

other means would have had any effect, he gave way to me at last—angrily—and the night came on and found me sitting by the bedside of my dear sister.

How beautiful she looked! Her face, still with the gentle mark of sorrow on it that had in life, looked so grand! She was so pure; she was like a goddess sleeping; she was not like a mere woman of this earth. She did not seem to be dead; there was life about her yet, for there was still the look of power and of human sympathy that she used to have when alive. The soul was there still; and love and knowledge.

By degrees a strange feeling of her living presence in her room came over me. Alone, in the still midnight, with no sound, no person near me, it seemed as if I had leisure and power to pass into the world beyond the grave. I felt my sister near me; I felt the passing of her life about me, as when she sleeps but still is conscious that another life is weaving in with ours. It seemed as if her breath felt warm on my face; as if her eyes were looking through the darkness at me; as if I held her hands in mine, and her long hair floated round my forehead. And then to shake off these fancies, and convince myself that she was really dead, I looked again at her lying there; a marble corpse, ice-cold, with the lips set and rigid, and the death-band beneath her chin. There she was stiff in her white shroud, the snowy linen pressing so tightly on her; no life within, no warmth about her, and all my fancies were vain dreams. Then I buried my face in my hands, and wept as if my heart was breaking. And when I turned my eyes away from her, the presence came around me again. So long as I watched her I was not there; I saw the corpse only; but when I shut this out from me, it seemed as if a barrier had been removed, and that my sister floated near me again.

I had been praying, sitting thus in these alternate feelings of her spiritual presence and her bodily death, when, raising my head and looking toward the farther corner of the room, I saw standing at some little distance, my sister Ellen. I saw her distinctly as you may see your red fire blaze. Sadly and lovingly her dark eyes looked at me, sadly her gentle lip smiled, and by look, and gesture too, she showed that she wished to speak to me. Strange! I was not frightened. It was so natural to see her there, and for a moment I forgot she was dead. "Ellen," said I, "what is it?"

The figure smiled. It came nearer. Oh! I do not say it was fancy! I saw it advance; it came glidingly: I remember after that it did not stop ten paces from me—to the light, stood not ten paces from me. It looked at me still, in the same sad, gentle way, and somehow—I do not know with the hand or by the turning of the head showed me the throat, where were the distinct marks of two powerful hands. And then it pointed to its heart; and looking, I saw the broad stain of blood above it. And then I heard her voice—I swear I was not mad—I heard it, I say to you distinctly—whisper softly. "Mary!" and it said still more audibly, "Murdered!"

And then the figure vanished, and suddenly the whole room was vacant. The one dread word had sounded as if forced out by some strong agony—like a man revealing his life's secret when dying. And when it had been spoken, or rather wailed forth, there was a sudden sweep and chill rush through the air; and the life, the soul, the presence fled. I was alone again with death. The mission had been fulfilled; the warning had been given! and then my sister passed away for her work with earth was done.

Brave and calm as the strongest man that ever fought on a battle field, I stood up beside my sister's body. I unfastened her last dress, and threw it back from her chest and shoulders; I raised her head and took off the bandage from round her face; and then I saw deep black bruises on her throat, the marks of hands that had grappled her from behind, and that strangled her. And then I looked further, and I saw a small wound below the left breast, about which hung two or three clots of blood, that had oozed up despite all care and knowledge in her manner of murder. I knew then that she had first been suffocated, to prevent her screams, and then stabbed where the wounds bled inwardly, and showed no signs to the mere by-stander.

I covered her up carefully again, I laid the pillow smooth and straight, and laid the heavy lead gently down. I drew the shroud close above the dreadful mark of murder. And then—still as calm and resolute as I had ever been since the revelation had come to me—I left the room and passed into my husband's study. It was on me to discover all the truth.

His writing table was locked. Where my strength came from I know not; but, with a chisel that was lying on the table, I pried the drawer and broke the lock. I opened it. There was a slender dagger lying there, red with blood; a handful of woman's hair, rudely severed from the head, lay near it. It was my sister's hair!—that wavy silken uncured hair that I had always loved and admired so much! And near to these again, were stamps, and dyes, and moulds, and plates, and hand writings, with fac-similes beneath, and cheques, and a heap of leaden coin, and piles of incomplete bank-notes; and all the evidences of a coiner's and a forger's trade—the suspicion of which had caused those bitter quarrels between poor Ellen and my husband—the knowledge of which had caused her death.

