

The Administration View of Governor Reeder's Election.

Our readers have, doubtless, some curiosity concerning the course which the administration at Washington will take in regard to the late election of a delegate in Kansas. The Washington Union, has given a sufficiently clear intimation of what it will be.

There are two persons claiming the seat of delegate from Kansas—Whitfield, the candidate of those who are for establishing slavery in the territory, and Reeder, the candidate of those who desire to make Kansas a free state. Whitfield has on his side the forms of an election. Reeder the substance. Whitfield was appointed by the Missourians, at an election held under an ordinance of the mock legislature assembled at the Shawnee Mission. Reeder was chosen by the people of Kansas, at an election instituted by themselves. Whitfield is a pet of Shannon, the man sent out by Mr. Pierce to govern Kansas. Shannon recognized the spurious legislature and all its ordinances, attended the election held under them, voted for Whitfield, and to crown the farce, gave him a formal certificate that he had been duly chosen as delegate to represent the territory. The administration, of course, is prepared to second the doings of its creature, Shannon, and accordingly its organ, the Washington Union, presents an argument in favor of the admission of Whitfield, and against the admission of Reeder. It says:

"The law of Congress requires the delegate to be elected in pursuance of an act of the territorial legislature, and the evidence of his election which the law prescribes is the certificate of the territorial governor. Neither of these requisites exists in connection with Gov. Reeder's certificate; but the evidence of his election shows that he has been chosen not only in violation of the act of the territorial legislature, but that his claim to a seat can only be granted by overriding the act of Congress providing for the organization of Kansas. It will be observed that if the House should declare Gov. Whitfield's election void because the law of the territory is void, the result places him on exactly the same footing with Gov. Reeder. In each case the people assembled together voluntarily, at their places of voting, and made an election. The one was taken by the other was chosen in open defiance of the law. * * * Until the House of Representatives is prepared to abrogate not only the election of the legislatures of Kansas, but the certificate of the territorial governor, and the law of Congress providing for a territorial government for Kansas, it is impossible that the question of the admission of Gov. Reeder's claim can be entertained. The contest, however, may serve the purpose of sectional agitation, and we are wholly unable to discover any other object that can be accomplished but to widen the breach between the North and the South, and to hasten the consummation of the great evil of black republicanism to array one section of the Union against the other."

It will be perceived that in this passage, the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," concerning which so much fuss has been made by the champions of "the principle of the Nebraska bill," is wholly disowned. Congress and Mr. Pierce's agent, Gov. Shannon, and the legislature elected by Atchison, and his ruffians, are, it seems, to do everything, and the people of Kansas nothing. The whole question is to turn, not upon the will of the people, the sovereigns who are so much talked of, and whose sovereignty is so little respected—but upon certain formalities and certificates. If the administration can have its way, it will not even allow Congress to inquire what the will of the people of Kansas is.

The Union can see no result but what it calls "sectional agitation," as likely to be effected by the late proceedings of the people of Kansas, and the election of Gov. Reeder as their representative. What does the Union mean by "sectional agitation"? Is it "sectional agitation" in the people of Kansas to disown a legislature they did not elect? To deny the authority of laws enacted by that legislature?—to refuse to be represented by a man whom they did not choose or commission, and to send to Washington one of their own members, peacefully elected by a large majority of the actual residents, to contest the seat of the intruder? If the true representative of the people of Kansas is received with respect, and his right to a seat fairly discussed and considered, is that likely to widen the breach between the North and the South? Is the South so little influenced by a regard to justice that it will be satisfied with nothing short of the summary admission of Whitfield and the instant rejection of Reeder?

There is no need of what the Union calls "sectional agitation," in regard to this question. Let it be treated simply as a question of justice to the people of the territory, and its solution is easy enough. The people of Kansas saw their rights wrested from them by a band of armed invaders, who usurped the legislative branch of the territorial government, and under whose auspices Whitfield was elected as the delegate of the territory. They would have been unworthy of the name of Americans if they had submitted patiently to this usurpation and recognized this election. They took the only course left them, which was to send on a person honestly elected as their delegate, to protest against his reception as delegate, and to present an authentic commission, derived, not from the Missourians and Gov. Shannon colluding together, but directly from the people.

