



Bradford Reporter.
Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men
Freedom for Free Territory.
E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, November 6, 1852

Terms of the Reporter.
\$3 00 per annum—paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted on each paid actually in advance \$1 00 will be deducted. No paper sent over two years, unless paid for. Advertisements, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first week, 25 cents for each subsequent week. Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, 2d door to the Bradford Post Office. Entrance between Moore, Adams and Spruce streets.

Pierce and King Elected!

The Presidential election of Tuesday last, resulted in the triumph of the Democracy, and the Election of Pierce and King, by a majority unequalled in the political history of the country. From the multitude of telegraphic reports from all sections of the country, it is impossible to give the precise vote in each State, but enough is known to decide how the electoral college will stand. The following table expresses the probable result:

FOR PIERCE AND KING	FOR FREEDOM	Total
Maine.....	8 Illinois.....	11
New Hampshire.....	5 Michigan.....	6
Rhode Island.....	6 Wisconsin.....	9
Connecticut.....	4 Arkansas.....	9
New Jersey.....	5 Alabama.....	9
New York.....	7 Georgia.....	10
Pennsylvania.....	27 Mississippi.....	6
Delaware.....	3 Texas.....	4
Maryland.....	8 Florida.....	3
Virginia.....	15 Wisconsin.....	3
Ohio.....	23 Iowa.....	4
Indiana.....	13 North Carolina.....	10
Total.....	Total.....	335
149 is a majority!		

SCOTT LEADS THE COLUMN.

The city of New York gives a majority for Pierce and King, of nearly 12,000, and elects the entire ticket. The Democratic State ticket is elected, with possibly, the exception of FOLLETT, Canal Commissioner. The majority in Pennsylvania is yet undecided. Most of the counties have done nothing. Philadelphia city and county give Pierce 1,489 majority. We shall next week be able to give our readers the figures, if there is any curiosity to see the details of a victory so overwhelming.

The Result in this County.

Up to the time of our going to press, the official vote of Bradford had not been determined, but enough is known to warrant us in saying that the majority for Pierce and King will exceed 400. This, although a falling off of 159 votes from the majority for Canal Commissioner, at the October election, comes fully up to the expectations of the most sanguine. We have never estimated our majority at a higher figure, and, our only fears were that it might fall considerably below. This, we believe is the largest majority ever given in this County, for President, since 1828, when Jackson had 618 majority over Adams.

Below will be found the vote of Bradford for President from 1824, to 1848:

1824	Jackson, 610	Van Buren, 2844
	Adams, 31	Harrison, 9381
	Crawford, 10	
1828	Jackson, 1553	Polk, 3568
	Adams, 910	Clay, 3235
1832	Jackson, 1599	Van Buren, 1779
	Wirt, 1231	Cass, 1889
		Taylor, 8272
1836	Van Buren, 1848	
	Harrison, 1593	

In our notice of the fire at this place, last week, two or three errors were made. Campbell's store of Clothing, in No. 1, was not insured—the damage, which was by loss and removal, is not ascertained.

H. W. Tracey's loss includes the stock of goods in No. 4, in which he was a partner—the firm being Tracy and Moore, instead of H. P. Moore as was published.

Hon. RICHARD EVERETT, SECRETARY OF STATE.—President Fillmore has appointed a most worthy successor to Daniel Webster, in the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, one of the most accomplished scholars in the country. Mr. Everett has successively been a representative in Congress, Governor of Massachusetts, and Minister to England, all of which relations he sustained with ability and distinction. He is a ripe scholar and a true patriot, and as such distinguished for individual merit as for official ability. The Republic announces that Mr. Everett has signified his acceptance of the office.

Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has resolved not to appoint a successor to Senator Whitcomb, but to leave the selection to the Legislature, which meets in January. He also declines to have his name used in connection with the office.

Gov. Nijazi, the Hungarian, and Governor of Condon, advertises his farm and possession in Iowa for sale. He is going to Texas, the climate of Iowa being to serve him.

The State Ticket—Full Official Vote.

