



Bradford Reporter

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, August 2, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ISRAEL PAINTER, of Westmoreland County.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Bradford county, have appointed the following committees of Vigilance for the several election districts of said county.

They hereby call a Convention of Delegates from the several districts of said county, to meet at the borough of Towanda, on MONDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST next, to elect delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 30th of August, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The Committees of Vigilance will call meetings in their respective districts for the purpose of electing said Delegates to the County Convention, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August next.

The regular annual Convention for the purpose of nominating County officers, will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th of September, in the borough of Towanda. The Delegates to said Convention, to be elected on SATURDAY, the 24 day of September.

The Standing Committee would enjoin upon the Committees of Vigilance the great responsibility that rests upon them, and the necessity of discharging their duty faithfully and fully. The primary meetings should be called on the days named, and between the hours of 4, and 8 o'clock, P. M., at the usual place for holding said meetings—or at some place most convenient to the democrats of the district. Great care should be taken that every democrat has notice of the Delegate meeting, that all may have a chance of attending.

JOHN PORTER, DANIEL BRINK, HENRY GIBBS, GEORGE SANDERSON, CONST. MATHEWSON, JAMES H. WEBER, HORACE WILLEY, JOHN HORTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, July 22, 1848. Standing Committee.

Albany—Dyer Ormsby, Joseph Menardi.

Armenia—Robert Mason, Isaac Williams.

Ashtabula—Horton Horton, Francis Komet.

Athens borough—E. C. Canfield, George Park.

township—N. Edminister.

Burlington—Morgan DeWitt, J. E. Vosburg.

Canton—Charles Stockwell, A. Bothwell.

Columbia—Hiram Mason, Albion Biddy.

Daniel J. Laporte, John W. Beck.

Franklin—Wm. Blake, Stewart Smith.

Granville—James Ross, Sylvester Taylor.

Herrick—Isaac A. Park, O. P. Caswell.

Leroy—Aron Knapp, E. A. Bailey.

Litchfield—S. P. Wolcott, Thomas B. Merrill.

Monroe—Joseph Bull, J. P. Smith.

Orwell—Aron C. Allen, G. G. Gridley.

Pike—Shelden Paine, Edward Crandall.

Rome—P. E. Maynard, Hiram Mann.

Ridgely—Mark A. Burt, Calvin West.

Smithfield—Marcus B. Gerould, C. E. Pierce.

Springfield—H. S. Grover, Noah B. Smith.

South Creek—W. F. Merrill, Jas. L. Phillips.

Sheshequin—Abraham Barnes, Wm. Campbell.

Standing Stone—Wm. Griffin, F. S. Whitman.

Springhill—Jerome Green, Benjamin Silvar.

Troy borough—D. W. Herrick, E. Runyon.

township—Wilber Baker, Allen Taylor, jr.

Towanda borough—W. F. Merrill, C. B. Smith.

township—H. L. Scott, Ed. Patterson.

Uster—James Yandke, James L. Gorlesine.

Walton—Edwin Allen, James Bowen.

Wediam—Wm. Bibles, Abraham Dunham, jr.

Wella—David Pretzman, Daniel Strong.

Wyastling—Harry Elliott, Samuel B. Bites.

Wysox—S. Strickland, Jr., Dennis Strop.

The Compromise Bill Defeated! The Design of Slavery Arrested!

We have the gratifying intelligence of announcing the defeat of the bill reported by the Committee of the Senate, compromising the rights of Freedom and conceding all the south wished. By a telegraphic dispatch to the Ithaca Daily Chronicle, of the date of July 29th, we learn from Washington that the House on Friday took up the reference, and it was almost instantly moved that it lie on the table. The previous question was ordered, and taken by yeas and nays, which resulted yeas 112—nays 92. The Free States gave 140 yeas and the Slave States 8. The Slave States gave 67 yeas and Free States 21. All the nays from the Free States were Democrats, and every Whig present from the Free States voted to lay the bill on the table. There were 11 absentees out the Free States, and 5 from the Slave, Speaker Winthrop not counted.