With these things I saw also a letter addressed to Ellen in my husband's hand-writing. It was an unfinished letter, as if it had displeased him, and he had made another copy. It began in these words—no fear that I should forget them; they are burnt into my brain—"I never really loved her, Ellen; she pleased me, only as a doll would please a child; and I married her from pity, not from love. You, Ellen, you alone could fill my heart; you alone are my fit helpmate. Fly with me!—Here the letter was left unfinished; but it gave me all the meaning of the first weeks of my sister's stay, here, why she had called him villain, and why he told her she might tell me and that I would not believe it.

I saw it all now. I turned my head, to see my husband standing a few paces behind me. Good Heavens! I have often thought was that man the same man I had loved so long and fondly?

The strength of horror, not of courage upheld me. I knew he meant to kill me but that did not alarm me. I only dreaded lest his hand should touch me. It was not death, it was he I shrank from. I believe if he had touched me then I should have fallen dead at his feet. I stretched out my arms in horror, to thrust him back, uttering a piercing shriek; and while he made an effort to seize him, over-reaching himself in his fury, I rushed by him, shrieking still, and so fled away into utter darkness where I lived, oh! for many months!

When I awoke again, I found that my poor

baby had died, and that my husband had gone none knew where. But the fear of his return haunted me. I could get no rest day or night for dread of him; and I felt going mad with one hard thought for ever pitilessly pursuing me—that I should fall again into his hands.—I put on widows weeds—for indeed am I too truly widowed!—and then I began wandering about; wandering in poverty and privation, expecting every moment to meet him face to face, wondering about, so that I may escape the more easily when the moment does come.

Remarks of Mr. Laporte, On the Resolutions relative to Slavery, April 12, 1855.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not rise this evening for the purpose of making any extended remarks, but merely to notice the extraordinary position taken by the gentleman from the county, [Mr. CUMMINGS.]

I said at the close of the afternoon session, when an attempt was made to evade this question by dispensing with the session this evening, which had been set apart for the consideration of this subject, that I was anxious that this question should be met—that I wished to know whether there was in this State a great and powerful party opposed to the aggressions of slavery, determined to resist its extension and cripple its overwhelming power in the politics of the country; or, whether this opposition was merely feigned just before the elections, for effect. I said that I believed there were many thousands of voters in Northern Pennsylvania who wished to be satisfied as to the existence of an organized party in this State in favor of freedom, before they were again called upon to cast their ballots. I threw out those remarks because I feared there was a hollow-heartedness in certain quarters upon the question of slavery extension and domination. I was not aware until just now that the gentleman from the county, [Mr. CUMMINGS] was one of Union savers of 1850. I did not know that he was among those who were frightened by the threats of the disunionists, and had been led to believe that the Union was in danger.—I was therefore surprised when I found him opposing these resolutions, especially when he is the especial champion for the election of a distinguished individual to the U. S. Senate, [Gen. CAMERON] who stands before the country in a recent letter, which goes farther against slavery than the resolution now under consideration.

If that letter was written in sincerity and truth, and was regarded as containing the fixed principles of its author, by the gentleman from the county, I do not see how he, holding the views he has just expressed could give to the author of that letter, that earnest and able support that he has given him. After having rendered him that support he certainly should support these resolutions, to be at all consistent. But he seems to content himself by merely denouncing the Nebraska bill, looking rather to the past than the future in his opposition to slavery aggression. The history of the past should teach us to provide for the future, and the outrages that have been perpetrated against freedom, should admonish us that the North must be united, true to itself and determined to resist all such outrages hereafter, or this government will become a mere machine for the extension and preservation of Slavery.

