Towanda, Wednesday, July 22, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR. OF BRADFORD COUNTY-

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

The gentlemen composing the Democratic Committee for Bradford county, are requested to he present at Ira H. Stephens, on Saturday, July 25, 1815, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Committees of Vigilance, and in preparation for the coming September Convention. The following are the names of the Committee. names of the Committee.

E. O'MEARA GOODRICH, PETER C, WARD. EDSON ASPENWALL, FREDERICK ORWAN. CHARLES STOCKWELL, JOHN BALDWIN. JOHN WATKINS.

The Whig Press.

Soon after Mr. Wilmot's election, The New York Tribune, the grand focus of Abolitionism, Whiggery Fourierism, the water-cure, and other humbugs of the present day, gave currency to the report that he was : Free-trade man," and the thousand other papers, which speak only when it speaks, caught up the cry, and join ed in full chorus. Since which time, this assertion, though most emphatically denied, has been most assiduously promulgated, and the little organs aforesaid, have been perseveringly engaged in libelling and defaming Mr. Wilmot

And now, for his independence in voting to carry ou the principles so long maintained-so openly avowed, and so well understood by the people of his district-Mr. W. has already been most severely and projustly, and in some instances; brutally assailed by the whig press, who are ever ready to "bend the supplant binges of the knee" to the money power. As a specimen of refined language-from "all the decency" party, we quote a sentence from the Harrisburg Telagraph :--

"We rejoice in being able to record the votes of all the loco foco members in Congress from this State, excepting Wilmot, of Bradford county, against the repeal of the teriff of 1842. This recream son who basely be-trayed her interests, and voted with the free truders, should be banished from her territory. His infamous treachery should be revenged by disowning and turning him upon the south for support."

There is no occasion Mr. Telegraph, to send Mr. Wilmot South , for support. His constituents at the North can give him sufficient sufferent to return him and never contradicted. to Congress again over any ultra protectionist that can be scared up.

Our Relations with Mexico.

We are embarked in a war with the Mexican nation A call has been made upon the patriotic citizens of the United States by the Commanding General, and the Government, for aid, and more than twenty thousand volunteers have joined in the response to that call. It will be difficult for Mexico to bring into the field any considerable force to oppose the army which will soon be organised upon the frontier of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and ready to act on the offensive, if necessary. The bravest of the troops of Mexico, and the most valiant of her Generals were at the Rio Grande-- and the events of those memorable days prove that Mexican valor and skill in war, can never withstand the bravery and patriotic love of liberty which animate the breasts of freemen and impel them in defence of the rights and liberties of their country.

While we rejoice in the justice of our cause, and the brilliant success of our arms-we are pained to know that there are those among us-American citizensclaiming to be friends of their country, who denounce this war as unjust and aggressive. Have we no cause for war? Texas by her own act has been annexed to the United States; and by this union, and by this act, two powers recognised as independent by the great family of nations, have combined into one nation. Texas relinquished her power as a nation, and by her own choice chose to take rank as a state, under the parental guardianship of the Constitution of the United States .-Are not the United States then, bound by every consideration to defend every inch of the territory of Texas !-Mexico having lost control of Texas, threatens her with invasion, and enrols troops for this avowed purpose-and sends to England to raise funds to prosecute the war.-By the laws of nations, this of itself would be cause for war. Again, she rejects the Minister of this government, and, after he had waited several months upon her borders, closes all negociations. Is there not sufficient cause in all this for war ? But, it is urged by the friends of Mexico-enemies of America, that our army passed the boundary of Texas, and first invaded Mexico; that when our army proceeded west of the Neuces river. it entered upon Mexican territory, and consequently became invaders. It is easy for one, disposed to take sides with the enemy, and oppose his own country, to find a pretext for his toryism, by making allegations which can not be sustained by fact.

Any man who reads, and who does not hate his country, and as a consequence, look upon her acts with a jaundiced eye, may find abundance of authority of the highest character, establishing the Rio Grande as the boundary between Mexico and Texas.

We have recently had our attention called to this sub ject by an article in the Westchester Republican, in reply to a card from the Hon. Mr. M'livaine, who represents that district in Congress; in which the Hon. gentieman denounces the present war as unjust and unne ceasary. We have no doubt that the small beer politicians who are denouncing our country at the corners of the streets, take their one from such Hon. Whip Members of Congress: and that, if the secret of their denunciations was fully exposed, there might be seen at the bottom a deep laid scheme concerted by the Whio leaders to excite sympathy for the poor injured Mexicans. and create prejudice against the National Administration. in the hope of elevating to the Presidential chair a genuine whig-a friend of Mexico-a fee to the best interests of America; and who, if he had the power, would dismemher Texas and restore her to Mexico.

