Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 24, 1855. On the 17th inst. the District Court assembled at Leavenworth. Forty-eight Grand Jur-rors were present, and Chief Justice Lecompte accused be brought from prison that he might Grand Jurors was engaged with Clark in the attack on McCrea when the latter shot him. Notwithstanding this fact the Judge overruled every motion for the defendant, and also refused to sign a bill of exceptions, or explain by what rule he selected the sixteen Grand Jurors. The Grand Jury was then sworn and the Court then adjourned. Next morning Lecompte secretly added three more to the Jury. On Thursday afternoon the Grand Jury came into Court for instructions in the McCrea case Instead of publicly instructing them the Judge sent them back to their room, and delegated R. R. Rees, the chairman of the ruffian mob that attacked Phillips, to instruct them in their duties. Being still divided, they again forced their foreman to lead them into Court. foreman, who is one of the fire-eaters under Stringfellow, Atchinson & Co., was exceedingly angry at their obstinacy, and as he came into Court exclaimed, "They can't agree; three are for a presentment for murder, five for manslaughter, and eleven against finding any bill." This announcement produced a great sensation in Court, and the Judge, without instructing the Jury that in such a case they should return the bill "ignored," sent them back to their room and caused other business to be brought before them. A majority of the Jury, however, being in favor of ignoring the bill against McCrea, refused to act upon any other business until his case was finally disposed of, and therefore returned again and again into Court without making any presentment. This was continued until Saturday, when the Judge, perceiving that he, to go on with the business before him, must do justice to McCrea by giving the Jury proper instruc-tions, dismissed the Grand Jury, and adjourned the Court until the second Monday in November. Such an adjournment is not legal, being authorized by no statute, and is, in fact, a dissolution of the Court. As such it was doubtless intended, in order to detain McCrea in prison until next spring, that another effort may be organized to pack a Grand Jury.— The baseness of the Judge has not been unobserved, nor will it pass without notice. A petition will be presented to the President praying for his removal on the ground of corruption and imbecility in office, and there is sail they had in the Black Sea, and the mu-Territory who will not sign it. When this man came to the Territory the

people looked upon him with hope and confilence; but ever since he sold an extra-judicial opinion for an interest in the proposed location of the Capital, public opinion has hastily changed toward him. Since his encouragement of the ruffians of this neighborhood, by showing a disposition to frown down all charges brought against them, the citizens of the town have found it necessary to appoint a special police, and the greater part of the citizens are obliged to carry arms to defend themselves

P. S. The night after the Court adjourned, Hughes, the captain of the ruffians who mobbed Mr. Phillips, was seen with a gun prowling about the house of Mr. P. from midnight antil four in the morning. It is supposed that a band of lawless Missourians are concealed in the bush near the town, awaiting an civilized, war is gradually divested of its horfor a general rally.

The Case of Col. Wheeler's Slaves.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855. Application was made in the United States more Williamson to bring herself and children into court, be quashed. John M. Read, for the petitioner, asking that the petition be filed, ways be issued on behalf of the party whose will be resumed to-morrow.

ESTABLISHING THE CHURCH IN NICARAGUA. Colonel Kinney has succeeded in carrying out They are just so far tamed as to obey their his pious intention of establishing the church keepers, who hold them in leashes, and lead in Nicaragua. Services were opened at San them up to the horrid combat. Juan, by a colored clergyman, in his own hotel, for want of church accomodations. Governor its closing scenes may be as bloody as those Kinney was present at the first sermon, the which have just preceded them. The Russians first hymn sung was "Jordan's stormy banks," in which the singer is represented as casting 'a wistful eye to Canaan's fair and happy The speaker also drew a parallel between the expedition of Colonel Kinney to the rich lands of Nicaragua and the expedition of Moses and the children of Israel to the fruitful lands of Canaan. Under such pious promptings the Colonel's mission must prosper.