A motion to reconsider was defeated by 18 Majority.

"The Bradford Argus" is very much alarmed about the call for a Free Soil meeting. The other day that paper called the Provision a Whig doctrine. Now it wishes its Whig friends to repudiate it. It also pays our work a compliment by saying "that this call was issued from the office of that out and out locofoco sheet, as the type and whole general appearance of the thing, is such that it could not have been printed at any other office in this section of the country." This is the only truth in the whole article. Any one who has observed their mechanical execution will readily concede it. We did it, as we do all our job work, in the best style. Further, we had nothing to do with it.

LECTURE ON PALESTINE, &c.—Mr. J. W. Howard will deliver a lecture at the Presbyterian Church, this (Wednesday) evening, illustrative of the scenes and events in the history, and many of the manners and customs of the Jews. The whole subject will be illustrated by a variety of splendid paintings. Admittance 12 1/2 cents.

FREE SOIL IN BALTIMORE.—A great free soil meeting was held in the city of Baltimore on the 24th ult. It was addressed by Hon. D. WILSON, whose remarks are very highly spoken of by the Baltimore Sun.

A correspondent of the Rochester Daily American, urges upon the Buffalo Convention the expediency of nominating Hon. Davin Wilson, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency upon the Free Soil ticket.

A WINDFALL.—A lady of Camden had been bequeathed to her two millions of dollars, by Mr. Townley, an English nobleman, who died recently. The news was brought by the Niagara.

New York Financial Company.

This company of talented artists, under the management of J. H. Pott, are again giving our citizens a series of dramatic representations. Their efforts so far have been very successful. The company has been re-modified and much improved, since their last visit to this place, by the addition of several celebrated performers, among whom are La Belle Oesana, from the principal theatres of the United States; Mr. Bessie, from the theatres of Europe and America, and others, make this company one of the most effective in the country. To night is played the celebrated drama of Robert Macaire; Mr. Bessie and La Belle Oesana appear in their favorite roles: the evening's entertainment to conclude with the laughable farce of Family Jars.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At Harrisburg, on the morning of the 26th, WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, Speaker of the Senate, and member of that body from Armstrong county, was sworn into office as Governor of the State by WILLIAM F. PACKER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. This creates a vacancy in the Senatorial district, composed of Clearfield, Cambria, Indiana and Armstrong counties.

TOWNSHIP HAINES, of Chester county, was on the same day appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, in place of JAMES MILLER, of Perry county. The present Auditor General and Secretary of the Land office, hold office, by law, for three years from the 10th of May, 1848.

MORE OF THE WEST INDIA SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.—The Bermuda Royal Gazette, of July 18th, contains the following important news relative to the Slave insurrection at Santa Cruz:

We learn that accounts had reached St. Thomas from Santa Cruz, of an insurrection among the slave population of that island, of the massacre of some of the white inhabitants, and of the destruction of a number of the estates. The work of the incendiary was still progressing, as the fires could be seen from St. Thomas at the time of the Lark's leaving.

The Dutch Government having emancipated their slaves conditionally only, their serving an apprenticeship of twelve years—had led to this proceeding, and it was understood that their immediate freedom would be guaranteed to them if they would cease taking the lives of the whites and stay the destruction of property.

The Governor of St. Thomas, fearing a similar outbreak was about to declare, in the name of his Government, immediate freedom to the slaves on that island. The white inhabitants were all armed, and measures were being taken to put down by force, if possible, the insurrection. The Governor had requested Captain Barnett to remain a few days to afford them assistance.

Santa Cruz is one of the Caribbe Islands, and contained in 1807 about twenty-five thousand blacks and two thousand whites.