The Washington Union professes great horror at the thought of "overriding an act of Congress." It has none at the idea of overriding the will of the people of Kansas. If we were to allow the entire force of the argument of the Washington Union, it is in the power of Congress to cure the formal defect in Gov. Reeder's commission in an instant. If it wants the quality of legality, Congress can give it by a very simple enactment. It can dispense with the formalities it has itself made necessary. It can pass an act legalizing Gov. Reeder's election, on the ground that it is the fair expression of the people's will in the territory. The southern members, if they are disposed to deal fairly with the territory; if their wishes are not against the maintenance of peace between the North and the South; if they look at the question without regard to their favorite object of the extension of slavery, will have no hesitation in taking this course. The people of Kansas must maintain their rights, and the most effectual way to avoid the agitation of which the administration organ expresses such violent apprehensions, is honestly and unhesitatingly to allow them.

Times have come to a strange pass if a territory which has been tricked out of its rights by one of the grossest acts of fraud recorded in our political history, cannot assert them in the most obvious method, without being told by the organ of the government that it must remain passive, or the North and the South will be at war, and the Union of the States in danger of being dissolved.

THE MISSING ABONAUT.—John Wise, the aeronaut, is of opinion, it is stated, that Mr. Winchester, who went up from Norwalk, Ohio, on the 21st ult., was drowned in Lake Erie, as he had not ballast enough to take him over the lake.

Appointments by Canal Commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MOTIVE POWER.—On the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, J. B. Baker; on the Alleghany Portage Railroad, W. M. Calahan.

COLLECTORS.—Easton, D. H. Nieman; New Hope, E. K. Safford; Bristol, R. Patterson; Philadelphia, John F. Smith; Paoli, Robert Lafferty; Parkersburg, M. McVeigh; Lancaster, C. Carman; Columbia, J. L. Lightner; Portsmouth, Joseph Livermore; Harrisburg, J. L. Reilly; Huntingdon, Thomas Jackson; Blairsville, Geo. S. Jamison; Freeport, G. G. Snowden; Freeport Aqueduct, Mary Nesbitt; Pittsburg, W. M. Stewart; Beach Haven, Peter Ent; Liverpool, J. M. Baum; Juniata Aqueduct, Samuel Rigler; Duncan's Island Bridge, C. H. Zeigler; Portsmouth Outlet Lock, W. Cole; Johnston, D. Fulwood; Hollidaysburg, J. P. Hoover; Newport, H. A. Zollinger; Northumberland, J. Swineford; Williamsport, J. Platt; Duncansburg, G. A. Achenbach.

SUPERVISORS.—Eastern Divis. W. Forster; Delaware Division, D. Evans; Susquehanna Division, J. Duffenbach; Lower North Branch, G. W. Search; West Branch, J. B. McKinnon; Upper Juniata, J. D. Leet; Lower Western, J. M. Orr; Lower Juniata, D. Eisenbach.

WEIGHMASTERS.—Philadelphia, Robt. Simpson; Lancaster, R. King; Columbia, J. Mayner; Johnstown Weigh Lock, Joseph McCallender; Philadelphia Assistant, H. Leech; Northumberland, W. Elliott; Columbia Assistant, Joseph M. Watts; Beach Haven, F. M. Brile; Portsmouth, Henry Yeghterman.

STATE AGENTS COLUMBIA AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROADS.—George W. Bentz, William R. Kelly, C. C. Thompson, J. D. Paeker, W. S. Myler, J. Clark, O. Stack, J. S. Royal, M. D. Holbrook.

CARGO INSPECTORS.—Bristol, D. Willard; Johnstown, J. C. Barrett; Columbia, C. Carson; Philadelphia, Patrick Conroy.

WOOD INSPECTOR.—Jacob Fetterly.

KEEPR OUTLET LOCK, COLUMBIA.—J. S. Roath.

AN ENGLISH SQUADRON FOR CUBA.—The Hants Telegraph, an English paper of the 19th ult., has the following announcement:—

"The Powerful, 84, Captain Massey, is ordered to Jamaica; and the Cornwallis, 60, Captain Wellesley; Pembroke, 60, Captain Seymour, (screws), and Rossmore, 60, paddle, Commander Crofton, are to go to Bermuda. It is rumored that this movement is in consequence of the American government having replied to some communication made to them by the British government on the subject of Cuba in a tone insulting to this country in the highest possible degree."

