

Slavery and the Churches.

It is known to many of our readers, that in the year 1844, the Methodist Church of this country, split in two upon the subject of Slavery. For years after the separation, they were in litigation, respecting Church property to the amount of nearly one million dollars, which was decided, about three years since, in favor of the Church South. No benefit whatever, has resulted from the separation, but much evil. If the right kind of a separation had taken place, each branch of the Church, would have been at peace among themselves, at least. But as it is, they have not only been at war against each other, North and South, in the Courts, in their Journals, and we fear in their Hearts; but they have been in a state of strife, contention, and anarchy, among themselves, in each of the two branches.

In the Northern Church, non-slaveholding was not made a condition of membership, although they separated from the South, on that account. Hence, on the border, say Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware, many of the Slaveholders retain their connection with the Northern branch of the Church. The extremists of the Church North, protest against the continuance of these Slaveholders in it; and in all their Annual and General Conferences, there is much acrimony exhibited between them, and their more conservative brethren, respecting this matter. The conservatives, with that little Methodist giant, Abel Stevens, of New York, at their head, contend that the Church has no constitutional right to remove these Slaveholders; and, that to remove them constitutionally, the constitution must be altered. Said instrument has been passed around to all the Annual Conferences, by the Bishop, and failed of getting a two-third vote, which was necessary in order to its alteration. The result of this vote, shows the Methodist Church North, to be a Slaveholding Church,—constitutionally so, and the omnipotent majority refusing to alter it, in that respect. The ultras are getting desperate; even daring to wag their tongues against certain of the Bishops, as abettors and defenders of what they call the *sum of all villainies*. The next General Conference, which meets in Buffalo, in 1860, will be a stormy time. The ultra men, will either *rule or ruin*. If they cannot pass a law, constitution or no constitution, to *oust every Slaveholder*, they will come out from among them. If they do pass such a law, the border brethren will set up for themselves, so in either, or any event, we shall have another split on this subject, in the Northern Church.

In the Southern branch, they have been a little more united, but still the seeds of discord are in the soil, and the noxious weeds of angry discussion often appear. Last week, the General Conference of the Church South, the highest and only law making body they have, expunged a rule from their Discipline, that has been there since the days of Wesley, by a vote of 140 to 8, forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women, and children, with an intent to enslave them."

Quite a discussion sprung up, evidently showing that there was much opposition to expunging a rule that had so long obtained. The effect will be to raise up a party of progressives who will contend for its restoration. Thus will the war progress, right in the very heart of Africa.

The fact cannot be disguised, that the American Churches, as well as many of the religious Benevolent Societies, are at this moment, on the verge of anarchy and ruin, growing out of this subject. Baptists, Methodists, and New School Presbyterians, have already split in two; and yet their views are more numerous and divergent than ever. Other denominations have to study, to their wits end, in their legislative assemblies, to keep down the over-heated fires of angry discussion. The American Tract Society, a few weeks since, showed two parties, nearly equal in numbers, as belligerent and hostile as men could well be. Churches all through the Northern and Eastern States, are closed, as the result of diverse opinions and bitter feelings, on the subject of Slavery. All through the Northern tier of Slave States, the condition of things is not much better. The fact cannot be disguised, that things are tending fast toward the two poles. If such a state of affairs continue, and we see no possible way of averting them, the watchwords of the

Church, must be,—North and South! Slavery and Anti-Slavery!

CHAUCER.

Steamer Omaha.

This boat was built expressly for the Missouri River trade, some two years since. In dimensions, she is 225 feet long, 30 feet in the beam, and 6 in the hold. No Boat of larger dimensions, can be insured upon this stream. Her cost was \$40,000. Her entire crew consists of 64 persons. The officers are 14 in number, consisting of 1 Master, 1 Clerk, 2 Assistants, 2 Pilots, 1 Mate, 2 Engineers and 2 Assistants, 1 Carpenter, and 1 Watchman.

The Cabin crew consists of 10 Steward, with 1 Assistant, 5 Cooks, 10 Waiters, and 4 others.

The Deck hands consists of 4 Firemen, 4 Freight hands, with some 20 "Rouseabouts," all under the control of the Mate.

The average expenses, per day, in port and out, during the past season, was \$250. This amount multiplied by nine months, the period she was running, makes \$675,000, as the total expenses of the season. The expenses of course are various. The fuel is no small item. Store bills for provisions, each trip, amount to about \$1000; and the salaries of those employed, each month, about \$3,500, besides repairs, insurance, agents, advertising and other items too numerous to mention.