THE COLLISION IN NEW YORK.—The fatal accident, the account of which was telegraphed to this city on Thursday night, is thus described in the New York Herald of yesterday:

A fatal accident, the result of carelessness, occurred yesterday afternoon, near the Catharine ferry. The ferry boat Independence, on its way to Brooklyn, was run into by the sloop Sterling, of Bridgeport, just forward of the wharves, by which a child of Mr. Robinson, of Madison street, was killed, a large piece of wood having struck it on the head. A man, whose name was not ascertained, had his arm broken, and several others were slightly injured. The nurse who had the child in her arms was considerably hurt, and a man jumped aboard, who was immediately picked up by a small boat near by. It appeared that the sloop was coming down the river, with no one on the watch, and when the pilot of the ferry-boat covered the sloopcoming immediately on the boat, he had the engine reversed, and called to the captain of the sloop, but there being no one forward his call was not heard. He then had the ferry-boat backed, and again called to those on the sloop, but was not seen until too late to obviate the collision. That was the most substantial boat on the ferry, but was considerably injured by the blow from the sloop. There were many persons who witnessed the accident, and all charge it to the carelessness of those on the sloop.

SINCE THE CASE OF IDENTITY.—The Pittsburg Dispatch of Monday, relates the following:

"For some weeks past much excitement has been existing in Beaver and Arundel, relative to the attempt of a man named David, formerly of Fayette county, to pass for David Mitchell, son of General Mitchell, (formerly of Centre county) ex-Canal Commissioner, who was one of the Duquesne Greys, and died in the Hospital at Puebla, where he was buried. Old Mr. Mitchell was so completely deceived by a slight resemblance to his son, as to receive him into his family—but a daughter, not so easily imposed upon, is said to have left the house in consequence. For a time public opinion was divided as to the identity of David, some insisting he was Mitchell, others as vehemently denying it; but now it is strongly against him—Colonel Bright and others denounce him as an infamous impostor." The fellow has since been arrested and confined in jail.

FROM CUBA.—The Charleston Mercury is informed by a passenger by the schr. Cherokee, from Cardenas, Cuba, that during an entertainment given by the wealthy Creoles of Trinidad de Cuba, on the 4th of July, some of the guests, who were of the island, headed by the proprietor, hoisted the American flag at the house. The troops were immediately called out, and every preparation made to suppress an insurrection of the Creoles. The entertainer (a highly respectable gentleman) was sent off immediately to Havana in irons, and the authorities are now busily engaged in searching out others who were connected with the transaction. We understand that the island is in a state of great agitation, which may terminate in a general rising of the Creoles at a moment's warning.

THE SEASONS IN WISCONSIN.—Since the first of May the seasons have been delightful. We have seen the growing crops on the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Ohio, but in no place, nor in any country did we ever witness a growth of vegetation so rapid as within the last two months in Wisconsin. Fall sown wheat in some sections is as vigorous, we learn, as last year, in consequence of injury by the fly, together with the winter, but notwithstanding the prospect indicates a fair crop; and if the present favorable weather continues a short time; the yield, in the aggregate, will far exceed the quantity grown in any former season, owing to the additional number of acres sown.—Waterford Co. Democrat.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—ARRIVAL OF GEN. WORTH.—A despatch from Augusta announces that the steamship Alabama from Vera Cruz, has arrived at New Orleans. She left on the 12th, and brings one horse battery and three companies of the 1st Artillery. Gen. Worth is also a passenger. The public property had all been withdrawn from Vera Cruz, and the soldiers there remaining was the garrison. The final evacuation was expected to take place about the 1st proximo. Gen. Wool and staff were at the Brazos on the 15th, awaiting transportation. There was much sickness among the volunteers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Samuel W. Kipple, a resident of Germantown, was instantly killed on Saturday, near his house, by the prongs of a pitchfork being forced in his breast, one of which entered his heart. The accident occurred while he was driving a wagon laden with weeds, upon which he had laid the fatal instrument. The handle extending in close proximity to his horse, and the animal backing against the vehicle, caused the melancholy accident.