WESTERN COAL AND IRON CONVENTION .- A Convention is to be held at Charleston, Kanawha county, Virginia, on the 15th of Nov. next, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to develope and demonstrate the immense mineral wealth of that section of Virginia, watered by the Great Kanawha, Guyandotte and Big Sandy rivers, and their tributaries; and to confer upon the best means of rendering it available. They invite delegates not only from the counties lying in the section mentioned, and on the projected works of internal improvement leading towards it, but representatives from the various coal, iron and salt companies embraced within its bounds.

INDIANA LIQUOR LAW .- In Indianapolis Mrs. Leatherman has been released from punishment for selling liquor because the prohibitory law has no provision that females should be imprisoned. Under this decision liquor can be sold anywhere in Indiana by women. At Evansville, however, a Mrs. Reid has fined \$50 and costs in one case, \$100 and thirty days in jail in a second, and the same in a third, and Miss Castle, her assistant, \$20 and

CONSECRATION .- The first Hebrew temple erected in the Mississippi Valley was consecra-ted in St. Louis on the 7th ult., in the presence of a large concourse of both sexes, compose of the ancient Israelitist family, and others of

Destruction of Sebastopol.

After a siege of nearly a year, endured by the Russians with great obstinacy and with command of resources which has surprised the world, and nobody more than the besiegers, the Allies are victorious. For three days a terriwas about to swear and empanel sixteen of ble rain of iron and fire, from land and sea, them, when McCrea's counsel moved that the was poured on the place, and assault after assault made upon different parts of the strongobject to the manner of choosing the Grand lold of the Russians, till at length when the Jury, and to challenge for cause. One of the Russian commander saw the Malakoff tower indisputably in the possession of the French, he gave his troops the signal to commence the work of destruction, setting fire to their own ships, blowing up their own magazines, and withdrawing to the north part of the town, leaving a vast interval of black and bloody ruins between their present station and the works of the besiegers. The carnage is represented as having exceeded in extent and horror all that has hitherto been recorded in the bloody annals of this war.

The siege of Sebastopol has lasted so long, and was the object of such general interest, that people in this country were divided into two parties respecting the issue-those who maintained that the place was impregnable, and The those who held that sooner or later it must fall into the hands of the Allies. One party was expecting, with almost every arrival, to hear the news that the Allies had abandoned the siege—the other that Sebastopol was taken. One party relied on the skill and perseverance with, as the Allies reinforced their means of attack, the Russians staengthened their defences; the other party remembering that it is the fate of almost any place perseveringly besieged to yield at last, unless the besiegers can be compelled, by a more powerful force, to leave the ground. They saw the two great powers which were at first leagued against Russia drawing the smaller powers into their alliance, overdrawing those governments which would naturally side with Russia, and keeping them neutral or inactive, while from all other parts of Europe troops were assembled to go against Sebastopol, and it inferred that it could not hold out against them.

The events of the 8th of September have decided the question, and from that day the war wears a new aspect. The advantage of supposed invincibility is no longer on the side of the Russians; it passes over to the side of the Allies. The Russians are unfortunate, and of course dispirited; The Allies are victorious and exultant. The popular dissatisfaction which was so strongly felt in England at the conduct of the war, and which, in all probability, smouldered under the surface in France. will have been appeased by a brilliant and decided success. The Russians have lost every not a single attorney of respectability in the nitions with which their stronghold was stored. The Allies will doubtless follow up the advantage they have gained, either by instantly assaulting them in their new position, if it presents any weak points-for the natural impetuosity of the French commander will incline him to give the blow when it can be given with the greatest effect, while his troops are in the enthusiasm of victory and the enemy in the despondency of defeat-or they will attempt, what they have never yet thoroughly accomplished -to cut off their supplies from the interior, and force them, by famine and the gradual waste of their munitions, to purchase life by an unconditional surrender.