During the nine months, she made 11 trips—7 to Sioux City, 1 to Fort Randall, 1 to Council Bluffs, 2 to St. Joseph; sailing in all 21,000 miles.

The number of Passengers registered, during the same period, up and down, way and through, were 4125; the average each trip, being just 375.

A. Wineland is Master, and J. Jewett Wilcox, Clerk, and we hesitate not to say that no more popular or efficient officers can be found, upon this or any other River.

CHAUCER.

Great West.

History cannot furnish a parallel to the rapid and unexampled growth and prosperity of our Western States and Territories. The past few years have increased the brilliant luster of the Star Spangled Banner, in the admission of free Territories, as sovereign States in the federal compact, and the future is ominous of broader accessions to the strength, wisdom, and beauty of this model republic.

The fundamental laws of right, upon which the principles of our Government is established, and the majesty of the people asserted, in checking and controlling the reins of legislation, is a strong guarantee of the perpetuity of its free institutions. The enlightened world looks on with admiration at a spectacle so grand and sublime. It kindles warm and ardent aspirations in the breasts of toiling millions, for their emancipation from despotic rule. It opens up avenues to the honest and industrious, for the exercise of their skill and enterprise. It affords a shield of protection to the oppressed of all nations and clime, and secures to them the inestimable boon of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The Great West embraces within its limits, the necessary elements to ensure the basis of a vigorous and permanent organization of States, unsurpassed in mineral and agricultural resources, and its gigantic wealth and importance can never be fully appreciated, until developed by the indomitable perseverance of the American character. California is unfolding her rich treasures of gold, Lake Superior her vast and inexhaustible supply of copper, Missouri her mountains of iron, and the lumber regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, are furnishing the world with the products of their mighty forests, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, can boast of their fertile hills and productive valleys, and but a few suns will roll over our heads, when the connecting link will be formed between the Atlantic and Pacific shores, and the car of civilization will move onward in its career of usefulness, dispelling the gloom of ignorance, irradiating the face of animated nature, and carrying in its train the principles of our common Christianity.

While standing upon the broad platform of equal rights, the West has emphatically declared herself opposed to the Slavery propagandism of the South, and in defense of her cherished principles of truth and liberty, she stands triumphantly as a beacon light to the civilized world. In a few years the destinies of a continent, will depend, to a great extent, upon her wisdom and guidance,—her course must be onward and progressive, and if faithful to the trust confided in her thousands yet in darkness, will be illuminated by her divine radiance, and seek shelter under her glorious canopy.

SPECTATOR.

Arrival of Col. Kane in Florence.

An Extra, issued from the office of the Florence Courier on Tuesday evening June 8, informs us of the arrival at that place of Col. Kane and his party, direct from Camp Scott and Salt Lake. It says: To-day about 1 o'clock Col. Kane arrived in our city, under the escort of Major H. Egan, late agent of Livingston, Kincaid & Co., of California. He left Camp Scott on the 16th of May, to which place he had returned with Governor Cumming after a visit to Salt Lake City. From the company we gather the latest and most reliable news from the Mormon settlements, and from the army stationed at Camp Scott.

Governor Cumming had just returned from a visit to the Southern settlements, of the Mormons, whither he had gone with a view of arresting the emigration of the people from the Territory. Those places were vacated, and left without any inhabitants, except a few persons stationed there to prevent the buildings and other improvements from being destroyed without orders. Gov. Young and Heber C. Kimball, the two most prominent individuals amongst the Mormons, were about 45 miles South of Salt Lake City. It has been estimated that about 40,000 persons, to use their own expression, were "on wheels." Trains, extending for miles down the Valley, were seen vending their way from the city, carrying with them everything that they could pack in their wagons and on their backs.—In some instances, they were equipped rather poorly for the journey, having no coverings for the wagons or any other conveniences. Up to the time Col. Kane's company left, none had advanced more than 300 miles South of the city.

The company were not informed as to the ultimate destination of the Mormons. They manage to keep their counsels very secret, and in answer to all questions as to where they are going the only answer they give is, "Going South." It is more than probable that they are destined for Cedar City, or some part of Sonora.

From this it may be inferred that the Mormon war is at an end. As we had expected, they will not show fight with our troops, but are seeking some other place wherewith to erect the great City of Zion.

The army at Camp Scott was anxiously looking for the arrival of the supply trains. These were met by Col. Kane's company about twenty miles west of Platte Bridge; and Col. Hoffman was using every exertion to get them along with dispatch.

