with a prospect that this will be reduced, within a few months, to thirty.

We understand there is a probability of a large passenger business, and that persons are here now in waiting for the coaches of next Saturday. We shall with pleasure, the opening of this line of such favorable auspices.

St. Joe Daily Gazette.

A PECULIAR SHOWER.—One day last week, says the Peoria Union, a poor fellow of Mendota, Ill., who has had his ups and downs in this world, received notice from his attorney that he had, by a decision of a court in Texas, become the possessor of \$2,500. The next day, he received intelligence that he was likely to be the recipient of \$17,000—depending, however, upon the contingencies which are more than likely to occur. The third day he received the intelligence that gold had been found near some land of which he was owner in Iowa. It never rains but it pours.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The cars are running regularly between this city and Stewartsville, a distance of over twenty miles, and we are pleased to observe that a large number of passengers already find their way over this division daily. The stages on the mail route between here and Quincy, no longer come to this city, but connect at Stewartsville with the cars. This work is now going forward at a more rapid rate than at any previous period. We are informed that there are now over a thousand men at work on the western half of this road, and that more than this number are employed upon the eastern division.

In the organization of schools, in our territory, we hope that the books of this firm, will be introduced by the committee. The house is on Market Street, 207, Philadelphia, where orders will be promptly filled, and catalogues sent gratis, to those applying for the same.

VESTITUS CHANGING ITS SHAPE.—One of the two cones of Vesuvius, so often described and so familiar to all who have seen the volcano or its representations, has been blown into the air, and the conformation of the mountain has been completely changed.

St. Joseph Daily Gazette.

A few weeks since, we dropped into the office of the publisher and proprietor of Kennedy's St. Louis City Directory, a copy of which was slipped into our hand, and for which he has our thanks. Any one here wishing to learn the residences, or business houses, of any one in that city, can do so by calling at this office. Mr. K. informed us that he is about commencing the publication of an Evening Penny Paper, neutral in politics, and devoted to the business affairs of the city. In the hands of such an enterprising proprietor, we predict for it a success unequalled by the Washington Star, the Baltimore Sun, or the Philadelphia Public Ledger, all of which are penny papers.

COL. FREMONT NOT BEATEN.—The Supreme Court of California has decided the case of Biddle Boggs vs. the Merced Mining Company—reversing the judgment of the Court below. The question involves the title of Fremont to the mineral of his Mariposa claim. The Court decides against Fremont, and that a fee simple to land does not carry with it the title to the gold extracted therefrom. This is considered a great triumph for the miners. George N. Shaw, formerly of Boston, is President of the Merced Mining Company, which has stoneted the case at great expense, and it is supposed will reap great advantage from the decision.—*Post.*

Col. Fremont carried out with him a release given by the United States Government of all their claims to the mineral wealth in the Mariposa claim; and as the decision of the California Court rested wholly on this United States claim, the decision does not in any way affect Col. Fremont's title to the mines.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

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CONGRESSIONAL.—The report of the Conference Committee, on the Kansas question was adopted in the House, by a vote of 112, to 103, on the 30th of April. The Senate concurred on the same day, in the report of the Conference Committee. The following is a synopsis of the Bill introduced by Mr. English:—

SECTION I. That the State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and with the Constitution framed at LeCompton; and this admission of her into the Union as a State is hereby declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely, that the said constitution, as instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas and assented to by them, or a majority of their votes at an election to be held for the purpose. At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "For proposition of Congress and admission," or "Against proposition of Congress and admission."

The President of the United States, as soon as the fact is made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation, and therat, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal Government. But should a majority of the votes be cast against the proposition of Congress and admission, it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect Delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals the ratio of population required for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; and whenever thereafter such Delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval or ratification of the people of the proposed State in such a manner as they may have prescribed, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such Constitution as fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as such Constitution may prescribe.

SECTION second relates to boundaries, &c., and is the same as that in the Crittenden bill.

SECTION third relates to the Commissioners of Election, and is the same as in the Crittenden, except that the United States District Attorney is added to the Governor, Secretary and presiding officers of both Houses, as a Commissioner. The remaining sections are substantially the same as in the Crittenden bill.

We clip the following from the St. Louis Evening News:

The bill reported by Mr. English, from the Committee of Conference for the admission of Kansas, appears to be a cunningly devised trap whereby the people of Kansas are to be bribed into voting for the LeCompton Constitution. We have

now a weekly overland connection with our Pacific brethren requiring only thirty-four days, with a prospect that this will be reduced, within a few months, to thirty.

"That the LeCompton Constitution be submitted to the people of Kansas, who are to vote, either "For the proposition of Congress and admission," or "Against the proposition of Congress and admission."

If a majority of the votes be cast for admission under the LeCompton Constitution, Kansas is to be admitted by a proclamation of the President; or if a majority be against admission under the LeCompton Constitution, then Kansas is to remain a Territory until a regular census shall show that it possesses a population of 93,000.

If the people accept the LeCompton Constitution, they are to have 25,500,000 acres of public land, worth \$29,500,000, given them. If they reject it, they are to have only 5,500,000 acres. In other words, the people of Kansas are offered a bribe of 20,000,000 acres of land to accept a Constitution which they do not want."

