children prattled gaily for some time, but at length their voices ceased : they were subdued into stillness by the unwonted gravity of their father. Never had they seen him so sorrowful, and they marvelled in their innocent hearts for he was happy, they knew, at coming back to Cheriton-to his old home. All the afternoon he had been pointing out to them his favorite haunts-his garden, his tree with the used to sleep. He had been so smiling and What could make Papa look griev-

A wed by the mystery, they gave their goodnight kiss with added tenderness, but silently; and followed their mother from the room .-But she returned almost immediately, and stole softly behind the chair wherein her husband sat, still looking forth with that silent, longing, regretful look. Even when he felt her arm around his neck he did not turn. But she

Dearest, I know. But be comforted. It will be made right some day. Perhaps before late, for she ran into the Express, smashing another Christmas. God has been so good to us, he will not deny this one blessing you so crave, so pray for

And William folded her to his heart, and smiled, Mary's voice never sounded in his ears but to create peace, or to add to content. When she left him again, the moonlight fell on his face, and showed it calm, hopeful, and se-

There came a heavy tread on the stone steps leading to the entrance door, and then the great bell rang startlingly through the quiet house. William rose, and himself went to meet the intruder

Fairly, clearly, purely gleamed the moonlight in at the window; warm and generous glowed the fire revealing the pleasant homelike aspect of the room.

So William threw back his grey hairs from his brow-a boyish habit, continued ever since the time of golden curls-and went to the outer door, unbarred and opened it.

A gush of chill, sharp air-the sound of the sea, like a far-off chant-the moonbeams, white on the stone porch and pavement-and a dark figure standing motionless there ;-this was what William felt and heard and saw, the first moment.

The next, a face looked on him, a hand was stretched towards him, and a voice uttered only one word-Brother !"

William's joyful cry answered him; then like Joseph of old, 'he fell upon his neck, and

And at the door where the two children had so often entered from their play, the two greyhaired men stood, the Christmas stars shining on their faces.

How to Make Kansas a Slave State.

LETTER FORM SENATOR BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI. STEAMER EMPRESS, Nov. 21, 1854.

Long and anxious reflection has satisfied me that the Southern people owe it to their own safety to use all the means in their power to introduce slavery into Kansas, and protect it after it gets there. The Northern Free Soil Emigration Aid Societies are actively engaged efforts ought to be met and promptly repelled. The most efficient means for us to use in the accomplishment of this purpose is the proper question for our consideration. Our decision must not be long delayed, if we mean to defend our rights.

The late movement in Georgia in favor of individual subscriptions to raise money in aid jaw. His clothing was all cut to pieces, and of pro-slavery emigration to Kansas, has alreathe only means of identifying him will be by dy attracted considerable attention. But the the baggage-checks found in one of his pockets. backwardness with which our people approach | Papers found near where he lay seem to show that proposition seems to indicate that it will that his name is James Gordon of Canada not be embraced with unanimity. Every slave- West. holder has a direct interest in the question, and every one should contribute in proportion to of Albany, were injured seriously. The boy his interest. This, I am satisfied, all, or near- was badly scalded and bruised; so also was ly all, would willingly do, if proper guarantees one of the girls; the other girl was considerwere given that the money so contributed was to be judiciously applied. To secure this, and at the same time to obtain speedy and decisive and Mrs. Robers were slightly injured. action, will it not be well for the Legislature to take the matter in hand? A tax of one dollar per head on slaves would raise at once three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In such an emergency the people would not grumble if it were assessed in March and collected in May. This sum, judiciously laid out. would buy ut least three hundred slaves, and leave a surplus sufficient to defray the expen-

ses of three hundred emigrants to Kansas. My plan would be thus : for each State to purchase the slaves in her own name, and send but not dangerously. He returned to the City them in charge of reliable persons into the Territory, to be held there as the property of the State, and used for the benefit of the persons having them in charge. Mississippi is certainly part owner of the Territory, and the power that could rightfully confiscate or expel her ly injured. property from the Territory would have to be something greater than an equal-I think greater than those of an individual. The point gain- but not dangerously. ed by this movement would, as I think, be to plant slavery in the Territory, backed by the sovereignty of the State, and thus place it up-

on the most solid and certain basis The persons going out in charge of the slaves could be chosen by commissioners, to be appointed for each county by the Governor, and these commissioners could also purchase the slaves.

