

## TERRIFIC TORNADO!

THREE PERSONS KILLED—A HOUSE CARRIED UP IN THE AIR—TERRIFIC EFFECTS OF THE WHIRLWIND.

[From the Chicago Tribune of May 24.]

Never before has it been our duty to record so awful a calamity as that to which we now sit down to write. The scene of the tragedy is still before our mind's eye; the wrecks of the tempest are still lying scattered about; but were it not for the unimpeachable character of our informants, eye-witnesses of the dreadful calamity, we should be inclined to believe that they had been laboring under some mental hallucination, and that what we are about to relate was but a dream of the imagination. The reality however is too true. The bodies of the three victims and the wounds of the other persons constitute evidence too palpable to be set aside.

Our readers will remember the violent hail-storm that took place in this city yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, and the oppressive heat of the rest of the afternoon. At the same hour the events to which we allude took place in the town of Jefferson, near Jefferson Mills, sixteen miles distant.

A cloud of peculiar shape was first observed approaching from the north-west and terminating in a funnel-shaped point, the apex toward and nearly approaching the earth. As it came nearer it was discovered to be a whirlwind, rapidly revolving and whirling up various objects, in which were plainly seen large sticks of wood, boards, small trees and chairs. It was coming toward our informants, but did not reach them, but turned to their right, described a semi-circle, and fell upon a large frame house. In an instant, and with a crash, the roof was torn off, and immediately the whole house was lifted from its foundation, literally torn to pieces, and carried up in the horrid vortex. The furniture in the house, all of it, shared the same fate, the weight of the articles appearing no obstacles to their ascent whatever.

And now we come to a part of the narrative sad indeed to relate. In the house were nine persons. They were all drawn up into the air, and fell, at different distances, with great violence to the ground. The wife of one of the eye-witnesses, Mrs. Page, and two of her children, were instantly killed. All the other persons in the house were greatly injured. The injuries, with two exceptions, consist of singular and heavy bruises all over the body. One man had his arm broken, and another his wrist badly sprained. Mr. Page only saved himself from being drawn up into the air by holding on to a large rock. The house stood upon four large granite boulders. These were all moved several feet from their places.

The whirlwind went on and passed diagonally across a post-and-rail-fence. Of this it tore up twenty rods so effectually that there is not the slightest vestige of a fence remaining. From this it passed to the barn, tore away one side of it and threw it against a horse, causing its death. The side of the barn then fell down on three calves and injured them so badly that they died during the night.

The whirlwind seemed to pass off in a southward direction.

Many of the fragments of the buildings, &c., fell to the ground from a great height. In coming down they fell nearly perpendicular and entered the ground like stakes. Hundreds of these were counted by our informant.

The force of the storm was tremendous. Not only were the boards torn off from the beams to which they were nailed, but the beams themselves were wrenched asunder.

The whistling was accompanied by a storm of hail, many of the hail-stones being the size of walnuts. Some of them were nine inches in circumference.

## An Elephant's Fraternal Feeling and Affection.

[From the Buffalo Democrat.]

While a wagon drawn by several elephants was passing our office yesterday forenoon, the following story was told, which we vouch for as true:—

Last season a menagerie visited the village of Johnstown, Herkimer County. When the cavalcade left town it passed over a bridge which the road crossed, leaving two elephants to bring up the rear. These were driven to the bridge, but with the known sagacity of the race, they refused to cross. The water of the creek, which flows through a gorge in the slate formation, presenting at that point banks of precipitous character and thirty feet in height, was low, and by taking a course across a corfield, a ford could be reached. But the proprietor of the cor-field refused to allow his property to be so used except on the payment of an exorbitant sum, and this the agent of the menagerie refused to submit to. Accordingly the elephants were again driven to the bridge, and again they refused to attempt the crossing. They would try the structure with their great feet, feel cautiously along the plank with their proboscis fingers, but each time would recoil from making the dangerous experiment.

At last, however, goaded by the sharp, iron instrument of the keeper and accustomed to obedience, they rushed on with a scream half of agony, half of anger. The result showed the prudent presence of the poor animals to have been correct; the bridge broke and went crashing to the bottom of the gorge, carrying with it both the monstrous beasts. One of them struck upon its tusk and shoulder, breaking the former and very badly injuring the latter; the other was, strangely enough, unhurt. Now was shown the most singular and remarkable conduct on the part of the brute which had escaped. Its comrade lay there, an extempore bed being provided for its comfort, while no temptation, no stratagem was sufficient to induce the other to leave and proceed with the main portion of the caravan, which finally went on, leaving the wounded beast and its companion under the charge of their keeper.