The same paper states that two other ships of war have also been ordered to the North American coast. We also see it stated, on other authority, that the discussion about Cuba has recently revived in a most belligerent shape between Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to London, and Lord Palmerston, the British Premier. Both statements, however, so far as they relate to trouble between the two countries in relation to Cuba, are of a doubtful character.

WHEAT IN ENGLAND.—An able writer in the Mark Lane Express of October 8th, reviews in a lengthy article, the state of the crops, and particularly of the supply of wheat in Europe. The concluding paragraph, which we quote, gives us in brief the conclusion to which he arrives. He says:—

"It will be seen by the above that I anticipate higher prices for wheat; and I do not hesitate to say that if we wish to stave off much higher prices in the next summer, the sooner we advance so as to insure a foreign supply the better; for whilst our prices are behind those of France and Germany, that supply will inevitably be intercepted before it reaches our shores."

The same paper states that the merchants of Liverpool have petitioned England and France to permit the export of grain from the Sea of Azoff, in neutral vessels and under the protection of the allied flag.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN ENGLAND.—Some French refugees, exiled by Louis Napoleon, residing on the Island of Jersey, recently took occasion to speak bitterly of the Emperor's treachery to France, with no very complimentary remarks upon the Queen, for her visit to Paris. An indignation meeting was held, and the refugees were threatened with Lynch law, unless they left the Island, which they immediately did. The London Times threatens that if they undertake further to disseminate their Red Republican sentiments, they will be driven out of the Kingdom. The free press of England persecuting a few half-starved refugees for the expression of their opinions! The "border ruffians" on our Western frontiers never did anything quite so contemptible as that.

A DEMAGOGUE GOVERNOR.—Governor Johnson, in his recent Message to the Legislature of Georgia, recommends that provision be made for the calling of a State Convention in the event of Congress refusing to admit Kansas into the Union on account of her being a slave-holding State, in which case he advises a disruption of the Union, but hopes the patriotism of the North will avert such a calamity. Had the Executive of any one of the Free States recommended such a course of procedure while the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was pending in Congress, he would have been denounced as a traitor by the Hot-spurs of the South who now sustain Gov. Johnson.

A MAN SWALLOWING HIS OWN HEAD.—The American Journal of Medical Science, contains the following from the pen of D. J. Dugan, an American Surgeon at Schrotstadt:—"A seaman knocked down by a fragment of a mortar shell, was picked up dead. The head was apparently swept from his shoulders, but there was no trace of hemorrhage. On disentangling his clothes, which were tightly jammed around the injured part, the head was found driven downward into the chest, carrying with it a great portion of blue shirt and red comforter. A small tuft of hair alone was visible at the bottom of a deep cavity. It was a regular intussusception."

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The returns of the election in Maryland show the election of one Democrat and four Americans, and one Independent Whig to Congress. The Legislature, which has a United States Senator to elect, in place of Gov. Pratt, and also a State Treasurer, is largely American.

Bradford Reporter

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

POWANDA:

Saturday Morning, November 17, 1855.

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

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 10 copies for \$3.00; 15 copies for \$4.50; 20 copies for \$6.00; 25 copies for \$7.50; 30 copies for \$9.00; 35 copies for \$10.50; 40 copies for \$12.00; 45 copies for \$13.50; 50 copies for \$15.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or four insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Job Work.—Entered with accuracy and despatch, and at reasonable prices, with every facility for doing Books, Bibles, 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.

Indisposition of the editor, is our excuse for the non-appearance of our usual variety of editorial matter.

THE ELECTION.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In Massachusetts, the Know Nothings have elected their whole ticket for State officers by a plurality of from ten to fourteen thousand. Gov. Gardiner leading his colleagues nearly five thousand votes. Both branches of the Legislature will be in the hands of the Know Nothings. In the Tenth congressional district, Chaffee, Know Nothing, has been chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Henry Morris.

MISSISSIPPI.—It is reported that everything in this State has gone Democratic; that their State ticket has been carried by five thousand majority; that the whole democratic delegation to congress has been elected, and that the democrats have a majority of thirty in the Legislature.

