

Fradford Aleporter

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR

Towanda. Wednesday. July 25, 1849. Democratic Nomination.

TOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, 4 JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming County.

Advertisements, &c., intended for publication is the Reporter, should be handed in by Monday night, to ensure their insertion.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Bradford County, are requested to meet at the office of Ulysses Mercur in this Boro', on Saturday the 28th day of July inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. The attendance of every member of the Committee is earnestly solicited. The following named persons compose said Committee :-

E. O. GOODRICH. THOMAS SMEAD. G. W. ELLIOTT, E. W. JONES, C. G. GRIDLEY, C H. HERRICK, A. D. SPALDING. WM. BLAKE, NATHAN MAYNARD.

Speech of Col. Benton.

We learn that Col. Benton addressed the people at Lexington, Missouri, on the 7th, inst., on the Proviso question. He divided his address into two heads-first, the constitutionality of the Anti-Slavery proviso; secondly, the nullification and disunion character of the Missouri resolutions of instruction.

Col. Benton maintained that he introduced the amendment into the Oregon Bill, that it passed with a Wilmot Proviso attached, and that it was done to assert the unlimited power of Congress over Slavery in the territories, and that as naked, absolute, unconditional exercise of the unlimited power of Congress over the whole subject, the Oregon bill with the anti-slavery clause received the approving eignature of President Polk with the saction of his whole Cabinet.

Benton instanced the passage of the Minesota Territorial bill, without even objection from Calhoun, with a similar prohibition,

The Missouri resolutions of instruction Col. Benton dissected with great minuteness, showing that their spirit was that of pure nullification, and that if carried out would lead to disunion. He pledged himself to the State of Missouri to sus ain General Taylor in preserving the Union against the assaults of Southern fanaticism, and designating the authors of the resolution as Calhoun the Father, Judge Napton the Granny, and Caleb Jackson the Nurse of the bantling.

John C. Calboun's Defense.

. Hon. J. C. Calhoun's appears in a long and bitter letter, in answer to the charges made against him by Thos. H. Benton. The Telegraph brings up a synopsis of the first part of the defense.-The address begins with declaring that Col. Benton is unworthy of notice, and personally he (Mr. Calhoun) has never thought it worth while to raise him to the dignity of a rival, nor considered it important whether he was put down or not; but as Benton strikes at the Southern cause through him. (Calhoun,) he feels it his duty to repel his attacks. He says that Benton's effort appears to prove him and the whole party brought before Esquire John unfaithful to the Southern cause, as aiding the Free son on Saturday last-Solists and Abolitionists. This, says he, they well ing as the attorney of the defendants. The hearing understand, and rejoice at his speech as helping to lasted nine hours and a half, when the anti-choi weaken Southern confidence in me. It is not the party were bound over in the sum of two hundred first time a deserter has had the assurance to denounce those who are faithful.

He. Calhoun, denies being favorable to disunion, and says that he was always favorable to a com- gives us the following intelligence: The Cholera promise, but that Northern fanalics prevented it .-He claims merit for voting for Clayton's compromise and taunts Benton as the cause of its rejection. He denies being the author of the Missouri Compromise, which is Clays, and argues the difference between that and the Proviso charge against him of having, in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet. sustained the power of Congress to restrict Slavery in the Territory. He denies, in fact, every assersertion in Benton's address, and charges that Benton offered a proposition to abolish Slavery in the half of Texases as to hem in the South with Abolition. He states that Hayword's resolutions went further, and that Benton was his coadjutor in excluding Slavery from the Territory which he charged Calhoun with giving away to the Indians and thus loosing it to the South. The Indians are Slaveholders and allies to the South. Hayword endeavored to deprive the South of this advantage, and Benton asserted that he was willing to take the responsibility for taking the resolution of the House as originally passed in annexing Texas. Tyler's Cabinet were unanimous on the subject on account of its simplicity. The details were fewer and less complex. A half-million was saved, and the Senate's Amendment could not have been carried out.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- At West Troy on the 72th inst. Mr. John E. Fellows, of Cohoes, his wife and some nine or ten females, mostly his boarders, went down to bathe and cool themselves in the Mohawk, and Mrs. F. getting beyond her depth. was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

THE CROPS.—By a recent trip to the country, we were pleased to see that the toils of the Farmer. are being remunerated by bountiful harvests. The dry weather of the last two weeks, may however damage the corn, potatoes and oats, should it con-

We have been furnished with a narrative containing some important particulars in the eventful life of the departed patriot and soldier, Capt. JOSEPH ELLIOTT, written by a gentleman who possessed information upon the subject, which we shall publish next week.