Day after day the suffering creature lay there, rapidly falling and unable to move. At the end of three weeks the water in the creek commenced rising, and there was danger it would overflow and drown the disabled elephant. The keeper desired, therefore, to get it up and make it walk as far as a barn near by, where it would be out of danger and could be better cared for. But it would not stir. He coaxed, wheedled and scolded, but all to no purpose. At last enraged, he seized a pitchfork and was about plunging it into the poor thing's flesh, when the companion wrenched the fork from his hand, broke it in fragments, and flung the pieces from it; then with eyes glaring and every evidence of rage in its manner, it stood over its defenceless and wounded friend as if daring the keeper to approach, which the man was not so green as to do again with cruel purpose.

Thus the injured animal lay there until it died. When asked that it could no longer

be of service, the other quietly followed the keeper away from the spot, and showed no desire to return. If this was not reasoning mingled with an affection some men might pattern after, we should like to know what to call it.

[From the Independent Democrat, (Concord, N. H.)  
The Coming Crisis.

It is clear that our nation is approaching a crisis which must settle or unsettle American politics for many years to come. The great battle between Freedom and Slavery, toward which the partisans of the latter have been hurrying us for many years, has actually begun. It is no longer a war of words or of ideas. It is no longer a question for the ballot-box, but for the cartridge-box. For the first time in the history of our Government, its authorities, its laws, its officers, are powerless to protect American citizens on their own soil; and, what is more alarming than all, there appears to be no serious attempt to sustain the laws or the officers:—the Government itself apparently winks at the violence that tramples its own authority under foot.

What is to be the end of these things? Where are these outrages to stop? If a territory large enough for an empire can be invaded by an armed banditti and its laws struck down with impunity for the purpose of planting Slavery there, what security have the States that when Slave-power shall have gained the complete ascendancy it now contends for they shall not share the same fate? The power that tramples upon the dearest rights of freemen in Kansas will not hesitate to do the same thing in any State of this Union when opportunity offers or occasion demands. Slavery knows no law but its own will. It respects no right but might. Itself the offspring of war, its hand is ever against Liberty and all the monuments of Liberty.

The issue which Slavery makes in Kansas now must be met now, or not only Kansas is lost but our national liberties are all lost. The day that sees the conquest of that immense and fertile Territory "acquiesced" in by the people of the Free States will see the hearse and shroud of American Freedom. The people of the North must never acquiesce. From hill top and valley, from farm and workshop, from the pulpit, the school-house and the fire-side must the word go forth, "Kansas shall never be given up to Slavery. It was guaranteed to Freedom by our fathers and the fathers of the Republic, and free it shall be though a thousand Unions and millions of freemen fall in its defense."

The Free States have already been pushed to the wall and can retreat no further. They must now turn on the aggressors or be crippled and subjugated forever. The struggle in Kansas is their struggle. The result will be theirs. If mob law, the bowie-knife and Slavery conquer Kansas the North is conquered. The day that sees that Territory a Slave State of this Union sees the sceptre of Slavery wave over the entire American Continent. It must never be. The spirit that nerved our fathers in the days of our country's earliest struggle for liberty must nerve the arms and hearts of their children now against a far more relentless tyranny. If the National Government will not do its duty and protect the liberties of the people the people must protect themselves. The Free States must take the weapons into their own hands and use them.

Don't tell us that it will dissolve the Union. The failure of the Union to protect the rights of the people and to protect the public tranquillity is itself a dissolution of the Union. By that failure it absolves every American freeman from his allegiance to the Union and proclaims the right and duty of all to protect themselves. The only Union to which the people of the Free States owe allegiance is a Union for Liberty under law. And when it becomes perverted for the overthrow of Liberty and Law, it has no rightful sovereignty over the acts or consciences of Americans.