The people of this State have rebuked the evil-doers of the last Congress by an overwhelming demonstration at the polls—and let us be true to the issues of that canvass. Opposition to the aggressions of Slavery was the great idea that stirred the popular mind in that contest—was the question discussed in every newspaper from the Delaware to the Ohio State line, and was declared on the stump as the overwhelming issue by Gov. POLLOCK. This question cannot now be ignored by any party. I think I have seen a disposition in certain quarters to bury it, and to divert the public mind by other issues of much less importance. The spoilsman snuff the plunder of the general government, and are trying to construct a national party to elect a President and distribute the spoils.

MR. SPEAKER—The Democratic party has met with overwhelming defeat, because their leading men have labored to make it the pro-slavery party of the country; have tried to crush out the free-soil element, and stifle all discussion of this question. It is my firm conviction that any attempt to stifle opposition to slavery aggression, will destroy the party making the attempt, no matter what may be the character of its organization. Your Know-Nothing lodges will be scattered like chaff before the wind if you attempt it.

The same causes that overthrew the Democratic party will overthrow all others that attempt to embrace the slavery propagandists.

STATE FAIR.—The President, Secretary and Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society met yesterday, at this place for the purpose of selecting suitable grounds, and for making other arrangements for holding the Fair at this place on the second day of October next. After having completed their business they adjourned to meet at Albany, on the first Thursday of June next.

At the same time the County Committee, were in session, when preliminary measures were adopted to carry out all of the requirements of the State Society.

The following persons were at a previous meeting added to the managing committee: Lyman Gibson, I. D. Baldwin, Robert Corvell, G. L. Davis, Charles Hulet, James M. Van Duzer, Samuel Minier Andrew, Austin.

Adjourned to meet at this place on the 7th of June.—*Elmira Republican.*

Our Northern exchanges, from Long Island to Missouri river, assure us that there is a good prospect for an unusually large product of wheat and other crops of small grain the coming season. The news to this effect from the great Northwest is especially cheering.—Spurred up by the high prices of the last year's scanty returns, the farmers out there have provided for an abundant harvest, and they are appropriating the opening spring in active planting and sowing in order to supply as far as possible all existing and prospective deficiencies elsewhere.

THE HISS AFFAIR.—There was much confusion and excitement in the Massachusetts House on Monday, resulting from the conduct of Mr. Hiss, who twice resumed his vacated seat, and was each time removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, by an order of the House passed almost unanimously. It is presumed Mr. Hiss acted in this singular manner by the advice of his counsel, Messrs. B. F. Butler and Benjamin Dean, counsel for Mr. Hiss, have published an address denouncing his expulsion from the House as an arbitrary act, and intimating that the members of the House feared an impartial development of all the facts in the case.

## Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, May 19, 1855.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Sunday, with the California mails of April 17th, and \$1,115,384 in gold. She was detained in Aspinwall a few days by the non-arrival of the Golden Age, which sailed on the 17th from San Francisco to Panama, but on the morning of the 29th struck on a sunken rock off the Island of Kicarou, about 210 miles from Panama with directions to keep in the track of the outward bound steamers, in order, if possible, to speak one on her passage up. This boat was lucky enough to fall in with the John L. Stephens, to which the passengers, mails and treasure were transferred, and landed safely in Panama on the 2d inst. It was thought that the Golden Age, which finally stranded on a smooth bed of sand, would be got off without an entire loss. The California Legislature was to adjourn on the 30th of April. A stringent law against gambling was one of the most important enactments of the session. After the repeated unsuccessful attempts to elect a United States Senator, it was anticipated that another experiment would be made for the same purpose, but with little prospect of its accomplishment.—A company of adventurers, under the notorious Col. Walker, had gone down the coast under the pretence of establishing a colony. The affairs of Adams & Co. are reported to be in a perplexed condition, and suits have been commenced against the retiring partners in the East. Great complaint is made in San Francisco of the financial management of her municipal affairs.

"THE AMERICAN DEBATER," is the title of a new work published by Iveson & Phinney, New York. The book was compiled by JAMES L. M'ELLEGOTT, L. L. D., and contains the rules and regulations, and orders by which deliberative assemblies should be governed, accompanied by suggestions and remarks from the author, calculated to inspire confidence in the young man who is just beginning to cultivate his argumentative powers in public debate, and at the same time instruct him as to the plan and arrangement of a well conducted debating society. There are also about five hundred questions for discussion in the back part of the book; this renders it doubly valuable for debating clubs, literary societies, &c., connected with Academies, and Colleges.