CHOLERA AT MILLPORT .- We learn by the papera that there has been nine cases of Cholera on the Chemung Railroad, at Millport. Seven of which were fatal.

Hon. EBENEZER MACK, of Ithaca, died at his residence on Thursday last, at 6 A. M. of Consumption.

A Convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio, en the 13th inst, in which designes were present from all the States which have been formed from the Northwestern Territory to commemorate the Ordinance of 1787, which orever prohibited also very in that Territory. Judge Tappan of Ohie presided; Francis D. Parrish, of Ohio, Henry L. Elsworth, of Indiana, and Harmon Kingsbury, of Illinois, were Vice Presidents; Joel Tiffany, of Cleveland, and George Hoadly, of Cincinnatii, were Secretaries. A committee of one from each of the five Northwestern States, was appointed to draft resolutions. Mr. Elsworth, of Indiana, then addressed the Convention in an eloquent and powerful speech. J. W. Taylor, of Ohio, was then called for, and responded in a powerful speech. It was then announced that John Van Buren would speak in the afternoon. In the afternoon, J. R. Giddings, D. Pardoe, and Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, and Mr. Willey, made short but stirring speeches. John Van Buren, then followed in a brilliant and masterly speech, of which we give a few extracts: "With Mr. Benton's views in regard to the neces-

sity of enforcing the proviso principle by la beg leave to differ. He treats the question an abstraction, and compares it to a quarrel about gnat's wool, when the goats have no wool. He says Congress has power to abolish slavery, but cannot exercise such power only where slavery exists, and as there is no slavery in these territories, there is no necessity of such a law. It is strange this fact has just been discovered. Three years ago, when this proviso was first introduced, there was an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives who thought differently. Eleven States have since passed resolutions affirming the necessity of such law, and the fate of such men as Hannegan Breese, Cameron, Allen, and Cass, should admonish politicians that a different sentiment prevails among the people. These men would not want to have it written upon their tomb-stones..... Died of an ab-straction and wrapped in goat's wool." (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. V. B. then noticed the difficulty of getting up a national auti-slavery party. We have no believers in our faith who can be national men; even Benton is now accused of sectionalism. This arises from the nature of the case. We have no national organs; no political party has a national organ at Washington: old Father Ritchie might do as well as any one now, for such a purpose, for the reason that it is no trouble to him to change positions. He denounced Jackson, and afterwards supported him; he denounced the Sub-Treasury, but Mow his ink turns pale with the fear that the Whigs will repeal that law. And now, while a slave-holder is seated in the Presidential chair, and under his nose a convention of slave-holders is forming to dissolve the Union, not one word escapes from him in disappro-bation of such a course. The only tune which this old man can now play upon his national organ, and to which the people would most heartily respond. is-"Oh! carry me back to Old Virginny."

The speaker next noticed what southern men had said in relation to voting for no man who was not pledged against the principles of the Wilmot Provi-He (Mr. V. B.) would not say that he never would again vote for a slave-holder, but felt at liberty to say, for himself only, that he would, under no political necessity, ever vote for another Prest dent who will not say that slavery is an unmixed evil, and who will not use the entire power of the Constitution to abolish it. He denied the power of Congress to meddle with stavery in the States, but by surrounding the slave States by the free, it would effectually eradicate the whole from the land-

SINGING IN CHURCH.—A Row.—The Wilmharton (Del.) Republican of the 16th says: "Quite an un ortunate dispute has arisen between the member of the Bethel Church in Brandy wine Hundred and the choir. Owing to the choir, the other portion of the congregation were unarble to participate in the singing and on the complaint of some of the members the matter was brought before the trustees who decided to dispense with the choir by vote of eight to one. Previous to the commenc-ment of worship on the next Sabbath, July 1, the chair notwitstanding they had been notified of the decision of the trustees took their seats as usual and commenced singing, when there some objections made and finally a push given knocking a no'e-book on the floor which was then kicked.— After considerable recrimination harmony was refored and the minister was listened to m

CAOLERA ON THE UPPER MISSOURI-GOLD DEST. -Mr. A. Papin, of the steamer Highland Mary. nas apppeared in several towns along the Upper Missonri In Branswick, accounts give the average at one death by Cholera a day. When the boat passed Waverly they found it entirely deserted-a single person only remaining, who informed them that the citizens had fled to various parts of the County, after the epidemic had carried off ten or twelve of their number. Several cases had occurred at Kansas. Mr. Ward, a gentleman who had came down on the Highland Mary, brought down with him between \$1,000 and \$2000 in gold dust, which he purchased from an Arrapahæ Inwho assured him that he had dog it at the mouth of Ash Hollow, on the Platte. We are told by a mountaineer that no traces of gold can be ound in the vicinity of the Platte, and that the ndian, in all probability, had obtained it from some Mormons, recently returned from the Salt Lake .-St. Louis Reville ..