Disguise it as we may, to this it is coming, and that rapidly. We must bring the Union back to the policy of the fathers, or it will be dissolved. It cannot be sustained by the bowie-knife and revolver. It ought not to be if it could. And the sooner the North comes to look this thing in the face the better. With such men as are now defying all law and authority and all decency in Kansas, no Union can be other than a disgrace and curse to the people of Free States. Away, then, with all bug-bears fears of a dissolution of the Union. It can never be dissolved while true to the purpose for which it was formed. When it becomes hopelessly false to those purposes, its end cannot come too soon.

LIGHTNING.—The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* of the 18th, states that on Monday last, the house of Capt. David Upton, of Great Chebeague Island Me., was struck by lightning. A neighbor who was looking at Mr. Upton's house at the time, perceived a ball of fire, apparently a foot in diameter, with a trail thirty yards long, descend upon the chimney, and immediately after a volume of smoke began to ascend as if the house was on fire. Hastening to the house it was found a wreck, but not on fire. The *Advertiser* says:—

The family, of six persons, were at supper, and their escape with their lives, is a miracle. Old Mrs. Upton's right arm is cut to the bone, above the elbow, and she is otherwise badly bruised. Her grand daughter, Marietta Hamilton six years old, is so bruised as to be purple from the hips to the feet, and is in a precarious condition. David Upton, Jr., is badly bruised about the head and face. His child, in his arms, was unhurt; also his wife, standing near, and old Mr. Upton, likewise unhurt.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—The case of Charles H. Browne vs. New York and New Haven Railroad Company, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court at Ipswich, Massachusetts, was finished on Saturday. The case was brought by Dr. Browne, who was one of the survivors at the Norwalk accident, for injuries which he received at that time. The trial lasted for several days, and the principal question was, as to the nature of the injury, which was supposed to have brought on a disease of the heart. Many of the most eminent physicians of Boston were examined on both sides of the case. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for sixteen thousand dollars.

THE effort made on the part of some of the Government officers to indict S. M. Booth, of the Free Democrat in Milwaukee, for perjury for making oath some time since, before Justice Smith that he had been falsely imprisoned through the agency of Judge Miller and District Attorney Sharpstein, met with a failure; the Grand Jury throwing out the bill by a vote of 14 to 8.

## Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, June 2, 1855.

### TO THOSE INTERESTED.

But one more issue remains of the present volume, when our new terms will go fully into effect. There are still upon our books the names of many of our subscribers who have not paid any attention to the proposition we have made. But one more week remains in which to avail themselves of the discount we have offered on old arrearsages, to those settling before the 9th of June. We trust that every one will take advantage of our offer. After that time, we shall expect the full amount of all arrearsages, and shall immediately proceed to collect what is outstanding. We have now given over six months notice, and no reasonable complaint can be made that ample time and opportunity have not been afforded.

There appear to be some who are not certain about the safety of sending money by the mail—but it may be done at our risk.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

It is but little over two years since a Chief Magistrate of this Republic was inducted into the office to which he had been called by the people with unexampled unanimity, and who amidst the pageantry and enthusiasm of the inauguration, declared to his fellow-citizens, the spectators of the scene, in regard to the slavery question—"I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity."

And in his first message to Congress, President PIERCE congratulated the country upon the sense of repose and security which existed in the public mind in regard to this delicate question, and gave the assurance, "that this repose is to suffer no shock throughout my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who have placed me here may be assured." In like manner, the National Conventions, speaking for the two great political divisions of the country, had resolved to discountenance the renewal of the slavery agitation in any shape, and emanating from any quarter. The country generally, at the time of which we speak, was quietly "acquiescing" in the recent settlement of the protracted controversy, and peace and quietude seemed to have settled upon the Nation.

Now, how stands the matter? In a few short months the fire has kindled with renewed fierceness; the question of slavery-extension again obtrudes itself into the National Councils, producing animosity and ill-feeling, and loosening the bonds of brotherhood between the States. The Nation is shocked by the conception of a foul design to outrage the rights of the free States, by repealing a solemn compact of thirty-four years standing; by a proposition to break down the barriers of freedom, and give free access to slavery into a fair portion of the National domain—and by the appliances of power and patronage wielded by the General Government, this great wrong is consummated. Despite the felicitations of the President, and the resolves and reiterations in National Conventions and in Congress, that this delicate and exciting question was finally at rest, and the country safe from all danger in the future, it is again thrust into Congress; and for what purpose? By fanatical abolitionists to invade the Constitutional rights of the South? By persistent Free-Soilers to prevent the aggrandizement of slaveholders, and the perpetuation of the curse? Oh, no! but for the purpose of repealing a Compromise passed years ago, and cheerfully acquiesced in, to give new fields to slavery extension.