The Indians have been committing numerous depredations upon the Mormons. Since they find that they are not going to fight, they have become very insolent towards them, and express their contempt for them by calling them "squaws." The depredations are committed principally by the Utah and Snake tribes.

Col. Kane crossed the Platte river at Fort Laramie, and came down on the north side of the river. Emigrants are advised by him by all means to take the northern route. The recent rains, which seem to have extended to the West very far, have raised all the streams; and the heavy supply trains so cut up the roads as to render them almost impassable. On the north side the roads are much better, and as there has been comparatively but little travel along it this season, the grass is better than it has been for many years. Numerous parties of Cheyennes and Sioux were met by the company on the road, who all proved very friendly.

Great credit is due the party which escorted Col. Kane across the Valley. Every effort was made to render the trip, which at best is a tedious and toilsome one, as pleasant as possible. They are all in good health and spirits, and seem not to have suffered at all.

Charles Sumner, sailed from New York, on the 22d of May, for France, and thence goes to Switzerland and Hungary.

Gov. Denver has ordered the election in Kansas, on the English bill, to take place, on the first Monday in August.

We speak by authority when we say, that Gov. Richardson understands the laws and his duty, better than the former Executive.—*Nebraskaian*.

By whose authority, Mr. Robertson, do you announce such startling intelligence? That of the latter, or the present Executive? Please inform us.

A terrible tornado passed in an easterly direction over the village of Ellison, Ill. last evening, May 30, about 5 o'clock. Every building in the place, except three small shanties, was blown to the ground. Fifteen persons were killed, and several others fatally injured. Ellison contains about five hundred inhabitants, and it is reported here that not one escaped. It is impossible to get full particulars to night. The excitement here is intense.

A farm of seven hundred acres, of a great variety of soil, well wooded and watered, has been purchased in the town of Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., on the eastern slope of Seneca Lake, on which the State Agricultural College Buildings are to be erected; that the site of the College has been agreed upon, and that there is every reason to hope that during the present year the central building and south wing will be completed and in readiness to receive, next spring, those who may desire to acquire a sound, practical, agricultural training.

On the 5th of May the Empress Eugene of France entered her thirty-second year, and her Majesty wears bravely, Emperor Napoleon is just fifty.

Local & Territorial.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A serious shooting affray, occurred on Monday, 15th inst. in the western part of this County, which resulted in the death of Thos. Noonan, a resident, we believe, of Omaha. The particulars are as follows:—

The affray grew out of a claim difficulty, between Noonan and C. L. Mathews, a resident of Douglas County. Mathews owned a timber claim, on the Elkhorn River, in the S. E. 1-4 of Section 28, Township 14, Range 10, which he purchased three years ago, this June, for \$75 or \$80, and has lived in the neighborhood since that time. Last August, Noonan pre-empted the land above described, without living on it a single day. As soon as Mathews learned that Noonan had made the entry, he went to see him; but Noonan denied having made the entry. In the course of two or three weeks, Noonan acknowledged to Mathews that he was the one that had pre-empted Mathews claim, and forbid him from cutting timber from the land. In February last, Mathew and others cut timber from the said land, and Noonan sued Mathews for trespass, claiming \$2000 damages.

Mathews and others having filed a caveat, against Noonan's pre-emption, the trial occurred at the Land Office in Omaha, last week Tuesday, and the proceedings were forwarded to the General Land Office in Washington.

We believe Noonan and Mathews had a quarrel in Omaha, at that time, in which weapons were drawn.

Mathews returned to his home and informed the Union Club, what had happened at the Land Office, and said that he thought Noonan would be out in a day or two to attack the logs belonging to Mathews, which he did, and remained there over night, and then returned to Omaha. The Club assembled to investigate the matter, but nothing was done. Noonan came out again on Sunday evening, in company with several Irish, to commence work on the land, or rafting the logs. Mathews again called the Club together, and they went, unarmed, to the land to see Noonan. He fled to the house of Wm. Knight, and there drew and cocked an U. S. pistol, and acted on the defensive. The Club afterwards sent a Committee of one, to confer with Noonan, requesting him to give a bond or surety, that he would not meddle with the logs or land, until a decision had been obtained from the General Land Office, which he refused to do, and cocked his pistol and bade him leave. After considerable meditation, on the part of the Club, they sent another Committee, to make a similar request. He again drew his pistol, and said he would give them in *hell!* before he would give a bond or surety. In the mean time, the President of the Club arrived, in company with several others, and at the request of Mathews, the President requested Noonan to come out like a man, and give himself up; whereupon Noonan drew his pistol and cocked it. Mathews then drew up his rifle and fired at Noonan which took effect in his abdomen. He fell, and expired in little over an hour. The members of the Club then retired to their respective homes. Noonan was an Irishman, aged about 31 years. A large number of Noonan's friends come out from Omaha, on Tuesday morning, to procure his body. No arrests, so far as we can learn, have yet been made.