Our friend Strickland, of the Republican, like a true patriot, met the Hon. Representative, as every patriot would meet a traitor; and after having flogged him pretty severely, exhibits him to the public with all his deformities upon him as follows:

"But the honorable gentleman seems to think there is something in the question of boundary, which may be so presented as to avail him for a defence in his Mexican policy, and he strives to make it appear that when our Army proceeded beyond the Nucces, we invaded the Mexican territory. It is unnecessary to argue this point. We have already produced abundance of authority, of the highest character, showing that the boun-dary between Mexico and Texas is the Rio del Norie; and consequently that the advance of the army beyond the Nueces, was not an invasion of Mexican territory.— This position of Mr. McIlvaine's is contradicted by the action of our own. Congress before the war, wills the our revenue laws west of the Nueces: and it is also cor tradicted by the presence of a member of Congress who his seat as the representative of constituent of that river, and is recognized in that body as the equal, in points of rights and privileges, with any other member, not even excepting "our representative."give the following extracts from a fate speech of the Hom Mr. Vancey of Alabamar

"Is not the Rio Grande, then, to all intents and pur poses the Texan boundary, until it is altered by negotia-tion! Where is the law defining any other boundary! Sir, there is none. The resolutions of annexation admit Texas with her boundaries subject alone to adjustment by negotiation. Until negotiation curtails the limits doclared by Texas to be hers, where is the power which can rightfully do so? Who made the Nucces the Texan boundary line? Can the gentleman find any law so defining it? It exists only in the distempered and favored brain of those who can see no line for our country tonorably to rest upon in that country. The means ointed out in the resolutions of annexation of settling and peaceably difining the limits between the two countries failing, the Texan law is the law of the land—recognized by Congress in its act of annexation and of extension of the revenue laws over that State. The President can know no other boundary; and in ordering the army, to the Rio Grande, he did what he had a righ the commander-in-chief-what he was bound to do as Tresident of the republic. If, then, the "Rio Grande ought to be our boundary," the President "ought to be" no subject of censure. If Mexico was in arms, and in hostile attitude, it did not become a prudent Executive to wait until the country was invaded before he used the means given him by the nation for its defence. He was in duty bound to anticipate it after such a series of hostle demonstrations, and to place

the effective force of the country in such position as would most easily preserve our soil from an invising army.
"The question as to the order of the removal of our army should be, was IT BIORT! If right, was Mexico army snounce, was IT stort: it right, was Mexico justifiable in meeting that army in hos ile array on our soil? Was Mexico justifiable in entrapping and slaying the commands of Porter or Thornton! in attempts to cut off our army from its depot at supplies? Was Mexico right in refusing to prevent intercourse between our officers and our consul? If we should ever have a sight of the store that t right to traverse the territory claimed by Texas, we had failed to obtain a peaceful bearing upon it from Mexico; and if we then had it, Mexico took all the responsibilities of war upon herself, in invading that territory, and cut-ting off our detached parties. The consequences that fol-lowed this Mexican aggression, all are familiar with.

"Our small detechment of troops were surprised and at off. The blood of the 'rave was profusely shed, and our whole force opposed and attacked by three times their number on our own soil, before American forbear-ance gave place to just in dignation, and American valor achieved for itself lasting glory on the plains of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palm'.."

There we yet other FACTS, which taken in connec with those now and larretofore cited, wholly repudiate the idea advanced by Mr. McIlvaine, that the United States had no rights beyond the Nucces. That all the pretensions, claims and rights, as regards territory and otherwise, that pertained to Texas, by annexation desolved upon our Government; and if she made or exercise pretensions, chains and rights beyond the Nucces, we can make or express the same. This will notbe denied, and yet its admission justifies fully the conduct of our Government in moving our troops beyond the Nueces.— That Texas had and exercised claims and rights between the Nucces and Rio Grande, appears most conclusively, by the facts which we will now briefly state—facts stated upon the floor of Congress by the Hon. Mr. Douglass,

when, in 1836, the people of Texas assembled in convention to form their Constitution, the inhabitants between the Nucces and Rio Grande, had their representative in that body. James Powers a citizen and re dent of that part of Texas, was a delegate in that con