The Compromise Proposed in the Senate.

The select committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the question of a territorial government, seem to have considered it one of extreme urgency. No hesitation, in the opinion of the slave interests, is to be allowed in the steps taken to dispose of the territory, and if possible, to prevent further agitation. The public attention is turned to slavery, and it must be diverted at once, or it will forever put a stop to the prosperity of this institution. Sincere support did the compromise, but less than one week, the committee have acted upon one of the most comprehensive, important and vital questions that has come before Congress for years. They even held their sessions on Sunday, a circumstance that the public sentiment generally disapproves, except "in revolutionary times."

If the north have an important measure to be promoted, it may sleep for months and years upon the tables of the same Senatorial body. But when the slave interest has a point to carry, all life and bustle in that body. Nights and Sundays are not even given to rest until the three hundred thousand slave holders are gratified. Such was the case with the annexation of Texas. How was it with Oregon, the twin sister of Texas? How is it with the Branch Mtn. in New York? How is it with the subject of cheap postage? The moment slavery utters its behests, every ear is open to hear; when other interests plead for attention, they must wait till the slave is perfectly at leisure.

The new plan of a compromise proposed, by a committee, of which Mr. Calhoun is a member, and adopted with his consent, does not materially differ, so far as regards the provinces of New Mexico and California, from the one which that gentleman has frequently expressed his desire that the question should be settled. With regard to the territory of Oregon, the question is given up. So instant is the necessity of a government, for that country, that the friends of slavery are not willing to confront any longer the odium of declining to provide for the territory, but to place the responsibility of instituting upon government, in which the desire of the inhabitants to exclude slavery shall be disregarded. They therefore propose to continue in force in laws passed by the present temporary government of Oregon, among which is statute prohibiting slavery, until others shall be passed by the territorial legislature created under the provisions of the bill. The slaveholders have no hope of introducing slavery into Oregon, nor are they willing to attempt the experiment of trying to trust them an institution so much detested there, that its inhabitants would probably, if no other mode remained, eject it by violence. They therefore agree in recommending what they have hitherto pretended to believe to be a violation of the constitution, namely, that the territorial legislature should express exclusion of slavery from the territory by law. It is wonderful with what facility these scrupulous statesmen cooperate in a violation of the constitution when their interests are not concerned to oppose it.

But with regard to the provinces of New Mexico and California, it is intended that they shall be a market for slaves, and here accordingly, a stand is made; here the territorial legislature is to express the constitution are revised in all their force. The bill, therefore, does not sanction the present laws of those provinces, among which is one prohibiting personal slavery. It provides what somebody calls the lowest, and what we add, is the worst form of territorial government, consisting of a Governor, Judges and a Secretary, who are to make the laws, but who are to have no power to make any law respecting slavery, and it directs that all questions respecting the rights of property to be enjoyed by persons removing into the territory which is a general circumlocution for the power of a master over the person of his slave, are to be decided by the United States courts, with the rights of appeal from the territorial courts to the Supreme Court.

This, if the bill becomes a law, amounts to a renunciation of all authority on a part of Congress to legislate on the question of slavery. It first takes the question out of the hands of the territorial government, and next takes it out of the hands of Congress. A Governor and Judges appointed by the President, and a Secretary, are to make the laws, and to have no power to make any law respecting slavery, and it directs that all questions respecting the rights of property to be enjoyed by persons removing into the territory which is a general circumlocution for the power of a master over the person of his slave, are to be decided by the United States courts, with the rights of appeal from the territorial courts to the Supreme Court.

Under these circumstances, both in making and administering the laws, the greatest facilities may be expected to be given to the slave owner in the territory. The question of the south to the new law, though there is no power given to legislate directly on the subject of slavery, in direct advantages may be given in a thousand ways to the slaveholder.

