

### Eruption of Vesuvius.

NAPLES, May 10.—The lava has now advanced ten miles from its source, and is doing terrible damage. Last night I went to the scene of most stirring interest after an interval of two days. How changed the neighborhood in two days! Where I walked on Sunday night was now a sea of fire. The side road by which I had come down into the main stream from Pollena and Massa di Somma was now full of blackened rocks. The houses on the borders of the village had fallen—in one thirty poor people lived; a small chapel was swallowed up, a gentleman's villa, and a sad extent of vineyard and garden ground. On the other side of the great lava bed another stream was branching off to San Sebastiano. We had hoped to have crossed it, and ascended to the cascade again, but it was no longer possible; for, as one says, speaking of a marshy country in the winter, the lava was out. The fire here had begun to enter the burial ground of the little town, but was diverted from its course by a wall. On the opposite side of the stream were the King and all the royal family. The banks on either side were thronged with curious and anxious multitudes, whose faces were lighted up with the blaze of hundreds of torches, and with the more resplendent flame of the rapidly descending lava. Since the morning it had moved a mile. It was like a vast river of glowing cinders. As it moved on, the tens of thousands of lumps rolled and tumbled over the other, cracking and grinding, and grating; and when, from the very face of it a large lump fell off, the appearance was that of an iron furnace when the iron is being drawn. To make the resemblance more complete, at such times men darted forward with long poles, taken from the neighboring vineyards, and pulled out great masses of lava, in which they embedded money for sale. What struck me at first, and strikes me as the most majestic feature in the whole scene, is the slow, silent, irresistible motion of that fiery flood. Accepting almighty power without an effort! Sweeping everything before it, overcoming every obstacle, growing up against intervening walls or houses, and devouring them bodily, and then marching on in the same silent, unrelenting, irresistible manner as before. There was a spot beneath my feet where a wall of masonry work had been built to break the violence of the winter floods; to this spot all eyes were directed. The fiery river would fall over it in an hour; as yet it was distant from it 70 yards, perhaps. Gradually it rose in height, and swelled out its vast proportions, and then vast masses fell off and rolled forward; then it swelled again as fresh matter came pressing down behind, and so it broke, and on it rolled again and again till it had arrived at the very edge. There was a general buzz and murmur of voices. The royal family stood opposite to me, intently watching the crowd, looking on with intense anxiety. At last it broke, not hurriedly, still with a certain show of majesty. At first a few small lumps fell down; then poured over a pure liquid of metal, like thick treacle, clinging mass to mass, from its glutinous character, and last of all tumbled over gigantic lumps of scoria. Then on it moved once more in its silent, regular course, swelling up and spreading over the vineyards on either side. The expectation is that the lava, should the eruption continue, will flow down to the Ponte Maddaloni, and into the sea. So grand and so destructive an eruption has not been known for many years, and even now we cannot tell how or when it will terminate. The mountain is literally seamed with lava, and many fear a violent explosion as the final scene of the tragedy.

**MORE TROUBLE.**—The Richmond Enquirer thus sets up the count to examine the Representatives and Senators of Massachusetts from the Federal Congress, on account of her Personal Liberty Law:—  
"The slaveholding States can no longer, with safety, delay to act. What course shall they pursue? This is a grave question, but it must be promptly and resolutely met. If the act of Massachusetts goes into effect, it will be the duty of the South to resist the entrance of the members of either branch of Congress from that State into the Capitol, until it is expunged from her code book! The South remains in its bearing to the North precisely where it stood when Washington first entered upon his Presidential duties. It has never been guilty of the slightest aggression on any one of the so-called Free States. From this position it must not swerve a line.  
"The metropolis of the Republic is located within its limits. This metropolis it must control, and expel therefrom the Goths and Vandals who are attempting to undermine our great political edifice. No member of either House who comes from a State which sets at defiance a constitutional provision, or a law palpably in conformity with that constitutional provision, should be permitted to take his seat."