The citizens between the Nueces and Rio Grande subsequently had a representative in the Texan Congress. That representative resided west of the Nucces; and the an was a member of the convention which framed ution of Texas preparatory to her adu into the Union, and he is now a member of the Texan

Texas has had for years, counties and courts organiz-

been produced on this subject, can any man pretending to be a citizen of our-Republic, and having the least spark of patriotism in his bosom, say that our Govern-

ment had no right to advance beyond the Nueces ? leave the people to answer." Americans will say NO. Her enemies may say yes.

The Tariff.

The late passage of the bill, in the House of Representatives, for the modification of the tariff of 1842, was an act of great importance. It was a triumph of right over enlightened, liberal and comprehensive policy which shall hereafter characterize the administration of our national affairs, and lead to a permanent standard of revenue duties, and a highly prosperous result to all branches of our industrial pursuits

The effect of this bill, if it passes the Senate, will be to reduce the rate of " protection," afforded to some articles manufactured in this country. Consequently, we may soon expect to hear of dustress and rumors of dis- of Occupation; a position which in the hearts oible in detail-when annead o which our whig cotemporaries are proficient; our ears will be stunned with reports of factories stopped, of workmen discharged, of orders countermanded, of commerce stagnated, and of whig "distress" generally, for the time being, until all has settled into calm, and quiet prosperity, and the whigs themselves will be astonished to find

that every thing is so prosperous. Our people may draw instruction and profit from the history of this attempt at equalizing the profits and burdens to be borne by the community, which will afford them more good than a dozen lectures on political economy. It may teach them to beware of the Money Power. It is the antagonistic principle to Damocracy. It has ever warred against the progression of human nature, and against the rights of man. In every country, where legislation has encouraged and fostered and protected it, it has grown and increased, until its huge form has cast a shadow over the length and breadth of the land, and a only recompense that squalid misery and honest poverty -borne down by its burdens, could obtain. This mighty it may never control our destinies, or have a preponderance in our political affairs.

It is this power, which has so assiduously battled for the permanency of the tariff of 1842. And hence the an hour. denunciations which have been cast upon the friends of its modification; the money which has been lavished in "shows" and "fairs:" the strengous exertions to prevent this have been dictated by relfish and mercenary motives We now assert and shall hereafter take occasion to make plain-that the Tariff of 1842, was most unequal, unjust and oppressive in many of its details, and a just regard for the prosperity of our country, and the permanency of just and equal protection to our manufactures demanded its reduction to a standard, which giving them "pro tection" enough to compete with other nations, would produce revenue sufficient to carry on our government and operate to the mutual advantage of all.

These clamors for the preservation of the Tariff in its present shape, regardless of its onerous burdens; and the epithets heaped upon those who would demonstrate we in- its operation and expose its inconsistencies, contain a warning which should reach to the heart of every Ameri-

> can. What! shall a tariff not be modified, if it needs modification? Is there anything sacred in its name, which makes it sacrilege to touch it! Anything to highly elevated in its operation that it is high treason to discuss and expose its inconsistencies! Now, for our the seat of war. Some meddling gossip advispart, we are desirous of the prosperity of our beloved ering our manufactures. But we must confess we dangers he would incur, and the difficulties she would like to know how far it is necessary for us to be would labor under during his absence. "Let taxed to protect our manufactures; and if it is necessary him go," replied the Spartan matron I would for purposes of protection, that they should be able to rather die a soldier's widow than live a coward's

declare dividends of 10, 20, 30 and 40 per cent. !

he earth. They enter English ports in competition with British Manufacturers, "bearding the lion in his den." The British troops in India, it is said, perform their drills, in drilling of American manufactures. If protection has accomplished this, we are content. But we demand that these manufactures should stand upon their own foundation. We fear not the result; monopolists may grumble that they cannot longer " fleece" industry and whig presses may manufacture whole columns of distress; but capitalists, we feel assured, will be conten with fair remunerations, if they cannot persuade the people to submit to imposition, and the government to legislate to fill their coffers.