The territorial judges, if taken from the south will, of course, decide in favor of the slaveholder. If an appeal should be taken from their decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, that tribunal is filled with so many members from the south, that there is no certainty that its decision would be in favor of freedom. Talk as we may of the impartiality of our courts, a judge from the southern states, allied to the aristocracy of those states, would share their prejudices and decide according to their views.

This compromise is therefore an ingenious method given to the south, to give to the territory a government, which is a concession of everything but circumlocution—stripping Congress of the power of legislation on the subject of slavery, denying the power to the governments of the provinces newly annexed. Congress may pass it, but it will not quiet the agitation. The free soil party will not be satisfied with any thing short of an express confirmation of the territory to the free soil cause, in the case of Oregon, of the present laws of New Mexico and California, in favor of personal freedom. For that it will struggle as long as there is a voice or a vote left.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of a woman was found in the Canal, at Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday last, and upon examination it was ascertained that she had been murdered. She was identified as the wife of Thomas Corbet, of Schuylkill Haven, and from the fact that they did not live with each other on the most amicable terms, and it was known he had struck her violently but a few days previous he was arrested on suspicion of having caused her death. He was committed to the county jail, to undergo a trial before the county session, but he ever, has since been directed to author, who has made good his escape, thus giving additional evidence of guilt.—(Pottsville, Pa. Jour. 15.)

ELOPEMENT.—A young and faithless bride, the wife of the proprietor of a hotel in Mount Pleasant thinking she could, and had a perfect right to better her condition, packed up her clothing yesterday, and eloped with a stage-driver, leaving her "corset half" in a dreadful way, without a wife or landlady—and came to this city. The injured husband followed her, arrested the trait and wife and her paramour, and had them marched up to Mayor Spencer's office. The man was committed, and the "little darling" placed in the charge of her husband, who is now in Mount Pleasant "Such is life."—Cincinnati Chronicle.

PENNSYLVANIA AUGUST INTEREST.—The editor of the Reading Press learned in a conversation with the State Treasurer, that the interest falling due on the Pennsylvania State debt on the 1st of August, will be promptly paid without a resort to the loan of \$200,000, authorized by the Legislature, to meet any deficiency that might be required. The public works have absorbed the income derived from that source, leaving the taxes the only means by which the interest on the funded debt could be paid and by great exertions, the Treasurer has succeeded in gathering the requisite amount from the several counties.

A SHOCKING DEATH.—William Eisehower, a young lad, met with a terrible death at Pottstown on the 2d inst. He was playing with other boys on the roof of one of the railroad workshops, and fell through a skylight directly over a stationary engine head foremost upon the machinery, which being in motion, he was mangled and crushed so terribly as to cause his death almost immediately.

BURNED ALIVE.—A laborer employed by Mr. Popelate White, a few days since, near Medway Village was engaged in throwing mortar sand from a deep pit. Mr. White went with his loaded team to the place where the sand was to be used, leaving the laborer to throw out more sand for the next load. Conceive of his horror and amazement when he returned to find his pit covered with a mass of burning coals, and his body of his friend's, and he was left to be roasted by the intense heat, he ran with all speed for assistance. The appalling cry of "burn! burn! burn!" ran through the peaceful village with thrilling effects. In a few minutes twenty or thirty shovels were seen frantically removing the sand from the suffocating man. His shovel was soon unheated, and while these sympathizing friends were busily engaged throughout every portion of sand removed would disclose some part of the inhuman body—the live man suddenly appeared to them from the brush wood near by, and standing on the margin of the pit, called out, "An' what yer after diggin' upon the sand for, an' makin' sich a bother an' a blubberrin'?" The company started at the living voice of the victim of misanthropic excitement, "We are digging for you, O' a sure?" says he, "it is a great mistake yer making; an' I here, an' not under the sand? Should I not get an' git me a drink of water when I saw 'd'ry'?" The shovellers who had assembled with such ready kindness returned to their pug driving, under a most profuse perspiration. The doctor, who had been provisionally summoned to the spot, retired without having used his lancet or his apparatus for inflating the lungs; and those interested in the progress of the day's work gave Pat a terrible scolding for being out of the pit when the sand fell in—"had no business to be away from his work."—(Dallam Democrat.)