A young Mississippian, thus made the master of a slave by his State, and sent, free of charge, to such a Territory as Kansas, would do the necessary voting, and, if needs be, the fighting also, required to sustain the acts of his State in the Territory.

In short, my proposition is for the State to colonize three hundred slaves, and appoint three hundred of her young men to defend them ballots, and, if necessary, with bullets .-To do this will cost one dollar a head on every slave in the State, and no more. If all the slave States will follow the example, in twelve months we would have a slave colony in Kansas that all the Abolitionists in the Union could not expel.

If you think well of this proposition, put it in such a form as will arrest the attention of the Legislature.

It will not do to rely on individual enterprise. The interest involved is too great to be left to such uncertain defences. The persons interested are too numerous and too widely scattered, even, to act in sufficient concert to procure the best and speediest results. A. G. BROWN.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE :- Capt. Abel De

Collision on the Hudson River R. R.

A terrible collision occurred on the Hudson River railroad, about one and a half miles South of Loughkeepsie, on Wednesday the 9th, resulting in the death of three persons and severe injuries to many others.

The Albany Express train, which started seat under it, and the little room where he on her south trip at 11 A. M. Wednesday, ar- Saturday Alerning, January 19, 1836. rived at Poughkeepsie at 1 1-2, having been detained one hour. After leaving that station, hen near old Troy, at a mile and a half from Poughkeepsie, she was stopped by a red flag, because of a broken rail some distance ahead. At this time the way passenger train from Poughkeepsie, which should have left at 2 1-4 but which was detained to 3 1-4, because of the detention of the former train, came on.

The conductor of the leading train saw the other approach, and at once jumped from the platform on which he was standing, and went towards her, waving the red signal, but too gines that were drawing her.

The foremost train had five passenger cars, one baggage car, and one engine. The way train was drawn by two engines and had two

The foremost engine of the hind train ran into the hind cars, crushing one to atoms, and gutting a second, and smashing the engine 'Missouri." The cylinders of that engine were completely crushed and the water, rushing out. scalded several.

The wreck was complete. Men, women and children lay in a promiscuous heap, and the groans of the wounded and dying, with the escape of steam from the imbedded locomotive. and the struggles of those who had sufficient strength, endeavoring to extricate themselves from the fearful prison, constituted a scene of

Within a quarter of a mile of the scene of the accident (north) is a curve. It was on reaching this point that the Engineer of the Express train saw the signal. And although moved by but one engine, the train could not be stopped within a shorter distance than it Aware of this, and apprehensive of the danger which was pending, the conductor, as soon as his train stopped, sent back the flag man, hoping that he might reach the curve before the approaching train. But in this he failed. Before he reached the curve the train

appeared.
The brakes were immediately applied; but eing moved by two locomotives, the train could not be stopped within the same compass which answered to stop the Express train ;the same signal practically warning both trains. For, although the flagman went back, he might as well have remained at the point where he signaled the Express train, as the signal would have been seen there as soon as at the point it had reached.

The following is a list of the killed: Mrs. Charles H. Green, of Utica.

Mrs. HURLBUT, of Albany, A man supposed to be JAMES GORDON, of

Clinton, Canada West. The third person killed by this accident was a man whose name is at present unknown .to exclude slavery from the Territory. Their His death must have been quicker than thought for all that remained of him was a mass of shapeless matter, His legs had been cut off at the knees, and were only united to the body by a few ligaments; his trunk was torn open, and all that remained of his head was a small piece of the base of the skull with a few brown hairs sticking to it, and a portion of his under-

> WOUNDED .- The children of Mr. ROBERTS. ably cut and bruised, but none of them are considered to be dangerously injured. Mr.

> Mr. J. D. Gorr, of New York, though somewhat bruised, returned to the City yesterday. Mr. ABEL PRIEST, of New York, has a bad cut in his head, but is not considered as in a

> dangerous condition. CATHARINE HOWELL, a colored woman reiding in New York, had her head and limbs bruised, and her collar bone broken, but it is thought she will recover.

> Mr. Bogart, of New York, had his head cut and his side and limbs somewhat injured,

Mrs. Campbell, of Utica, was but slightly

Capt. Schuyler, of Albany, was badly mutilated, but he is not thought to be dangerous-

GEORGE HARRINGTON, of Washington, D. C. had his face scalded, and was otherwise injured,

DANIEL LORD, Esq., of New York, was slightly injured, but he was able to return to the city yesterday. JAMES LUDLUM, of New York, was slightly

injured, but was able to return to the City JAMES A. DISBROW, of Poughkeepsie, was

slightly injured. Among the missing is Mrs. Rufus Blanch-ARD, of New York, who was not heard of after the accident. She had been married two days. Her husband escaped without injury, having left the back car a moment before the collision to speak to a young lady, an acquaintance, who had taken a seat in the second passenger car.