"Music is Swill.-The headlong sweep of a thun lering catavact, as leaps from rock to rock, cleaving the wave worn crecipics, and shaking the abves, inspires one with feelings of reverence and awe. But the sweet sont-pleasing, heart calming notes from ladies' lips heard in a heaptiful night on our lovely river, soothes the discomforted, brings balm to the wounded heart, and makes all Owego ring with the echoes of delightful melody.-We have been soothed, we have been touched by sweet music, as it was borne by zephyrs pregnant with melodious notes upon our delightful ears. It was our good fortune, but a few evenings ago to be an ear witness to one of those strains so grateful to the heart and hallowing to the feelings. Just imeging one of the purest, mos lovely evenings of July, the moon unmantled, showering her rays of modest light upon the still and placid waters of the Susquehanna, then imagine the silence of the scene, agreeably broken by a choir of well tuned voices breaking out in full chorus-echoing and re-echoing among the rocks and hills that help to prolong the grateful sound-such an enjoyment we have seldom before had the pleasure of participating in, and we earnestly hope that more frequently our eyes and ears may be pleasantly saluted by the amiableness of the performers, and the sweet music which they alone are so fully competent to produce."

The above is from the Owego Gazette. We think our friend Charley ought to have wound up with the following stanza : — "Music hath charms to soothe the savage.

To rend a rock and split a cabbage."

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR '48 .- Some of the Whigh have nominated Gen. Vega for President. It is said that he goes in with Giddings of Ohio for a dissolution of the Union, and that he believes, with our friend Greeley, that the war against Mexico is "murder." It is not yo ecided whether Greeley or Giddings will be put on the ticket as Vice President .- Duily Globe.

If Gen. Vega should be fortunate enough to be elected, ne would in all probability select men for his cabinet from among the good Whigs of the city of Towards.-We are sure he could find enough of the "right stripe."

GEN. TAYLOR .- Gen. Taylor, by previous accounts from the Army, contemplated moving towards Monterey on the 10th inst. We see by the last number of the Republic of the Rio Grande that some such movement was expected in camp, as preparations for the departure of the Army from Matamoras had been commenced. The greatest enthusiasm and confidence in old "Rough and Ready" prevailed in camp among both regular and volunteers, and with ed and established west of the Nueces.

During the war between Texas and Mexico, an armistice was proposed and agreed to, and in the proclamation
of the President of Mexico announcing its existence, the ed in the brigade of volunteers that Gen. Scott Mexican troops were directed to, and did, retire to the was not to supersede General Taylor, so great was the joy of the men, and so apparent, that Now in the face of facts which have time and again their colonels immediately called them out and their colonels immediately called them out and marched them to the bank of the river, opposite the old hero's quarters, and gave bim a military salute : after which the soldiers gave him three cheers, the heartiness of which plainly indicated that they were from the heart. The Repub lic of the Rio Grande says:

" Every face was elated with joy, and loud and numerous were the expressions of delight that followed the announcement. Everybody seemed and is of opinion that he should be lef to consummate that work so gloriously begun; might, and is but a beginning, we fondly hope, of that and now that the reins are in his hands, and the weeels of his vehicle unlocked, we have no doubt that he will be All at the winning post. Loved by his own soldiers, respected by the enemy (for his generous and humane conduct to them here,) idolized by the people of the United States, and complimented by all their corporate bodies, what else was needed to fill full the measure of his glory but that which he has just received—the absolute command of the Army Americans fin ls a pre-eminent and a lasting place, and falsifies the common saying that ' republics are ungrateful."

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.-While two young men, named George Wood and Ro-bert Brown, were fishing on Mitchell's Flatts, near Charleston, on Thursday morning last, a as would produce the amount of revenue needdavil-fish became entangled in the cable, drew up the anchor, and made off with the boat, with great velocity. Young Wood ran forward for am opposed to a Tariff for protection merely, war. He is a Baltimorean, has a brother now the purpose of cutting the cable, but before he and not for revenue." could effect his design, the sea monster gave a sudden turn and capsized the boat, throwing Wood off some distance from her. Brown held on to the boat, and succeeded in getting on her the Tariff. bottom, the fish still towing the boat through the water with great speed. With much presence of mind, Brown stripped off his clothes, the fish still running, and making for Drum Island, which he approached within fifty yards, sight of its glaring and glittering externals has been the when it made another turn, and took the boat down in deep water. Brown then swam ashore, and after reaching it, looked for and discovered power is but a germ, as yet in our land. God grant that his companion swimming. He hailed him and was answered, but soon after, we regret to say. disappeared, being no doubt exhausted, as he had sustained himself by swimming at least half