ONE OF THE "GLORIES OF WAR."-A correspon dent of the Delta, writing from Sahillo, Mexico, where some of our "heroes" resided for a short

time, says—
The Senoritas are anxiously awaiting the annexation of this part of the country to the United States. They say they cannot enjoy themselves since the Americans left here. I have noticed on my trip from Matamoras to this place, several beautiful white children, about twelve or fifteen months old, and their mothers the color of a new jockey saddle. I inquired who the fathers of these children were, and they answered me, quien sabe.

THE PHYSICIANS appear to be more frequently the victims of the epidemic than any other class, probably from their greater exposure and the fatigue attending their professional duties. At Chicago Buffalo and New York the names of practising physicians are mentioned as dying of cholera. In St. Louis five have died, Drs. H. Lane, Pollock. Farrer, Drake and Barbour. The first, Dr. Hardage Lane, was the foremost man of the faculty in

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MAUCH CHUNK.-We are indebted to Livingston's Express for information received yesterday morning, at Tamaqua, from Mauch Chunk, to the effect that a most disastrons fire had occurred at Mauch Chunk the previous Thirty-two houses in the business portion of the borough are said to have been totally destroyed. The amount of of loes had not been

VICTIMS IN MEXICO.—The Mexican Minister of War in his late report to his Government, states the number of Mexican women and children annually captured and carried off by the hostile Indians to anwards of six hundred. It is the practice of the savages to murder the men and hold the women as captives.

ATTEMPT TO ASSISSINATE THE PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.—A letter received by a merchant of Beston, from Laguna, of the 20th June, says that an attempt had been made to assassmate Monagas, the President of Venezuela. The letter does not state in what way the attempt was made.

Los of Bark Charles Bartlett.

St. John Tribogara Ovyrcz,

Friday, 12 o'clock, poon

The Caledenia, Capt. Ligren, with dates from
Paris on the 5th, London of the 5th, and Lipsypool
of the 7th, strived Halifax at about 7 o'clock last evening, and will be due at her where in Boston at an early hour on Baturday forencon.

The Caledonia has 45 passengers for Boston, ex-

lusive of 18 of the 42 survivors of the ill-fated bark Charles Barlett of Plymouth, Mass. Wm. Bartlett, Master, which, on Wednesday, 27th ult. at 33 P. M. about 700 miles to the westward of Cape Clear, was run down by the steamship Euro-pa, and sunk in three minutes, with 134 of the passengers and crew. The catastrophe occurred passengers and crew. The causedpass of the Euduring adense log, and although the boats of the Euduring adense log, and although the boats of the Euduring ropa were instantly lowered, and every possible asance rendered, only 43 out of the 176 souls were saved. The captain, second-mate and 10 of the crew are among the survivors. The Europa is acquitted of all blame, not only by the survivors, but by the unanimous voice of the British press and public.

A subscription of £352 was promptly raised by the passengers of the Europa, to which the propri-etors have added £20. They likewise offer to carry the whole of the survivors from Boston to New

York free of all expense.

The Chares Bartlett was bound from London to New York, with emigrants, and had on board 450 tons of merchandise, consistingly chiefly of lead and chalk. R. B. Forbes, Esq., a passenger per Europa, behaved with surprising gallantry upon the occasion, and has been presented with the gold medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. The Europa sustained no material damage by the collision.

THE OVERLAND EMIGRANTS .- Occasionally we hear a word or two from the army of emigrants who are wending their way across the dreary track of the Western plains in search of the newly announced treasures of California. The expeditions generally are getting along their journey very well; dissatisfaction, of course, is experienced by some, but the majority of them will continue on their ourse. One company of strongly armed Kentuckians was found by a gentleman recently returned from the Rocky Mountains to St. Louis, travelling with a war party of Sioux nearly 10,000 strong.—
The Indians had been at war with the Pawpees and were returning to their own country with fif-teen scalps and a single prisoner. Despite their amicable protestations to their fellow travellers, they were unwelcome companions, and being strongly suspected that they were only watching ar opportunity of stealing the cattle belonging to the company. After two days sofourn together, the re-turned warriors were induced to cross the Platte and to push forward by being assured that there had already been several deaths from measles among the whites; that, therefore by remaining longer with them they were only unnecessarily exposin themselves. The Indians generally are dissatisfied with the appearance of so many whites on their territory, but the overwhelming numbers of the intruders prevent a very marked expression of dissatisfaction and hostile demonstration

On the road from Fort Chiles to St. Joseph, the same person counted several hundred graves. Most of them are in the open prairie, and a rough plank at the head of the grave, the name of the d his native State and the disease of which he died are found hastily painted with shoe-black or such other material most easily procured under the circumstances. Beneath almost every tree also, along that distance, the newly raised sod and a coarsely drawn inscription on the tree, where the bark has been removed for the purpose, shows the restingplace of some other poor victim. This mortal seems to have existed only between the starting point on the Missouri and Fort Chiles. Further than that disease and death seemed entirely to have disappeared.