Clarke and Bro. still continue to take Bills on the Bank of Nebraska, Bank of Desoto, and Platte Valley Bank. See their advertisement.

The County Commissioners have issued a Proclamation, for the ensuing August election. It will take place, on Monday, Aug. 2d. Read the Proclamation, in another column.

WALTER LOWRIE, the Senior Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, arrived in this City, by the Steamer Emigrant, a few days since. He brought with him the United States Patent, for that portion of Bellevue, granted to the Mission, by Act of Congress, which has been duly recorded, by the Register of our County. This is the first Patent issued for lands in this Territory. Mr. L. is now prepared to give Deeds to Lot holders.

Our public School commenced at the School House, on Monday last. Considering the season of the year, the number of scholars is large. We need no other guarantee, that the school will be an efficient and flourishing one, than the fact that Mrs. Nye has been induced to take charge of it. The Trustees were fortunate in securing her services.

We invite attention to the Card of PEASE & HOWARD, Attorneys at Law, to be found in to-day's paper. Judge Pease came to this Territory, from the State of Ohio, where, as a Barrister, he was highly esteemed, and had but few equals. With Mr. Howard, we are not personally acquainted, but we believe he was formerly editor of Dakota Herald. We bespeak for the firm that patronage that the talents of these gentlemen so highly deserve.

A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, was held in this City, yesterday, and the following persons were appointed judges for the ensuing August election:—In Bellevue Precinct, James Gow, Wm. R. Smith, Amos Gates. Plattford Precinct, Henry L. Fuller, Charles Wilson, Simon Park. Forest City Precinct, Matthew Shields, O. F. Fuller, Simon Randolph.

James Davidson was appointed as Road Supervisor of District No. 5,—having before failed to qualify, within the time required by law.

There will be a meeting of the Bellevue Library Association, at Cook's office, in this City, on Monday next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. By order of the President.

STEPHEN D. BANGS, Sec'y.

The adjourned term of the District Court, for this County, commences Monday next, in this City, at the building formerly occupied by Palmer & Averill.

Johnson, of the Crescent City Oracle, alluding to those Indian remains that were removed in this City, a short time since, says:—

"That picture was taken and the medal presented in the month of January, 1851, in our presence in Washington, at the time we took the first delegation of Omahas to that place, that ever visited it, to make the preliminary arrangements for a treaty of purchase of their lands. The object for which we visited Washington was effected; the Indians received from the President, each a silver medal and the wondering Savage made sittings for their pictures on Pennsylvania Avenue."

Gov. Richardson has issued a Proclamation, ordering an election for Territorial Auditor, to take place on the first Monday in August, to fill a vacancy, caused by the resignation of C. B. Smith. Capt. W. E. Moore, has been appointed to fill vacancy, till an election can take place. S. L. Campbell, was elected to that office, last August, but failed to qualify.

The Missouri River is still rising, and has now reached a higher point, than it has before this season.

At a regular meeting of Bellevue Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., held June 12th, A. D. 1858; the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas; Our beloved Brother Thomas Nye, has been removed from our fraternal embrace, by the hand of an inscrutable Providence, and it is due to his memory, that we as a Lodge, should express our unanimous and high appreciation of his worth, as well as sympathy for his bereaved family. Therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot, to highly estimate the virtue, gentlemanly bearing and high sense of moral principle, for which the Brother was so eminently distinguished.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Nye, the Lodge has not only lost one of its best and most valuable members, our town an honored and beloved citizen, the community a warm and sympathizing friend; but the event brings home to each of us, the truthfulness of that scripture injunction, "There is but a step between us and death."

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the mandate of an All-Wise Creator, we pledge to the family of the deceased, in this the hour of their bereavement.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be observed, and that this preamble and resolutions, be published in the Bellevue Gazette and Unadilla Times.