**THE MASSACHUSETTS NULLIFICATION ACT.**—The act lately passed over Governor Gardner's veto by the Legislature of Massachusetts, nullifying the fugitive slave law, contains the following provisions:—  
1. Allows the writ of habeas corpus in behalf of fugitive slaves, and a trial by jury.  
2. Heavy fines and the State prison for five years against any person who shall attempt to carry off, unlawfully, or come into the State for the purpose of so carrying off, an alleged fugitive slave, who is no fugitive according to Massachusetts law.  
3. No State officer allowed to do anything in behalf of the return of a fugitive to his master. Judge Loring compelled expressly to resign his office of United States Commissioner, or his office of Judge under the State.  
4. State officers who may dare to assist in arresting, imprisoning, or detaining a fugitive slave, are subject to heavy fines and the State prison.  
5. Closes the jails and prisons of the State against the acts of Congress in relation to fugitive slaves.

**WHIPPING A WHITE MAN.**—A singular case has just been decided by the Circuit Court at Frankfort, Ky. Some time ago a man was tried by two Justices for petty larceny, who, after consulting the constable in the district as to their power in the case, ordered him to receive ten lashes. The sentence was carried into execution, notwithstanding the imploration of the wife of the accused. He brought suit for damages in the Franklin Circuit Court on the ground that the Justices exceeded their jurisdiction, and the jury returned a verdict awarding damages in \$800—\$300 against the constable and one of the Justices, and \$200 against the other Justice.

### Conflagration at Wilkes-Barre.

On Saturday morning last, between the hours of three and four o'clock, the citizens of our borough were alarmed by the appalling cry of the most disastrous fire that has ever occurred in this vicinity. On proceeding to the scene of danger, it was found to issue from the rear of the building occupied by Wm. W. Loomis, as a saddle and harness manufactory. The fire engines, (as usual, in bad condition,) were manned and hastened to the spot with as much speed as circumstances would admit, and after finding that a simultaneous effort on the part of all to arrest the progress of the devouring element would prove fruitless—there being a lamentable scarcity of water, coupled with a northwest wind blowing at the same time—the flames spread with such rapidity that in a very short time every building, extending from Squire Burrows' office, on Main street, to the south corner of the public square, which the day before presented so fine a business aspect, now lies in ruins; presenting to the eye an unsightly mass of smouldering ashes and blackened walls.

How the fire originated is yet a mystery.—The prevailing opinion is, that some person may have accidentally dropped a spark from a lighted cigar or pipe, on some straw or other combustible matter which lay close in the rear of the buildings occupied by Messrs. Wilson & Frederick, and W. W. Loomis, while a few are of the opinion that the torch was lighted by the hand of the incendiary. The latter, however, is highly improbable, and scarcely entitled to any credence whatever. We cannot find it in our heart to believe that there exists in our community a being so lost to every sense of virtue as to perpetrate so villainous an act.

The following is a list of the property destroyed:—  
Wm. W. Loomis, in whose shop the fire is said to have originated, the aggregate amount of property is estimated at \$3000; insurance \$1000; loss \$2000. Lord Butler, amount of property \$8,400; insurance \$1950; loss \$6,450. Maj. S. H. Paterbaugh, amount of property \$4000; insurance \$1800; loss \$2200. Josiah Lewis, Lewis & Barton, amount of property \$4,500; insurance \$1,650; loss \$2,850. G. P. Nicholson, amount of property \$1,800; insurance \$400; loss \$1,400. Mrs. Overton, amount of property \$1,200; insurance \$400; loss \$800. Miss H. Treadway, amount of property \$1,200; insurance \$400; loss \$800. Dr. Boyd's loss is estimated at \$1,900, there being, unfortunately no insurance. Mr. Hannum's loss is supposed to be about \$138. Messrs. Wilson & Frederick, amount of property \$8,000; insurance \$4,000; loss \$4,000. D. Morgan, amount of property lost \$3,000; insurance \$800; loss \$2,200. Several families adjacent to the burnt district sustained more or less damage in various ways.

The whole number of buildings destroyed, including dwelling houses, stores, shops, and offices, is fourteen. The aggregate amount of loss has been very little less than \$50,000, about \$12,000 of which is covered with insurance.

**COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.**—The following well timed remarks in regard to country newspapers we clip from the *Eric Gazette*. Although written in and intended for another atmosphere, we think they are none the less adapted to this meridian:

"We learn that the North East *Guard* has breathed its last, after a sickly existence of some three or four months. This is as we expected. Perfectly willing that anybody should start a paper anywhere, we yet regret that so many engage in the business thoughtlessly and without seeming to be aware of the cost to which they unavoidably subject themselves. In the counties of Erie, Chataque and Crawford, particularly in the newspaper publishing *mania* has had full sweep, accompanied by the losses and disappointments usual in such cases. The truth is, that if half the money that is frittered away in spasmodic efforts to start a new paper and rejuvenate old ones, was concentrated upon two, or three, or four papers in the country, most establishments would stand erect, unembarrassed by pecuniary pressures, a credit to the country, the pride of their patrons, a source of gratification to their publishers, affording a fair return for the cares, perplexities and unceasing toils inseparable from their publication.  
We trust that in this speaking we shall not be accused of sinister or selfish motives—or, in other words, of a desire to appropriate to ourselves the whole field of Journalism. We are influenced by no such motives—we cherish no such desire—our wishes rather are to have every vacant place filled, every want supplied, but not, as in the case under discussion, over-supplied. For all such as would ascribe to us improper motives and inordinate desires, we have the same full store of pity we have for those who are periodically attacked with the popular error that the printing of a weekly newspaper at one dollar a year, is a paying business *per se*, and that every little village in our not thickly populated County can sustain and support a paper of its own, mainly from the patronage of its corporate limits. But for all the errors of the day, in this, as in other matters, there is one corrective—one unailing antidote—*EXPERIENCE*. Tho' sometimes apparently tardy in her ministrations, she is yet sure to ultimately teach and apply the lesson which folly or hasty action has earned for themselves.

**STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION ON LAKE WINNIPESOGES, N. H.**—The new steamboat Red Hill, was completely wrecked at Lee's Mills, Moultonboro', N. H., on the 23d inst., by the explosion of her boiler. No lives were lost, but several persons were severely injured. A portion of the boiler, weighing 2,000 or 3000 pounds, was thrown fifty or sixty rods, tearing up the earth where it fell, in the most remarkable manner. The Red Hill was built to run between Moultonboro', Tuftonboro', Alton Bay, and Lake Village.

**OUTRAGE AND LYNCHING.**—The Monticello (Miss.) Journal has the following:—  
Just as our paper was going to press, we heard that a rape was committed on the person of a white lady, living near Georgetown, on Tuesday last, by a runaway slave, belonging to Gen. Cunningham. The negro was immediately pursued and arrested by persons living in the neighborhood. He confessed his guilt, and was hung.

**FIRE.**—The dwelling House of Milo Peat, of Smithfield, was burnt, with the contents, one day last week. The family were away from home at the time.

## Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

### TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, June 9, 1855.

#### CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

With the present number of the *Reporter* closes the Fifteenth volume. In pursuance of the system of advance payments we have adopted, this paper will be the last which some of our subscribers will receive. We regret to part with any of them, but the experience of the past has satisfied us that advance payments are better for the subscriber, and an actual necessity for the printer. We shall therefore, in pursuance of this plan, which we are determined to strictly carry out, erase the names of all those not paying in advance. We have now given six months notice of our intention to do so—and if any one fails to receive the *Reporter* after this number, they can blame their own negligence. We also have an amount due us from delinquents, which our necessities make it imperative we should have, and which we shall collect as speedily as possible.

The system we have adopted meets the approbation of our patrons much beyond our most cordial expectation. Those who have promptly responded to our terms, have our most hearty thanks—to those who have delayed, we say "do thou likewise."

**MORE THAN THEY WANT.**—The San Francisco (California) auction marts are crowded with Chili and domestic flour; cargo after cargo is offered, under the hammer, to be sold to the highest bidder. The lowest sale of a good article of superfine has been at \$5 50 per barrel. Seven vessels have been loaded with wheat and flour for the Atlantic and Australian ports. The Times of that city says it is the general belief among farmers and others who have had opportunities of observation, that the heavy crops of the past year will be far exceeded by those of the present; and in this view of the case, and impelled by the long existing low prices of farm products, business men have at length resolved to ship, in search of a market, a large portion of the flour, grain, etc., which California has in surplus. The amount of saving to California by this development of its own agricultural industry is equal to \$12,000,000 annually.

**SUPREME COURT.**—We find in the published decisions of the Supreme Court, the following relating to this District:

**GUY TOZER vs. JOHN F. SATTERLEE.**—Bradford county. Opinion by Woodward, J.—Judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded.