> THE MORMON WAR CLOSED .- The Hancock Eagle of the 21st ult. brings intelligence that the apprehension of further disturbance has ceased. and that the Mormon war is at an end. It thus concludes an article on the subject :

 We have good reasons for believing that not only the inhabitants of the surrounding country, but a majority of the citizens of Hancock are decidedly opposed to the measures and designs of the 'Regulators;' and if we are not much mistaken, forthcoming events will make this manifest. To conclude, we think we are justified in announcing that PUBLIC OPINION has prostrated ' Lynch law' in this county, and that we can look forward to the enjoyment of permanent peace."

A SPARTAN WIFE .- We take the liberty of ublishing the following extract from a private letter, which was written to a gentleman of this city: "I must give you an anecdote of a woman's spirit which took place here a few days back. I married a man, a Lieut. of the country. We are willing to pay our share towards for ing, pointing out as is usual in such cases the ed his wife to exert herself to prevent his gowife !" Had we many such mothers and Our cotton manufactures reach the uttermost ends of wives, soldiers would not be difficult to find. derived from any other source, of the private nounce it properly.

[From the Pennsylvanian.] Mr. Buchanan and the Tariff.

A great clamor has been raised by some of the Whig editors against Mr. Buchanan, in consequence of a statement made by Mr. Pollock, a member of the present Congress, from the district composed of the counties of Norhomberland, Union, Lycoming and Clinton, in this State, in his recent speech in that body on the subject of a Tariff. This statement is based upon a speech made by Mr. Buchanan, at Milton, in this State, on the subject of the l'ariff, in September, 1844. We understand that Mr. Pollock has been misreported and that he will do justice to Mr. Buchanan in the speech which he is now preparing for the press. We would remark, however, that any gentleman assumes a most perilous position when he undertakes to state from memory what was said by a political opponent in stump speech nearly two years before; and especially when he undertakes to repeat a sine detached sentence without the context .--Whether he intends it or not, he is almost cer tain, under such circumstances, to do the

The writer of this article happened to be on the stand at Milton, and heard every word uttered by Mr. Buchanan in relation to the Tariff. We heard him on other occasions on the same subject. On this question he pursued the same course adopted by other Democratic apeakers generally, throughout the State. His speech at Milton was one of the ablest he ever made, and was heard by a vast throng from the commencement to the close. Even the Whigs praised its moderation and ability; and it is remarkable that Mr. Pollock, in all the speeches he subsequently made on the subject. was never known to allude to it in the manner in which he is reported to have spoken in the House on the 27th of June. Mr. Buchanan spoke from full notes, and with characteristic clearness and deliberation.

He commenced by stating that Mr. Clay and Polk, from their public sets and declarations, stood upon the same platform in regard to the Tariff; and from these it appeared "that the one was as good a Tariff man as the other."

In order to prove this position, he said that

Mr. Clay was the author of the compromise act, which, by abolishing all specific duties, and by adopting the horizontal ad valorem rate of duty, had done much, very much, to prostrate the the Tariff policy. He stated that during Mr. Clay's subsequent service in the Senate he had adhered to this compromise with unwavering fidelity: that one of the cele brated resolutions which he had offered on the 15th of February, 1842, a short time previou to his retirement from that body, declared "that in the adjustment of a Tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue. the principles of the compromise Act generally should be adhered to; and that especially maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, which there ought to be as little departure from as possible." an read an extract from Mr. Clay's speech at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1844, more than eighteen months after the passage of the Tariff act of 1842, in which he not only declared that "he had been active in effecting the compromise of 1833." but " he felt it an obligation of honor to adhere to it in good faith, and he challenged the most diligent search of the records to show that he had ever countenanced its violation in the slightest particular; nay, more, he was bold to say that during his entire service in Congress since, there never had been an effort to violate it which had not met with his prompt and earnest resistance." Mr. Bucharan read Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Brownson of Georgia, dated in Sentember, 1843. which stated as follows: "I think that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the general government ought to be derived from duties imposed on foreign imports; and I believe that in establishing a Tariff of those duties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our He then placed in juxtanational interests." position with this declaration, a similar dec-Kane, of the 19th of June, 1844, as follows: Ridgley, "will you see your officer whip them wife, the first ball taking effect in the neck, and alone?" and spurred his horse into full speed the second in the back, which caused her death will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the government economically administered. In adjusting the detailing of a revenue Tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties ed, and at the same time afford reasonable in-