COUNTIES.	Hopkins, D.	Huffman, W.	Woodruff, D.	Huffman, W.
Adams,	1659	2197	1672	2191
Allegheny,	6380	7136	6559	7687
Armstrong,	1891	1447	1703	1714
Beaver,	1692	1555	1693	1608
Bedford,	2737	2026	2032	2022
Blair,	1772	2261	1693	2285
Bradford,	3027	2468	3056	2422
Bucks,	5108	4810	5418	4772
Butler,	2176	2431	2130	2468
Cambria,	1629	1190	1814	1643
Carroll,	1238	874	874	874
Centre,	4959	5588	4972	5596
Clarion,	2149	900	1400	763
Clearfield,	1353	758	1400	763
Clinton,	1188	1002	1249	928
Columbia,	1974	998	1968	992
Crawford,	2868	2175	2682	2072
Cumberland,	2974	2745	2927	2787
Dauphin,	1551	2165	1810	3010
Delaware,	1554	2020	1526	2001
Elk,	267	112	242	161
Essex,	2180	3257	2165	3267
Fayette,	3594	2692	3690	2629
Franklin,	3407	3423	3109	3405
Greene,	277	649	773	617
Harrison,	3241	3227	3225	3217
Huntington,	1658	2095	1710	2076
Jackson,	1484	1942	1460	1999
Juniata,	1057	785	1033	836
Lancaster,	1243	1047	1254	1037
Lancaster,	5688	9986	5827	9741
Lawrence,	1048	1685	1026	1719
Lebanon,	1732	2345	1737	2372
Lehigh,	3183	2482	316	2472
Luzerne,	4894	3141	4998	2982
Lycoming,	2363	1912	2499	1738
Mechanic,	498	70	516	381
Mercer,	2558	2079	2558	1958
Mifflin,	1448	1253	1487	1251
Monroe,	1647	220	1653	203
Montgomery,	8276	4163	8243	4146
Montour,	1319	787	1337	773
Norfolk,	3318	2474	3324	2098
Northampton,	2215	1892	2018	1826
Northumberland,	1901	1172	1952	1112
Ohio,	2191	21233	23177	20405
Oriskany,	682	83	692	50
Pike,	501	175	599	166
Putnam,	4223	3747	3960	3755
Schenck,	947	2389	940	2391
Schuylkill,	2470	1249	2417	1231
Sullivan,	354	163	372	162
Tioga,	2227	1929	2228	1922
Union,	1807	2555	1835	2485
Warren,	1559	869	1562	851
Washington,	1229	982	1246	1025
Wayne,	3675	3740	3798	3615
Westmoreland,	1974	813	1999	794
Wyoming,	4683	2551	4640	2560
York,	1093	714	1128	714
York,	4599	3445	4586	3417
Total,	171,538	151,601	172,910	153,745
	151,601		153,745	
Majorities,	19,637		19,165	

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

On Wednesday evening, says the Lancaster (Pa.) Republican, about half past five o'clock, a terrible accident occurred at the new Catholic Church building, which resulted in the death of two stone-cutters, named Henry Lentz and Michael Kahns, and the severe injury of Samuel Carter, and John W. Lafferty, also workmen employed on the building. They were engaged with a crowbar, in removing a cut stone sill for one of the upper niches, along the scaffolding, forty feet from the ground, when one of the toolboxes of the scaffolding gave way, precipitating the stone and four of the men to the earth below. Kahns and Lentz were most shockingly crushed, the one dying within half an hour of the sad occurrence, and the other between eight and nine o'clock the next morning.

The unfortunate men were in the employ of Messrs. Knigsnacher, contractors for the same work, under the superintendence of Mr. McCormick. The scaffolding was well put up, and the accident of such a character as could not have been foreseen. Lentz and Kahns were buried on Tuesday afternoon, in Woodland Hill Cemetery, and Messrs. Knigsnacher having purchased a lot especially for that purpose. The unfortunate men were Germans, without families. Their funeral was large and respectable, the deceased having been much respected by those who knew them—Carter and Lafferty and under the medical care of Dr. John L. Ailes, and it is expected they will recover from their injuries.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.—Accounts from Salt Lake City, to the 21st of April, say:—The crops in the Salt Lake Valley, every thing was going on prosperously and quietly. The crops this year are hardly equal to what was expected, but much greater than the demand for consumption. The Mormons are building up a dense city at Salt Lake. They have finished their Tabernacle, and have commenced the Temple Wall. This is a fine structure, and is to be surrounded by the Temple grounds, an arena of about ten acres. The Temple is to be commenced in April next. Trade and business have been reasonably brisk in the Valley during the season, and the settlements are extending themselves out in the various directions.