While such a work would be valuable to every man in the community, it is almost indispensable to those who are engaged, or ever expect to engage in pursuits that will lead them into public discussions.

"SANDERS' YOUNG LADIES' READER," is the title of another text book for schools just published by the same enterprising house. Mr. J. W. SANDERS, the author of this book, is well known to the friends of education as the author of one of the most popular series of readers ever published in this country.—His series embrace the whole course from the primer to the most advanced reader used in school; each book has lately been revised with much care. In this new book, as well as in some of the others, the author has given several plain, simple rules for reading, which are readily understood and easy of application. The selections have been made with great care, and with a view of making the book emphatically what the title indicates—"A Young Ladies' Reader." This excellent class-book must inevitably find its way in very many of our higher schools and academies.

NAIAD FIRE COMPANY, No. 2, received their new 'masheen' on Saturday, from the manufactory of COWING, Seneca Falls, N. Y. It is quite a neat and tasty machine, and in the hands of the boys, we have no doubt, of essential benefit, should its services ever unfortunately be called in requisition.

The following are the officers of the Company:  
Foreman—CHARLES D. CASH.  
First Assistant—JOSUAH KIMBERLY, JR.  
Second Assistant—LESTER D. MONTAGNE.  
Pipeman—ADAMSON G. MASON.  
Secretary—CHARLES MERCER.  
Treasurer—J. GARRETT SANDERSON.

The Binghamton Republican of the 16th instant, says "Hon. G. A. Grow, Member of Congress from the Montrose District, was in Binghamton yesterday. He starts for Europe in the Atlantic, on the 16th instant, to be absent several months. He intends to devote himself to sightseeing generally, and to recruit and prepare himself for his winter campaign in Congress. Mr. Grow has been a faithful champion of Freedom in Congress, and we wish him success in his important tour. He acts wisely in visiting and studying the Old World when he can."

The Chambersburg Whig has information that Gov. JOHNSTON has signified his willingness to accept the American nomination for State Senator in the Allegheny district at the next election, and that the nomination will be conceded to him. On the other side it is understood that GEORGE DARSIE, present member, will be supported by a fusion of the old line Whigs and Democrats. This will make a close and exciting contest.

On Monday week, the Councils of the city of Erie, Pa., made an additional subscription of \$200,000 to the stock of the Sanbury and Erie Railroad, providing that it is expended on their end of the line, and that the work be commenced within a reasonable time.

## To the Public.

Having been for some time detained at home by sickness, I now ascertain that reports have been in circulation prejudicial to my integrity as an officer, representing that as Deputy to the late Treasurer of Bradford county, BENJ. WILCOX, I am a defaulter to both State and County. I pronounce these reports unfounded and false, as I have the means of satisfying any one. I have in my possession a certified copy from the Auditor General, of the charges against B. WILCOX, Treasurer of Bradford County, per J. M. PECK, Deputy Treasurer, he being the amount reported by County Auditors in County Treasury, January 13, 1854, also all looks, vouchers, papers, in any way appertaining to or belonging to the Treasury.

PRECEPTOR FORBES, Treasurer of Bradford County.

I am not indebted to the State or County a single cent, to my knowledge, and all insinuations to the contrary are unjust and untrue. May 15, 1855. JAMES M. PECK.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have examined the accounts and receipts of B. Wilcox, late Treasurer, and find the above statement by Mr. Peck is correct, and that his receipts show a small balance overpaid to the State.

P. FORBES, Treasurer.  
I. A. PARK, } Commissioners.  
G. H. BULL, }  
C. F. NICHOLS, } Auditors.  
E. C. WELLS, }  
E. M. FARRAR, Com. Clerk.  
C. S. RUSSELL, late do.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BOMBARD A CITY.—That war is an expensive occupation the British Government and people are beginning to understand by means of augmented taxes, and the opening of the fire of the Allies suggests a calculation as to the cost of the iron balls which have been thrown into Sebastopol by the five hundred cannon which have vomited them in what GORTSCHAKOFF called "an infernal fire." The accounts by the *Asia* represent that each of these guns fired one hundred and twenty rounds a day, which gives a total for the five hundred of sixty thousand rounds. This fire had been continued for thirteen days, making an aggregate of seven hundred and eighty thousand missiles rained upon the city.