In the meantime let us avail ourselves of the opportunity of saying that the spectacle presented by this bloody conflict, in proportion as it proceeds, becomes more and more sad and opportunity to attack our citizens and destroy rors, and that even the invention of new and the printing press of The Territorial Regis- more destructive engines of death has the efter. Three hundred well-armed citizens are fect to make the actual carnage less. The his prepared to receive them, and sentinels are tory of events in the Crimea for the last year, posted in every part of the town with signals unfortunately for those who take this view, does not show that war has become less wasteful to human life, or that men have become more reluctant to pursue war to its bloodiest extremities. A long interval of peace had led those who hoped well for the human race to imagine that the day of such conflicts as devas-District Court to-day on the part of Jane tated Europe in the early years of the present Johnson, the former slave of Col. Wheeler, century would never return. The instinct of century would never return. The instinct of asking that the habeas corpus issued to Pass- brutal ferocity, it was thought, had been weeded out of the human heart, at least to such a degree that the peacefully disposed would always be able to hold in check the fiercer spirits contending that the habeas corpus must al- who panted for war. The events of the last year have broken up this delusion. All the liberty is restrained, and not for a party wish- horrors of the time when wars were prosecuted ing to restrain another. The Court adjourned for ends of conquest have come back upon us. before the completion of the argument, and it Man is still, in spite of the boasts of civilization, a beast of prey. At Sevastopol, tigers and wolves have been springing at each others throats, and tearing each other in pieces .-

The war in the Crimea is not yet ended, and are yet behind intrenchments from which they are not likely to be easily dislodged. Until this is done, the victory of the allies will be incomplete and that region, we suppose, will continue to be the seat of war. -N. Y. Eve.

A PUGILIST SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY .- Orville, alias Awful Gardner, a third rate pugilist, was tried yesterday in the Special Sessions before Judge Stuart, for assault and battery on the person of Mr. Henry, of Utica, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months .-Mr. Henry, it appears, came to this city, en route for California, and was about to purchase a ticket for passage when he met Gardner, who, it seems, was a "runner." On refusing to buy a ticket of him, Gardner, in accordance with his brutal propensities, struck Henry a blow in the face, and fractured his jaw. The charge was clearly proven, and Judge Stuart awarded the offender his well merited deserts. -N. Y. Jour. of Com.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH .- A most singuar case of disease, terminating in death, occurred recently in South Boston. The case was that of Charles W. Abbott, 22 years of age, his disease being what the doctors denomi nate purpura hamorrhogica. Mr. Abbott was sick about three weeks, during all of which time the blood was effused in the cellular tissue beneath the skin, covering the body with purple patches. It was also continually oozing from the gums and all parts of the mouth, as well as discharging from the nose and bladder; the discharges from the nose frequently continuing for twenty-four hours at a time.

GREAT SALE OF WOOL .- Five hundred thouand pounds of wool were recently sold in Troy, N. Y., by Hebrington & Warren, to an Eastern merchant, for \$200,000.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturdan Morning, October 18, 1855.

TERMS—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.— Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not re-newed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLUBBING—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates:

6 copies for.....\$5 00 | 15 copies for.....\$12 00 | 10 copies for.....\$8 00 | 20 copies for.....\$15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. JOB-WOBK—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

Money may be sent by mail, at our risk-enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

The Cause of Freedom Triumphant!

It is with no ordinary feelings of congratulation that we announce the result of the contest in this County, which terminated on Tuesday last. The cause of Freedom has been sustained by the triumphant election of the entire Republican Ticket. True to their principles. the indomitable yeomanry of Bradford have withstood an assault, which has no parallel in political history for the energy and unscrupuousness with which it was waged-they have come off more than conquerors against all the combined interests and isms of the county.

For this glorious result we claim no credit, except such as should attach to those who sternly and inflexibly adhere to their principles, and refuse to be led astray by local issues, or influenced by mercenary and unworthy motives. Such is the credit due to the Freemen of Bradford. We have no time this week to dilate upon this subject, but we will endeavor in our next, calmly and carefully to review the whole ground.