SAB AFFAIR AT LE ROY, N. Y.—On Saturday last the house of Elias Ward, on Brockport st., and crushed nearly the whole family. On proceeding to the scene of the disaster, we found that the kitchen floor above—beams, joists and plaster, lay in one mass on the floor below, and the roof was of beams. The eldest daughter was released from the fallen mass considerably injured—her right hand being severely burned. A younger daughter received more and severer bruises. Her lip and chin were badly gashed. The hired girl at work in the kitchen received the falling timbers upon her head and shoulders, which crushed her to the table where she stood, and injured her very badly. It is dangerous. Her injuries internally are so serious, that she will probably die. On examining the cause of this accident, it was found that the timbers, instead of being morticed into the plate, barely rested on a strip of pine board nailed to the plate. The whole was put together in the most culpable manner.—*Le Roy Gazette.*

HOG TRADE.—A considerable activity prevails at the West among dealers in Hogs; the demand for shipping by butchers and packers increases daily. During the week ending Oct. 16th, at St. Louis, Hog had come in quite freely from Illinois. Fat Hogs of good size are in request—rates unchanged and price agreeable to previous quotations from \$5 to \$5 50 per 100 pounds—the tendency in rates is upward.

At Louisville, Oct. 20th, there was no new feature to notice in the Hog market. City packers have contracts for shipping upwards of 100,000 Hogs this season, and they fully expect to pack 250,000. Prices are unsettled, though large offers have been made at 5c for Hogs from the hocks, but buyers decline. Drovers and farmers continue firm at 4c gross.

A NEW TITLE TO THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—The New York Courier says that the papers connected with the gunn expedition from that city, have dispatched an agent to Madrid, to negotiate through the American minister there, with the Court of Spain, for the lease or purchase of the Lobos Islands. This is said to have been done by the advice of eminent counsel, who are of opinion that if any nation has a claim to those islands, it is the Spanish, who discovered and named them, and through whom alone Peru claims title to them.

Atrocities in England.

Our late English journals contain accounts of an investigation going on, in London, respecting certain atrocities alleged to have been committed at Bethlehem Hospital, the well-known institution for the insane. This is one of the British charities, about which we spoke lately. The present excitement has developed that it is most scandalously managed. Enjoying a revenue of one hundred thousand dollars, and with buildings of great capacity, it has in its power to be a blessing to all England; but it seems, on the contrary, to be a curse, holding out a promise of usefulness which it treacherously fails to fulfill. The investigation has brought to light the gross mismanagement of the institution, not only in examples of cruelty to patients, but in the general conduct of the establishment. While, in modern institutions, so much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the insane, while kind treatment has been universally recognized elsewhere as the right even of the incurable, in this wealthy and powerful charity the old methods of compulsion are still retained, and the status of the raving madman in chains, which Cobden executed for its portal, is still typical of the horrenous condition within.

Some of the cases crucially brought to light by the examiner, are almost too revolting to describe. It appears that the incurables are lodged in cells partially under ground, where their only couches are troughs filled with straw and covered with a blanket. On these miserable beds, worse than the coldest weather, without night clothes, many a man gives to his horse's dog, the same treatment in the coldest weather, without night clothes, and the poor unfortunates also are often fed in a way as disgusting as it is cruel, being laid on their backs, and held down by one of the nurses, while another forces into the mouth the bread and milk which is their allotted food. This revolting practice is adopted to save time, for it was proved on oath that patients, thus treated, ate their meals, and that the inmates of the asylum, instead of being bathed with decency, as humanity and health demands, are thrown on the stone-floor, in a state of nudity, and there mopped by the nurses. Such things would seem incredible, if they had not been proved on oath—Some, who were not incurable, having been treated in this manner, exposed these atrocities, after their escape, and the result was an investigation, which has led to the exposure of the abominable manner in which this vast charity has been administered.