In our view, the proposition is disgraceful in the extreme. It is a positive attempt by the Congress of the Republic to corrupt and bribe a new State.

The report of the majority on the Fort Snelling case is signed by Morris Pettit, and Morris, of Illinois, and concludes with resolutions that the sale was without authority of law, that the action of the Secretary of War was a grave official fault, that the provisions for the management of the sale were so carelessly and injudiciously made as to induce combination against the Government. That John C. Mather in making the purchase acted in violation of his official duty as Agent of the War Department, for the examination and sale of Fort Ripley reservation and declares the sale null and void.

The bill introduced by Mr. Morris, of Ill., granting 6,319,000 acres of land to be apportioned among States, in the ratio of 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative which they have now in Congress, passed the House on Thursday by

104 to 101. The bill provides that the receipts from the sales of lands shall be invested in five per cent stocks, as a permanent fund; and that the interest shall be appropriated to the support of at least one college in every State, in which agricultural and the mechanic arts shall be prominent studies.

The vote postponing further action on the Pacific Railroad Bill, has been reconsidered.

Congress has voted adjourn on the 7th of June.

THE WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The aggregate wealth of the United States is estimated at \$12,000,000,000. The population at 24,000,000 souls. The wealth divided by the population gives \$500 to each person, young and old. And counting 5 persons to each family, it would give the net sum of \$2,500 to every family. A handsome little fortune this would be. The United States is truly a wealthy, populous and happy country.

An officer writing to the Boston Journal, says: the Utah army consists of only 1,700 rank and file, according to the official reports. From Mormon prisoners and other sources, he judges that Salt Lake City contains about 36,000 inhabitants, divided as follows: S. 000 males from the age of fifteen to fifty, which comprises the army; 3,000 other males older or younger than the above, and 25,000 females, of whom 18,000 are wives of S. 000 men.

The writer then gives a list of the distances from St. Louis to Salt Lake, correctly furnished from topographical notes.

From St. Louis to Ft. Leavenworth, 520

Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Laramie, 628

Ft. Laramie to South Pass U. T., 293

South Pass to Green River, 55

Green River to Ft. Bridger, 50

Ft. Bridger to Soda Creek, 17

Soda Creek to Bear River, 25

Bear River to Yellow Creek, 10

Yellow Creek to Echo Canyon, 19

Echo Canyon to Weber River, 20

Weber River to Salt Lake City, 43

From St. Louis to Salt Lake City, 1,976

SUCKING UP WATER FROM SAND—Livingston, the African traveler, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the desert:

"The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed, about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug deep as the arm will reach, then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth. It will be perceived that this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method, might have been applied in many cases, in different countries where water is greatly needed, to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that it should have been now first made known to the world, and that should be habitually practiced in Africa probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particularly noticed, that it may no longer be neglected from ignorance. It may be highly important to travelers on our Western deserts and prairies, in some parts of which water is known to exist below the surface."

BAPTISM IN HOODS.—At Chicago last week, a rather amusing scene took place during the baptism of a young lady by the pastor of the Tabernacle. The Union says: "The minister requested her to assume the dress peculiar to such an occasion, but she declined to take off her hooped skirt; the minister told her of the inconvenience that must result from her obstinacy, but she persisted. When she came to descend into the bath, the jubilated skirt, touched the water and rose up around her like a balloon. Her head was lost in the congregation, she was swallowed up in the swelling skirt, the minister tried to force her down into the bath, but she was kept above the surface by the floating properties of the crinoline, and was buoyed up so successfully that it was not until after much difficulty and many forcible attempts to submerge the lady, the minister succeeded in baptizing the fair one. Finally it was effected, to the relief of the minister and the seriously inclined audience, who could not keep from laughing in their pocket kerchiefs."

The Steamer *Garrison*, arrived at our landing on Saturday morning, May 8th, and discharged passengers and freight for this day.

The St. Joe Parket *Watoss*, reached our levee, Monday, May 10.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTIONS.—The Democrats will hold a Territorial Convention at Plattsburgh, for the purpose of organizing the Democratic party, in the Territory, on the 3d of June.

The Republicans will hold a Convention at Omaha, Saturday, May 27th, for a similar purpose.

At a recent Democratic Convention, held at Dakota, for Dakota County, the following resolutions, with others, were passed:—

Resolved, That we endorse and affirm the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and that we recognize in its principles, the only true basis of party action.

Resolved, That we extend the right of fellowship to all Democrats who adhere to the principles and organization of the party, and invite their cordial cooperation in advancing its interests and promoting its success.

Resolved, That we will support the regular nominiations of the Democratic party, and use all honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the course of our Congressman, Hon. A. W. Poel, and of our Representatives, Hens. Wm. G. Crawford and E. C. Jones, in the last Legislature, and that we recognize in them faithful and efficient representatives of the interests of Dakota Co.

It was further resolved that a District Convention be held, composed of Delegates from the Counties of Dakota, Cedar and L'Eau qui Court, and nominate candidates for the Legislature, and also for the different County officers, to be voted at the next ensuing August election.

The following persons were elected Delegates to the Plattsburgh Convention: DAKOTA COUNTY.—John C. Turk, M. Tracy, D. T. Bramble.

DIXON COUNTY.—H. C. Crawford.

CHAMBER