We give below a table of majorities from every district in the County as between La-PORTE and PIOLLET. We believe they are very nearly correct. The remainder of the Republican ticket will have a still larger majority.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	LAPORTE.	PIOLLET
Atheus Borough,	26	THE PROPERTY OF
Athens Township,		35
Albany,	18	
Armenia,	29	• • • •
Asylum,	47	eters of all
Burlington,	99	27 Sec. 1
Burlington West,	53	
Burlington Borough,	4	real one study
Columbia,		116
Canton,		
Durell,		83
Franklin,		57
Granville,		62
Herrick,		
Litchfield	20	
Leroy	110	
Monroe	101	75
Orwell,	160	
Overton	30	I holmaria
Pike	150	
Bome		58
Ridgberry,	96	
Sheshequin,	155	63
Smithfield	54	
Springfield,		33
South Creek,		101701
Standing Stone,	52	96
Sylvania Borough,		
Tuscarora,	87	11
Towanda Borough,		58
Towanda North,	38	10
Towarda South,	33	
Troy Township,		1 426
Troy Borough		1 426
Ulster,		
Wysox	83	134
Wells,		*50
Wyalusing,	147	69
Warren,	75	
Windham,	. 19 M Blad a	15
Wilmot,		2
	-	
Total,	2491	1443
ters. The state of the same	de a versual	

KILLED .- We learn that W. M. Brown, engaged on the Scranton Railroad, (recently on the Canandaigua and Elmira.) was instantly killed near Scranton, Pa., Thursday evening. At the time of the accident the train was backing up, when it came in contact with a stone placed upon the track by some malicious villain, throwing two cars off the track Mr. B. was thrown from the cars, his head striking a stone, killing him instantly. His remains were brought be conveyed to Delhi, Del. co., N. Y., his place 1854. of residence, for interment.

NAIAD FIRE COMPANY, No. 2.-At the Regular meeting of NAIAD Fire Company, held October 6th, the following officers were elected

for the ensuing six months :-Foreman-Charles D. Cash. First Assistant-THOMAS RIAN. Second Assistant-HENRY MERCUR. Pipeman-WILLIAM BROWN. Secretary-Charles Mercur. Treasurer-Orrin D. Goodenough.

BRADFORD COUNTY FAIR .- At the time of our going to press, the Third Annual Exhibition of the Bradford County Agricultural Society is in full progress. The display is very fine. A full and particular account will be given in our next.

MARBLE FACTORY .- Messrs. BALDWIN and Polleys have now in operation an extensive Marble Factory in our thriving sister village of Waverly. They offer to the public great inducements to patronize them.

Music Teacher.-In another column will be found a card from Mr. O. BECKER, who de- him. sires to procure scholars in vocal and instrumental music, and has for the satisfaction of the public the very best testimonials as to his capabilities for a teacher.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- As the Express Train was going into Paterson, N. J, on Thursday night last, a woman named Hannah Roinson, of Susquehanna, in getting out of a car, fell and had her leg cut off. She was taken to the City Hospital, N. York.

It is said by a Washington correspondent, that the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Minister to England, is about to lead to the altar the widow of the late President, JAMES K.

The Indian War-Battle of Bluewafer.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 26.] Yesterday morning we received, by steamboat, the following letter from our correspondent with the "Army of the West," on the Plains. It was written immediately after the which ever fell upon a city : battle between Gen. Harney and the Brule

Sioux Indians

cer will probably wait for the regular mail before sending in a full report.

CAMP ON BLUE WATER RIVER.

DEAR SIR: An express leaves us in a few ninutes for the States, and I drop you a few lines by it to let you know that Gen. Harney had a fight yesterday morning with one of the principal bands of the Brules under Little Thun-

The Indians were encamped on the Blue Water River, a beautiful sream which rises in the sand buttes to the north of the Platte, and empties into the Platte three miles above Ash Hollow. The Indians were discovered as we came in camp at Ash Hollow, on the evening of the 2d, and Gen. Harney at once determined to

Accordingly, the mounted force, under Col. Cooke, turned their position before daylight next morning, while at daybreak Major Cady, with a battalion of the 6th Infantry attacked the front.

