

FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM BURGESS, of Clearfield County, FOR SUPREME JUDGE. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Susquehanna County, FOR CASAL COMMISSIONER. HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike County.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office, to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have notified their bills and ordered their discontinuance. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is evidence of fraud.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

We re-publish the proceedings of the Democratic Standing Committee, in order that every member of the party may have an opportunity of knowing the part he is expected to perform in the approaching political canvass. The Committee have acted prudently and well, and in such a manner, we think, as to discern those who may be dissatisfied, with any just cause of complaint. Great diversity of opinion has existed for many years, as to the mode of making nominations; and some difference also exists as to which system should be adhered to this fall, owing to some irregularity in the result when submitted to the people last fall. The Committee now, however, propose a method of settling the question, which, if properly attended to by the Democrats of the several districts on the 12th instant, cannot fail to be satisfactory.

We cannot refrain from calling the special attention of the Democrats of our county, to the great importance of attending their district meetings, at this time. These meetings are seemingly of small importance. But as our's is a representative government, and all power must emanate from the people, these primary meetings may be aptly compared to the fountain-head—the very source—of this power. How very important is it then, that the people should attend, each man for himself, and exercise his important and "inalienable rights" at these meetings.

The offices to be filled this fall, are few and of little consequence, so far as regards either honor or profit—a Commissioner being the most important of our county offices; but beside these, we have a representative both in the National and State Legislatures to elect, and Conferees to attend the district Conventions, are to be appointed by our County Convention, which is to be held on the 19th instant.

But these meetings should be well attended, especially at this time. Heretofore, the organization of the Democratic party of our county has been about as perfect, and conducted with as much harmony, as perhaps in any other county in the State; and we believe that if confined to other counties, with as much advantage to its prosperity and honor. That such harmony and unanimity will characterize our efforts this fall, depend entirely upon the interest taken by the people—the Democratic voters—in these primary meetings. If they are generally attended by the old veterans of our party, as well as the hosts of the young Democracy, all the cunning schemes and devices of Whig leaders will be in vain, and our triumph will be as great and complete as ever. Let these meetings demand the thoughts and the attention of every Democrat, and let the best and most reliable citizens be appointed as Delegates to the County Convention, whom neither bribes can corrupt nor fears alarm, and our noble county and glorious principles will be equally sustained.

THE LICENSE LAW.

Judge Conrad may be a very good Mayor, but he does not seem to be a very profound lawyer. A short time ago he bound a tavern-keeper over to Court, for violating the license law. The offense was the selling of liquor on the Sabbath day. The case was taken before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and the man discharged, on the ground that the selling of liquor on the Sabbath was only a violation of the law prohibiting the following of any worldly employment on that day, and for which offence the law (of 1794) provides a fine of \$4. The license law makes no provision for the Sabbath.

NEXT REPRESENTATIVE.—The Democrats of Elk county, instructed their delegates in favor of the re-nomination of ALEX. CAIRN, Esq. for the Legislature, and the Advocate adds "if Clearfield will also nominate him, his nomination may be considered as settled, without the meeting of district Conferences."

WE hope our subscribers will excuse our paper merchant for the color of the paper upon which the Republican is printed this week, for it is more than we can do.

NOT A WORD TO SAY.

The Whig papers, after all their boasting and ranting, seem to be entirely silent on the fact that Gov. DUNN is ready to meet them before the people. They have not a word to say on that subject, and are no doubt very anxious that the people should forget that they had dared him into the field. But the people will not forget it so soon, and they will demand either a meeting or a disgraceful backout.—There is no excuse for them. The Governor gives them full latitude to choose the time and manner that may best suit them, and he will meet them with all these advantages on their side.

But such a canvass is very far from their desire. If they come before the people, their doom will be very soon settled, and none know this as well as the Whig leaders. If they can keep their own principles entirely concealed, they hope, by the discussion of side issues to effect a division in the Democratic ranks. This they have often attempted in times past, and never yet succeeded very well. How they will succeed now, remains to be seen. But we rather expect the unconquerable democracy of the old Keystone State, when the time comes, will be found to be about as wide awake as they usually are. The Democracy of our good old State has had to "Save the Union" two or three times already, and they are willing to do it again, and again, as often as it is in danger.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamship Africa, reached New York on Thursday last, with advices from Liverpool to the 15th of July.