Comparing these declarations of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk, Mr. Buchanan concluded that a Lieut in the Navy, was accidentally killed they stood upon the same ground in regard to

Mr. Buchanan proved that Mr. Polk had heretofore sanctioned discriminating duties, by referring to Mr. Verplanck's bill, which he (Mr. Polk) had supported, and indeed was a member of the Committee by which it was reported. It will be recollected that Mr. Clay's Compromise Act was substituted for this bill. Under Mr. Verplanck's bill, Mr. Buchanan stated that the duty on hammered iron was fixed at \$15 per ton; on rolled iron at \$54 per ton; and on pig iron at \$8 per ton—duties nearly as high as those imposed under the act of \$1842, and farhigher than contained in Mr. Clay's Compromise Act.

This was the course of argument adopted by Mr. Buchanan, not only at Milton, but at Towanda, and other places, where we were

present. Until Mr. Clay's letter to Dickinson Townhip, dated at Ashland, on the 9th September. 1844, we are not aware that he had ever changed the ground he occupied in his letter to Mr. Cope, of the 29th of June, 1844, he. declared hat he was opposed to the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, but it did not state he was opposed to its modification. These opinions, he says, were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston, S. C., North Carolina, and in Virginia." At none of these places had he ever come out against the modification of the Tariff of 1842. In his letter to Dickinson Township, he first came out against any modification of the Tariff of 1842. Mr. Buchanan had no knowledge, and could have had no knowledge, of the existence of this letter at the time he made his speech at the Milton meeting. He came there from Towarda, in the Northern part of the State, where he made a speech on the 10th of September, and not from

his home in Lancaster.

What Mr. Buchanan said of the opinions both of Mr. Clay & Mr. Polk in regard to the Tariff, were inferences fairly drawn from their public acts and declarations-nothing more.-He did not pretend to have any knowledge.

opinions of either of these gentlemen. He said nothing on the subject which might not have been uttered in the Senate of the United States.

A little incident, and we have done. When Mr. Buchanan ascended the stand a Milton. there was a banner directly in front of him, on the side of which was a bloody hand, and on the other a lady, weeping over an urn-evidently referring to the Cille; duel. Mr. Buchanan expressed his disapprobation of this flag, re-quested that it might be withdrawn, which was done accordingly.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT-LOSS OF LIFE.-The ollowing account is given in the Trenton pered round that one of the passengers, News of the accident mentioned in the Ledgr yesterday.

ing home, after having sold out their market- being questioned, the suspicious passenger ing. The way train from Bordentown was declared herself a woman, and gave her m. opposite the State prison just as Mr. Mintel sons for assuming the dress she were. She drove on the canal bridge, opposite Sullivan's said she was married, as she supposed, a fer tavern. Mr. M. being a little deaf, probably years ago, in this city, to a man whose name did not hear the locomotive; his wife told him our informant was unable to give; that ale to stop, and gave the reins a check; the horse living with him some years, and having two stopped for a moment, and frightened at the three children, her husband told her the man noise started again, which brought his fore feet riage was all a sham, that he had another lay on the track just as the locomotive came up. ful wife, and had contemptuously-cast off h The horse was first caught by the hoof, which and her children. was torn off, knocked round against the locomotive, at the same time upsetting the wagon and throwing Mr. and Mrs. Mintel out. The ed that the man who had thus deeply wronggears became entangled with the cars, and her was living at Mackinaw, and she had con completely torn off the horse, while the wagon there to obtain a recognition of her rights, or was broken to pieces, Mr. M. hanging on to the lines was dragged a considerable distance over the projection of the sleepers until the cars her person. After some further conversation were stopped. At first it was thought that Mrs. M. was injured the most. Mr. M. walk- despatched to the husband with an intimation ed about the prazza at Sullivan's with apparently little pain. Patrick Riley immediately proceeded to bathe the wounds of Mr. M., and parties met face to face. The woman uphrant found his right side, from his shouldier down, ed him with all the wrongs he had infinied and also his back, very seriously bruised -Mrs. M. was much hurt, one of her feet was very much swollen.