ANOTHER CREVASSE IN POINTE COUPER.—The Pointe Coupee Echo of the 9th inst. gives its an account of another crevasse. It says: "As strange as it may seem at the present stage of the river, which is several feet within its banks, yet a crevasse has taken place near the mouth of False River, through which a volume of water some 3 feet deep and 200 wide is now passing. It was occasioned by the caving of the banks. For the distance of about three quarters of a mile above the lower mouth of False River the land is low and of a light, sandy, alluvial nature, having been deposited in the former bed of the Mississippi since the Cut-off of 1812. The whole of this space has been rapidly caving in for several years

The front proprietors have been nearly ruined by the loss of their crops, and the heavy expense of making and keeping in repair enormous levees, and some will no doubt abandon their places rather than be at any further expense. There remains about five acres in depth, between the Mississippi and what is called the Bay; when that is gone the River must throw a great portion of its waters into its ancient channel of False River, for it will then be impossible to build a dyke or leves across the Bay. The water thus coming from the Missis-slppi will find an outlet through the various bayous passing out of False River. Coupee will receive but little injury from the change in the course of a portion of the River, as has been proved by the late high water. Portions of West laton Rouge and Iberville, and other contiguous Parishes below will be completely deluged.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ON SLAVERY.-Resolutions were recently received by the N. H. Legislature from sundry Southern Legislatures, complaining bitterly of the New-England States because they decline the honor of turning slave-catchers for the special benefit of Southern flesh-mongers. The blood of all the chivalry is up, and threaten very terrible things in case their runaway " property shall not in all cases be restored to them. The Legislature of New-Hampshire answers their insolence and bravado as follows :

Resolved, That the American Union is strongly based upon the affections of an overwhelming ma-iority of the American people—that we trust that t will outlive for ages the threats with which fanaticism assails it—that in its hour of peril stou hearts and strong arms will be ready in every corner of our land to defend it-and that it will long continue here a proud ark of Freedom, firm and enduring, the time-tried model after which shall be fashioned those free institutions which are hereafer to bestow their incalculable blessings upon the whole world.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, and that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to take all Constitutional measures to accomplish that object.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has found a defender in a correspondent of the New York Courier, who that in Europe there was liberty enough for all ra-tional use. He predicts that the Czar will be hail. ed as a deliverer from the horrors of Red Republicanism by those who now revile him for his oppressions. The writer appears to be serious in what he says. He is probable one of those neculiarly constituted minds who always prefer being opposed to the general sense of what is right, and will advance any untenable and ridiculous-proposition in order to show his skill in deferding it.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS RECENTLY DECKASED,-Within a very short space of time, the following dietinguished persons have died in this country and in Europe:

James K. Polk, ex-President of the United States General Edmund P. Gaines, of the U. S. Army. General W. J. Worth, of the U. S. Army. General S. W. Kearney, of the U. S. Army. colonel James Duncan, of the U.S. Army. Marshal Bugeaud, of the French Army, Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia.

Madame Recamier, leader of fashion in Napole-

Madame Catalani, the celebrated vocalist, Madame Cavaignac, mother of Gen. Cavaignac.

on's time.

The amexed letter from Thomas Jefferson to the Hose Edward Coles, formerly governor of illinois has been brought to light by the aguation, in Lenucky in reference the convention about to be held in that state of the professive amancipation question 9

7 3 PRILADELPRIA, June 5, 1846.

-Mr. Dear Siz: Under the impression that it publication at this time will promote your views be gratifying to the people of Kentucky, and basef general utility, I am induced to take the liberty to enclose you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to me on the subject of slavery.

I avail myself of the occasion to tender my res pectful compliments to Mrs. Clay, and to renew rences of my high respect and since EDWARD COLES. 10 you as To Hon, HENEX CLAY, Lexington, Ky.
Monticello, August 25, 1814.

DEAR SEE; Your favor of July 31st was duty red ceived, and was read with peculiar pleasure. The sentiments breathed through the whole do honor to both the head and heart of the writer. Mine on the subject of slavery of negroes have long since been in possession of the public and time has only

served to give them stronger root.

