BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Oct. 14, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

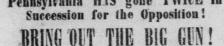
D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMEBON.

OF PENNSYLVANIA, (Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

Glorious Victory! Pennsylvania H1S gone TWICE in





We have the proud satisfaction of announcing to our readers a great and glorious victory of the People's Party in Pennsylvania, and the total annihilation of the sham Democracy. Notwithstanding the often repeated boasts of Locofocoism that the Opposition never could carry Pennsylvania twice in succession, they have accomplished that hitherto unaccomplished performance. Next fall we will carry the State thrice in succession, as sure as the sun will rise in the East on that day, and just as certainly will the Opposition carry the President. Locofocoism is demoralized and broken up, and will never rise again throughout the whole North.

The following despatches from our friend, D. J. Chapman. Esq, of Philadelphia, are short, but expressive, on that point : PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1859.

To Inquirer :- The returns from the elections on Tuesday are sufficiently full to leave no doubt that the Opposition have carried the State by about twenty thousand majority. Eleven Sen-ators were voted for this year all of whom were elected by the opposition. The next Senate will stand twenty-two Opp. to eleven Dem. House sixty five Opp. to thirty-five Dem. Opposition majority forty-one.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1859.

To Inquirer :- Ohio has gone Republican by a majority of fifteen thousand, with a large majority in the Senate and House. Iowa and Indiana are tending the same way.

THE RESULT IN BEDFORD COUNTY. Great Victory!

36. The balance of our ticket is defeated by about 100 majority. This is a gain of about siderably over last year's vote. Williams and Walker are both re-elected to the Legislature. Boys, we have carried the principal candidates on our ticket this year, and a large gain over last year. One fire more, and the County is ours! We will give the returns next week, and will have more to say on the subject.

The San Juan Affair.

The misunderstanding in reference to the ownership of this small island in the Pacific, which is at this time threatening a great disturbance, may be traced to the loose wording of the Oregon treaty of 1846, made under the auspices of James Buchanan. This personage was Secretary of State when this treaty was signed, and it has been charged that it was through his advice that the Polk administratrion backed down from its ultimatum of 54 deg. 40 mir., to 49 degs. The first article of the treaty reads as follows:

"ART. 1. From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britanic Majesty and those of the United States, shall be continued westward along the forty ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly, through the middle lysed in all those parts of his body below the of said channel, and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean, provided, however, that the navigation of said channel and straits, south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remains free and open to both parties."

The difficulty is that between Vancouver's Island and the main land, or continent, there are no less than two, and according to some accounts, three channels, instead of one, as contemplated in the treaty. This important fact was not known, it seems, to at least one of the contracting parties, at the time of exchang- straight. Death took place instantly. ing ratifications. Mr. Buchanan does well to for this accident, there is no telling how long call to his aid the cool courage and diplomatic clothed with full power to settle the vexed some medical journal .- Louisville Journal .

question without being compelled to submit to further dictation from Washington. In the hands of the old soldier, the honor and interests of the country are safer than when under the guardianship of the present imbecile ad-

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA. Senator Broderick Killed in the Duel

with Judge Terry.

CAUSE OF THE DUEL.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—The overland mail of the 16th ult., reached Jefferson City to-day. The duel between Senator Broderick and Chief Justice Terry took place, near San Francisco, on the morning of the 13th ult.

Broderick fell at the first fire, having been past 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when

The community was profoundly agitated by the melancholy event.

Judge Terry escaped unhurt.

During the political campaign closed by the election on the 7th ult., Senators Gwin and the election, and the report that they were to derick and Gwin, it turned out that the affair | practised murderers. was to be between Broderick and Chief Justice about two months since, the difficulty that ocpondence between Broderick, Perley and Kewen was also given in full. Broderick, on that oceasion, at the breakfast table of the International Hotel, in San Francisco, said that Terry, (who (Terry) prisoner, would have bung him. He also said that when in that trouble, Terry received his active aid, and his (Terry's) conduct was a poor return for the services rendered him when he wanted friends. Perley challenged Brohe was ready for any of his enemies.