Mrs. Pullen, who was about crossing at 'Paylor's bridge, hearing of the accident, came round to take them home. Mr. M. walked to the wagon and expressed an anxiety to get home before he died. He also desired that they should send for Dr. Clark. The old lady complained a good deal to her husband for not stopping when she first told him. They were taken home, about a mile from Pond Run, where Mr. Mintel died about four o'clock had come to fulfil her threats, and that hem s in the afternoon, and was buried yesterday defend his life, raised a pistol and fired. The afternoon.

Hopes are entertained of the recovery of Mrs. M. Mr. Mintel is said to have been up- took deliberate aim at him, and then lowers wards of 70 and in excellent health. They the weapon, saying as she turned on her her followed the business of trucking, and were regular attendants of the Trenton market. Mr. M. was a member of the Methodist Church ind a very respectable man. 🕡

CAPT. RANDOLPH RIDGLEY .- The Philadelohta Spirit of the Times says, of all the recent prevet promotions in the army, no one has been nore merited than that of Lieut. Ridgley, who was next in command to the glorious Ringgold at Palo Alto. In a private letter from an officer who was present, we produce the following characteristic conversation between May and Ridgley, which occurred the moment before May's gallant charge. When May was ordered to charge and take the enemy's artillery, the smoke was so thick that he could not tell where they were. He rode up to Ridgley and cited out, " where's their battery, Randy

.. Just ride out of my line a little and I'll find 'em for you Charley !" said Ridgley, instantly firing his battery in their supposed direction .-The enemy at once returned the fire, sweeping Ridgley's command with terrible effect. "There they are Charley, now go it!" said Ridgley, · Charley did "go it," with "a vindictive rush.''

Of all the young officers that were engaged in the Florida war, none distinguished them-selves more than did Randolph Ridgley. On one occasion in the Ocklawaha Swamp, with his wife. It appears that they were quarteling a small party of men, he was attacked by a large together, when a watchman interfered and look body of Indians who were posted in a thick hammock on the opposite bank of a creek.— The men recoiled before the dreadful fire of the laration made by Mr. Polk in his letter to Mr. foe and turned to run. "Cowards!" cried to the house than he drew a pistol and shot his and charged alone across the creek amid a per- in a short time. The New York papers gits fect shower of bullets. His scornful appeal and gallant conduct reanimated the flying soldiers, they turned and joined him with a hearty and fearless cheer. In a moment more, all that lived of the enemy were flying into the far recesses of the swamp. Ridgley now bears several honcidental protection to our home industry. I orable marks of the enemy's prowess in that in the U.S. Navy, who is also "a chip of the same block." Another of his gallant brothers, about 3 years since.

THE PEACEMAKER OUTDONE .- On Wedneslay a stupendous piece of ordnance was cast at Alger's foundry, South Boston, under the immediate superintendence of Col. Bomford, who was the first inventor of this species of weapon. called by him in 1809, the "Columbia."

The quantity of metal used was 40,000 pounds and the account of coal requisite to reduce it to a proper state of fusion, was eight chaldrons. The weight of it, when finished, will be 25.000 pounds, exceeding that of the Peace Maker by 5,000 lbs. Length, ten feet : diameter at the base ring, 39 inches; length of chamber, 13 inches; diameter of chamber 9 inches; length of bore, 9 feet 1 inch; diameter of bore, 12 inches. Weight of round shot which it will carry, 230 pounds; weight of shell, 180 pounds. Range of shot or shell, 3½ miles—being 1-4 of a mile greater than the recorded performance of the largest and latest invented mortar in England, and half a mile beyond the reach of any gun in the castle at San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz.

The cost of this immense instrument for harbor defence 'will not exceed \$ 1700. or one sizth of the wrought iron gun procured in England by Cantain Stockton.

This gun is intended for Fort George, in Boson harbor, where it will be placed in about 5 weeks, as it requires that time to complete it ready for use.

SUN STROKE .- Sudden congestion of the brain, or "sun stroke," may not always prove fatal if a gill of brandy is at once swallowed and mustard draughts are immediately applied to the abdomen. The New York papers of yesterday contain a list of names of some thirty persons whose death have been caused by the hot weather, between Friday and Sunday. By the way, the newspapers are discarding sailing of the Britannia, says-"It is report the English phrase sun stroke, which every to day in the city, that the Asiatic cholers body understands, and using the French term coup de soliel, which means the same thing. known for some time that the cholera has Out of a dozen who use the French name there peared in several places between India and peared in several place are probably, not two who know how to pro-

A Desperate Woman.