The excitement which the last year has witnessed has been produced in the same manner in which all slavery excitements have arisen—by the desire and determination to extend the area of slavery. When the Disunionists have no plans to carry, to acquire new territory for slave-labor, the country becomes quiet and no excitement or discussion takes place. But the leaders of the powerful party desirous of making slavery universal over this Continent, are not content to remain in the quiet possession of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution—they are constantly engaged in plans by which to strengthen the slave-power of the nation, to extend its territory and perpetuate its existence. Presidents may congratulate us that quiet has settled upon the country—we may be assured from high sources that the question is at rest, but such assurances are delusive. Northern freemen may be certain that there is to be no peace, until Freedom or Slavery is dominant. This question will never be at rest, until a bound is put to slavery, its limits defined, its power circumscribed, or until the North shall bow in the dust before the Moloch, and confess that Slavery is a National blessing, its perpetuation and extension the object of our free institutions and the design of those who achieved for us our Independence.

This is the question which is now to be solved. There is no longer an opportunity to evade it. Cowardly dough-faces, can no more "bend the suppliant hinges of the knee," before the slave power, and in the same breath, declare to the North that they are not in favor of the extension of slavery. The matter is now to be met, when there will be no skulking or dodging. The recent outrages in Kansas have developed the plans of the slaveholders. Slave-

ry is to be extended in defiance of the wishes of the settlers in that territory—elections are carried at the point of the bowie-knife and with the aid of revolvers and rifles—the officer appointed by the President to govern the territory is insulted and defied—his authority set at naught, as well as the power of the General Government. Peaceable citizens are endangered in their lives and property by the myriads of slavery. In fact, in all the details of its deformity and hideousness is this question now developed. The Northern adjuncts of slavery are required to endorse the proceedings of Archison and his crew, or they will be denounced as Free-soilers and abolitionists.—Such is the state of the matter. We thank the South for the position in which they have placed the question. For the first time it now comes fairly before the people, stripped of all specious and false pretensions.

We say that the recent outrages in Kansas are but "the beginning of the end." What that end will be God in His merciful Providence only knows. But Northern freemen may rest assured that the triumph of the marauders who have invaded the soil of Kansas, will be the triumph of slavery propagandism, and the knell of Freedom. The issue must be met boldly and with determination. If slavery can be carried by such means into Kansas, and acquiesced in by the North, then our liberties are not worth preserving, for they will be in danger of constant encroachment from the South.

We see now a sound and healthy state of public sentiment in regard to the recent outrages in Kansas, and a general determination in the North to stand by Governor REEDER. Even the democratic press of Pennsylvania is denouncing ARCHISON'S proceedings and calling upon the President to strengthen Gov. REEDER'S hands in doing his duty. But we must confess, that while we are gratified that such should be the case, we cannot forget that once there was equal unanimity in regard to the Wilmot Proviso; and yet, at the bidding of the South the press and the politicians of this State receded from their honorable position.—We trust it may not be so in the case of Gov. REEDER; but we fear that when the South shall demand as a test of faithfulness and as the passport to patronage, that Gov. R. shall be condemned and proscribed, that he will first be assailed in the house of his friends.

SOULE AND PERRY.—Mr. Perry, the American Secretary of Legation at Madrid, publishes in the *National Intelligencer* a long letter, addressed to the President of the United States, replying to Mr. Soule's letter of March 24th. He charges Mr. Soule with wilfully and knowingly mismanaging the Black Warrior affair, so as not to obtain the redress this government desired. He says Mr. Soule neglected the instructions he received, suppressed, for five months, an important despatch from Secretary Marcy, intended for the Spanish Government, intercepted the official correspondence of the charge d'Affaires of the United States at Madrid, with the Secretary of State, at Washington, and endeavored to seduce Mr. Perry to abandon his post, for the purpose of procuring an appearance of a rupture of diplomatic relation with the Spanish court.—These charges will of course be replied to by Mr. Soule.