Breadstuffs was on the decline, as was also the provision market. Cotton had also slightly declined.

The war news was quite important.—It was said that Austria had summoned Russia to evacuate the principalities within a month.

The Cholera had broken out with renewed violence at St. Petersburg and was raging at a fearful rate in the allied fleet.

18,000 of the French and English troops had joined the Turks at Rutschok, and a pitched battle was daily looked for.

40,000 Turks had crossed the Danube at Giurgevo, who were opposed by the Russians, and defeated with a loss of about 900 killed and wounded.

The allied fleet was last seen sailing towards Sebastopol, numbering 85 sail.

Another rumor says that Russia will not quit Wallachia, and that Austria has for the present given up the intention of peacefully occupying the Principalities.

Accounts from Transylvania state that the Austrians and Russians were concentrating large forces on their respective frontiers.

The Cholera had broken out at Marsailles, in France, and 106 deaths are reported to have occurred in a single day.

The latest accounts from Spain say that the rebels, under the command of General O'Donald, were near Almagro, and that they had intended to carry on a protracted guerilla war.

Rumors of negotiations were again afloat, representing that a conference of the four powers—England, France, Turkey and Austria—would shortly be held for the purpose of considering the Russian propositions.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

Two violent storms visited our county last week and week before, doing great damage to the growing crops, throwing down much valuable timber, and in Brady township, killing several cattle. The first occurred in Jordan township, on Saturday the 22d ult., almost totally destroying several fields of corn, uprooting and breaking down trees in all directions, and doing great damage to many orchards.—the hail fell in great quantities, accompanied with tremendous wind.

The second was on Monday the 24th, and passed over the western and south-western portion of Brady, extending into Penn township. It commenced north of the Erie Turnpike, near the Jefferson line, and pursued a Southerly direction, until it crossed the Pottstown turnpike, when it diverged to the southeast, extending nearly a mile in width. The crops on the farm of Mr. Schwem were entirely destroyed, as were those on several other farms in the neighborhood, some of which belonged to persons depending entirely upon these products of their labor for subsistence through the coming winter. Whole forests were felled to the ground, and not a bush left standing. One informant says that an hour after the storm, hail lay on the ground to the depth of from 6 to 8 inches; and a correspondent, who says the storm lasted about 30 minutes, declares that in many places large quantities of ice could be found the next day, and that many of the hail stones were quite an inch in diameter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We have no room for particulars, but refer to our advertising columns, where several things of interest to the public, and to politicians, may be found.

Good News about our Railroad.

We understand that letters have been received from Mr. Montgomery, now making a survey of the Allegheny mountains for our contemplated railroad, giving the best assurances that a practicable location will be found. Should these hopes be realized, we may set it down as a settled point that a road connecting the northern channels of trade with the great Central Road, will speedily be constructed.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.—An exhibition of the most interesting and profitable kind, (under the tolerable heat,) came off last evening in the Methodist Church. The performers were three female pupils from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, under the charge of the Principal. Several pieces of music were beautifully executed, and portions of the Scriptures, printed with raised letters, fluently read by these interesting girls. These exhibitions are gratifying, a collection being taken, solely for the purpose of defraying the cost of travelling—the sole object of the Principal being that of exhibiting to the public the high degree of perfection which has been attained in the education of the blind; and thus afford the parents and friends of all children similarly afflicted, an opportunity to give them the only relief that can be afforded.

NEXT CONGRESSMAN.—But two of the counties of this district, have as yet made known their choice for next Congressmen, to wit, Jefferson and Elk. In the former, DAVID BARCLAY, Esq. of Pottstown, was unanimously recommended, and J. L. GIBBS, in the latter, Cleaveland, Clearfield, McKean, Venango and Warren, have yet to appear.

THE NEAT CONGRESSMAN.