The love of justice and the love of country plead equally the cause of these people, and it is a reproach to us they should have pleaded it so long in vain, and should have produced not a single effort -nay I tear not much serious willingness-to relieve them and ourselves from our present condition of moral and political reprobation. From those of the former generation who were in the fullness of age when I came into public life, which was while our controversy with England was on paper only, soon saw that nothing was to be hoped. Nursed and educated in the habit of seeing the degraded condition, bodily and mental of those unfortunate beings, not reflecting that the degradation was very nuch the works of themselves and their fathers few minds had yet doubted but that they were as legi-timate subjects of property as their horses or catile. The quiet and monotonous course of colonial life had been disturbed by no alarm and little reflection on the value of liberty; and when alarm was taken at an enterprize on their own it was not easy to carry them the whole length of the principles which they invoked for themselves. In the first or second session of the legislature after I became a member, I drew to this subject the attention of Col Bland on of the oldest, ablest, and most respected members, and he undertook to move for certain moderate extensions of the protection of the laws to these people. I seconded his metion, and as a younger member, was more spared in the debate; but he was denounced as an enemy to his country and was treated with the greatest indecorum. From an early stage of our revolution other an

that time, until my return from Enrope, in 1789, and I may say, till I returned to re-side at home in 1809, I had little opportunity of knowing the progress of public sentiment here on this subject. I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early impressions af-ter the flames of liberty had been kindled in every reast, and had become, as it were the vital spiri of every American that the generous temperamen of youth analogous to the motion of their blood and above the suggestions of avarice, would have sympathized with oppression wherever found and proved their love of liberty beyond their own share of it. But my intercourse with them since my return has not been sufficient to accertain that they had made towards this point the progress I had ho-Your solitary but welcome voice is the first which has brought this sound to my ear and I have considered general silence which prevails on this ubject as indicating on apathy unfavorable to our lopes. Yet the hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. It will come: and hether brought on by the genérous energy of our own minds or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our sent enemy, if once stationed permanently withn cur country, offering asylum and arms to the op-pressed, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over. As to the method by which this difficult work is o be done by ourselves, I have seen no proposition

more distant duties were assigned me, so that from

o expedient on the whole as that of emancipation f those born after a given day, and of their education and expatriation at a proper age. This would give time for a gradual extinction of that species of abor, and substitution of another, and lessen the severity of the shock which an operation so funda-mental cannot fail to produce. The idea of emancipating the whole at once, the old as well as the young, and retaining them here, is of those only who have not the guide of either knowledge or expercolor, but of this color, we know, brought up from their infancy without necessity for thought or forecast, are by their habits rendered as incapable as children of taking care of themselves, and are extinguished promptly wherever industry is necessary for raising the young. In the meantime they are pests in society by their idleness and the depradations to which this leads them. Their amalgamation with the other colors produces a degradition to which no lover of his country, no lover of excellence in the buman character, can innocently onsent.

I am sensible of the partialities to which you have ooked towards me as the person who should undertake the salutary and ardous-work; but this my dear sir, is like bidding old Priam to buckte on the armor of Hector, "trementibus avo humeris et inutili ferrum cingi." No. I have overlived the generation with which mutual labors and perils begat mutual confidence and influence. This enterprise is for the young; for those who can follow it up to its onsummation. It shall have my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man, in the mean time, are you right in abandoning this property, and your country with it! I think not,-My opinion has ever been that, until more can be done for them, we should endeavor with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands to feed and clothe them well, protect them from ill usage, require such resonable labor only as is performed voluntarily by freemen, and be led by no repugnance to abdicate them and our duties to them. The laws do not permit us to turn them and our duties to them loose, if that were for their good and to commute them for other property is to commit them to those whose usage of them we cannot control. hope then my dear sir you will reconcile your self to your country and its unfortunate condition: that you will not lessen its stock of sound disposition by withkrawing your portion from the mass that on the contrary, you will come forward in the public councils, become the missionary of this docrine, truly christian, insinuate and inculcate it sofly but steadily through the medium of writing and conversation; associate others in your labors and when the phalanx is formed, bring on and press the proposition perseveringly until its acomplishment. It is an encouraging observation that no good measure was ever proposed which if daily pursued failed to prevail in the end. We have proof of this in the history of endeavors in signs himself Conservative. The writer affirms the British parliament to suppress that very trade which brought this evil on us. And you will be supported by the religous precept, " Be not weary in well doing." That your success may be as speedy and complete as it will be honorable and mmortal consolation to yourself, I shall as fervently and sincerely pray as I assure you of my great fr.en.lship and respect. THOS. JEFEERSON.

EDWARD COLES, Esq.