LOUISIANA.—It is now ascertained that R. C. Wickliffe, Democrat, is chosen Governor of this State, and that the whole Democratic State ticket is also elected. The congressional delegation will stand three Democrats and one American.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The election in New Jersey, for members of the legislature, has resulted as follows:—Senate, democrats 12, whigs 5, know-nothings 3. House, 37 democrats, 16 whigs, 6 know-nothings, and 1 temperance man.

WISCONSIN.—The result of the election in this State is still in doubt—probably Barstow, Democrat, is elected Governor.

The Senate stands 14 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

The Assembly 33 Democrats and 32 Republicans, as far as heard from.

MINNESOTA.—The new Territorial Legislature just elected, will stand—in the Council, 9 Democrats, and 5 Republicans; in the House 22 Democrats, 11 Republicans, and 2 Know-Nothings.

The Evening Post does not agree with those who consider the late election in that state disastrous to the Republican party. It says:—

The Journal of Commerce exults that at least one desirable object has been effected, the defeat of that "dangerous faction" the Republican party. It is not worth while to shut our eyes to the truth of the matter. Considering that the Republican party was a sort of improvisation, an extempore affair, a spontaneous association of men not accustomed to act together, who came together somewhat reluctantly, and who had no proper organization, it has done wonders. It trends closely on the heels of Nativists, who have had the advantages of a more perfect organization than any other of the parties. If it was able to do so much without the ordinary party helps, what might it have done, and what may it do hereafter, with them? It is folly to endeavor to keep these considerations out of sight.

The Republican party is the only successor of the Free-soil party of this State—many of the leaders of that party having shrunk from applying to the questions of the day the principles they once professed so zealously. We do not pretend to foresee what particular shape parties will take in the approaching contest for the Presidency, but we do not perceive any way by which politicians will be able to avoid the necessity of recognizing the difference of opinion on the Slavery question as the dividing line between parties. The Administration party has announced its intention to make it so, and a great part of the adversaries of the Administration are quite willing to place the competition for the Presidency on that issue."

N. Y. CANAL BOARD.—This great dispensing power of the patronage of the State, in comparison with which the Governor and Legislature are quite insignificant, will be composed, during the present year as follows:—

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Whig, Lieut. Governor, President. JOEL T. HEADLEY, K. N., Secretary of State. LORENZO BROWN, K. N., Comptroller. STEPHEN B. CHASE, K. N., Treasurer. SILAS SEYMOUR, K. N., State Engineer. CONNELLEY GARDNER, Whig, Canal Commissioners. HENRY FITZGERALD, Whig, Canal Commissioners. SAMUEL S. WHALLON, K. N., Canal Commissioners.

Six Know-Nothings and three Whigs.

The same officers, except Canal Commissioners and State Engineer, are Commissioners of the Canal Fund; and except Canal Commissioners, and with the Speaker of the Assembly, (yet to be chosen) are Commissioners of the Land Office. The Know-Nothings will have complete control in these three important Boards. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund choose the Auditor of the Canal Department.

BRITISH MENACES.—The London Times has succeeded admirably by the publication of its warlike article in relation to this country, in attracting public attention to itself, and furnishing rich food for newspaper comment in the United States. But having succeeded in this, it will probably be the end of the matter, except that its abuse of this country will cause a high degree of irritation against the British Government and people.

It is but proper, however, to remark that neither the fears nor the threats of the Times appear to be responded to by the English press. It has, of course, an object in view, and a purpose to accomplish. Its sudden denunciation of American filibustering, at a time when it has been most effectually represented by public sentiment in this country, is evidently only a pretence which serves it to talk of peace whilst it incites to war by an acrimonious and insulting tirade toward a people who have no wish to injure England and no cause certainly to fear it. If we were to undertake to examine into the cause of all this slang against us, and seek out the motives of those who indulge in it, we would most probably find at the bottom that it was British fear of the growing power and might of the United States, and that it was a *finissee*, on the part of the British Government, to commence a bullying process, in the hope of thus preventing anything being done which might favor or advantage Russia.