Messrs. Editors.—Several counties of our Congressional District have fixed the time and place for holding the District Conference, and some of them have expressed preference for men. As yet I have heard no one named in Clearfield. And although we have abundance of material for the post, I am one of those who do not deem it politic for our county to urge bar claims at this juncture. Our fellow citizen is again a candidate for the gubernatorial Chair, under circumstances that will require us to exert ourselves, and cordially in his support. Whilst I as a member of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, concede the right to each member of that party to urge his claims upon, and have his rights respected by it; yet, I hold the principle that the rights of one should yield to the good of the whole. Clearfield is asking at the hands of her sister counties, their "sweet voices" in support of Gov. Bigler, at the coming election, is it fair that she should insist upon the nomination of one of her citizens to the office of Congressman, and if she should do so, will it not be to the serious detriment of our candidate for Governor? The district of which we form a part has been in existence but one Congressional term, and several of the counties in it, both in population and otherwise have equal claims with us, and when we consider our position as to the general canvass, I for one must admit that they are at this time greater. Whilst I desire mainly to state my own views, I do it in good faith, and with a hope that fair and cordial dealing with the other counties of the district upon this subject will have its influence upon a far more important matter to the party than the office of Congressman. BELL.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Whig papers are saying that the Nebraska Bill has split the Democratic party. Our advice to them is, that they keep their fingers out of the crack.—New Haven Register.

We consider that advice kind and considerate. Those who imagine, they see a split in the Democratic party, should keep their fingers out of the crack, or they will be very apt to get caught; as the five Indians did who had taken a white man prisoner. He promised to go with them peacefully if they would help him split a log he was driving a wedge into. They all clapped their fingers into the crack and pulled each way, when the white man knocked the wedge out and had them all.

A few disappointed office-seekers are trying to drive a wedge into the Democratic party, and split it. Four Whig friends can find a perceptible crack yet, we advise them to be cautious about putting their fingers into it. The wedge will soon be knocked out. The Democratic party, is too tough and well seasoned to be split; and those who try to do it will not succeed. It is the party of the people, and of the constitution, and it must not be destroyed.—Pitts. Post.

THE New York Times, in alluding to the recent frosts in financial transactions, attributes the primary cause to the extravagant mode of living and asks:

Where are we to stop? Lay down the limits, and let us see them. Is the present style of houses and furniture and dinners to be the boundary? We know girls whose education costs \$12,000 every year. We know families whose clothing costs several thousands annually. We heard some time since of a young man who spent \$800 in two or three days in a fashionable hotel. Is this the limit? It would be a relief to think so. But we cannot think it. Every season there must be a score of fashions added to the line that measures these abuses. A fine house provokes a finer. A gorgeous drawing room and a splendid entertainment beget a more magnificent show. The steps are short from bricks to sandstone; from sandstone to marble; from a silver service to a gold service. Ingenuity is hard at work. Genius is pledged to gay women. A white longer, and he sure we shall light our cigars with ten dollar bills, and drink dissolved pearls for a dinner beverage!

Cholera in the Baltimore Almshouse. BALTIMORE, July 28.—There have been eight deaths by cholera in the Baltimore Almshouse since yesterday. There were several cases to day, some of which resulted fatally.

Prize Fight between Morrissey and Pool.

The following account of another of these disgraceful exhibitions is given in the New York Evening Post of the 27th ult.

About 7 o'clock this morning the wharf at the foot of Amos street was the scene of a brutal fight between John Morrissey and William Pool, two notorious pugilists, in which the friends of both parties participated.

The prize fighters met at the City Hall, corner of Howard street and Broadway, at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the conversation, Morrissey said that he could "kick Tom Hyer or any other man." Pool replied that he could do nothing of the kind, whereupon Morrissey reiterated that he could do so, and what was more, that he would bet one thousand dollars to fifty that he was able to whip him (Pool) in any kind of a fight. Pool immediately accepted the bet, and told Morrissey that he would meet him at the Christopher street Dock the following morning at 7 o'clock. To this Morrissey objected, alleging that he had not the money with him, besides that there were too many of his (Pool's) friends in that vicinity. Pool then offered to bet even—fifty dollars to fifty—if Morrissey would let him name the time and place of meeting. Morrissey agreed, and the money was placed in the hands of Mr. James Hughes. Pool named Thursday, the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock in the morning, as the time, and the Amos street dock as the place, where the fight should take place.