Mr. Blanchard had but just stepped upon the

platform of the second car, when the crash

occurred, and he immediately jumped to the ground, exclaiming, "Is the back car smashed?" Diligent inquiry failed to elicit traces of Mrs. BLANCHAR up to the time the train left for New York. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury exonepress train; they approve the system of flagmen, but think that more competent persons should be employed; they censure the Con-

Another Railroad accident occurred at 1 1-2 o'clock Monday morning on the Hudson River Railroad at Spuyten. The two locomotives attached to the mail train that left Al-Forest, a soldier of the Revolution, died at bany about 4 o'clock were thrown off the Binghamton on the 24th ult., aged ninety-four bridge, by which several cars were smashed up. years and eight months. He was for a time The engineer and fireman of one of the loco-

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

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. CLUBBING-The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the fol-

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UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Legislature passed a law authorizing an election of U. S. Senator on Monday last, such a law appearing necessary to legalize an elec-

was not supposed to stand any chance. The that the King of Prussia backs up the Aus 42 necessary to nominate.

Upon the 16th ballot, Ex-Governor BIGLER Foster, 18; Buckalew, 11; Jones, 7; Robbins, 3. Necessary to nominate, 42.

The two Houses met in Convention on Monday last, when WM. BIGLER was elected U. S. Senator, he receiving 82 votes; E. Joy Mor-RIS 43; scattering 5.

This result is particularly distasteful to the BUCHANAN managers, for we believe that Gov. BIGLER's chance of a nomination by the Cincinnati Convention is to-day better than old Buck's, and his election as U. S. Senator will give him a prominence which will materially enhance his prospects. Besides, Buchanan has never been considered as loving BIGLER, the latter having refused to submit to his dictation in several instances. Indeed the Harrisburg Telegraph says that there is a report in certain circles at that place, that some time prior to the election in 1854. Buchanan wrote a letter to Col. Hopkins, wherein he expressed no friendly feelings for Gov. BIGLER-which letter fell into other hands. Be that as it may the election of Gov. BIGLER to the U. S. Senate, in opposition to the plans of the leaders. will not increase Mr. Buchanan's prospects for a Presidential nomination. Of all the candidates named in the Democratic caucus, we consider Gov. Bigler best qualified to represent and Pierce.

An annual election for President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad was held at Philadelphia on Monday last. The candidates were Thomas S. Fernon, the present incombent, and EDWARD MILLER, Chief Engineer of the road. It resulted in the election of Mu-

We do not know what brought about this result, but we do know that Mr. FERNON has been closely identified with the North Pennsylvania Railroad from its inceptian to the present time, and by his sound judgment, industry and economy, has secured the universal confidence of the public. The hopes felt for the final completion of the Road to the New-York State line will be much weakened by this

TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1856 is on our table, embracing, besides the usual calculations a complete list of the Executive and Judicial officers of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress; the Governments of Europe; a History of Kansas Territory: a Critical and Historical Review of the Eastern War ; Origin of Plants ; Laws of the United States for 1854-5, and full Election Returns from each State in which elections were held last year. It is the most valuable publication of the kind in the country, and is almost indispensable to the politician. GREELY & M'ELRATH New York. Price 12 1-2 cts.; \$1 per dozen;

MAIL COACHES FROM ST. LOUIS TO SAN FRANextensive, one being from Missouri to Sapta Fe, another from Missouri to Salt Lake city, to that paid to their own stockholders. They his purpose to introduce a bill making a still sylvania Railroad. longer one from St. Louis to San Francisco .ductor of the Poughkeepsie train for following His bill is to authorize the Postmaster Generthe express train so soon, and think that the a! to contract for the transportation of the engineer of the last train should not have run United States mails in four horse coaches, triweekly. Something will probably be done this route through to the Pacific.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Messrs, Beck and Diffenbauch intend to ontest the seats of the members from the Ly- TON KINGSBURY, of this place have established coming district-alleging that illegal votes a Banking House at Scranton. were polled in Potter county.