Nor is it at all unlikely that the British Government finding its Minister to this Country detected in the commission of acts which it is called upon to disown, it has resorted to this trick of hatching up complaints of bad faith on the part of our Government, and seeks thus to escape from an unpleasant dilemma, by making a set-off to the demands preferred against it by the United States Government.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The elections of members to the House of Representatives have now all been held; and the result, as figured up, is as follows:—Regular Democrats 76; Opposition 157; vacancy 1. The N. Y. Herald has undertaken to classify the House, and gives the result as follows: Democrats 81; Southern Whigs 9; Union Know-Nothings 60; Free Soil Know-Nothings 15; Republicans 68. If this estimate were at all accurate, which is probably not the case, we might, from it, form some idea of the political complexion of the House, and the probable character of its organization. If the Kansas issue be made the test in the organization of the House, and assume that the Southern States, without regard to political divisions, will be a unit in favor of the admission of Whitfield, then the difficulty will be with the members of the free States.—How will they act? That is the question which time alone will reveal.

COAL VEIN ON FIRE.—The rare phenomenon of a coal vein on fire is now to be seen at Beaver Meadow, in this State. The fire originated from the outside dirt-heap, and thence communicated to the vein, filling the subterranean avenues of the mine with sulphur, and rendering its abandonment necessary until the fire can be arrested and extinguished. This, however, is a very difficult and expensive process, but is usually accomplished by walling up all the air currents and heading off (with clay) the progress of the fire, and then injecting the mine with steam. A fire in a coal vein prevailed in the vicinity of Tamaqua for several years, and, no doubt, consumed tens of thousands of tons of coal before it could be extinguished, which was finally accomplished a few weeks ago.

THE FRIENDS OF HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS, held a large meeting in Philadelphia last week, in which they presented him in a forcible manner as a candidate for the next Presidency. The reasons assigned why he should have the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States are various, amongst them is the casting vote he gave for the Tariff of 1846.

In this connection, we may as well mention that the friends of PIERCE have held meetings in Massachusetts and elsewhere urging his re-nomination and re-election to the Presidency. BENJAMIN F. PAIRLEE has been elected a Delegate from one of the Massachusetts Congressional Districts to the Cincinnati Convention, and is instructed to go for PIERCE. The President thus starts in the lead, but will he be able to keep it?

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Express, going west, on the N. Y. & E. R. R., 10th inst., when crossing Wyncock Creek, Chemung, met with an accident by the breaking of a rail, throwing four cars from the track—breaking the seats and severely bruising several of the passengers. Cars were sent down from Elmira to convey the passengers on—so they were delayed about one hour. A rottenness in a tie was the cause of the rail breaking.

PLAYING WITH HOT COALS.—The Charleston Mercury says: "We have had enough of this 'Glorious Union.' A thoroughly organized Disunion Party is the desideratum, and until such be formed at the South, all time devoted to political discussion will be time wasted." This is what we call fanaticism of a kind which the most ultra abolitionist never dreamed of.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A heavy amount of new counterfeit \$5 bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, have been put into circulation in that city. They are lettered "B," and so well executed as to deceive the best judges.

The Clearfield Republican, ex-Governor BIGLER's home organ, urges strongly his election to the United States Senate. So does the Hollidaysburg Standard.

Letter from Martin Van Buren.

The following letter, never before published, was addressed by ex-President VAN BUREN to EDWARD CRANDALL, Esq., of this County, upon the receipt of an address made by Mr. Crandall at a Free-soil mass meeting held in Bradford, immediately after Mr. Van Buren's nomination for the Presidency in 1848.

LINDENWALD, October 2, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I hope you will pardon my long delay in acknowledging the receipt and returning you my thanks for your spirited and truly patriotic letter. You may be assured that you will never have cause to regret the zeal with which you have embarked in the free-soil cause. If there is anything certain in politics, it is its ultimate and permanent success.

With best wishes for your health and happiness,

Very respectfully and truly yours,
M. VAN BUREN.

To EDWARD CRANDALL.

Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, died on the 22d ultimo, of a low gastric fever. His age was 45. Sir William Molesworth is the last of his race, and with his death the baronetcy expires.

Another effort is about being made to induce Gov. Pollock to pardon Dr. Beale, who has been in prison more than a year.

Dr. Kane, the Arctic Explorer, is in New York, where he has made arrangements with an artist who is now engaged in the preparation of the maps, charts, plates, &c., for his own report, and for the use of Mr. Grinnell.

Mr. Buchanan will return home by the way of the West Indies, and expects to be in New York about the 1st of January.