THE census of 1850 shows that the oldest person living in the United States was 140. This person was an Indian woman, residing in North Carolina. In the same State was an Indian aged 125, a negro woman 111, two black females 110 each, one mulatto male 120, and several white males and females aged from 106 to 114. In the parish of Lafayette, Louisiana, was a female black aged 120. In several of the States there were found persons, white and black, aged from 110 to 115. There were in the United States, in 1850, 2,555 persons over 100 years. This shows that about one person in 9,000 will be likely to live to that age. There are now about 20,000 persons in the United States who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. They must necessarily be about 80 years old now, in order to have lived at that time. The French census of 1851 shows only 102 persons over 100 years old; though their total population was near 36,000,000. Old age is, therefore, attained among us much more frequently than in France.

NEW-YORK MONEY MARKET.—The financial article of the *Evening Post* says that the week closes upon a listless, yet abundantly supplied money market. The banks, brokers and money capitalists all have more money to employ on temporary investments than they know how to use satisfactorily, and long investments or stock investments having an uncertain future are not to their liking.

The amount of good paper offering for discount is exceedingly light. The heats of summer must come and pass before much new mercantile paper is made and offered. The tendency of the market is, therefore, to lower rates for loan and discounts. The closing quotations range from 5 to 6 per cent.; for call loans, 5 1-2 to 6 for good paper, 60 days to six months, and 7 per cent. for second class.

JUDGMENT AGAINST COL. H. L. KINNEY.—In the Superior Court of New York, on Saturday, judgment was given against Col. H. L. KINNEY, for \$14,500 for merchandise delivered in 1837.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Virginia election took place on Thursday week, and "Sam" has met with a complete overthrow. The whole State has not yet been heard from, but the election of Wise is certain, by a majority of probably 10,000. The delegation in Congress are all democratic, and a large democratic majority in the Legislature.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer *America* arrived at Halifax on Sunday night last, with two days later news from Europe. Official advices from Sebastopol are to the 10th, on which day the Russians made a bold sortie but were repulsed. The relative positions of the contestants are unchanged, though the story is that the Allies are making slow but sure advances, and are sure of success if not forced by the Russians to raise the siege. It is said that after the arrival of certain reinforcements, General Canrobert will attack the Russian field positions. The English army is in better health. Four thousand Sardinian troops had arrived. The English Press admit that all hope of peace is gone, that Austria will not aid them, and that Great Britain and France have got to bear the burden alone. There was nevertheless a motion in Parliament looking toward a renewal of negotiations. The English fleet in the Baltic is working up toward Gotland. The London papers tell a story of a Yankee speculation in that quarter which is characteristic if not true. It is of a vessel with an alleged cargo of cotton, but really laden with muskets, and revolvers, getting into the Baltic sea and safely to a Russian market before the contraband goods were discovered. M. Drouyn de L'Huys, French Minister of War, has resigned, and is succeeded by Count Walewski, late French Minister to Great Britain. The story that Count Buol has resigned is not confirmed. The very latest war rumor is that Austria and all Germany are on the point of declaring their strict neutrality. Reischid Pasha has been superseded as Grand Vizier by Mahomet Pasha. The man who made a target of Louis Napoleon, and proved himself a very bad shot, has been sentenced to death. Parliament has passed a bill abolishing the newspaper stamp tax. Mr. Layard's resolution inquiring into the management of the Army is temporarily postponed, but the Roebuck Committee is still in session. It is said that Palmerston is losing popularity even more rapidly than Aberdeen did. Several changes, or rumors thereof, in the French Ministry are noted. A mare's nest has been discovered by the French Police—no less than a concerted plot throughout Europe for a revolt against Kings and Emperors on the day that Pianori fired at Napoleon; and therefore Pianori is to be kept awhile in the hope of getting further light upon the dark conspiracy. It has been officially declared that the Democratic party in Spain had never entered into any negotiations whatsoever with Mr. Soule for the sale of Cuba. The only active thing in Naples is Mount Vesuvius, which is just now breaking out in violent pyrotechnic displays. Russian authorities confirm the report of an insurrection in the Ukraine, and say that Poland is very uneasy.