On Friday morning, the 9th ult., Broderick, was waited on by Mr. Calhoun Benham, as the friend of Terry, who delivered a challenge to mortal combat. It was at once accepted, and it is understood the conditions agreed on were, that no person except the principals, seconds and surgeons were to know of the time or place of the duel; Broderick and Terry immediately left the city, a fact which soon became widely known and caused the greatest excitement. Expectation was on tiptoe, and the sole topic of conversation was concerning the contemplated fight. It seems that a correspondence was opened with the view of settling the difficulty. report is that Broderick was ready to give sat-isfaction by stating that, although he used the language complained of on the spur of the moment and in the heat of personal debate, such were not the feelings of his heart. It is said this apology or explanation was not satisfactory, and a meeting was agreed on to take place at friends and five o'clock on the morning of the 12th ult., the enderse it. weapons to be six-shooters. At the appointed tion to prevent the duel taking place. Two 50 since last year. G. W. Williams, notwith- other places were examined, when, at length, standing the slanders of the Gazette, gains con- the party crossed the line into San Mateo county, and at a little after seven o'clock that morning fixed on the spot and commenced measuring the ground. The principals, with their seconds, in a few minutes took their appointed places .-A: this moment the Chief of Police and three officers interfered. One of their number went up to Broderick and presented a warrant for his arrest, while another approached Terry. They denied the authority of the officers to arrest, as they were out of the limits of San Francisco; but it seems that the warrant was endorsed by a San Mateo magistrate. After considerable time speut in deliberation, they surrendered themselves and were liberated on parole. Messrs. Broderick and Terry then agreed to appear before the Police Court at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 12th ult., the day before the duel The result of that proceeding is a matter of little consequence now, as it did not prevent the hostile meeting.

> It is said that Judge Terry resigned his seat on the Bench before leaving Sacramento. His seconds were Messrs. Calhoun, Benham and Thomas Hayes. Mr. Broderick's seconds were Messrs. J. C. McKibben and another whose name we do not know, but probably either ex-Sheriff Colton, of Yreka, or Mr. John A. Monroe, of San Francisco.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT .- Some two weeks since, an elderly German fell during the night down a steep flight of steps and struck the sido of his head against the wall at the landing. He was taken up insensible and carried to his room. It was found on examination, neck, and that his neck was broken. He remained in this condition something over five days, conversing freely with his attendants, and describing to them all the sensations which he had. His attending surgeons, Drs. Thum and Goldsmith, we believe, made an attempt to set the neck, but were obliged to desist, on account of suffocation coming on whenever the head was brought into its natural position .-Between the fifth and sixth days, the purse Between the fifth and sixth days, the nurse undertook to move him for the purpose of changing his linen, and in doing so the head was unwittingly turned so that the neck was to the shores of the Pacific. In such a commutation of the various Insuch a commutation of the commuta he might have lived. Altogether, the case is

From the Philadelphia Press.

DEATH OF DAVID C. BRODERICK,

OF CALIFORNIA.

When, several days ago, it was announced life, we refrained such comment as would have been natural under the circumstances; not, indeed, that a duel, with Mr. Broderick as one of the principals, was unexpected, because we fornia, created the Legislature which elected knew that the life of this man had been sought the other to the United States Senate. Brodby the myrmicons of the Federal Administration for the last two years, and we could not but conceive that, in a controversy between him and any one of their representatives, the chances would be entirely against the man who embodied independent thought and heroic devotion to principle, for the reason that Broderick was not a duellist. Courageous as it was tributing to the success of the Buchanan delpossible for any man to be, he had not cuitipierced through the lungs. He lingered till half vated killing as a trade, and, while his convietions were such as would have led him to face ton, the Collector at San Francisco, and even death at any time, he never boasted of the necomplishment so peculiar to those who are in off, either indifferent or hostile. On the arrithe habit of taking men's lives upon a punctilio. val of Mr. Broderick at Washington, he soon Perfectly ready at all times to give up exist- found that his foes had got between him and ence for that which he believed to be right, he the President of his choice, and that Mr. Buelection on the 7th ult. Senators Gwin and Broderick hurled defiance at one another, while expressing their readiness to settle their private gries in a private way, or in the manner usual tribunal of the due was recognized, whatever the tribunal of the due was recognized, whatever ordinarily grateful man would have indignant. among gentlemen. A duel was looked for after his moral sentiment might have been, he was ly and hermetically sealed his bosom. The too physically and intellectually proud and very aspirants whom Broderick himself, when fight, therefore, excited no great astonishment, brave to resist it. He, therefore, frankly ac- he held the Legislature of California in his though the result was anticipated with intense cepted the trial, knowing that when he went to hands, had carried into place, and who had though the result was anticipated with intense cepted the trial, knowing that when he went to hands, had carried into place, and who had interest. But instead of a duel between Bro- it he risked his life among those who were voluntarily proffered to him the whole control