The Infantry commenced the action, and as the Indians retreated they all at once found themselves upon the Dragoons, who suddenly debouching from their ambuscade, charged the Indians with sabre and revolver, and what between the Troopers, the Infantry and the Indians, there was soon as fine a specimen of a free fight as one could wish to see. The fight and chase lasted some three hours, at the end of which time there were no Indians to be seen except the prisoners, and the dead bodies piled up in all directions.

The Indians lost about eighty-five in killed ncluding their chief, Little Thunder, and between sixty and seventy prisoners (women and children); they also captured a number of horses and mules-to say nothing of wagon-loads of new lodges, buffalo meat, and Indian fixins in general.

We lost four killed, four severely and four slightly wounded. Two of the wounded will not likely recover, as the arrows which struck them penetrated their lungs.
Our camp is now at the mouth of the Blue

Water, where we shall remain a few days, until a small work can be thrown up at Ash Hollow, which will be garrisoned by one company, for the protection of the road.

In the Indian camp, many papers and arti-cles were found which had been taken from the

Wheat Crop of the United States.

The following aggregate table, communicated by a correspondent of the New-York Times, pretends to give the annual product of wheat in the United States since 1839 together with our exports of the article from the practice, and fired slowly and with precision, Mons. Godard was hurled to the ground, a

We doubt the correctness of the statement. nevertheless we give it as is given, although we are not informed on what basis the statement is made of the whole product of the country, as it must be clear to all that no actual or correct account of it was gathered, unless it was in 1840 and '50, the years of the census, and even then it was very defective, and probably fell far short of the real product.

U. STATES CRO	P & EXPORT OF WHEAT FOR A S.	ERIES OF YEARS.
	Crop.	Exports.
Year.	Bushels.	Rushela
1840	84,833,263	11.198.098
1841	98.980.727	8 447 670
1842	102.317.240	7 235 992
1843	100,310,356	6 025 548 1
1844	95.697,000	7 751 797
1845	106,548,000	6 205 000
1846	94,455,412	12 900 175
1847	118,330,155	19 200 079
1848	114,245,000	26 212 421
1849	126,364,000	10 200 517
1850	104,799,250	9 050 000
1851	100,032,394	12,040,400
1852	117,511,501	10,000,000
4853	121,136.048	18,680,686
1854	122 020 500	18,958,993
1955	132,029,590	27,000,000
1856	185 000 000	2,000,000

The years given above are taken of the export, not the growth, being of course one year later-the fiscal year of the United States ending June 30-thus for example : the crop of 110,170,000 bushels, set down against 1855, refers to that harvested in 1854; and the 2,000,000 bushels exported in 1855, or up to Elmira, taken in charge by his brother, to to June, 1855, is from the crop harvested in

> Horrible Outrage .- A young gentleman horrible outrage, perhaps murder, by the slavery barbarians of that region :

On board the steamboat Polar Star, coming from Kansas Territory, on the Missouri River to St. Louis, an elderly gentleman apparently a minister of the Gospel came on board at Kansas City, on his return home .-He was attacked by a Missourian and horribly beaten with a chair over his head and face .-Covered with blood and scarcely able to stand, he was compelled to leave the boat and was placed on shore in the woods! Not being used to see an old man ill-treated, I attempted to separate the parties, but was pulled back and prevented. There were about one hundred and fifty persons on board, and the gen-"Kill the d-d Abolition nigeral cry was to ger-stealer." "Kill the dough-faced son of a b-h !" The persons, chief and assistant who mal-treated the old man were looked upon as heroes. They wanted, likewise, to throw me overboard, and I believe would have put their threat into execution, but for my six-barreled revolver. The opinion of several on board was that the old gentleman will not survive his injuries. If I am not mistaken his name is Clark. I make this communication in order that his friends may know what has become of

We have conversed particularly with the young man affording this statement. He is the son of a merchant of this city .- N. Y.