THE ST. CROIX INSURRECTION PUT DOWN.—Gov. Johnston, of St. Croix, has issued a Proclamation on the 5th instant, freeing all the blacks on the island. The immediate cause of their freedom, it was said, is this:—He was met on the road by some 500 of the inhabitants, who compelled him, on pain of death, to issue the said proclamation. The white inhabitants, not knowing of the act, were sent to St. Croix, and set fire to and burned a number of the plantations. A British steamer lying in port was despatched immediately to St. Johns, P. R., and brought 500 soldiers to put the blacks down. The troops attacked and killed about one hundred of them, and took a number prisoners. The government was immediately taken out of the hands of the governor, and a provisional government was formed by the white inhabitants, to protect themselves from the blacks. The Governor's proclamation decreed that all blacks on the island were to be free after the 5th, all those who were disabled were to be supported by their former masters. This the whites protested against, on the ground that if the slaves were set free the government should take care of them.

THE MEXICAN GIRL.—There has been considerable talk in the city of Pittsburg, about the young woman brought from Mexico by the Duquesne Grays. She was first noticed by the members of the company at Puebla. She attracted their attention by her devotion to the sick soldiers. She furnished provisions to the Americans, and did every thing her strength and circumstances enabled her to do.

Her conduct excited the enmity of her relatives, and she feared she might not be safe at home; which being known to Capt. Herron and Lieutenant Mann, she was invited to seek the protection of the company, and has been in the camp ever since. She now is at East Liberty, whither she was taken by Mr. Winebiddle. In appearance she is entirely Mexican; quite feminine in manner and conversation; and the soldiers say she is pretty and intelligent. She is only eighteen years of age.

NEW STATES.—The next State which will apply for admission into the Union, will be the State of California. Although Oregon at this time has a larger white population than Upper California, the climate and soil of the latter, together with the harbor of San Francisco—the finest in the world—will invite thither thousands and tens of thousands of hardy enterprising emigrants in a few years. The territory of California, which is now a part of California is admitted into the Union as a State.

MURDER BY SLAVES.—We learn says the Lynchburg Patriot, that Mr. Charles Scott, one of the most respectable citizens of Prince Edward county Va., was a few days ago murdered in a most atrocious manner, by two of his own slaves. Coming upon them as they were lying in wait for him, he became engaged in a desperate struggle with one, using his knife against the club of the negro—whom he cut very severely—but the other attacking him from behind with a club, knocked him down, and together, after mangle and mutilating him, they dragged the body behind a log and covered it with leaves. The wretched negro, supposing he would die, went home; and the other was pursued and arrested.

A HURRICANE.—We learn from the Evansville Journal, that a destructive hurricane passed over Orange County, Indiana, a few days since, which swept almost everything before it. The current was from north to south, and a great deal of property was destroyed, orchards uprooted, forests prostrated, and the injury to the growing crops was immense. The tornado piled ruins on ruins across the country, involving almost everything in destruction. Fortunately no lives were lost, and but one man seriously injured.

EXTRA PAY TO THE SOLDIERS.—Congress has taken a step towards providing for the immediate wants of the soldiers, by passing a bill giving three months additional pay to all the officers and soldiers in the actual service, or to the widows or children or parents of those who died in the service.—This is but justice to the brave fellows who have faced so many dangers in a foreign country. Many of these brave fellows are now in the hands of the enemy, and it will be some time after their discharge before they can return to their homes, and without some such provision they would either come to want, or be a burden upon their friends.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Law Journal for July contains an eloquent opinion by Judge Lewis, delivered at the June Term of Common Pleas Court at Lancaster, on a case where a certain man devised to his widow all his property, "provided she remained a widow during her life; but in case she should marry again, my will is she shall leave the premises" &c. The widow having married again, suit was brought by other heirs of the testator to recover the property. Judge Lewis decided that "the condition in restraint of marriage is void, and the second marriage of the widow does not divest her estate"—the principles of morality—the policy of the nation—the doctrines of the common law—the law of nature and law of God, unite in condemning as void the condition attempted to be imposed by this testator upon his widow."