We are now called upon to perform the Terry, of the Supreme Court. In the Herald, painful duty of announcing, on the authority of late despatches from Jefferson city, Missouri eurred between Broderick and a lawyer named based upon information received by the fast Perley, in which Judge Terry's name figured, overland mail from California—that the first was detailed in full, and the subsequent corresry, was unfounded, and that in the duel which tember, David C. Broderick was mortally delivered a speech at the Democratic State Con- telligence will occasion profound seusation in vention attacking Broderick,) did not treat him all parts of the country. Mr. Broderick was who had stood by him, that he found himself well, and that if he had received his deserts the vigilance Cemmittee, when they held him simply a representative of his class, but of the must bide their time. great principle involved in the struggle between the people and the Federal Administra- slight the basis of a war upon the Adminisderick, and, as is known, he declined to fight, prime of life, a victim to the insatiste and in- gradly responded to his promise of fair play to on the ground that Perley was an interior.—
Soon after, Broderick announced from the stump that he would not accept a challenge before the election, but that after it was over was not thirty-nine years old at the time of his the promise of fair play to the people of Kansas; for no man had seen the great principle of Popular Sovereignty more triumphant, especially in its results in the organization of the State of California. bility of his nature, and the excitement engen-dered by his earnest devotion to what he con-over the campaign of 1856, and in nearly every man who had ever seen him under the influence of liquor, or at a gaming table, or in any house raised his voice against this guilty act, and deof doubtful reputation; and that during a log and eventful career he had discharged every obligation to society and his fellow men," he pronounced, without vauity, an unconscious eulogy upon himself, and the epitaph that may ed as the signal embodiment of the great prin-

views, but held on with characteristic tenacity to the old teachings of the Democratic faith events, fully vindicate them before the coun-

Such a spectacle of firmness was a novelty in these days, but a still greater novelty was in reserve. From the moment that Mr. Broderick took his stand, he, and all those associated | many who had doubted him at the start; and with him, became the objects of a series of persecutions of the most abandoned and savage ing Southern, as well as Northern men, who character. For doing nothing more than mainto repeatedly defined Democratic principles, he understood it, and his unfaltering opposition they have been traduced and villified by every to all schemes of plunder. He returned to instrument that could be employed against California, in company with Mr. McKibbin. them by the Administration. How Stephen only to find that the way had been prepared A. Douglas was attacked is historical. The for him by his adversaries, and that the long page that describes that achievement of the arm of Federal power had been stretched out, and clean in comparison with that which pre- submission, or to cow him into silence. It is serves for the amazement and indignation of impossible faithfully to describe to the people posterity the record of the cruelty practised of the older States-even accustomed as they apon Mr. Broderick. Never before in this are to the insolence and profligacy of the office-

battle with adversity. Thrown in early years Congress, in almost every conceivable and inamong scenes which tested his his endurance conceivable shape, under various pretexts, and by teaching him many of the severest lessons expended under the eye of Mr. Buchanan and boiling over with all the elements of intestine over independent men. When the vast sums tumuit and innovation; when it was escaping involved in the various mail routes -- overland, from one condition of existence into another, isthmean, and oceanie- the hundreds and he soon became an active participant in poli- thousands expended in the surveys of public ties, and, by his energy and his courage soon lands, returning scarcely a dollar to the public nity no ordinary talents could succeed. The emigration from the older States was composed partment, the contracts for supplies of all not only of intellect of the highest order, but the lead, the weak and the corrupt had to give gold, silver, and quicksilver, and the enormous been trained in that school of African conquest. to be President.