Railroads in various directions, the present year, seem to be profitable beyond all previous time. We say seem, because all experience proves that no one can tell how profitable a road is so long as it maintains a struction account. It is so easy, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to run current expenses into permanent improvements, aud sometimes so really difficult to distinguish one from the other. that it is absolutely impossible to tell what the true profits of such companies are. But according to the published reports of receipts and expenditures, railroading is almost universally profitable just now, especially at the

The Final Bombardment.

A correspondent of the London Times gives a graphic description of the bombardment previous to the last assault upon Sebastopol, and probably the greatest storm of shot and shell

The French exploded three fougasses, to blow in the counterscarp, and to serve as a It may be some days before we get the par- signal to their men. Instantly, from the sea Tuesday last, which throws the fictitious perticulars of the action, as the commanding offistream of fire, and fleecy, curling, rich white the shade. A notorious woman named Ellen smoke, as though the earth had suddenly been Borden, having had her jealousy aroused on rent in the throes of an earthquake, and was The lines of the French trenches were at once covered as though the very clouds of Heaven man, and persevered in her cruelty until somehad settled down upon them, and were whirled about in spiral jets, in festoons, in clusterlng bunches, in columns and in sheets, all comder, and very nearly, if not quite, "rubbed" it mingled, involved together by the vehement flames beneath. The crash of such a tremendons fire must have been appalling, but the wind and the peculiar state of the atmosphere doubt but the negro was made to endure the did not permit the sound to produce any great | most awful torments for nearly two days beeffect upon our camp; in the city, for the fore she was killed outright. same reason, the noise must have been terrific and horrible. The iron storm tore over the water was poured over the abdomen and legs, Russian lines, tossing up as if in sport, jets of until the skin was all scalded off and the fatty earth and dust, rending asunder gabions, and tissue saked, leaving the muscels bare; she among the houses and ruins in their rear. The up, and probably on the next day the remainterrible files of iron, about four miles in front, ing injuries were inflicted which put an end to rushed across the plain, carrying death and her misery. These last injuries were the hangruin with it, swept with its heavy and irresis- ing of the negro by a rope attached to a joist tible wings the Russian flanks, and searched in the smoke house, and a severe blow on the their centre to the core. A volley so startling, temple with some pointed instrument, which simultaneous and tremendously powerful, was pierced and fractured the skull. On a post probably never yet uttered since the cannon mortem examination the neck was found to found its voice. The Russians seemed for a be broken, the back part of the head badly while utterly paralyzed; their batteries were bruised, and two other gashes with the same not manued with strength enough to enable sharp instrument on the head. The back was them to reply to such an overlapping and crush- also found to be considerably scalded, though ing fire; but the French, leaping to their not so badly as the front part of the body. guns with astounding energy, rapidity and trength, kept on filling the very air with the escape, and exhibits perfect indifference about hurtling storm, and sent it in unbroken fury the affair. The excitement in town is very against their enemies. More than 200 pieces of artillery of large

calibre, admirably served and well directed. played incessantly on the hostile lines. In a FUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH .- Mons. Godard, Col. cloud rolling dun"-spread from the guns man ascended in a balloon at Cincinnati on over on the left of Sebastopol; but the roar Monday. They encountered a violent thunderof the shot did not cease, and the cannonade storm in the clouds, which drove the balloon now pealed forth in great irregular bursts, now on, it is stated, at the rate of 70 miles an died away into hoarse murmurs, again swelled hour, and that they attained an altitude of up into tumult, or rattled from end to end of 17,450. Mr. Belman thus describes their dethe line like the file fire of infantry. Stone scent after dark and during a storm : walls went down before the guns at once, but embrasures and along the tops of the parapets, rounds from each of their numerous guns, the Russian artillerymen got to work and began to return our allies fire. They made good

YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH .- The despatches from Norfolk and Portsmouth announce no abatement in the pestilence. On Saturday 33 deaths at Norfolk and 17 at Portsmouth : on Sunday 31 at Norfolk and 17 at Portsmouth. Five physicians died on Saturday : Drs. Capre New-York; Dillard, Montgomery, Ala., Burns, Norfolk; and Walters, Baltimore.