Mr. LAPORTE has read in place a bill to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

Two bills have already been brought before the legislature for the repeal of the Liquor law-in the Senate by Mr. Welsh, and in the House by Mr. BECK.

Petitions are presented in large numbers, daily, for the repeal of the law-its opponents signed. having taken active measures to have memorials circulated and signed in almost every county in the Commonwealth.

Foreign News .- The steamship Atlantie arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon last, bringing advices from Europe to the 22th ulti-The news has no fact of very great importance. In England the hopes of peace seem to be industriously kept up, but on the Continent there is little left of them. It seems, also, that Count Valentine Esterhazy, whose mission to St. Petersburg is the occasion of these pacific In the Democratic caucus on Friday night, anticipations, is not the bearer of a positive quite an excitement was occasioned by the at- ultimatum from Austria, whose rejection will tempt to nominate a candidate for U. S. Sena- be followed by an interruption of diplomatic tor. The prominent candidates were Robbins, intercourse between the two Courts. In such PORTER, BUCKALEW, FOSTER and BIGLER an event as the rejection Austria will consider stantly. though the latter not being a Buchanan man what she is next to do. Nor does it appear first ballot stood-Wm. Bigler, 18; John Rob-trian proposals, as was reported; while the bins, 15; H. D. Foster, 13; C. R. Buckalew, minor German States have selected for their 6; David R. Porter, 7; J. Glancy Jones, 8; representative at the Russian Court on this Wilson M'Candless, 6; Scattering, 9. The occasion nobody but Mr. Seebach, a Saxon diwhole number of votes cast was 82-making plomat and a son-in-law of Count Nesselrode, who will hardly be likely to make an very vigorous demonstration in favor of the Allies. It was nominated, the vote standing Bigler, 43: also seems probable that the Austrian proposals were not submitted to Prince Gorchakoff the Russian Embassador at Vienna, and accepted by him beforehand. It is plain that the Allies cannot well make peace on any other ground than the neutralization of the Black Sea, and the most sanguine friends of peace on the Continent doubt that Russia will agree to

A great deal of attention has been excited in all parts of Europe by a semi-official pamphlet just published at Paris. In this pamphlet a European Congress is proposed as the most fitting means of composing all difficulties and arranging the Continent anew. The English receive this scheme with special disrelish, and a strong jealousy of Louis Napoleon is apparent in their mode of discussing it.

A council of war is about to be held at Paris to settle the plan of the next campaign. This meeting is said to be held at the request of Marshal Pelissier, who declares that with their present basis of operations in the Crimea. the Allies can do nothing more toward expelling the Russians.

Sweden is to publish a circular explaining the reasons of her having concluded the treaty with the Allies and changed the line of her policy. In Russia the greatest energy is manithe State in the Senate. We would have pre- fested in the construction of steam-engines and ferred that an outright opponent of slavery screws for steamers, and in the casting of guns. confidence that Gov. B. is not ready to go the | iron ore and forests, many new furnaces have lengths demanded by Douglas and Atchison been erected. The German papers state that great numbers of Minie rifles, made in Birmingham for Russia, and shipped in England, are arriving in the unblocked Baltic harbors.

Madame Grisi has given birth to a daughter, and the Empress of the French expects a similar interesting event in a few weeks.

"The Harrisburg Telegraph" appears in a new dress, and under the management of Messrs. M'Clure & Sellers. Judging from the first number, we have hopes that the stupidity and weakness usual to newspapers at the Capital is to be avoided, and that the Telegraph will be made worthy of the great Keystone State. It is now printed on a double sheet, at \$2 per year for a single copy, on the cash system-the only plan that can succeed at Harrisburg or any where else.

BIDS FOR THE MAIN LINE :- It is said the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company by Congress on the issue of such notes, so high hands. propose to give four millions of dollars for the Columbia Railroad, payable in eight annual payments after January 1st, 1856, with cent. on iron, steel, and their manufactures, interest at 5 per cent., conditioned for the repeal of the tonnage tax. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company propose to buy the whole of the Main Line at seven and a half millions, payable in ten annual payments from July, 1875, with interest at 5 per cent. They agree to keep the Eastern Canal open, and also the Western, until the North Western Railroad shall be completed. They propose also to buy the Columbia Railroad at the cost of construction, to be ascertained by three competent engineers to be appointed by the State, with cisco.—Ou: western mail routes are already the concurrence of the Company. The Company agree to pay forever a dividend equal and a third from California to Salt Lake ; but require the repeal of the tonnage tax, and that rates the Conductor and Engineers of the Ex- Mr. Weller has given notice in the Senate of the State yield the right to purchase the Penn-