CELEBRATION OF THE OBBINANCE OF '87 IN OHIO. -On Friday, 13th inst. the People of Ohio commemorated the Ordinance of 1787 by a hearty and spirited Convention at Cleveland. John Van Buren J. R. Giddings, Henry L. Elsworth, Salmon P. Chase, John C. Vanghan, and others, were the speakers; Judge Tappan presided; The first speech was by Mr. Elsworth. He bore down par-The first icularly hard on the Peculiar Institution, and assigned it an unpleasant origin, as the work of the Evil One. John Van Buren followed, in a speech characterized as of keen wit and masterly argument, discussing the prominent issues of the day. A report of it has not vet reached us: 'Mr. Gid-

CARREDALE Leavene Co., Pa. July 16. 1849.
On las Baddiny thernoon a brutal murder, was perfected when two miles east of this flourishing town. A motorious character by the same of July College took his rifle and deliberately should be a company to the ball entered to the company of the ball entered by the last of the company of the last of the company of the compa me Co., Pa. July 16. 1849. the back of the right lung; he lived but a few mo-ments after he received the fatal shot. Cahoon was arrested in about two hours afterward at the house

of Amzi Wilson, about one mile from the scene of murder. Squire Root, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Gaurd on Sunday morning, when on the body of Gaura on Sunday morning, when when the jury returned a verdict "that the deceased came by his death in consequence of a rifle ball entering his body, which was tired deliberately at him by John Cahoon." The Coroner committed the prisoner to Wilksbarre jail, to await his trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, which takes place next month. The main facts in this tragedy are the following: John Cahoon as a wild, roving, reckless, dissipa-

ted character—a kind of "wild man of the woods"
—who has obtained his scanty living for the most
part of his lite by hunting deer on the Moosic Mounains. His greatest ambition and enjoyment were the possession of his rifle and a jug of rum. In order to enjoy his selfish and depraved passion, he had located himselt in a small hut or shantee, in the woods about three quarters of a mile from any inhabited or public thoroughfare; and there he live ed a kind of "Lord of Creation," until a few weeks since he induced a poor unfortunate young Magdalen to accompany him to his loathsome and po-luted den of iniquity, where she remained till the afternoon of the murder. It appears that since this girl went to live with Cahoon, that a number of the proflicate and degraded characters of our town have been in the habit of visiting "Cahoon's Den," among whom was the unfortunate Aaron Gaurd: On the the afternoon of the morder, he with several others visited this vile place to carouse and de bauch. Their presence was annoying to Cahoon, who took up his rifle and went out, declaring "there would be blood spilled." He fired into the "Den," when the fatal ball entered the body of Gaurd. is difficult to decide whether it was jealousy, mal ice, or revenge that goaded this depraved character to commit so foul a deed in open day; but from the facts that have been developed in connection with the affair, it is evident that rum and the association of a degraded and poluted woman were the main and chief cause of the perpetration of this foul tragedy. When he was arrested he said, " I d he is shot; I would shoot him again if I had a chance." He appeared to think had performed a heroie act. But vesterday he began to realize his situation and shed tears.

Cahoon is about 49 years of age. He has a vilainous, guerrilla countenance—one of which Fowler or Redfield would consider a chance specimen to grace their cabinets. Gaurd was about 20 years of age. He left parents, brothers and sisters to

We hope this sad catastrophe will produce a salutary influence on the minds of the youth of our growing population. That strict integrity, virtue and temperance are the only safeguards against vice and its debasing influences.

The voice of warning comes up from the open grave of young Ganrd to the young men of this community and of this land, "to abstain from strong drink, to shun the unholy cup as they would a vi-per; cast from them vile and evil associates; avoid the strange woman's house, for it is the way that eads down to the chambers of death—avoid it, pass iot by it,turn from it and pass away."

THE RIOT AT ST. JOHN, N. B .- The St. John Mor. ning News of the 13th contains full particulars of the late Riot in that city, by which ten lives were lost, and a number of persons wounded. The riot occurred on the 12th of July, a day commemorated by the Orangemen in memory of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England, and the Battle of Boyne. A number of Orangemen came to the city from the upper country with banners and emble ments, to march through the streets in procession. Some of the party were armed with muskets, doubtless anticipating a disturbance. The procession started about 11 o'clock. Some person of opposite feelings had erected a green arch across York Point, so that the Orangemen would either be obliged to pass under, or demolish the structure, which would be the signal for war. The procession passed under without disturbing the arch.