The weight of the shot fired from the guns of the Allies varies probably from nineteen to one hundred and forty pounds, and of the shells from fifteen to one hundred and ten pounds—and forty-five pounds would probably be a low estimate for an average. This would give a daily delivery of iron to the Russians, amounting to two millions seven hundred thousand pounds, and a total for the thirteen days of thirty-five million one hundred thousand pounds—the prime cost of which, in the rough, at the average price of pig iron in England for the last year, not less than three hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. This is, of course, without any regard to the enormous cost of transportation to the Crimea.

If the cannon balls fired from the Allied lines, during the thirteen days, were rolled into rail bars, weighing sixty pounds to the yard, the bars would extend three hundred and thirty-two miles; or if laid as a Railroad, would suffice for a single track road from New York to Albany, with all the necessary turn-outs.

The charge of powder for each gun would probably average about six pounds, which would show an expenditure for the thirteen days of four millions six hundred and eighty thousand pounds of powder. Such powder is worth here eighteen cents a pound, but in England would not, probably, cost more than fifteen cents, at which price the powder cost seven hundred and two thousand dollars.

The Know-Nothings of Georgia, at a State Council held at Macon on the 2d inst., adopted the following as their doctrine respecting Slavery, and ordered it to be published for the information of the world:—

Resolved, That Slavery and slave institutions are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and the obligation to maintain them is not sectional but national; that the right to establish them in the organization of State governments belongs to the native and naturalized citizens; and that Congress has no constitutional power to intervene, by excluding a new State applying for admission into the Union, upon the ground that the Constitution of such State recognized Slavery."

A NEW AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, that of plate glass, has been commenced in Williamsburg, N. Y., where plates of glass ten feet wide and twenty feet long, will be made. A plate ten feet square can be made so strong that it will hold a ton weight, and so clear that we could read the fine print of a newspaper through a piece four inches thick. It is a singular fact that the best English plate glass is made from American sand. With New Jersey, possessing the proper raw material in so remarkable a degree, it is singular that this article has been so long imported.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The next State Agricultural Fair will be held at Harrisburg, the citizens having subscribed the sum required to secure it. The annual address before the Society will be delivered by the Hon. FREDERICK WATTS, of Carlisle, its first President.

Judge Conkling, late United States District Judge, has given an opinion with regard to the Prohibitory Law of New York, with special reference to the search and seizure clauses. He sustains the law most emphatically.

## LOCAL NEWS.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.  
[REPORTED FOR THE "REPORTER."]  
MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855.

Court opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. After the usual motions, adjourned until afternoon, when the dockets were called over and judgments taken.

PENNA. STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL vs. OVERSEERS OF POOR OF FRANKLIN TWP.—This action was brought for the recovery of a sum due the Hospital for keeping Keziah Myers, a lunatic, wife of Jeremiah Myers. The jury after hearing the facts, under the instruction of the Court, gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$164 72. Macfarlane for plaintiff and Mercer for defendant.

CORNELIUS HUNTSICKER vs. WM. R. HAYNES AND A. D. SPALDING.—This was an action in trespass brought for the recovery of the value of some 40,000 feet of white pine sample boards sold by said A. D. Spalding, as Deputy Sheriff, in a suit of said Haynes vs. Miller, in 1853, the boards being claimed by said plaintiff. The jury find a verdict for said plaintiff in the sum of \$182 79. Adams for plaintiff and Elwell and Smith for defendant.

NANCY EDWARDS vs. ABEL EDWARDS.—On motion of Mr. Canfield, and on reading depositions, the Court decree a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

In the matter of the application of Michael Kennedy for the benefit of the Insolvent laws, the Court direct a habeas corpus to issue, and said Kennedy be brought into Court from the jail of the county. Petition presented—schedule of property made, and bond filed and approved; whereupon the said Kennedy is discharged from custody. He was committed to jail at February Sessions, 1854, for selling liquor without license.