**JENKINS vs. FOWLER.**—Bradford county.—Opinion by Black, J. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

**ELIAS MINIER vs. MYRON S. WARNER.**—Bradford county. Opinion by Knox, J. Judgment affirmed.

**ALBERT ALDRICK vs. WM. JESSUP, et al.**—Susquehanna county. Opinion by Knox, J.—Judgment affirmed.

**LESTER vs. CORNELL.**—Susquehanna county. Opinion by Lewis, Chief J. Judgment affirmed.

**BRADFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Judges on early fruit and vegetables to be presented for premiums the present year, and report their awards at the next regular annual exhibition:—  
JAMES MACFARLANE, H. BOOTH, E. D. MONTAGNY, O. D. BARTLETT, WM. MIX.

Specimens of all the different varieties of early fruit and vegetables of early decay, produced in this County, will be received by Wm. C. BOGART, at his office in Towanda, for examination by the Judges.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—The steamship *Africa* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, with one week later intelligence from Europe. The news is not important.

Negotiations are to be re-opened, and attempts made to agree upon articles of peace. There has been further fighting between the Russians and the allied forces, but the general aspect of affairs remain unchanged.

**THE NATIONAL KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION** met in Philadelphia on Tuesday last. The proceedings which have transpired, show anything but unanimity in their deliberations. An attempt was made to prevent the Massachusetts delegates from taking their seats—they were, however, admitted. Smelling plunder from afar, the great object appears amongst the leaders to be, to form a platform upon which the North and South can both unite—preserving silence in regard to Slavery and ignoring Kansas.

**CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.**—The New Orleans papers of the 26th ult., record several very sudden deaths from cholera. Mons. Godard, the celebrated aeronaut, who was alive and well on the night of the 25th, was a corpse the next morning. Hugh Grant, a well known engineer, and city surveyor, also died after a few hours illness.

**ARMING KANSAS EMIGRANTS.**—A. A. LAWRENCE, of Boston, has subscribed \$1,000 to furnish arms to the free settlers in Kansas, and it is said that a quantity of arms and ammunition has been forwarded, including sixty of Sharp's rifles.

**A CHANCE FOR A PURCHASER.**—The Maine Line of public works is to be sold at the Merchant's Exchange in Philadelphia, on the even of the 24th of July next.

#### CHASE RAMPANT!

Our cotemporary, the *Ex-Speaker*, is attacked semi-occasionally, with a tremendous spasm of independence and Free-soilism. While these spasmodic attacks last, he pitches into the Slave-power tremendously, denounces its arrogance, fulminates anathemas against its proscriptive intolerance, and threatens it with the direst results. The last *Democrat* exhibits one of these periodical visitations.

We extract from an article in last week's *Democrat* the following paragraphs, not because we believe they are sincerely uttered, but that we may have them handy, when CHASE is supporting pro-slavery candidates and endeavoring to deceive the friends of Freedom:—

"No interests unite men by ties so strong as do those of property. No combination is more powerful and dangerous, than one so cemented; for to touch one extremity of that interest, is to arouse the whole body, as by an electric thrill. This will—this zeal—this unity, makes the Slave-power of this country to-day, the most dangerous property power on earth. In his whole circuit, the sun shines upon nothing so shameless, so arrogant, so desperate. The insolence of overzeal is transferred from the plantation, to the broader arena of our common country; and the unbowed neck of free-labor must lie in the dust at the feet of a monster of depravity, that has fattened into burly deformity, on human flesh and blood. Look at Kansas! and see one proof of what we say."

"As a party, we have hitherto acted with a portion of the South. It was their country as well as ours. We desired peace. We carefully abstained from any interference with Slavery in the States; or with any of their constitutional rights; but from the Revolution till now, we have always held it a sacred principle of the party, that Slavery limits should not extend Northward. This restrictive policy was ever ardent on the lips, and in the writings of the fathers of this Republic; and our own party adopted it, as an instinct. But now there is no Democracy South. The Slave Aristocracy has overshadowed it all. Their doctrine is extension and aggression. Of course the great Democratic party of the country must part company with them, and leave them in kindred alliance with Know-Nothingism."

"OUR PLATFORM.—Is the same it has ever been. We shall elect in the county and State, men holding the principles we hold—unchanged by time. We carry that influence into the National Convention; and there enforce such nominations. The South must not dispute that field with us, for her aggressions have made future concessions impossible. If by any fraud she should defeat us there, we'll come home—Democrats still. We'll fight the enemy in the County and State field; but the National ticket we'll bolt. In the next convention we will try again—confident that fraud cannot again cheat the party out of a ticket that will represent its principles."