Readers of newspapers have doubtless h ticed, within the year past, occasional allusion to a woman in the Western country, who con plained of terrible wrongs she had suffered a the hands of a man formerly resident in the city, and threatened some dreadful retributes The last notice of her stated that she had le the interior of Ohio.

Last Saturday morning, while the Great Western was lying at Mackinaw, it was who seemed a trim boy of some sixteen or eighter years, was in fact a woman. Capt. Walkt Saturday morning, between 10 and 11 invited the youth and one of the principal eno'clock. Mr. Mintel and his wife were returnizens of Mackinaw into his office, and then

Under these circumstances, she had swom to have revenge or justice. She had ascertain. vengeance in default, upon which she exhibit ed two loaded pistols which she carried about she gave up the pistols, and a messenger was that a passenger on the Western wished to tee him. He soon came on board, and the two upon her, and demanded reparation for hersell and children by a legal marriage, at the same time, with all the recklessness of a woman goaded to desperation, threatening his life with he most vehement asseverations if he failed in lo her justice.

At this point the door opened, and the man who had cowered before her, shot out inlightning and escaped to the shore. She soon followed after, ascertained his place of business and sought another interview. As she approached, the man, doubtless supposing the ball struck near her feet. She never blenche, but drawing a pistol in turn from her res. "no, you poor contemptible wretch, it would diagrace even a woman to slay you!"

The affair, of course, made a great noise on the island, but what was the issue we are unble togstate. The boat swung off soon after the events we have detailed, leaving both pirties ashore. We have heard many stories about the character and the relations of the parties in this matter, but not enough that we can rely upon to form a decided opinion as to the merits of the case. It may be that the woman is profligate, but how often does the term abandoned have a strictness of meaning, not us tended by those who use it to characterise trail ty, and how many, now the scorn and outcasts of society, desperate in vice and crime, and degraded until they have lost almost all semblance of womanhood, would be happy, vince ous wives and mothers, but for the foul wron; and abandonment of which they have been the victims. There is terrible wrong somewhen in the case we have related, and our judgment as well as our sympathies, inclines us to believe that the unsexed woman is the suff-re--Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 7.

THE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY .- We mettioned yesterday, that a shocking murder was committed at Jersey city on Wednesday moning by a man named Spencer, on the person of the man off to the watch-house. He (Spencer) begged permission to go back and see his wife which was granted. He had no sooner got inthe following account of the occurrence:

"Spencer was married about fifteen months ago to a daughter of Mrs. Dobbin, of Jersey city. and he and his wife have been staving for some time past at the house of his mother-in-law in Montgomery street. A serious disagreement had for some weeks existed between the wife and husband, and the night before last, at the instance of his wife's family, Spencer was at rested, as his bonduct is alledge to have been extremely violent during the day and eveningann the family were apprehensive for Misspencer's safety, should her husband he left a large. When he was arrested he asked penns and the large was a stressed by the larg sion to be allowed to speak to his wife, for the purpose of making overtures of reconciliation This was granted by the officer, but his wife who was in her bedroom, refused to unlock the door until requested by her brother, who was under the impression that her husband wisheld reconcilitation.

It is said that when Spencer entered thd monhe asked his wife to accompany him to prison This she refused; upon which he presented pistol at her and pulled the trigger. It missed fire, but upon pulling the trigger a second until the accomplished his fatal purpose. As the turned to escape from him the ball entered her right shoulder and caine out over the left breis, perforating the lungs in its passage. So que were his movements that the brother, who wi standing behind him, could not arrest his arm time to prevent the murder.

A BIT OF A FORTUNE. - John Jacob Aster we believe it was, who is said to have temarke that when a man is the owner of five hundred thousand dollars, he may consider himself coo. fortable. By this rule, Mr. Astor must be ma state of perfect beatitude, for his fortune is 124 to amount to \$24,000,000. This vast sume eix per cent. interest, would yield an annual is some of \$1,440,000, which would be equal to the control of the \$120,000 per month, or to \$27,692 per weth or to about \$3,959 per day, or a little over \$13 per hour, or to a fraction over \$2 per minute. to near 4 cents per second. His fortune and is come, are, no doubt, the largest to be found in the possession of any one family on this cost

THE CHOLERA. - The London correspon of the Boston Atlas, writing on the day of made its appearance at Hull. It has it did many years since."