United States, after repeated failures, (baving at least at one trial, been deprived of his seat

He came into the Senate as James Buchanan came into the Presidency. The ballot-box which gave the one the electoral vote of Calierick had been to Buchanan in the contest for delegates to the Cincinnati Convention a heroic and self sacrificing friend. At the time this contest took place, no man wielded a larger share of power, honestly acquired, than Mr. Broderick; and this power he turned like a torrent into the Buchanan movement, thus conegates to the Convention, while such men as Senator Wm. M. Gwin, Benjamin F. Washing-Milton S. Latham, the Governor elect, stood of the patronage of his State, in return for his generous magnanimity, usurped this patronage with the assistance of the President, and attempted to degrade their benefactor. Separa ted from his friends by thousands of milesmany of whom relied upon him to care for their interests in the new dispensation of affairs -- asking nothing for himself and having took place on the morning of the 13th of Sep- attained his place in the Senate by no unmanly means, an ordinary organization would have wounded, and died a few days after. This in- quailed under such a blow. But Broderick wrote back to California to tell the gallant men

Too proud to make this deliberate personal tion. Few men have attracted to themselves tration, no man in Washington was more expamore devoted friends than David C. Broderick, ble or willing to give a disinterested and effectand the news that he has fallen, in the very ive support to the President. No man more death. It may be said of him that he died al- But Mr. Buchanan, almost in a night, turned most without a fault, for saving the suscepti- his back upon the right, denied his pledges to ceived to be right, he was, in all respects, a public document up to a certain period in 1857; model for imitation. When, in a late speech and when he attempted to make his own in California, he announced "that there was no metamorphosis a test upon his party, Mr. Brodclared his resolution never to yield up his own

Then began a crusade upon this man unex-The word was given to all the organs of the now be written upon his tombstone. Even in Administration to show no mercy to the reso-the midst of that wild and wildering canvass, lute "rebel." He was singled out for disgrace when men stood ready to take each other's and decapitation. His name was held up belives, and when he, of all others, was regard-fore the people as a hissing and a scorn. The kennels were raked for epithets against him .ciple involved, there was no one bold enough The most offensive fabrications were published t) take issue with his statement, while all his to discredit him. Every personal attribute friends and thousands of his foes were glad to was denied to him. The fact that he had began life without the advantages of education The part sustained by Mr. Broderick in the was flung into his teeth, coupled with incontime that morning the parties were on the field struggle which took place between Mr. Bu-ceivable insult and ignominy. Upstarts taunt-in presence of about two hundred spectators and chanan's officials and that band of fearless ed him with his "low birth and iron fortune." The election in Bedford County has resulted the Like House, beyond the Mission, and in less proscriptions of the Administration, at pointed at by the minions of office as a traitor, for Associate Judge, by a majority of about factory to the seconds either in consequence of the same degree that it aroused against him a were made, the fulfilment of which was only police officers, who expressed their determina- a man of positive character, unbending will, knew they had to deal with a spirit as interpid sponsibility of his position, nor faltered, in a sistible. The departments were shut upon him. the campaign of 1856! the moment his conscientious convictions placed having rights which could neither be limited him in hostility to the most flagrant piece of nor lessened by party lines, he was as steadily treachery in political annals, that he was en- excluded from all participation in the affairs of tirely right; and he, therefore, gave no heed to the Administration as if he had sat in the French onsequences, but pursued a straight and on- Assembly. Nor was his own course in this ward course to the end. He adopted no new crists marked by violence or passion. It is to almost isolated in the Senate, he preserved a confident that if the sequel did not find him wonderful equanimity and moderation of deand his friends victorious, it would, at all portment. No man would have more heartily rejoiced if the Administration had retraced its first false step, and regretted its continuance in the path of wrong.