The only defense made by the officers of the institution was that they were ignorant of the atrocities committed by their inferiors; and, strange to say, they appear to consider this an all-sufficient excuse. In too many other cases, a similar plea has been advanced in England, so that Bethlehem hospital is probably not the only place where benevolence for benevolence are shamefully perverted from their original humane destination, and are washed through neglect, it not made the instruments of cruelty. The good which the revenues of Bethlehem hospital might do, if honestly and judiciously administered, can scarcely be estimated. A hundred thousand dollars a year, devoted to the kindly treatment of the insane, might restore many an unhappy person to reason, and afford a home to incurables, whose poverty otherwise would consign them to a poor house, or hurry them to a premature death for the want of ordinary care.

It is probable that the investigation will lead to parliamentary action, which will compel a more honest and humane management of the English charity. But, though the evil may be remedied for the future, who shall indemnify the insane for the robbery practised, and the barbarities inflicted on them, by the managers of Bethlehem hospital, during the past century?

SUSPECTED POISONING AND PARRICIDE.—TEARFUL DISCOVERIES.—The citizens of Looking Glass Prairie, Illinois, have lately been thrown into most anxious alarm and excitement by reason of recent disclosures, affecting the character of two of the citizens. The facts are briefly these: Mr. G. and wife, residing about six miles north-east from Lebanon, were suddenly taken ill, just after taking tea, during the past spring. They were respectable farmers, having a family consisting of three children, the eldest daughter about 15 years of age. Mrs. G. died within two days after the attack, seemingly laboring under an attack of fatal cholera. Mr. G. recovered; but soon after being removed to Ohio, about 3 years since. At the time of the death of the parents no suspicion of foul play was excited. Since, however, the conduct of the daughter has led to the suspicion that she poisoned both her parents. It seems that she was courted by a young man, to whose attentions the parents objected. Their opposition to the young man was based upon his bad character, and went so far as to meddle with the contents of her stomach. The Republic says that this obstacle to her wishes, it is suspected that the young girl consented to and committed the horrible crime of parricide. It is now recollected that a parcel of arsenic, kept in the farm house to destroy vermin, suddenly disappeared, and that the daughter had inquired for poison at the house of an uncle, about a mile distant; that the physician who attended her, died of cholera, and that the girl fled from the parents no suspicion of foul play was excited. Since, however, the conduct of the daughter has led to the suspicion that she poisoned both her parents. It seems that she was courted by a young man, to whose attentions the parents objected. Their opposition to the young man was based upon his bad character, and went so far as to meddle with the contents of her stomach. The Republic says that this obstacle to her wishes, it is suspected that the young girl consented to and committed the horrible crime of parricide. It is now recollected that a parcel of arsenic, kept in the farm house to destroy vermin, suddenly disappeared, and that the daughter had inquired for poison at the house of an uncle, about a mile distant; that the physician who attended her, died of cholera, and that the girl fled from the parents no suspicion of foul play was excited.

THE DIFFICULTY AT HAVANA WITH THE CRESCENT CITY.—By a telegraphic despatch from Mobile, it will be seen that Judge Conkin, the United States Minister, has had an interview with the Captain General of Cuba, and arranged the difficulty concerning the Crescent City Steamer, so far that the steamer will be permitted to sail as heretofore. The Captain General, however, insists upon his right to exclude Parser Smith, and that individual, so obnoxious to the Cuban Government, will not be allowed the privilege of going ashore again.—Mr. George Law does not seem to be able to set up, for the benefit of Spain, a new international code, of his own making. Vattel's law is still considered as good as Law's. The Republic says that the United States State shall manage the Crescent City affair, according to instructions furnished by him, and not in the usual mode of conducting intercourse with foreign powers. It says the Administration has taken high ground, and will be found to have adhered consistently to it from the beginning. The country may rest assured that the honor and dignity of our flag, and the rights of our citizens, will not be surrendered or sacrificed by the Administration. This will be best attested by the result.

A PHILADELPHIA LADY.—At Madame Sontag's concert in Philadelphia, a lady among the audience, seeing a gentleman rise, went up to him, and shaking her finger in his face, said, "You are a leech, and you are a parasite, and I think he did what every gentleman should do when he finds himself in a room with an improper female.

EGGS BY THE TON.—The hens of Mansfield, Ohio, must have done a large business lately. Over thirty tons of eggs were brought to Sandusky, on Tuesday, on the Seneca, Mansfield and Newark Railroad. The Register learns that they see all from one point, viz., Mansfield.