Majors Delafeld and Mardock, and Capt. McClellan, of the United States Army, had arrived at the allied camp in the Crimea.

Gov. Merriweather, of New Mexico, is on a visit to Kentucky.

The Bardston (Ky.) Gazette says that the health of Hon. Linn Boyd is still very bad.

The New-York Times contradicts its statement about the anticipated marriage of Dr. Kane.

Judge Douglas was sick at Terre Haut, Ind., on the 31st ult.

SUSQUEHANNA BANK.—The Montrose Democrat says: We notice that a suit has been commenced against Wm. L. Post, T. P. St. John, Ansel St. John, Leonard Searle, Daniel Searle, F. B. Chandler, Charles Avery, C. Goddard, C. L. Ward, and C. C. Halsey, for the redemption of the notes of the late Bank of Susquehanna County. Latham Gardner, plaintiff.—N. Newton, Attorney.

SPORTING WOMEN.—A match of billiards for \$3,000 is to be played in New Orleans soon, between two Creole ladies of the "first respectability." These women are said to have few equals at the game, even among gentlemen, in the United States.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We have at length a full report of the dead and wounded by the late awful disaster on the St. Louis Pacific Railway; and the totals are, dead 30, wounded 70, or 100 in all. This is the worst railroad accident which probably has ever occurred in this country.

THE ERIE RAILROAD TROUBLES.—Gov. Pollock signed on the 9th instant, the bill passed by the last Legislature respecting the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company.

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Stephen Lee died near Peckskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 10th ultimo, of hydrophobia. It appears he was bitten on the little finger by a small dog, in May last, but thought little of it until the 1st inst., when his finger became painful. This he attributed to rheumatism, until he went to a pail of water for a drink. The moment the water touched his lips a sudden convulsive and jerking movement of his throat and chest threw his hand from his mouth. Surprised at such a strange act he again carried the cup to his mouth, and the same violent throes ensued. He made the third attempt, and with the same result. It then, for the first time, struck him that he had the hydrophobia. He immediately sent for some of his friends who did all they could to relieve him, but the symptoms continued to grow more severe, and in a few days he died, retaining his senses and a calm disposition to the last.

ERIE RAILROAD.—The whole number of cars and locomotives on this road is 3,168, which, if coupled together in one train, would reach a distance of twenty-one miles, and be able to carry 150,000 persons in one day from New York to Lake Erie. The Company has in its employ not less than 5,000 persons, whose pay per month is \$125,000, or \$1,500,000. The number of miles from Jersey City to Dunkirk is 459; and is run over by evening express trains in sixteen hours. The Company has in its service six printing presses, which are constantly at work printing tickets that are never used but once, blanks, &c.

DEATH OF A MURDERER.—Elizabeth Harker, who had been confined in the jail at Huntingdon since the fall of 1823, under sentence of death for the murder of her husband and sister, by poison, died there a few days ago. She was sixty-five years of age when she committed these murders, and in consideration of her sex, and extreme age Governor Bigler humanely withheld her death warrant, and she was allowed to drag out a life of remorse and wretchedness, until called by Providence to her final account.

The Death Warrant of Jacob Armbruster, convicted and sentenced in the Bucks County Court, for the murder of his wife, was received from the Governor on Monday of last week. It fixes Friday, the 15th of February next, as the day of execution. The hardened wretch betrayed no emotion when the warrant was read and explained to him, but simply remarked that "many an innocent man had been hung in Pennsylvania."

Another Railroad Massacre.

The Hagerstown Express Train Blown off the Track by the High Wind—Two Persons Killed and a large number Wounded.

As the Albany Express train on the Harlem Railroad, which left Chatham Four Corners at 5:30 last evening, in charge of Mr. Robert White, conductor, was about midway between Copake and Boston Corners, an elevation of some 35 feet above the level ground, the entire train, with the exception of the engine and tender, was suddenly precipitated down the embankment, by a violent gust of wind, landing up side down, with their load of human freight snugly secured within. The train consisted of the engine, tender, baggage car, and three passenger cars.

The scene which followed the disaster which was greatly added to by the extreme darkness of the night, beggars description. On all sides were heard the wailings and calls of the injured and dying for assistance, which it was rendered the more difficult of giving by such as were fortunate to escape from the ruins uninjured, from the fact that every lamp on the train had either been demolished or blown out, leaving the entire scene enshrouded in the blackness of midnight.