LATER.—The steamer *Pacific*, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning last, bring one week later intelligence. The news brought by the *Pacific*, although not of decisive importance, is of varied interest. The siege of Sebastopol progresses very slowly indeed, and as the telegraph is now in the hands of the Government exclusively, it is difficult to decide from the imperfect hints supplied whether the besiegers or besieged gain most advantage.—Symptoms have transpired of extended operations being about to commence on the part of the Allies. A force of 15,000 Turks, French and English hastily embarked on board all the available ships near Sebastopol, and stood away in the direction of the sea of Azoff. In a day or two they returned and as hastily disembarked. Omer Pasha and his Turks making all speed to ensconce themselves in Eupatoria. Gen. Canrobert had reviewed the entire French army, and assured them he would soon enter Sebastopol either by the door or window.—Negotiations between Austria and the Western Powers remain where they were, but between Austria and Prussia relations are becoming more intimate, and have for object to preserve strict neutrality. Russia has directed her representative at the Court of Darmstadt to notify all the German Governments that Russia will only hold to the first Two Points of Guarantee on condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany. France and England have presented an ultimatum to Sweden, to which the Swedes have replied by incorporating their militia. In England many incidents tend to mark the Democratic change that is coming over the nations. The Queen has condescended publicly to bestow medals on private soldiers in the streets of London. In various parts of the country "administrative reform" meetings have been held, and in the House of Lords a debate on Ellenborough's motion drew forth an extraordinary amount of Democratic speaking. The Paris Exposition has been opened; as a spectacle the opening was a failure. Pianori, the would-be assassin of the Emperor has been guillotined. From other parts of Europe there is nothing remarkable, excepting an eruption of Vesuvius.

Liverpool Cotton market has been animated, at a further advance 1-8d. The Corn trade continued steady. Provisions generally active. Money plenty. Exchanges steady. Consols advanced to 89 5-8 a 3-4.

Mrs. Dillion, of St. Albans, Vermont, was recently found guilty of twenty-five offences against the liquor law, and fined \$20 for each offence, making in all \$500 and costs.—She was also sentenced to four months' additional imprisonment, making nine months in all.

PROHIBITION IN DELAWARE.—The Maine Liquor Law went into effect in Delaware on the 2d inst. An increase in the price of boarding at the hotels went into operation at the same time. A general storing away of liquor was observable for several days previous.

MURDER IN SUSQUEHANNA.—SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Monday, May 21, 1855.—The body of a man was found yesterday on Griswold Island, in the Susquehanna River, nearly opposite this village. He has been recognized as an Irishman by the name of O'Herron, formerly a workman in the shop of the Railroad Company. He has been missing about ten days. His brothers, of whom he has three in this place, say they supposed he had gone to Buffalo or Binghamton. When found his head, face and neck had the appearance of being bruised by force death—one blow on his head being supposed to have caused his death. He was well dressed, but no money or papers were found on his person. He is supposed to have been murdered and thrown into the river, where he was washed upon the island. The Coroner's Jury have not, as yet finished the investigation.

MR. J. W. PARK.—This gentleman, the editor of the Parkville (Missouri) *Luminary*, the materials of which were recently destroyed by a slavery mob, is a man worth about a quarter of a million of dollars, and is besides an extensive slaveholder. He is a native of Vermont.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.—The Democrats of Washington city fired one hundred guns on Monday night, in honor of the result in Virginia. Mr. Wise left Washington on Monday afternoon for his home in Accotank.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

## Another Shameful Outrage in Missouri.

A Free Citizen in Kansas Kidnapped and carried into Missouri—His head shaved, face blacked, and then sold at auction by a Negro.

In one of our issues of last week, under the head of "Pluck in Kansas," we published an extract from the Platt Argus, Atchison's organ, printed in Weston, Mo. In that article it was stated that the pro-slavery men of Leavenworth city, K. T., had arrested a lawyer named Phillips, of that town, and commenced preparations for tarring and feathering him, but upon the collecting of a band of freeman determined to rescue him, he was set at liberty again by the lawless gang who had seized his person.

It seems that the offense of Mr. Phillips is that he is a Free-Soiler. And it is pretended by the pro-slavery men that he handled Mr. Creel the revolver with which Malcom Clark was killed. This is probably false, as responsible men declare that Phillips did not at all interfere in the matter.

That outrage, it appears, was but a failure of a conspiracy against the rights and person of an American citizen. The sequel has at length transpired, and we invite the close attention of every citizen of the United States to an examination of the principles outraged and the rights trampled on the proceeding.