The Crystal Palace—The Ceremony of Erecting the First Column.

On Saturday morning, long previous to twelve o'clock, the hour named for this ceremony, the ground on which the building will be erected, and the western side of the Reservoir and St. James' avenue, was crowded with a large number of citizens, and the Reservoir accommodated a number of persons. A large platform was erected for the accommodation of the speakers. At a quarter of twelve, Governor Hunt, accompanied by the Mayor, Common Council, and several of the heads of departments, and officials connected with the building left Chambers street, and arrived at the scene of action a few minutes after twelve, amidst loud cheering from the assemblage. He was received by the engineers and other gentlemen, and conducted to the platform, where the stars and stripes were hoisted on a pole one hundred and forty-eight feet high, which is the height of the intended dome. The pillar which is intended to form the first column under the dome, and constructed of wrought iron, was then raised by means of a crane, and set from the east end of the Reservoir, and amid the loud cheers of the spectators and the firing of cannon, placed on a similar pillar, which stood ready to receive it. Among the distinguished persons present were noticed Felix Forester, the celebrated Italian exile; Gov. Hunt, Mayor Kingland, Rev. Mr. Peet, Archbishop Hughes, Senator McMurtry, Lambert Snyderman, Judge Betts, Theodore Sedwick, and a deputation from the American Navy, John A. Banning, and Clarkson Crolius.—Dodworth's admirable band was in attendance.

When the pillar was raised, Mr. Sedwick addressed Gov. Hunt in an appropriate address, which we received unfortunately at too late an hour for publication. The following reply was made by Gov. Hunt: Mr. President: Availing myself of the invitation so kindly extended to me by the association, over which you preside, I have come to participate in the appropriate ceremonies of this occasion, and to manifest the sincere approval with which I regard your noble undertaking. You have now reared the first column of an edifice intended to attract the productions of genius, industry and art from all the civilized nations of the world. This liberal design is in harmony with the prevailing spirit and tendency of the age in which we live, and its successful completion will form a conspicuous landmark in the history of American progress. It is a generous conception, alike honorable to the public spirit and patriotism of the citizens forming the association, and important in its influences upon the advancement and happiness of society.

The conquests already made and the increasing interest evinced by our own countrymen in the cultivation of those useful arts, which promote the physical progress and moral elevation of a people, are a source of just pride and encouragement to the American Statesman. By the blessing of Providence we are permitted to work out our destiny in a period of profound peace. For more than a third of a century the civilized world has been exempt from those destructive wars and convulsions which had so long wasted the best energies of the human race. Noble pursuits engage the thoughts of men and the councils of nations.

Instead of meeting in battle array, and spending havoc and desolation over the face of the earth, a kindlier rivalry prevails; and governments cope with each other in a more generous spirit of emulation; in works of beneficence and improvement; in the expansion of commerce, the encouragement of industry, and the triumph of peaceful invention.

People, widely separated from each other by intervening seas and diversities of language and in institutions, are now drawn nearer together by rapid and constant commercial intercourse. Remote countries are enabled to confer incalculable benefits upon each other by a free interchange of useful discoveries and improvements, thus stimulating industry and skill throughout the world—each imparting to all the fruits of their civilization, and (above all) diffusing over the globe the spirit of universal brotherhood, which in God's good time, shall unite the human family by the cordials ties of sympathy and concord.

When considered in a mere political aspect, the wonderful display of the industry of all Nations, exhibited in England last year, must be regarded as one of the most important events in modern history. It is a triumph of the human mind, and a source of just pride and encouragement to the American Statesman. The prosecution and success of the enterprise, now so auspiciously begun, cannot fail to exert a salutary influence, and to produce the most valuable results.

It will elevate the national character abroad, and advance our best interests at home. It will stimulate our people to new and higher efforts, until we shall finally attain to an equal with the older nations in every useful and ornamental art. It will promote the development and improvement of those natural advantages, so varied and remarkable, with which our country is favored; and furnish another proof of the elevating influence of free institutions.

In conclusion, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association, permit me to congratulate you upon this auspicious commencement. The whole country will rejoice in the consummation of your great purpose. Accept my sincerest wishes that your labors in the work of civilization and benefit which is due to so bright an example of disinterested and public-spirited enterprise.