S. A. STRICKLAND, N. G.
F. M. DAVENPORT, Sec.

A. B. COOPER, recently of Pennsylvania, is preparing to build a dwelling on the west side of Franklin Street, not far from the Presbyterian Church. When completed, we understand, it will make a very fine residence.

Wm. Joyce, has recently erected a commodious addition, to his dwelling on Warren Street, north of the Bellevue House, and otherwise much improved the premises. It is now a very neat and desirable tenement.

ARCHA WRIGHT, has built a very tasty fence around his house and lot, on Hancock Street, set out shade trees, and in other respects beautified his house and premises,—displaying taste and industry that are highly commendable, and set an example that others would do well to imitate. Well directed efforts are always crowned with success.

A SHORT TRIP TO THE COUNTRY.—Reader, have you been Strawberrying? We have, and a pleasant time, we had, too. Less than a week since, a party of ladies and gentlemen, armed and equipped as the occasion demanded, with sundry tin buckets, might have been seen, undergoing the process of being packed away in a large wagon; and with smiling faces and hopeful anticipations, set out for the land supposed to abound with the first fruit of the season. Westward we quietly wended our way, over the beautifully undulating prairies, now decked in the gay robes of summer, which extend far away, till their curving outlines are mirrored in the azure sky above. The deep green grass, interwoven with gorgeous flowers, added to the landscape before us, and permeated the atmosphere with sweet scented odors.

Arriving at Mud Creek, which lazily winds along, and discharges its murky waters into the more impetuous Pappeo, we found that recent rains had disturbed its usual equanimity, and its bridges had been swept away. Our load of human freight was unshipped, and crossed over on a plank, while our driver, with his team, trusting to the treacherous bottom, succeeded in fording it. This accomplishment, we were again pressing on towards the goal of our anticipations, which was soon reached. Diligent search was instituted for those blushing beauties, that had attracted us thither, but with poor success,—it was much like the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Not to be easily foiled, we were off for a new field. Crossing the Pappeo, we were soon more successful, and our buckets were being rapidly filled with delicious fruit. After rambling about for several hours, attended with a good degree of success, we set out on our return homeward. Taking a new route, our course was more southward, over hills and through valleys of unsurpassing loveliness, and as we overlooked the broad, green fields of Nebraska, we were enchanted with the almost unparalleled scene of grandeur, that lay before us. Meandering over the prairie, in due time, we reached home, as the sun was fast sinking in the western horizon, and having been successful in the purpose for which we went, feasted our ideality on the sublime works of nature, passed a few hours in social converse, we felt well paid for our short trip to the country, and closed up by sitting down to a good old fashioned supper of strawberry short-cake, as we were wont to, in days of long ago.

A little steamer, the Silver Lake, is being finished at the Allegheny landing. Her hull, built by Tood, at Wellsville, is 110 feet keel and 20 feet beam, with an open hold of three feet. Her engines, built by Hartuppe, are the smallest side levers, we understand, ever built in this city. They are of ten inches diameter and three feet stroke. She has a single boiler, sixteen feet in length and forty-two inches in diameter, with twenty-three flues, adapted to raising steam rapidly, with great economy of space. Her draft, light, is less than ten inches, and she will carry one hundred tons on about eighteen inches. It is proposed by her owners, Messrs. Willoughby & Trannen, to run her in the Kansas river, for which her light draft, will fit her admirably.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The above has been handed us, requesting the attention of those interested in the Platte River towns, to the above named boat, the Silver Lake, for the purpose of seeing if it can be chartered for an experimental trip up Platte River. It will be seen that she is of light draft, and we think well adapted for that purpose.

Whether the Platte will ever prove to be navigable, remains to be seen. We are not sufficiently acquainted with its channel, to form a correct opinion, either for or against that project; but it does seem, that a stream of the size of the Platte, ought to be. If it should prove navigable, even for only boats of small tonnage, it would be an incalculable benefit to Nebraska, and would be the means of settling up a vast amount of country, in the interior, that will remain in idleness, for a long period.

Navigation once opened, say two hundred miles up the Platte, would be the means of settling up the country, for miles along the various streams that flow into that River, as thickly, in two years, as the Platte Valley is now settled, from the Missouri to Loup Fork, while the Platte Valley would become the Agricultural Paradise of Nebraska.

Will not those interested in the growth and prosperity of our Territory, make an attempt, this season, to navigate the Platte River?

The City officers, elected last week, have all taken the oath of office, and are now prepared for work.

The Emigrant arrived on the 10th, Dan. Converse, on the 11th, and the Watsosa on the 13th.