Before the close of the last Congress, however, the man had made his mark, even upon when he left Washington, there were not wantvoluntarily did credit to his integrity, his sinederal Administration, foul as it is, is bright holding forth the iron rod to lash him into ountry have public men been so shamelessly holders of the Federal Government-the desauded for the exercise of honest opinious. | potic control of the office-holders in the States Broderick began life surrounded with disad- of Oregon and California, and in the Territory intages. His progress had been a long, bitter of Washington. The millions appropriated by of misfortune, he went to California, to use his own expression, that he "might rise above his border an overshadowing official oligarchy. and make for himself an honorable which penetrating everywhere, is enabled to name. Reaching the new State when it was crush out independent opinion, and to domineer the custom house, the mint, the post office de-

way to the brave and the bold; and although war-debt of Oregon and Washington; -when The men who had fleshed their swords upon Mr. Broderick, in achieving the Senate of the we reflect on all these things, we may readily the Arabs, were equally ready, when occasion by telegraph from St. Louis, that Senator Daby telegraph from St. Louis, that Senator David C. Broderick had engaged in a duel with
Chief Justice David S. Terry, of California,
and that the latter had paid the forfeit of his

and that the latter had paid the forfeit of his

and that the latter had paid the forfeit of his

table, seen deprived of his seat who—however learless and sincere, and however strong in the cause they advocate—have varies of Paris with their dastardly and deadly
fusillades.—Herald of Peace
fusillades.—Herald of Peace
The Royal Houses of Hapsburg, or bounties of the Administration.

In proportion as these immunities ferred upon the representatives of the Administration in California, so did their sense of impunity increase. They felt that not only had Mr. Buchanan clothed them with imperial prerogatives and placed in their hands almost nealculable treasure, but that, no matter how they might outrage public sentiment and prostrate sacred principles—so that all was done in the name of the Administration—they should be protected from punishment and responsibility. Hence, Mr. Brederick placed imself under the flag of Popular Sovereignty and resistance to Executive dictation-which flag he found flying on his arrival, ably supported by some of the first intellects in Califormia- the cry was raised that he must be exommunicated, that not only had he forfeited all claim to position in the ranks of the Democrane party, but that his life was forfeited .-In the fulfilment of this purpose, their first atrempt was to engage him in a personal quarrel, at the beginning of the campaign. He declin-ed the challenge in a frank and explicit letter, leaving it to be inferred that he would fight the battle for the right bravely to the end, and then would be able to act without compromising throne of Germany. Sigismund, shortly after others.

matter of history. That Mr. Broderick should speak plainly was to have been expected after from 1415 to 1419. Being much in want of all that had taken place in Washington and in California. But it was evident that he was a the Margraviate of Brandenburg to Frederick, to the California newspapers will remember henzollern, a petty principality, which lies al-how frequently it was predicted that he would most in the centre of the modern kingdom of how frequently it was predicted that he would

be shot down in the streets.

which terminated in September in California, a number of articles, in Administration journals threatening the contingency which has at House of Hohenzotlern. last arrived, and in one newspaper an individual was referred to (we cannot say whether Judge Terry or another person) as having been designated as the executioner of David C. Broderick. In this connection it may be well to add that the Mr. Perley who challenged Mr. Broderick at the beginning of the canvass (which challenge he declined) had been the former law partner of Chief Justice Terry .-The reader will perceive, from the whole history of the last two years, that, so far as Mr. Broderick was concerned, it was a foregone conclusion of the Administration that he should be sacrificed. Their purpose in this respect, unhappily for them, has not been concealed .-The manner in which they attempted to involve Stephen A. Douglas in a personal quarrel at the Federal capital is familiar to all men .-Their outrages upon the independent men in the House, who refused to acquiesce in their abandoned betrayal of principle, are equally notorious. During all of Mr. Broderick's participation in the movement against the Adinistration on the Territorial question, his friends felt that his life was in constant jeopardy, and when he left for California he seemed to be impressed with the fact that he never Fausch. would see them again.