News of the intention of Pool and Morrissey to fight spread like wildfire among the sporting houses during the evening and heavy bets were made as to the result of the encounter.

At half-past six o'clock this morning a crowd had assembled on Amos street wharf to witness the affray. There could not have been less than three hundred persons present during the progress of the fight, consisting mainly of the "finery" and the friends and admirers of Pool and Morrissey.

A little before seven o'clock, Pool drove up to the ground in a light wagon, and shortly afterwards Morrissey made his appearance, accompanied by some friends. There were no seconds or bottle-holders, it being understood the fight was to be what is termed a "rough and tumble" — the advantage of course, being in favor of the man who first got his opponent down.

The parties immediately stripped themselves, and the crowd formed a ring around them. After a little sparring, Morrissey succeeded in planting an ugly blow on Pool's left eye, which caused a black spot on it.

Pool then made a feint at Morrissey, dodged and by an expert movement caught him around the leg and threw him on the ground. He then jumped on Morrissey and beat him with his fist, cutting his face in a shocking manner. Morrissey at length cried out "Enough," when his friends interfered and extracted him from his unpleasant position.

Morrissey sprang to his feet and exclaimed wildly, "Johnny Ling, give the pistol! give me the pistol!" This was addressed to one of his friends.

Ling put his hand in his pocket, but before he could withdraw it one of Pool's friends knocked him down. The fight now became general, and for a time the wharf was a scene of the wildest confusion. The friends of Pool using very numerous beat Morrissey's friends dreadfully.

The melee was finally stopped by a report that the police were coming, when Morrissey was carried to a carriage and driven rapidly down towards his house in Leonard street. Pool jumped on board a small boat and rowed out into the middle of the river.

The police, however, did not arrive until some time after the fight was over; and what is also strange, they appear to know very little about the fight, nor has there been any attempt made to arrest the parties. The disgraceful affair lasted only a few minutes. Morrissey's friends complain that fair play was not shown him, and they will never be satisfied until another fight takes place.

Morrissey is a larger man than Pool. Pool is noted as being one of the best, if not the very best, rough-and-tumble fighters in the country.

There is an intense excitement among the friends of the respective parties, and it is said that a number of fights will grow out of this affray.

FOUR DEAD PERSONS AND A JUG.—On Tuesday last a gentleman from the Eighth Ward called upon the City Marshal, and requested him to make examination of a house somewhere in that vicinity. The house was shut up, and for some reason it was supposed by neighbors to contain a dead person. The Marshal broke open the door, and discovered a most mournful sight. A gallon jug, partly filled with whiskey, sat upon the floor, and in close proximity lay the forms of its four unfortunate victims. A man, his wife, and two children, were quite dead, with only the jug to give an intimation of their untimely fate.—Detroit Daily Advertiser, July 13.

Deaths at Buffalo.

DEPTFORD, July 27.—The deaths at the Poor House, yesterday, were reported as seventeen, but no official information can be ascertained. The Board of Health met last night, and passed resolutions directing an entire reform in the management of the House.

At Niagara Falls.—The deaths by cholera at the Suspension Bridge, yesterday, were seven—all on the Canadian side.

The Cholera at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A city paper says that three or four deaths from cholera occurred here. It is reported that a messenger in the post office was seized with the disease to-day, and is not expected to live.

NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Notion Prevalent in New York.

New York, July 28.—This afternoon the walls of a large brick building being erected by the Manhattan Gas Company, at the foot of Fourteenth street, fell in with a tremendous crash—the noise resembling the bursting of a steam boiler. Five persons were instantly killed, and eleven were seriously injured. The building covered half an acre of ground. Three heavy iron roofs were suspended across, supported by iron pillars which gave way.—The brickwork was very poorly done.—Two horses were killed. It is stated that twenty persons were within at the time of the fall.