A FAITHFUL DOG.—We learn from the Pittsburg papers, that the "Duquesne Greys" brought back with them a dog they took to Mexico. He accompanied them in all their sieges, battles and marches, and was wounded by a shot from the enemy at the battle of Puebla. He faced throughout the campaign just as the volunteers did, and appears as proud of his achievements as any of them!

TROOPS ORDERED TO OREGON, &c.—In an order of the War Department, dated 12th inst., states that the Second Regiment of Infantry and the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen are ordered for California, who are now on leave or otherwise are directed to repair immediately to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty.

MEXICAN BOYS.—There are three Mexican boys with Captain Nagle's company, severally from ten to thirteen years of age, who were taken in charge by the crops in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico. They followed the company in their marches and became so attached to the members, that they found it impossible to get rid of them. They are active and quiet intelligent.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM MEXICAN LIGHTING.—A sergeant in the army of the United States, writes extracts from Mexico to Vera Cruz three miles from Jalapa, on the 18th ult. He describes the following remarkable scene:—

A singular accident happened to us near the end of our first day's march from Puebla. The clouds gathered in the mountains to our right, and the lightning and thunder were so near, that the usual alarm-bells were rung upon us. We were within half a mile of camp when the rain overtook us. The lightning descended to the earth in vivid columns, it followed quickly by sharp reports of thunder. I was riding in the rear close up by troops, in company with another officer. I felt a sudden bewilderment, as if some stunning shock had raised me in the air, then all consciousness was gone. Some officers rose from my stupor, by asking if I was hurt. In a few seconds my senses returned, when I found myself upon the ground enveloped in my cloak, with my hands clasped on the back of my neck, where I had a severe pain.

It was again asked what could be done for me, as well as the soldiers. My eyes were then unsealed, and I was enabled to find most of them checked only by the electric fluid running along the ground. Cap. Wood and two sergeants were more severely injured. The captain was bleeding from the nose and mouth, and perfectly unconscious of every thing around him.—One sergeant did not breathe for a minute, and then it was with a convulsive effort, and at long intervals. Some men had their boots and coats were stuck in an extraordinary way. My only remedy was the free use of cold water thrown suddenly over the head and face. Fortunately, all are now well, and no one suffers from its effects but my friend Wood, whose face remains black and blue, from the eyes to the tip of his chin.

AWFUL CALAMITY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—One of the most heart rendering calamities that we have lately had to record, occurred about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening last, on the levee opposite the Ursuline Convent. On Tuesday last a small portion of the levee at that spot gave way and sank, and some persons were entangled at the time that a larger portion would soon break off. On the evening we have spoken of, some men were engaged in driving pickets down at the place where the bank had given way in order to prevent the levee from further being away by the action of the water. Some fifteen or twenty persons, who reside near the place, were gathered on the bank, viewing the river and men at work, when about 200 feet of levee in length, and 10 feet in width, suddenly gave way, and out a moment's warning six human beings were hurled into eternity. We have learned the names of only six persons, as yet, who were drowned, but it is asserted that others who at present are not known were lost. The names of the victims, as we have learned them, are Mr. Hypolite Tromp and child, about eight months old; Louis Tromp, aged nine years; Louise Tromp, aged seven years; Felix Tromp, aged twenty-four years; Miss Charlotte Desire and Francis Andry.