Many years ago the American people were profoundly excited by the Cilley duel. A young Representative in Congress, for certain words spoken in debate, was entrapped into a conflict which he was too intrepid to refuse, and went out upon the field and was slaughtered. But Jonathan Cilley fell for an Administration, and in a personal difficulty; David C. Broderick has yielded up his life for a sacred principle. If he had surrendered to the blandishments of the Administration, he might toseveral police efficers. The spot selected, near Democrats who refused to savetion the shame- He was in a sort of social quarantine. He was day be living among his numerous friends.-It was only because he refused to compromise in the election of John Taylor, our cardidate San Francisco county, did not turn out satis- tracted to him the country, in and more than once threats of personal violence the truth, and to abandon his solemn pleages, that we are now called upon to mourn his unthe nature of the ground or the presence of the malevelent and merciless antagonism. Himself prevented by the fact that those making them timely death. Thus has closed a pure, beautiful and stainless life' Thus has fallen the and iron nerve, he neither shrunk from the re- as the principle he held in his hands was irre- first great martyr to the political principles of louble sense, in maintaining it. He felt, from Although a Senator from a sovereign State, for to those principles if, in his old age, and in the sunset of his life, he can feel that his hands are clear of the heart's blood of David C. Broderick 2

> colutely to shut our eyes to the lessons of his credit, that, while conscious that he stood history on this subject ? How were the liberties of Rome destroyed? Precisely in this way-the extent of her conquests compelled her to maintain immense armies in her remote provinces; and these, when summoned back, became the willing instruments of tyranny at "The decline of Rome," says Gibbon, home. "was the natural and inevitable effect of immoderate greatness. Prosperity ripened the principle of decay; the causes of destruction multiplied with the extent of conquest; and as soon as time or accident had removed the artificial supports, the stup indous fabric yieldtaining a consistent and courageous adherence cerity, and unyielding devotion to principle, as ed to the pressure of its own weight. The story of its ruin is simple and obvious, and instead of inquiring why the Roman Empire was destroyed, we should rather be surprised that it had subsisted so long. The victorious legions, who in distant wars acquired the vices strangers and mercenaries, first oppressed the freedom of the republic, and afterwards violated the majesty of the people."

ARMIES FATAL TO FREEDOM .- Are we re-

But, much more recently, and much nearer home, we have had a warning example, which it would be the height of infatuation to overlook. There can be but one sentiment, and that of deep execration, at the atrocious and dastardly attempt lately (1858) made upon the life of the Emperor of the French, but amid all our horror and indignation of that crime, we must not forget that the state of things in that country is such as no friend of freedom can look upon without bitter regret. Every trace of liberty has vanished. The noblest minds of France are either in exile, or so fettered, gagged and humiliated, that they dare not give any utterance to their thoughts. by what means has a country of thirty-six millions of souls, certainly among the most intelligent and civilized on the face of the earth, been brought to this condition of abject political servitude? What was the instrument of their enslavement and degradation? We entreat our readers to mark this answer-the Army of Algeria. It will be found that this is strictly correct. The officers, who were the kinds, naval and military-not to speak of the ready implements for suppressing every trace talents of Gen. Scott, who, it is to be hoped, is talents of Gen. Scott, who, it is to be hoped, is in due time, be published authoritatively in the strife for between the applicants for invaluable mines of auds and St. Arnauds—were men who had

we reflect on all these things, we may readily the Arabs, were equally ready, when occasion calculate the chances of success of those men, who-however fearless and sincere, and how- country, and to sweep the streets and boule

> THE ROYAL HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, OF AUSTRIA, AND BRANDENBURG, OF PRUSSIA -The celebrated House of Hapsburg, to which the Imperial family of Austria belongs, is of Swiss extraction. It originated in the canton of Argaw. The family built a lofty castle, which, from its height and rocky position, ob tained the name of Hapsburg, or Haur-castle. It still exists. The proprietors of this castle kept extending their influence, until they became the most powerful family in Switzerland. In 1273, Rodolph, Count of Hapsburg, was cleated Emperor of Germany. His family retained the throne up to 1805, when they renounced the title of Emperor of Germany, and became Emperor of Austria.