M. C. MERCUR vs. THE STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Action of Assumpsit, brought for the recovery of a sum covered by policy of insurance. Plaintiff made application to C. S. Russell, Agent of said Company, in 1851, to insure his dwelling house, situate in Burlington township, in the farmers' department of said Company. Mr. Russell made a survey and sent it on to the company at Harrisburg, stating that one room in the building was occupied and used as a store. The Company refused to take the risk in that department. On a second survey, copied from the first, Mr. Mercur made the following endorsement:—

"I hereby agree not to hold the Company responsible for any loss that may be occasioned by fire in the store room."

Upon this application a policy issued. In 1853 the building was consumed by fire, which originated in a room over the store. The evidence showed that this room was accessible only from the store—that it was used to keep rags, boxes, brooms, &c., that the rags were kept in a bin 3 by 5 feet, and also contained timothy and clover seed for farming purposes, and also chains, saws and shovels. The counsel for the defendant asked the Court to charge the jury that this room was a part of the store, the fire having occurred therein—that it was used in connection with the store for mercantile business, and therefore Mercur was precluded from recovering. The Court refused to do so, and directed the jury that if they believed, by a reasonable construction of the facts, that it was a part of the store, then there could be no recovery. But if they believed it was not, then Mercur was not precluded by the endorsement on the application, and ought to recover the amount covered by the policy. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$11 12 20. Mercur and Adams for plaintiff, and Elwell for defendant.

EZRA SPALDING vs. BROWN & ROCKWELL.—Action of ejectment, brought for the recovery of a piece of land in Franklin township, upon which one end of defendant's dam is abutted. Under the direction of the Court, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff.

Thereupon the jury were discharged, and the Court stands adjourned until Saturday the 19th inst., when matters on the argument list will be disposed of.

Upon petition, the Court grant the following licenses:—

To S. A. Mills, North Towanda.  
" Nathan Olmstead, Uster.  
" John Randall, Sheshequin.  
" T. R. Davies, Athens borough.  
" Darius Myers, Milan.  
" John Howard, Brownstown.  
" John C. Wilson, Albany.  
" Jacob Reel, Athens Twp.  
" Isaac Crippins, Columbia.  
" Alexander Bowe, Springfield.  
" Hiram W. Root,  
" John Wallace, Ridgbery.  
" Charles O. French,  
" A. E. Spalding, Canton.

These Licences are to extend only to the 1st of October 1855.

On reading petition of certain legal voters of Burlington tpt. the Court ordered that an election be held on the 2d Tuesday of June next, at the usual place, for the purpose of determining the propriety of changing the place of holding general and township election from the house of D. D. McGee, to the house now occupied by Roswell Luther.

On a like application of certain legal voters of Ridgbery twp. the Court order that an election be held on the 26th of June next, at the usual place, to determine by ballot the propriety of changing the place of holding general and township elections from the house of J. O. Pine to the house now occupied by Benj. O. Buck.

"Sag Nichts," (Say Nothings) is a new secret political organization rising up in opposition to the "Nix Weisers," (Know-Nothings.) Two secret societies ruling independent freemen is a sublime state of affairs for an enlightened, republican country, truly!

## Resolution Approving of Governor Reeder's Course.

We find in the last day's proceedings of the Legislature as reported in the *Legislative Record*, the following action had in reference to the recent outrages in Kansas:—

MR. LAPORTE offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the gratitude of the people of Pennsylvania is eminently due to Governor ANDREW H. REEDER, of Kansas, for his faithful adherence to the old landmarks of republican liberty, in defending the purity of the ballot-box, against a lawless mob of Missourians; we, the representatives of his native State, tender him our heartfelt thanks, and bid him a cordial welcome to his home, family, and friends.

MR. CARLISLE inquired the object of the resolution.

MR. LAPORTE said, he presumed every gentleman on this floor was acquainted with the history of the recent outrages in Kansas. It had been spread before the country in almost every newspaper throughout the north. The sympathies of the people of Pennsylvania are with Governor REEDER, and it is fitting that their representatives should make some expression at this time. In his view, the conduct of Governor REEDER stood in proud contrast with the general sycophancy and suppleness of northern men, holding place under the general government, on all questions connected with slavery.