The Spanish Revolution.—The Washington Star says:

Letters reached two different Legations (foreign) in this city this morning, coming by the last Liverpool steamer, which make it positively certain that the telegraphic despatches published in England, concerning the Spanish revolution, are wholly deceptive. The truth is, O'Donnell's career, up to the very last advice in Paris, had been remarkably successful indeed. Wherever his adherents had risen—as they had done in many more places than the telegraph told of—they had so far maintained themselves triumphantly.—The impression in English and French Government circles, when the steamer sailed, certainly was, that his aims were most likely to be speedily accomplished.

Great Fire.

Baltimore, July 29.—In Lowell the Railroad House and thirty other buildings have been destroyed by fire—loss \$200,000. Three hundred families are rendered homeless, and it is reported that three persons were killed.

Sunday Law in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 29.—Mayor Conrad made a speech to the police this afternoon declaring his intention to close taverns on the Sabbath, regardless of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

DEPTFORD, N. Y. July 29.—Chas. Fillmore, brother of the ex-President, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, of Cholera.

Philadelphia, July 29.—Twenty-eight deaths from Cholera have occurred in the Westchester poor house since the 11th inst. of 178 inmates.

Deaths in Philadelphia this week 573—70 of which were from cholera.

New York, July 29.—The total number of deaths in this city this week has been 1,098—231 of which were from cholera.

From the Northwestern Watchman of July 26: HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—SUSPECTED MURDER.

On Friday evening last, the citizens of this community were startled by the announcement that the body of Mr. JAMES P. SHANK, a resident of Upper Providence township, this county, had been discovered floating in the Canal at Brower's Locks, on the Schuylkill Navigation, under circumstances that led to the belief that he had been murdered. The facts as near as we could get them are simply these:—The deceased was employed by his brother JEREMIAH SHANK, who has charge of what is known as Brower's Locks, as an assistant lock-tender. That on Thursday night it was the deceased's turn to attend the locks; that some time after 12 o'clock, a difficulty occurred between him and the crew of the boat called the Methuena, in consequence of the boat becoming fast between the gates; that high words passed between them, and that the Captain went and called up the brother of the deceased to help them through. When the brother came, he inquired for James, and was told by the Captain of the boat that he did not know where he was; the driver said, however, that he had gone over the bridge.—On the following morning, when it was discovered that he was not at home, suspicions began to be aroused that all was not right. Thinking that he might have fallen off the locks and been drowned, a number of the neighbors collected together and made search. About one o'clock in the afternoon the swell occasioned by the water passing out of the chamber, in order to pass a boat through, caused the body to rise. Upon recovering it, two severe cuts, as from some sharp instrument, were discovered on the back part of the head.—Coroner HERRMAN was immediately summoned to hold a Jury of Inquest, who, after a full examination of the facts and circumstances, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death by violence inflicted by the crew of the boat Methuena, Capt. JAMES HILL." Upon this the Coroner made oath before Justice Rossiter, who issued warrants for their arrest, which were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who arrested the Captain of the boat and driver about ten miles above Reading; the boatman, they said was unwell, and had left the boat and gone to Schuylkill Haven in the eve. The Sheriff immediately proceeded to that place and succeeded in arresting him also. The names of the crew are James Hill, Captain; Horatio Ettinger, boatman, and Henry Hoffman, (a lad some 14 or 15 years of age) driver. They had a hearing before Justice ROSSITER, in this borough, on Monday afternoon last. The parties were committed to answer the charge at the August term of court.

No evidence has been adduced indicating that either one of these Boatmen threw Shank in the water; neither does it appear that any one seen him in the act of falling into the Canal accidentally.

CANADIAN WHEAT.—The surplus of wheat in Canada this year for export will, it is said, be twelve millions of bushels, which is five millions more than last year. In the United States, the crop will not turn out so well as at first expected. We have reports to the effect that in Ohio, Virginia, and Maryland, owing to various causes, the crop will not be an average one.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