The House of Brandentucg, the royal famly of Prussia, also grew up from an humble

In the early middle ages there was gradually formed, in the north of Germany, a State called the Margraviate of Brandenburg, of which the old city of that name, on the Havel, was the principal place. The reigning family of this petty State having become extinct in the first years of the fifteenth century, the then Emperor of Germany, (Charles IV.) gave it to his son Sigismund, who succeeded him on the eil of the Church convened, which took place at Constance, a city of the empire, and lasted money for the holding of this council, he sold narked man. Any one who has paid attention a burgrave of Nucemburg and Count of Ho-Wurtemburg, in the southern part of Germa-We have noticed, during all the campaign ay. Frederick took possessions in the north, and became the founder of the present royal family of Prossia, which is often called the

> THE WISCONSIN BEAR FIGHT. - The bears seem to be coming up thicker and faster in the northern counties of Wisconsin. The Prairie Du Chien Leader says, Mr. Orsen Jackson saw one a week ago, in the town of Coulee. Ed-ward Davis says the Kickapco woods are full of them; that they kill the hogs before the farmers' eyes. Several have been shot near Mount Sterling. Saturday week a large one was seen on the Grant county side of the Wis consin, opposite Bridgeport. In Grant County, near the line, a little fellow, 14 years old, shot a big black bear. The Leader heard that woman and child were partly eaten by a bear up in the pineries, on the Kickapee, but the formation is not entirely reliable. Out in Curtis' Settlement several were seen week be-fore last, and one was killed. A bear was seen by a Mr. Barker the other day, within five miles of Madison, and he stood with his fore paws on a fence by the roadside, and quietly surveyed Mr. Barker as he passed. He afterwards went into the woods. Several were recently seen near Sauk City, and one was killed by a son of Mr. Alleman ou the farm of J.

> ELECTICITY IN CATS .- The extraordinary electrical character of the cat is well known On a cold bright day, if a cat be stroked, the hairs of the fur bristle up, and electrical sparks issue therefrom, accompanied with a slight crackling. It appears too that the animal may be so surcharged with electricity that it will give a severe shock to the helder. In order to obtain this result, the cat should be placed on the knees and one hand applied to its breast, while the other is employed in stroking its fur. pearance, and in a shortftime, if the party continues to stroke the animal, he will receive a sharp electrical shock that may be felt above the wrists. The cat seems to suffer as much as the experimenter, for on giving forth the shock she springs to the ground in terror, and seldom will permit a repetition of the same

It is stated that Col. Fremont has written a letter, declaring that he is not and will not be a Presidential candidate in 1860. He is represented as closing his latter in following lan-

"I consented to hold that relation in 1856, against my better judgment and will, but l was assured that those who would rally around me possessed the power essential to my election; and I confess that the 'bauble,' as it might have been called by Oliver Cromwell, possessed attractions which I could not well resist. But I would not again encounter all the vexation, mortification, and annoyance I then encountered, if the reward were to be ten thousand presidencies."

The following named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the United States Senate on the first Monday in December next, on which day the first session of thirty-sixth Con-gress will commence: Willard Salisbury of Del-aware; James W. Grimes of Iowa; Lazarus W. Powell of Kentucky; Kinsley S. Bingham of Michigan; John C. Ten Eyek of New Jerses; Thomas Bragg of North Carolina; H. B. Anthony of Rhode Island; A. O. P. Nicholsen of Tennessee; J. W. Hemphill of Texas.

The St. Louis Democrat says that upwards of four hundred slaves leave that State every week, nearly all of whom go to the South, and argues that this draining must soon rid the State of Slavery. The gross receipts of money in Missouri from this source, this year, it is thought will amount to millions of dollars.

In awarding the premium of three silver spoons to three babies born at one birth, who were exhibited at the resent National Fair in Chisago. President Tilghman delivered a speech concluding with the advice: "go thou and do likewise."

The town elections of Connecticut have just taken place. A very large majority of the towns heard from have elected Republican Boards, and some of them show unexpected and gratifying gains upon the vote of last year.

Col. Benton once said that Mr. Douglas's coat tail was too close to the ground for him ever