The Northern Light, which arrived at New York on Saturday evening, brings California dates to Dec. 20, and about \$632,000 in gold. The principal item of intelligence by this season toward establishing an overland mail arrival relates to the Iudian disturbances in Oregon. A severe fight took place near Walla-Walla on the 7th and 8th of December, in THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL which more than 50 Indians were killed. Of make him break his hold, when Wiggin al. are also placed in the bath, every important with a view to expending, by the aid of the bath, every important with a view to expending, by the aid of the bath, every important with a view to expending, by the aid of the bath, every important with a view to expending, by the aid of the bath, every important with a view to expending the bath, every important with a view to expending the bath, every important with a view to expending the bath, every important with a view to expending the bath, every important with a view to expending the bath, every important with a view to expending the bath, every important with a view to expending the bath, every important with a view to expending the bath, every important with a view to expending the bath, every important with a view to expending the bath with the bath wi Convention:—The National Democratic Com- the United States troops five were killed and most instantly fell back dead. From a post- from the body, mittee, at their meeting, fixed the first Mon- several others dangerously wounded. A party day in June as the time for holding the Na- of American soldiers in Puget Sound District captain of a West India vessel, and he who motives were the only persons known to have tional Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. were fired on by the Indians about the 1st of

LOCAL ITEMS.

Messrs, George Sanderson and Bur-

Post Office Affairs.—The Post Master for Speaker on every possible political question. It was adopted and may lead to the hill, in this County, and appointed Robert waste of several more days. In the meantime MONTGOMERY post master. At present will receive regular supply from Merryall, 3 miles; tening and the urgency for organization steadibut after 1st of July will be on a public route. ly increasing. Our friends are greatly in-

master at Sylvania, vice L. N. Tinkham re-

AN ACCIDENT. On Tuesday last, says the rality rule. Athens Gazette, a boy named Benson, in the employ of A. P. STEPHENS, while oiling the line shaft, between the Foundry and Stephens' the various candidates successively called upon Carriage Shop, allowed his comforter to come to face the music. Mr. Richardson, the Demoin contact with it, and was instantly drawn down-his throat resting on the shaft. His therein, and would admit them as States with cries brought the workmen to the spot-the or without Slavery, as they might for themeries brought the workmen to the spot—the or without slaver, as they might for themengine was stopped and he was taken down for selves determine. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, he gave no clear opindiscolored. After being carried to the residence of his mother, he revived, but as yet is in a spirit of compromise, and thought it would insensible. One arm was also cut by a con- be unjust to incorporate the Proviso in a Ternecting bolt, Had not his comforter been of ritorial bill. He thought the Constitution soft material, so that the shaft in a measure could slip inside, he would have been killed in-

MUSICAL CONVENTION .- We understand that the Committee of Arrangements already have assurances that a large number of the vocalists of the county will attend the Musical Convention at this place, on the 29th, under direction He believed the Constitution to be an instruof Prof. Bradbury, and the sleighing should ment of Freedom, and thought Congress was continue as at present, we have no doubt it will be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever assembled in this region. Those who sas bill would promote the formation of either attended last year, were universally pleased Free or Slave States. He said Slavery existwith Mr. B.'s method of instruction, and at the advancement they made in acquiring a correct and finished style of singing. It is an occasion which should be improved by every one who in their rights of property. Mr. Pennington has the slightest musical disposition.

The County Auditors are now in session, "looking over the books," and auditing the accounts of the County. The board now consists of Messrs. Nichols and Buttles, and CHRISTOPHER CHILDS, elected last fall, on the Republican ticket-all good and competent

Mr. Ezra C. Kellogg, elected Treasurer of the County last fall, has filed the requi- them elected; as to the Tariff, he referred to site bonds, and been installed into the office of the record of last year; and on equality of reces, he stood by the Declaration of Independent County Treasurer.

"Old fashioned winters" seem to be coming in vogue again-if we may judge by the last and the present. The sleighing is improved by occasional additions of snow, and the mercury in the thermometer has an evident inclination for a region below zero.