ACTIVITY IN THE IRON TRADE.—The advanced prices of English rails has had a favorable effect upon mills in this country, and enabled some of them to resume operations. The Monitor Works have just made contract for twenty thousand tons with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at somewhat over \$85 per ton, equal to cash. The Monitor Works are to deliver this year and ten thousand in 1853. The Mount Savage works, it is said are also to be put in operation soon by Mr. John F. Winslow, of Troy, N. Y. The New York Tribune says that a purchase of two thousand tons English rails was made in that city, on Tuesday, by the Baltimore and Ohio Road at \$37 50, equal to cash.

MR. D. S. BROWN announces that he has invented a ship to reach America in 48 hours, and make the voyage to India and back in a fortnight. His theory is by making the bottom in the form of two inclined planes, united together to form the whole hull of the vessel upon the surface, and by constructing the hull of lighter materials, in geometric shape, he hopes to give to a steamship the velocity of a railroad locomotive.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—By the last intelligence from Europe we learn that Lady Franklin's vessel, the Prince Albert, has arrived at Aberdeen, Scotland, but brings no account of Sir Franklin. The Prince Albert wintered at Baffin's Bay, searched Prince Regent's Inlet, discovered a channel on the west of North Somerset, traversed it with sledges, and round by Port Leopold. The Prince Albert was as far north as Beechy Head.

PUNISHMENT OF A SLAVE.—Henry, a slave, was lately convicted at Charlottesville, Virginia, of attempting to kill Mrs. Harrison Anderson. A majority of the Court thought he ought to suffer death, but as this required a unanimous verdict, he was sentenced to receive five hundred lashes, not more than thirty-nine at any one time. The physician of the jail was instructed to see that they should not be administered too frequently, and only when in his opinion he could bear them.

Thanksgiving Day—A Proclamation.

Fellow Citizens: The Almighty and merciful God has continued his beneficent favor over our Commonwealth during the year that has past. Except in a single community which claims our sympathies, "The pestilence that walketh in darkness; and the destruction that wasteth at noon day," has not had his leave to visit our happy land. Health has generally prevailed. The triumph of universal strife has not been heard. Unexampled prosperity has attended the peaceful pursuits of our citizens. "Seed time and harvest" has returned. Our crop of blessings has overflowed. The educational institutions of our Commonwealth are growing in the affections of the people, fostering the youthful mind, and elevating our National character. General intelligence and morality are on the advance. Our holy religion, through its own institutions, continues to exert its consolations to the contrite and pure, and inspire them with the hopes of immortality.

As a nation, we are at peace with the world, and eminently prosperous. The free institutions of our government have been strengthened by the trials of the past, and a brighter promise dawns upon the future. To God's great and good, we owe all our blessings. To Him our thanks are due. Under this solemn conviction, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, I, WILLIAM BUCKLER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of General Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the State, and earnestly beseech the citizens of the Commonwealth, of all classes, that, setting aside all worldly business on that day, they unite in offering thanks to the Almighty God for His blessings, and invoke the continuance of His goodness.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-seventh.

BY THE GOVERNOR: E. S. GOODRICH,
Dept. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Galvani relates an extraordinary circumstance which occurred on the Northern River at Montairate, near Crella, France. A carter arrived with a vehicle containing an enormous block of stone, weighing not less than six tons, drawn by three horses, and asked if he would have time to cross the line before the arrival of the train. The wife of the keeper of the crossing answered in the affirmative, and the horses were not able to drag the vehicle as he went on the line; but there being a sort of clearing at that place, a train was heard approaching. The carter leaping a shock, cut the traces of the horses, and removed them out of danger. The keeper's wife ran toward the train and made signs to it to stop. It was an express train, drawn by one of Crampston's powerful locomotives, and was proceeding at a fearful rate. The driver reversed his steam, and made a signal to have the brakes put on, but seeing at the same moment that it was impossible to stop in time, he, with admirable sangfroid put on all the power of the locomotive and drove right into the cart. The tremendous force of the shock shivered, as he had hoped, the cart and the block of stone into a thousand pieces, without throwing the locomotive off the line, or even causing any perceptible derangement of the train. He was able to proceed to the station, where he found that his locomotive was a good deal damaged. The man is a Pole, named Plinski.