At New Orleans during the week ending Sept. 16th, there were 282 deaths, including 150 of yellow fever-a decline in the latter, from the previous week of 105

At Memphis, during the week ending Sept. 8th, there were 16 deaths, including 3 of yellow fever.

On Sept. 17th, there were 7 deaths from yellow fever at Vickburg, and later reports say hat it was still raging there. It was also prevailing to an alarming extent

at Jackson, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf and Morganza. At Lake Providence business was from Kansas gives the following details of a almost entirely suspended, but there were few fatal cases.

On Wm. R. M'Alpine's plantation, in Mississippi, 60 negroes were down with the fever. Mr. M'A. had died and several of his family were sick with it.

COL. KINNEY ELECTED GOVERNOR .- The intelligence from Nicaragua, is to the effect that Col. Kinney was chosen Provisional, Civil and Military Governor of Greytown and the territory thereunto belonging on the 6th ult., by the citizens in mass meeting assembled. The Colonel's inaugural proclamation, is a brief and sensible document. He pledges himself to spare no effort to procure from our government. indemnity for the losses sustained by the burning of Greytown. Col. Walker has turned up victorious at last. On the 3d ult., he proceeded from San Juan del Sud with one hundred and fifty men, to Virgin Bay, where he was attacked by Gen. Guardiola, with four hundred men. The government troops were handsomely beaten, with a loss of fifty men, while Walker lost only one white man and four natives. It was reported that he had returned to San Juan with the intention of attacking Rivas, the head quarters of the government forces.

WHEAT FROM THE WEST .- The Wheat press ing forward to market begins to embarass the western roads, whose freight equipage will soon be fully employed. The Illinois Central road has found it necessary to order three hundred more cars. A large amount of wheat has already reached Chicago from the southern section of the road. One station alone, Jonesburg, it is estimated. will give the road this season 300,000 bushels.

LARGE REWARD.—The American Express Company have offered a reward of \$10,000 for recovery of \$50,000 in gold alleged to be abstracted or stolen during the course of transmission from the land office in Detroit to the sub-treasury in N. Y., and an additional \$5,-000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who committed the fraud.

Shocking Story.

The following account of the murder of a slave by her mistress, which we copy from the New York Times, seems too monstrous for be

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Thursday, September 20. 1855 .- A most sickening tragedy occurred three miles from this place on Monday and Sunday last by the conduct of her husband vomiting forth the material of her volcanoes. towards a negro woman employed in the house, began on Monday to whip and torture the wotime the next day, when the negro died.— When the fact of her death became known a Coroner's inquest was held, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the murderess. The preliminary trial is now going on, and from testimony elicited upon it, there seems to be no

She was first tied and whipped, then boiling 'squelching" the parapets, or bounding over was then taken into a smoke house and locked

> The woman, Borden, made no attempt to great.