MR. CHAMBERLIN [BEAVER] confessed his surprise at the remarks of the gentleman from the city, Mr. [CUMMINGS] in his want of information to vote understandingly on this resolution. In the multitudinous routine of legislative duties the gentleman, [Mr. CUMMINGS] has overlooked the accumulating and undisputed history of the nefarious and mobocratic violence of marauders upon the soil of Kansas, and their triumph over the popular sovereignty principles, asserted by Gov. REEDER and his democratic friends. Why, sir, I but yesterday read a semi-official account, vouchered for by Gov. REEDER himself, wherein the imputed wrongs inflicted upon Kansas territory is confirmed.—Armed men with bowie knives, the pistol and the rifle, from Missouri, invaded the territory, assumed the control of the ballot-box, and drove the bona fide settlers from the polls, and now sought by fraudulent legislation, to plant slave institutions upon its sacred soil. It gave my pleasure, here in this Hall, to stand up and testify to the fidelity and firmness of the Territorial Governor, a Pennsylvanian-born, he believed. Differing as he [Mr. CHAMBERLIN] did, in his political views and associations from those of Gov. REEDER, he could yet applaud his manly effort to vindicate the true principles of the constitution and the laws of the land. He was glad the gentleman from Bradford, [Mr. LAPORTE] had presented the resolution to the House, and he appealed to the members to stand up, and by a unanimous expression, sustain the resolution.

The resolution was considered, and passed by a unanimous vote.

KANSAS AND THE MISSOURIANS.—The *Platte* (Missouri) *Argus* of the 1st inst., publishes the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Webster, Mo., at which the following extraordinary resolutions were passed:—That self-defense requires the expulsion of every person bringing into reproach Negro Slavery; that robbers and traitors have no right to the protection of the law; that they ratify the proceedings at the Parkville riot; that they approve of the resolutions in regard to Methodists, and add thereto all ministers preaching prejudicial to Slavery; that they have no arguments against Abolition papers, but "Missouri River," "Bonfire," and "Hemp Rope;" that they pledge themselves to go to Kansas and help to expel those corrupting the slaves; and that they call a grand mass meeting at Parkville on the 5th instant.

THE EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF of Dr. Kane is nearly ready for sailing. A bark and a propeller will go upon this expedition, amply provided with two years' rations. The two vessels will carry 300 tons of Pittston (Pa.) anthracite coal, for the use of the propeller and for ordinary consumption. Should more be needed, abundant supplies can be obtained at Disco, on the coast of Greenland, where Inglefield, the English navigator, found it to exist in abundance, it being only necessary to dig it out from the shore. The number of men going out on this expedition will be forty-seven including four officers to each vessel. Lieut. H. J. Hartstene, formerly commander of the steamship Illinois, is to command the expedition.—Lieut. Charles C. Simms to command the tender. Passed Midshipmen—Watson Smith, Wm. S. Lovell, Joseph P. Eyfelle, and 1st Assistant Engineer, Harman Newell. One of the Surgeons is a younger son of Judge Kane of Philadelphia, Dr. John K. Kane, who joins in the search for his brother. Mr. Lovell was one of the officers in the expedition under Lieut. De Haven.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The information received from the Genesee valley, in the State of New York, is that the wheat crop looks promising, and scarcely ever appeared better. A large increase of ground has been planted with every seed and esculent that give sustenance to man. These remarks may be applied to the crops, generally, over the country.

Open American Party conventions have been held in Northumberland, Northampton, Montgomery, and we believe other counties in Pennsylvania; and numerous meetings in other States have been held for the same object.

COL. KINNEY IN MORE TROUBLE.—Col. Kinney was brought before Judge Kane of the United States District Court this afternoon and held to bail in the sum of \$4,500, to answer a charge of violating the neutrality laws by fitting out a vessel in this district against Nicaragua. The alleged vessel here is really to sail with ammunition, stores and three hundred men. Presbury of the Girard House became bail for Col. Kinney.

George M. Dallas appeared as counsel for Col. Kinney.—*Ledger* May 16th.