On the 17th of May, (Thursday,) Mr. Phillips was decoyed to the bank of the Missouri river, where he was suddenly seized and forced into a skiff and carried across the river, into Missouri; thence he was taken seven miles to Weston. An old warehouse stands just below the town; it was taken there, his head was shaved, his face blacked, he was tarred and feathered, and then ridden upon a rail through the streets of Weston, while music horrible and hideous accompanied the procession. Before the hotel they exhibited him; and then a negro was compelled to sell him to the lowest bidder, and they offered to him every insult in their power. After detaining him several hours, in this manner, repeatedly telling him that if he would not leave the territory, or give them his promise in writing that he would leave, they would hang him. He having firmly and steadily refused, they let him loose. His brother, who had come from Leavenworth after him, took him into a carriage, and late in the afternoon started for Leavenworth.

These are the facts briefly related, as they come to us, and they can be most implicitly relied upon.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—The steamship United States was to have sailed yesterday afternoon for Nicaragua, but was prevented by the presence of a formidable naval force stationed in the East River to prevent her departure. The vessels engaged in the service are three steamers and a sloop-of-war. Early yesterday afternoon the steamer Corwin took her position nearly opposite the foot of Sixty-eighth-st., so as to guard the passage through Hell-Gate; the propeller City of Boston was stationed about opposite the foot of First-st., and one of the Revenue cutters cast anchor near the foot of Grand-st.

At noon to-day the steamer Vixen came up abreast of the United States and anchored just off her dock at the foot of Eight-st., so that any attempt to escape would be frustrated at the outset. All through the last night steam was kept up and the Government steamers were ready for immediate service.

Our Reporter paid a visit to the United States this morning, when the officer of the dock informed him that the vessel had all of her coal on board and was ready for sea.—When she would sail or what cargo she would take out to Nicaragua he was unable to say. He was not aware that she was about to sail on Monday afternoon. He was the engineer of the United States and had not yet received any orders.

On every point he was a "Know-Nothing." He did know one thing however, that if his steamer got ten rods the start of the war steamers she would leave them so far behind in one hour that they would not know where they were.—N. Y. Tribune May, 29th.

WHEAT CROPS AND LOCUSTS AT THE SOUTH.—The Talladega *Watchtower* of the 9th inst. says that there has been in its region general and refreshing rains, and that "oats and wheat will make fair crops now, certain."

In another place it has the following pleasant picture:—  
Good news from the wheat crop must gladden the hearts of the nation. Since our country was stripped of its primal growth, never have the prospects been so flattering. Notwithstanding the unprecedented drought, and with the help of only one rain, vegetation is more luxuriant than ordinary, and everything vegetative bearing oats, has done wonderfully.

We were in a wheat field a few days since where the heads were up to the neck, large and promising to be well filled. So vigorous is the growth that our hat, not an old grass one was sustained on unbenet stalks.

Corn is also looking finely and growing rapidly. The stand is injured somewhat by the cut worm on the low lands.

We learn from the same paper that the woods around the village are very local with the seven and fourteen year locusts. They commenced coming out of their holes on the 28th ult.—*Mobile Tribune*.

MURDER IN SUSQUEHANNA.—SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Monday, May 21, 1855.—The body of a man was found yesterday on Griswold Island, in the Susquehanna River, nearly opposite this village. He has been recognized as an Irishman by the name of O'Herron, formerly a workman in the shop of the Railroad Company. He has been missing about ten days. His brothers, of whom he has three in this place, say they supposed he had gone to Buffalo or Binghamton. When found his head, face and neck had the appearance of being bruised by force death—one blow on his head being supposed to have caused his death. He was well dressed, but no money or papers were found on his person. He is supposed to have been murdered and thrown into the river, where he was washed upon the island. The Coroner's Jury have not, as yet finished the investigation.

MR. J. W. PARK.—This gentleman, the editor of the Parkville (Missouri) *Luminary*, the materials of which were recently destroyed by a slavery mob, is a man worth about a quarter of a million of dollars, and is besides an extensive slaveholder. He is a native of Vermont.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.—The Democrats of Washington city fired one hundred guns on Monday night, in honor of the result in Virginia. Mr. Wise left Washington on Monday afternoon for his home in Accotank.