A BALLOON IN A THUNDERSTORM-WONDERew moments a great veil of smoke-"a war- Latham and Messrs. Hoal, Crippen, and Bel-

Suddenly we felt our car rushing over the the earthworks yawned to receive shot and tops of trees, crashing and tearing the limbs shell alike. However, so swift and incessant as the balloon was driven along. Mons. G. was the passage of these missiles through the gave us the valve rope, and mounting the side of the car, he ordered us to hold fast .that the enemy had to lie close, and could In another moment we landed in a corn field, scarcely show themselves in the front line of and by the force of the wind we were dragged defences. For a few minutes, then, the French and bumped along the ground a distance of had it all their own way, and appeared to be half a mile; now through a fence; then on the point of sweeping away the place with- striking the stump of a tree, or whirling out resistance; but after they had fired a few through the cornstalks at a fearful velocity; our heads rapped each other, and not unfre quently we saw stars all around. Up and down we went, when the car struck a tree, and as if they could not afford to throw away an distance of 30 feet; the next moment we ounce of powder. After two hours and a were crashing against a tall stump of a tree, half of furious fire, the artillerymen of our when Col. Latham and Mr. Hoal were thrown allies suddenly ceased, in order to let their with great violence from the basket, the forguns cool and to rest themselves. The Rus- mer on the back of his neck and shoulders, sians crept out to repair the damages to their and the latter on his breast. Mr. Crippen and works, and shook sand-bags full of earth from myself were left alone in the car, Mr. Crippen the parquette over the outside of their par- obeying instructions to keep in the bottom apets. Their gunners also took advantage of the car, and I holding with all my might to this sudden cessation to open on our sailors' the valve rope, up we mounted. Fortunately batteries in the left attack, and caused us some we dashed into the limbs of a tall dead tree. little annoyance from the "crow's nest." and in an instant, tree, baloon, car and aronauts This fire was kept up all day, only stopping at were flat on the ground. Mons. G. had his ip badly cut, and the flesh lacerated on one his limbs; Col. Latham an ancle sprained head, shoulders and body generally bruised; Mr. Hoal his breast crushed in, three ribs broken, and otherwise badly bruised; Mr. Crippen his head and neck "skewed," and generally scratched and bruised. I was bruised somewhat, but not materially injured.

> KOSSUTH ON THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL .- The New York Times publishes a letter from Kossuth in relation to the fall of Sebastopol-the leading idea of which seems to be that the allies are very much in the condition of the man who won an elephant in a raffle-they will not know what to do with the fortress now that they have got it. He gives it as his "decided opinion that the prospects of peace are rather lessened than otherwise by the fall of the south of the town," and still insists up on the belief that it "was a great mistale that the allies chose that point for an attack on Russia." After alluding to the fall of Sebastopol, he says :- "What, then, is next to come? In my opinion, for the next winter, the campaign will probably be restricted to the Crimea, and next year it will still continue there; while on the other hand, the naval operations in the Baltic will be resumed with augmented forces, and on a more effective

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. - Boston, Mon day, Oct. 8, 1855 .- A fatal accident occurred upon the Boston and Maine Railroad t morning, at Wyoming, a few miles from this city. The passenger train from Haverhill came in collision with a cow which suddenly jumped upon the track, and the result was that the engine was thrown down an embankment, the baggage car upset, and the passenger cars thrown from the track.

E. Abbott of the Andover, and Charles Richardson of the Haverhill Express who were in the baggage-car, were both instantly killed. Mr. Reuben Gleason, of the Reading Expres jumped out of the same car and was badly injured. Mr. George Richards, fireman, had both legs legs crushed off, and is now at the hospital in a dying state. Two brakemen named Kimball and Staples each lost a leg-Not a single passenger was injured.

BURGLARS SHOT .- On Thursday night, three burglars entered the house of Mr. Lewis, near Millport, N. Y., while the inmates were asleep Mr. Lewis soon awoke and got up, when was fired at, and struck with a revolver the head. The ruffians then retreated, were followed by Mrs. Lewis, who fired husband's gun at them, and another shot was fired by her son. One of the party, na Miller, was found at Reading Centre bady wounded, and another is also believed to have

peen hit. LYNCH LAW IN TENNESSEE. Judge Ly appears has been at work in Tennese Last week, on the Cumberland mountain, slave, who violated a white female, was drag ged from jail and hanged on the nearest po and at Lagrange another met a similar fatter for killing Mr. James, his overseer.