The death of Mrs. Tromp and child was the most agonizing portion of the terrible scene. The spot upon which she stood, instead of rolling over into the water as most of the bank did, settled down beneath her, and she was left standing with her child raised above her head, with the true feelings of a mother, and calling until she had nearly disappeared upon some one to save her child. Her husband who was but a short distance from her, rushed towards the spot, and when within a few feet of her a large pile of wood fell over and crushed her beneath it. The unfortunate man, who had thus lost his beloved dear at a blow, could with difficulty be restrained from plunging into the water, and was saved by some one who was standing near by. He was taken to the hospital, and is now recovering last evening.—N. O. Pic.

THE COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.—It is rendered certain that fifteen persons were lost by this awful calamity, and continues: "As far as we can learn" the accident occurred exactly as all similar ones have happened. The late high water had undermined the bank, and in descending, left it without the accustomed support of its pressure, and of course its own weight compelling it to fall. The breach is now at least 200 feet in front by 60 feet deep extending as far back as the street, and when our reporter left last evening, at 8 o'clock, detached portions of it were still falling. Workmen are busily engaged filling it up. Luckily, at the time, the river was very low, or a large portion of the city would be in great peril from an overflow."

A MONUMENT TO SUCK.—FRANCIS R. SUCK was no ordinary man. The high and sincere regard entertained for him, as a man and public officer, by the people—men of all parties,—and the great purity and uprightiness which marked his conduct in every position, designated him as one whose memory deserves to be perpetuated, and whose life may be regarded as worthy of imitation by the youth of the present and future generations. Especially is this true of him, as a public officer. Of him, we feel that it can be truly said that during his entire public career, he was always honest,—always faithful, in the performance of his official duties.

Monuments are erected to those who die on the battlefield. But it is more proper that they should be erected to the patriotic warrior who dies in a civic service, who, like Shunk, did not go in the service of the State long and faithfully? We do not think so; and we therefore, suggest that the people of Pennsylvania erect a monument in memory of him who will ever be esteemed as a good citizen, a true patriot, and an honest and faithful public officer.

We hope the approaching Democratic State Convention will consider this subject. Let that body appoint an Executive Committee, to take charge of the proposed work, and also a Collecting Committee in each county, and the people will cheerfully do their part.—Chester County Republican.

ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—A few nights since a romantic affair took place between a gentleman belonging to the Navy, and a young lady to whom he had become attached. The latter is the niece of a wealthy great man residing on Brooklyn Heights, and is likely to become his heir. It appears that the motives of the gentleman, who had concluded to marry the young lady, were suspected by her friends. The time and place were arranged, but the uncle became aware of the plan, and while the lover and his friends were hovering about the house, they received a polite invitation from the uncle to come in the front door, in straight-forward way. After this was done, the uncle stated to his niece that if she was determined to marry against his wish and at the expense of the fortune he intended to leave her, she might do so, and the ceremony could take place immediately beneath his roof. The niece and the gentleman at once accepted the offer and were married on the spot.—N. Y. Tribune.

TEXAS SUGAR CROP.—The sugar crop of Texas this year, on more than 600,000 acres, is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels. The first exportation of sugar from that section of the Union was made in 1846, and amount to only fifty hogsheads. The crop of 1847 amounted to 2000 hogsheads, if which between five and six hundred hogsheads were exported. The crop of this year is estimated at five thousand hogsheads.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST.—The Hon. Arnold Plummer, Treasurer of the State, is now in Philadelphia, making arrangements for the payment of the annual interest, accruing on the public debt of the State, on the 1st of August. The amount of interest to be paid somewhat exceeds \$800,000, towards which there is now in the treasury \$753,000.

FREE SOIL! FREE LABOR! FREE SPEECH!

THE Democrats of Bradford County, and all others who are opposed to the extension of slavery into Territory now Free and in favor of preserving the dignity and right of Free Labor and Free Speech, are requested to meet at the Borough of Towanda, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of AUGUST next, at one o'clock, P. M.; for the interchange of sentiments upon these subjects; and to appoint one or more Delegates to the Convention to be held in Buffalo, on the 30th day of August, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

Daniel Brink