The Mayor proceeded to the place, and in a tempting to have the arch removed was struck in the back of the head, and otherwise severely hanprocession finally passed along the point, when an excitement was created-stones and pistol shots were fired; several persons were wounded, but none mortally. With the exception of this skirmish the procession crossed the bridge unmolested The authorities now interfered, and a company of about 60 men was marched up from the ba and stationed on the platform, where ball-cartridges were served out. It does not appear, however, that the military fired a shot. On the return of the procession, and when near Rankin's Bakery, a number of guns were fired; upward of fifty shots at east were heard—which resulted in some ten or a dozen persons being killed immediately, and many nore wounded. The shots were fired into the Orangemen, and by the Orangemen again into the crowd-but whence came the first shot we could not learn. A scene of death ensued too horrible to em like a reality for a civilized city like St. John. It is impossible now to get a correct statement of the number of deaths. A person of veracity, however, informs us that he saw ten corpses himself .-Some say there were at leasttweive killed; but we put the number down at ten.

THE CANADIAN RIOTS - Religious Sectarian Feuds. Between the war of races and the war of religious sects. Canada is kept in a pleasant state of exexement and disorder. The journals from that country are filled with the proceedings of the 12th July, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, when, some 200 years ago, a Dutch Protestant King overcome an English Gatholic one. This evert, so important to the interests of humanity and he establishment of human rights in the world, has been duly celebrated in a characteristic manner with blows by the respective sects ever since, some of our own cities formerly being the battle-ground f the belligerent parties till the good sense of the American authorities put a stop to such intolerant bigotry. It seems, however, in Canada the prac-tice is kept up, and the last aniversary led to several gross outrages. In Hamilton an armed proces sion passed through the streets, and were about to be attacked with scythes and pitchforks, but the inferference of others stopped the fight. In St. Catharine's a collision took place, and two men were killed and six mortally wounded. At Coburg, one man killed and many seriously wounded. At Montreal a very serious riot occurred and in other parts of the country similar outrages, indicative of the bad passions and the ignorance of those engaged in them. The Canadians have a great many ridicu lous prejudices to remove before they will be able to enjoy in their excellence the blessings of annex-

THE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON CITY The Republic alluding to the reported robbery a the Post-office, mentions the following particulars connected with it:—R. W. Entham & Co., well known exchange brukers of that city receive weeky heavy remittances from their correspondents in Philadelphia and Baltimore. By last Sunday morning's mail several were received and put into his box by the distributing clerk, and there remained luring the day; Mr. Latham not permitting any business to be done for him on Sunday and deem-ing them safe in the Post-office. They were seen in the box late on Sunday evening by some of the clerks but by Monday morning they had been purloined, and nothing remained but a single letter and a Richmond paper. Prompt measures were immediately taken by Mr. Bradley the Postmaster and Captain Goddard, of the Auxiliary Guard, to direct the depredator but as yet they have failed in obtaining my clue. \$2342 in Virginia bank notes, dings is said to have spoken briefly, but with pow- and about \$258 in individuals notes are among the stolen property.

Esectricity and the Chiefe Dr. Audrand of Paris, has addressed the Presi,

deat of the Academy of Sciences, upon the alleged connection between the prevalence of cholera and the absence of electricity from the atmosphere, or the abtendance electricity from the atmosphere, or the diminision of the quantity which usually pre-vades the sir. The Doctor says, under date of June 20th, that defing the months of April and May, the cholera then slightly prevailing in Paris, he had no ticed, in his experiments with the electrical ma-chine, that he could not produce the same ef-fects twice, and that the number of sparks smitted, after a given number of turns of the wheels wen less than half what were usually obtained, indica ting that the electricity of the atmosphere had di-minished in that proportion; and the variation in the quantity of electricity thrown off by his machine, corresponded precisely with the degrees of intensity in which the cholera prevailed in the city.

The machine continued to indicate less and less

of electricity in the air antil the 7th of June, when the pestilence reached the highest point of mair, nancy, and then it gave evidence of the total absence of the finid, or at least of its inactivity. But on the 8th, a few sparks were obtained; towards night the evidence of the return became more de. cided, and on the 9th the current was perfectly res.

red The cholers was rapidly declining.
The result of Dr. Audrand's observations is that nature has diffused through the atmosphere a man of electricity which contributes to sustain life. If by any means this becomes diminished, or if, a seem possible, attenuated to exhaustion, people throughout the world suffer. Those whose corpor real systems contain, by a sort of secretion, a sufficiency of electricity to preserve life and her sist the universal tendency to disease and death those who are not so provided, being unable to suply the deficiency for the means of electricity which usually surrounds them, languish and die. The explanation applies equally as a definition of the cause of all epidemics, if it be true in respect to cholera. As the medical profession possess so many means of producing and maintaining electricity, D_{t} .

Andrend considers that it will now be practicable o treat the disease with success, and to completely arrest its progress.