"The Democratic party made our institutions, and has thus far led them on towards maturity and power. She has learned that 'eternal vigilance is the price of freedom.' In one form or another, every step in her career has been disputed. Now she is urged by every instinct of freedom, to gather anew her energies for an earnest conflict with the SHABBY, BIGOTED, UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND PROSCRIPTIVE SPIRIT OF NATIVISM—AND WITH THE SLAVE-POWER IN ITS OUT-REACHING INSOLENCE. This is the rallying ground of the party—this her enterprise."

**HAIL STORM.**—On Thursday of last week, we learn from the *Lewisburg Chronicle*, a hurricane passed over a portion of Buffalo Valley, destroying property to the amount of thousands of dollars. The furthest point, northwardly, was in the neighborhood of Rudy's Mill, passing across the turpentine between Simon's and Bieh's hotel, and spending its force around the Dreishack meeting house. In the northern part of its course, the principal damage was done by wind to the fences; but in the latter part of its devastating march, hail stones fell of such size and in such numbers and force as to knock flat upon the ground, and, as is supposed, completely destroy, large fields of as fine wheat and rye as ever gladdened the eye of man.

**CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.**—There were 385 deaths in New Orleans for the week ending the 27th ultimo, and of this number 204 were from cholera. The returns do not include one district, (Boulogny,) where the disease, it is stated, prevails to a serious extent. The city had not been visited by a rain for the last previous ten weeks, and on the 28th ultimo the thermometer stood at 95 degrees in the shade. The rain of Saturday and Sunday last is said to have extended beyond Georgia, and probably to Louisiana.

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE INTEREST.**—Col. ELI SLIFER, the newly elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, has addressed a circular to the proper officers of the different counties, urging them to pay the taxes due the State prior to the 1st of August, in order to enable him to meet the interest due on the State debt at that time.

**A SELL.**—The City Marshal of Bangor, Maine, seeing a man drinking something out of a bottle, offered him three dollars to tell him where he got it. The money was paid over and pocketed, and the marshal was shown to the pump! The bottle contained water.

**THE PRESIDENCY.**—The *Chicago Democrat*, edited by the Hon. Jno. WENSWORTH, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, has hoisted the name of SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Texas, for President, and HENRY DODGE, of Wisconsin, for Vice President.

**FIRE AT PORT JERVIS.**—At an early hour Friday morning an immense wood-shed belonging to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, at Delaware, (Port Jervis,) was destroyed by fire. It was over four hundred feet in length, about forty feet in width, and full of wood. The loss cannot be less than \$20,000.

#### Liquor Riot in Portland.

The Mayor of Portland, Me., anticipating the action of the City Council, recently purchased \$1,600 worth of liquor for the City Agency, but the liquor remaining on his hands several citizens entered a complaint, and a warrant was issued for seizure, when the Mayor called a special meeting of the Aldermen, on Saturday afternoon, and a vote was passed to purchase it for the city.

About 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, a noisy mob assembled about the building used as the City Liquor Agency and attempted to break into it and destroy the liquor. The police attempted to preserve the peace, but failing to do so, the crowd became more threatening, two military companies were at last called out.

At a late hour the mob broke into the building, when the military, drawn up on the opposite side, fired a volley, killing Ephraim Robbins, of Eastport, second mate of the bark Louisa Eaton, of Portland, and wounding several others, some of them severely. A squad of the Rifle Guard then charged with bayonets, and the crowd dispersed. One old gentleman who was said to be quietly on his way home received a severe bayonet wound. A few arrests were made. Another man is reported dead.

BOSTON, June 4.—The Portland papers of this morning furnish some additional particulars of the Liquor riot in that city on Saturday night. The attack upon the building where the liquor was stored was made chiefly by boys, who threw stones and other missiles. Mayor Neal Dow soon after appeared upon the ground, armed with a sword, and closely followed by the military companies whom he had ordered out. The appearance of the Mayor and military exasperated the crowd, and they were received with groans and hisses. The Mayor then ordered the infantry to fire, but the captain refused to obey, saying the circumstances did not call for such measures. The Rifle Guard soon afterwards approached, and the mob having burst open the door of the liquor rooms, one section of the company fired by order of the Mayor. One person was killed, and six or seven wounded. A public meeting of citizens was held this morning and a committee appointed to investigate all the circumstances.