Mr. White, the conductor, with promptness dispatched the engine to Millerton, about 7 miles distant, the nearest station for cars and assistance, and immediately set about with such assistance as he could procure in extricating the passengers from the ruins. It was found on removing them that two were already dead, and several others frightfully injured, and a large number more or less bruised and disabled.

Immediately on the return of the engine with cars and assistance, the dead, wounded and uninjured passengers were placed therein, and the train started for this city where it arrived at 5:12 o'clock this morning leaving such of the passengers as resided on the line at their homes.

The names of the dead are: Mr. Rathbone, a paper manufacturer at Boston Corners. Body sent home.

Mr. Geylord, brakeman of the train. Remains brought to this city.

Mr. Nottingham, Superintendent of the Road and his assistant, Mr. Campbell, on hearing of the occurrence, this morning, started immediately for the scene.

We understand that the injured are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The accident was purely beyond the control of human agency, consequently no blame can possibly be attached to any one. An accident of this kind, to our recollection, has never before occurred on any railroad in this country.—N. Y. Express, Nov. 13.

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.—It is almost incredible to state the loss of the Russians in Sebastopol alone; thousands and thousands of dead bodies putrify the air, and indeed, almost the earth. I have been to see Sebastopol, and to describe the state of it, is almost, and indeed, utterly impossible; it is a frightful den; the last two bombardments have made frightful havoc in the town; it can only be compared to a sieve, it is so riddled with shot and shell. The buildings look quite perfect from our batteries, but once near them, we find them nothing but mere shells; nothing remains of the inside but confused piles of rubbish; no staircase, no floors, nothing remains except an unseemly mass, nor is there a single door or window to be seen in any of them. In walking through the town, wherever you could turn, nothing but dead bodies piled up of each other met the eye, and a horrid stench soiled the nose; and what was more shocking still, there were casks filled with arms, legs, hands, and fingers piled regularly away in heaps.

There is a statute in Indiana which prevents the testimony of a negro being received in the Courts. This disability, which has often been complained of for injustice, just now gives the proscribed class the monopoly of the carrying trade in liquor in that State. As they cannot be made witnesses the liquor dealers are not afraid to sell to them, and they are very generally employed to effect the exchange between the seller and consumer of the prohibited article.—Toledo Rep.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—On the evening of the 1st inst., a little girl aged five years, daughter of Samuel Burroughs of Alstead, N. H., was so severely burned by her clothes taking fire, that she died before morning. The child's mother who is in delicate health was so overcome by this sudden calamity as to be bereft of her senses, and now lies in a very precarious condition.

The famous racing mare, Fashion, was at the Hartford Depot, Hartford, Ct. for an hour or so on the 31st ult. She attracted a crowd of critics and admirers; and was looked upon with something of the respect one feels for a gallant old soldier who has shown true pluck.

HOGS.—The Louisville Journal reports at other large sale of 20,000 head from the books by a porkhouse owner, at \$6,—taken by an English packer. The Madison (La.) Bee of Monday says, that at the Mammoth Cattle slaughter house, in that place, there are stored and under contract, eighteen thousand packages of coopersage, three thousand barrels of Kanawha salt, and a heavy quantity of Liverpool salt. Purchases of Hogs have been made to the number of thirty-one thousand head.

A young man named SMITH, of Copenhagen, Lewis County was dangerously wounded by some unknown person, on Saturday of last week. Mr. SMITH was watching with a sick person that night, and had occasion to step out at the door when he was fired upon—the ball taking effect about the elbow, rupturing an artery and tearing the flesh horribly.

The coal tonnage of the Reading Railroad, thus far this season, is 1,999,590, and of the Schuylkill Navigation 904,062, the increase in the former being 221,915, and of the latter 145,272 tons.

GREAT INCREASE.—OAKLEY LEWIS, of Le Roy, Bradford county, Pa., counted the cranberries upon one stalk of Buckwheat, two thousand and sixty—a large increase from one in a single season. What if we should try to make all seeds increase in the same way? What a hinder?—Tribune.

JUDGE KANE.—Resolutions condemning the proceedings of Judge Kane, in the case of Passmore Williamson, have been introduced into the Vermont Legislature.