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS .- The St. Louis Union o he 12th says:

4 All worldly matters have now given way;

this city to the one absorbing dread of the Cholen This terrible destroyer of the human race seems to increase in violence in this city daily, until we can scarcely look at its ravages without a shudder of Already it has carried off over five the terror. sand of our population, and now its blows fall with more fearful and fatal rapidity than ever. To add to our terror, medical specifics and medical skill become each day more inefficient and useless to arrest the disease in its progress to fatality. In deed, most of our eminent medical men now declare the disease an outlaw, to which no known rules of treatment can be applied with any certain ty of success. Contrary to our first suppositions, if seems now to have little or no regard to the class es of society if attacks, as the rich fall with the poor; the temperate and comfortable in life, along with the dissolute, the abandoned, or the wiethed The past week's bills of mortality prove this, as in it will be found numbers of what are called the bet. ter class of society—a large number of these fe males, too, whom we are bound to believe were prudent and temperate. On the other hand, 300 or 400 generally impoverished, dirty, and wretched foreigners, quarantine below this city, remain com. paratively healthy in all their filth and discomforts. As regards the city itself, we have heard it remark. ed often of late that in the most filthy parts of a there is now the least amount of sickness. What then, can be the law that governs this disease! If care, cleanliness, and all the comforts of life, judiciously used, form no barrier, what will arrest at We frankly confess we do not possess the shadow of any knowledge on the matter. All we can sar is, to do what we can to ward off this disease, and trust to Providence. Come what may, be cheerful, be contented, be resigned, and we lessen its terrors if we cannot avert it altogether.

THE BRIDAL PORTION FORGERY CASES in Your Orleans, has ended in an acquittal of the defendant Madame Gallot, as our readers have already leamed by Telegraph. The trial is reported in the Picayune at length, and was most interesting. The prosecutor, Antoine Michoud, prevaricated very much when under cross-examination by the comsel for the defense in relation to his signature t the note, and everything in the evidence went to show that the note was not a forgery. The allegation that the body of the note had been remove chemical process, or the signature transferred was disproved by a chemist. The prisoner made a statement to the Jury; written in French to the effect that Mr. Michoud had been courting her for a long time, and had, in fulfillment of a promise. her the note in question, as a token of his regard. The Jury were only out two minutes and a half. The case has attracted general attention from its singular features.

THE RUST IN WHEAT .- The rost in wheat is onlist extensive in the Ohio Licking and the valleys the Miamis, and in many cases the crops are entirely useless, and some of the farmers deem themselves fortunate if they are enable to secure a half crop. Mr. Tibbatts, whose farm is some 23 miles south of Newport, informs us that the neighborns farms for miles around are suffering from rost, and that entire crops are wholly destroyed. On hisom farm he thinks he will be able to save about one half, and attributes his good fortune to having sor ed earlier than his neighbors. Rust is occasioned by sudden and unseasonable rains, followed by equally sudden drought and heat, when the wheat is in a milky state and requires powerful nutringer to mature it. The stalks, being blasted. red, and is covered with a dusty substance precise ly resembling the oxide of iron, and hence the tern rust" The stalks collapses, the pores close, the leaves wither, and the crop is destroyed -Cu

THE DROUGHT.—Another week has passed with out rain in this region, and the greater portion of the pasture lands look as if they had been seared by fire. More than hall of the out crop is past redemption, and we shall be compelled to content ourselves with "small potatoes," should we be lucky as to get even them. We understand that the fires are spreading through the timber lands in the north part of this county, Hamilton and Esset. Many of those fires have been raging for two week -long enough in all conscience, to completely esplode Prof. Epsey's doctrine, that great files produce rain. - Glen's Falls Clarion, 19th.

A DISGUSTING SCENE.-We yesterday witnesse most disgusting scene in the Third Municipality A negro boy about 12 or 14 years of age had bee whipped and cut up shamefully by his mismes, colored woman, and sent by his mother to a black smith-shop to be manacled. His feet were irone closely together and in this condition the mother was leading him through the street. A gentleman who was attracted by the spectacle sent the boy to the police office and he was thence sent to the hospital by Recorder Seuzeneau. The matter will be investigated .- [N. O. Picagune, 11th inst.

THE POTATE.—The hope is indulged from a examination of the potato patches this year, that the potato cholera in is passing away. The plant now exhibit the old-fashioned indications of health and vigor which belonged to it years ago. The top have a fresh and healthful hue, and are well corered with seed balls. This last indication is to garded as a sign of returning health to the constitation of the potato race, which for a number of years has presented but very few seed balls.

THE WHEAT CROP is below an average this year n Ohio, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois-In other parts of the country it is very large, proba-bly sufficient to make up this deficiency. The The corn crop, thus far. Cincinnati Gazette says, "The corn crop, thus far, promises well, and there will be a great many poatoes dug, though the present indication is that this important vegetable will this year be of a small size."