**INDIGNANT MEETING.**—June 4.—The public meeting called to-day, to investigate the proceedings of the City authorities, on Saturday night, was largely attended. Judge Wells presided, and several leading citizens addressed the meeting. A committee of nine were appointed to investigate the circumstances of the case, and if the City authorities are found to be in error, to prosecute.

A committee was also appointed to wait upon Mayor Dow, and to request him, in behalf of the citizens, to resign his office.

The funeral of Robbins took place this evening. He was followed to the grave by an immense procession.

A large number of special police are on duty to-night.

**NEAL DOW ACQUITTED.**—MAYOR DOW, of Portland, (Me.) has been acquitted on the liquor charge. Judge Carter decided that no liquor agency had been established, as no agent had been appointed; but held that the statute did not specify whether it should be purchased before or after the agent is selected, and that subsequently the liquors were turned over to the city, there was no evidence of criminal intent on the part of the Mayor.

**TOTAL ABANDONMENT OF THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.**—The Kinney expedition, which has furnished newspaper paragraphs for six months, has been absolutely and positively abandoned. So we learn from our correspondent at Washington, writing on Thursday evening, who says that he states the fact upon the most authentic and direct information. He adds:—  
The reason assigned for this determination is not the filibustering character of the expedition—not its violation of the neutrality laws of its tendency to complicate questions pending between the United States government and that of Great Britain relative to the fulfillment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

It was simply from the want of money—the want of ready means to defray the current and immediate expenses. To equip, provision, transport, support and keep in battle array a thousand men, by mere promises, is out of the question. War and filibustering would be perpetual and unceasing if mere promises were the sinews by which they could be kept in motion.

The captain and owners of the shipping engaged by Col. Kinney are said to have been much exercised, of late, upon the subject of their own complicity with the enterprise. They wrote anxiously on the subject to the government here, and the replies they received convinced them that they could not enforce by law the payment of any sum contracted to be paid them for their services by the authors and backers of the enterprise. It is probable that they declined further services, without ready cash.

**ALLEGED CASE OF SEDUCTION.**—During the last few days much excitement had prevailed at Pittsburg, in consequence of an alleged attempt of Mr. Jeremiah McKibben, of Philadelphia, to shoot his brother-in-law, Mr. Isaac Craig, of Allegheny city, against whom he preferred a serious charge. The Pittsburg Dispatch has the following version of the painful affair:—  
Mr. Craig, a few years ago, married a daughter of Chambers McKibben, Esq., at one time post-master in this city, and since (with his son) proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel Philadelphia. In November last another daughter of Mr. McKibben (a deaf and dumb girl) was on a visit to her sister in Allegheny for a month, after which she returned home. Last week it was ascertained that she had been for some months *en route*, and on being questioned she charged her brother-in-law with being her seducer. Her father and brother immediately came here, removed Mrs. Craig to the residence of her aunt, at Sewickly, during her husband's absence, and on meeting him, on their return, the shooting affair alluded to came off. Since then Mr. McKibben has instituted a civil action against Craig for seduction, claiming twenty thousand dollars damages, upon which Mr. Craig, (on Tuesday afternoon) surrendered himself to the sheriff without tendering bail, and now remains in his custody. It is due to the accused to state that he denies the guilt imputed to him, and alleges that he was in search of the Messrs. McKibben to make the same statements to them, when attacked. The whole case, owing in a great degree to the social position of all the parties, has created a great excitement in the community, and a deep feeling against the accused.

**THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.**—It is a cheering sign for the people of England, to hear the democratic sentiments now uttered by the press, at public meetings, and in Parliament. When public meetings insist that government shall be conducted and the laws administered on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, public sentiment is ready to sustain such a principle, and class privilege and oligarchical rule have nearly lost their influence. The resolution in the House of Lords, of which notice of motion was given, declares "that it is only through the selection of men for public employment without regard to anything but the public service, that the country can hope to prosecute the war successfully and to obtain its only legitimate object—a secure and honorable peace." The notice of motion was rejected; but its introduction and the sentiments elicited in the debate are very significant of popular feeling. Lord Ellenborough is reported as uttering the following sentiments:—  
But, my lords, how can we, sit here by the hereditary right conferred, for the most part, upon our ancestors, for their services to the State for their fitness for public employment, how can we refuse to adopt that principle? It is the principle of our own origin. [Cheers.] It was because my father was a great lawyer, not because he was a party man, that he was selected on account of fitness for a great office, that of Chief Justice of the Pleas. He had no family, no connections; he rose altogether by his fitness. [Cheers.] It was not favor; it was fitness that made Mr. Yorke Chancellor and Earl. [Cheers.] It was not favor, it was fitness that made Sir James Harris, the great diplomatist, Earl of Malmesbury. [Cheers.] It was not favor which raised the father of the noble lord opposite (Viscount Canning) to that office the reward for which was the peerage which the noble viscount now holds. [Loud cheers.] It was not favor which raised the brothers Cecil to be Ministers of Elizabeth and of James, and the founders of two great families. We are here for the services of our ancestors. It is for us, then, who sit here by that right, and enjoy dignity and honor by reason of their services and their fitness for public employment—is it for us to turn round and say, "It is true our ancestors rose by fitness, but our relatives shall enjoy advantages from connection with us, and from favor." [Cheers.] No!

This is very singular language in the mouth of a Peer. But the people of England do not want a mere change of men, without a change of principle. They want the principle of self-government, which will enable the people to say when wars shall be entered into, for what objects, and give them the power of complete control over taxation.

**EXTRAORDINARY SPEED.**—ANTHONY D. THOMPSON, Conductor on the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, relates to us the following:—  
On Wednesday last the *Dunkirk Express*, drawn by Engine 159, with Mr. THOMPSON, as Conductor, and JOHN HALL, as Engineer, ran from Susquehanna to Hornellville, a distance of 142 miles, in precisely three hours and forty-four minutes; or, deducting 36 minutes for stoppage, (20 of which were consumed at Oswego,) in three hours and eight minutes running time! Allowing, also, for time lost in approaching and departing from Stations, and the speed of the train could not have been less than a mile a minute, or 60 miles an hour! If this rate of speed over an equal extent of road, has ever been attained before in this country, we certainly have never heard of it. The passengers on the train were of course perfectly delighted, and on arriving at Hornellville a deputation of their number waited upon the Conductor and Engineer and solicited them in very strong terms to run the train through to Dunkirk, which of course, they were obliged to decline.—*Oswego Gazette.*

**MRS. PATTERSON TO BE DIVORCED.**—The Boston Times announces that the real Mrs. Patterson has turned up in Lowell. She is a California widow who has been suspected of some improprieties by the friends of her absent lord, but against whom nothing tangible could be found until the Hiss affair transpired. On Saturday last the lady was taken before a court on some preliminary proceedings for divorce, instituted by the relatives and friends of her husband, and confronted by the clerk of the Washington House, who testified, under oath, that she was the lady who was entered as "Mrs. Patterson," at that hotel. It is expected that the real facts in this curious case will now be developed. Her real name is said to be MOODY; and since the Hiss affair, she has been missing until about a week ago, when she again made her appearance.

**ANOTHER BRIDGE BURNED AND REBUILT.**—On Saturday last the Railroad Bridge at Painted Post was destroyed by fire, and whilst the flames were doing their work of destruction, the fact was communicated by telegraph to the division Superintendent at this place, Mr. HART, and a sufficient force put under motion, armed and equipped for building a new bridge, which, though 250 feet in length, was so far completed as to enable the trains to pass over it on Monday morning at 4 o'clock.—*Oswego Gazette.*

**SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.**—New York, June 3.—Thos. Bailey Russum, formerly of Baltimore, but for many years a resident of San Francisco, where he held the office of Register, committed suicide at a house of prostitution, in Leonard street, last evening, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The alleged cause of the rash act, was the refusal of one of the inmates of the house, (who is represented as very handsome,) to marry him—and he had been heard to threaten his life in case she would not comply.

The deceased was already married, having left a wife and two children in California. The coroner's held an inquest upon the deceased to-day, and returned a verdict as above.

**DEATH OF THE AUTHOR OF "DOESTICKS."**—We learn from the New York Tribune, that Mr. MORTIMER THOMPSON, better known to the public as "Doesticks," was accidentally killed on Wednesday morning at Ann Harbor, Michigan, where he was spending a few days. He was out shooting at a mark with some companions, when an accidental bullet put an end to his life. Mr. Thompson was a native of Michigan; his age was about 24.