It seems to be a settled matter in the history of our country, that the great Democratic party has to undergo the fiery ordeal of persecution on account of its wise and liberal principles; but yet notwithstanding all the persecutions, its policy and principles are triumphant, and to those are we solely indebted, under the blessing of Providence, for the glory and increasing prosperity of our common country. For it is a fact, which cannot be gain-sayed or disputed, that every important law now in force upon the statute books of the State and Nation owes its paternity to the Democratic party—and every emmetment of an odious character, which has ceased to disgrace the Nation and blight the prosperity of the people, originated with the Whig or Federal party, and was repealed by the Democrats at the first opportunity.—Look at some of the favorite measures. See, for instance, the Alien and Sedition Law, the act or acts chartering the U. S. Bank, the High Tariff enactments, and the Bankrupt Law—all odious to the American people, and long since repudiated by public opinion. But why particularize? Every unprejudiced, intelligent citizen, of every party, must at once concede the truthfulness of the assertion.

To the young men of the present day, who are just commencing to take an active part in politics, this is an important consideration; and it is the more important to the country from the fact that upon them the hopes of the Nation rest. From their inexperience in the wiles and stratagems of Federalism in its many Prousen shapes and the cunning guises it assumes, they are peculiarly exposed to danger—and if once a false step is taken, how seldom it is that they are reclaimed from the error of their ways.

The Democratic party is emphatically the party for young men. Its creed is in accordance with the spirit and progress of the age—its doctrines are based upon the eternal principles of truth, and they must and will prevail in the end against all opposition, no matter from what quarter it may come. Since the advent of Mr. Jefferson to power, in 1801, down to the present day, through good and through evil report, this self same Democracy have stood by the country in war and in peace, in sunshine and in storm, and successively overcome every party, every faction, and every ism that has attempted to stay its progress. It has conducted our wars, unfeathered and expanded our commerce, built our railroads and canals, increased our territorial limits, elevated our character as a Nation throughout the world and infused new life and energy into the demoralized subjects of despotism and cruelty among the Nations of the Old World. And all this has been accomplished by the Democratic party in little more than half a century, and that too in the face of a violent factional opposition at home.

The youth, then, who is just about entering the busy scenes of political life, should ponder well before he takes a step backward into the ranks of Federalism; for let us assure him, deceived as he may be, that all and every one of the isms of the present day, Know Nothingism included, will end him in the same place that Antismasonry, Free Soilism and Abolitionism have landed their adherents. Where is the Antismasonry of 1832-5, so rampant and for a short time apparently triumphant! It is no longer to be found, but those who were gulled and deceived by its teachings have long since found themselves unconsciously landed in the bosom of the Federal party. So it has been with other isms that have sprung up, and so it will be with those that are now apparently in the heyday of prosperity. Men may change but principles never; for the principles of the great Democratic party are as unchangeable as eternity itself.

We, therefore, caution our young men against the designs of the common enemy, in whatever guise he may appear. It is an attempt to beguile you to your ruin; and if you should be entangled in the net that is being so cunningly woven around you, you may bitterly regret it to the latest day of your lives. Some of you may laugh at and deride our fears—but remember we speak from what we have seen in the past, and "history," you know, is said to be nothing else than "philosophy teaching by example." We have seen many who have wrecked their political hopes in this way; and what has been, may be again.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

AN INFANOUS FABRICATION.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, stating that a mysterious cask was deposited from a freight train of cars at Canton, Stark county, in this State, simply directed "Canton." The direction being inexplicable, the story runs, it was opened, and found to be full of pistols and bowie knives, and that in a short time a Catholic priest called and took it away.—The last Stark County Democrat contains the statement of J. Keplinger, ticket and freight agent of the railroad at Canton, asserting that the whole story is false in all its particulars. No such cask was ever there, and, of course, no Catholic priest ever called and took it away. The whole thing was a vile calumny, started by some evil disposed person in order to increase the animosity and prejudice that already exist between Catholics and Protestants. Cincinnati Enquirer.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A man by the name of McClure, came to a very horrible death yesterday afternoon, in Manchester. It appears that he became enraged at his horse, and got out of his wagon and kicked at it. Missing his aim, he fell immediately before his horse, which tramped upon his body, and drew the wheels of a heavy wagon over his breast. The pressure was so great that it burst a blood vessel, and in a short time the unfortunate man expired. Coroner Lowry will hold an inquest upon the body.—Pitts. Union.