Provisions have taken a tumble down ferred native born citizens for office ; he would n the New York markets, and of course a proscribe no man for his religious opinions; he corresponding decline throughout the country. Pork, which in the New York market, some weeks ago, was \$21 per barrel, is now quoted at \$15.75 and \$16. Flour has also fallen off and the House proceeded to ballot the one somewhat, being quoted at \$8 to \$11.50, according to brands-wheat \$1.90; rye \$1.31; oats 44c.a47c; corn 83 to 95 cents. Butter has also dropped off a few cents on the pound.

This decline in prices is as inexplicable to us the preponderance of the late high rates. We believe, however, that both are owing to speculators, and that the market will recede or advance according to their plans.

Mr. L. V. H. CROSBY and lady gave one of their Concerts at this place, on Thursday evening of last week. Mr. C. is a fine singer, and abounds with fun, enlivening his Concerts with humor of a rare kind.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, Hon. Mr. Guthrie, in his annual report, bears hard ly been a stout robust man, but his limbs were on the State banks, especially those issuing small notes, intimating that they tend to universal bankruptey. He foreshadows an excise as to insure their suppression. He proposes uniform impost of twenty-five or thirty per sugars, wines and all fabrics of cotton, wool, silk, flax or hemp, except cheap coarse woolens. He proposes that wool and all raw materials for American manufacture shall be admitted free. All other articles than those heretofore instanced he would have charged The patient was a manufacturer of looking one uniform rate of fifteen or twenty per cent. glasses, and had handled quicksilver for year These he considers would favor the further developement of our home manufactures.

TIC ASYLUM .- A very sad occurrence took the limb had troubled him for fifteen rear place at the Insane Asylum in this city, on and Dr. Cutter declared that two more Friday evening, resulting in the death of one would banish all pain from the joint. of the inmates. The facts, as we have them, are as follows : ALFRED WIGGIN, long an inmate and hopelessly insane, and at times very violent; was sent to his room as usual by the lead and mercury were detected, while attendant in charge. After going there, he every pore of the skin an immense amount refused to do what was required of him, and yellow slime oozed out, that had a vile appeared refractory, when the attendant went although the patient declared that he for assistance from other attendants, two of been in the habit of bathing every day for whom returned with him.

Wiggin became violent and attacked them, when a serious struggle ensued, the keepers endeavoring to hold him and prevent harm to galvanie battery now in use, and the sh to themselves. He seized one of them, and shock it can be called, is regular and held him in a very painful manner, when the running through the whole of his system. keeper took him by the throat with a view to expelling, by the aid of the chemicals, which mortem examination it seems probable that The physicians present declared that the cause of death was a rush of blood to the wonderful, and promised to send a num afterward became Commodore Hull was one been killed. There were no passengers injured The Committee transacted no other business, December, when Lieute Slaughter was shot occasioned by the struggle, New Hampshire portion of the drugging that is now prohead, to which in his diseased state he was patients, and further test the efficiency of son

Doings in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1856. In the House the whole day was wasted on a proposition by Mr. Zollicoffer, which had been devised by the Southern Americans as the basis of a general catechising of candidates we are plainly approaching a plurality rule and a result. The opposition is visibly sof-LEVI F. GOETCHIUS has been appointed post spirited by the result of their all-night's session in the complete backout of the Democracy from their challenge. If Zollicoffer's move should result in driving off a few votes from Banks it will hasten the adoption of the plu-House, Jan. 12.—The interpellations threat-

ened by Mr. Zollicoffer were put forward, and

cratic candidate was in favor of the settlement

of Slavery in the Territories by the people ion. He had voted for its application to the territory acquired from Mexico, but he did so did not carry Slavery into the Territories, but protected the North and the South equally, Mr. Banks, the Republican candidate, was next called for. He did not regard the Kansas bill as promoting the formation of Free States ; he did believe in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and did not believe that the Constitution carried Slavery into new Territories. He recognized the right to protection in property, but not property in man, wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise Then came Mr. Fuller, the Know- Nothing candidate, who didn't believe that the Kan ed independently of the Constitution, and Congress had no right to legislate Slavery in or out of the Territories ; it only had the right to legislate so far as to protect the citizens was called up, but declined to answer the interrogatories until he should really appear as a candidate. Mr. Barksdale then asked Mr. Banks if he was now a member of the Know-Nothing party; if he was in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia: whether he wished to promote the equality of the black and white races by legislation: whether he was in favor of the exclusion of foreign-born citizens and Catholics from office; and whether in favor of a modification of the Tariff. Mr. Banks replied that he was nominated by Democrats and Americans, and by dence, with the addition that he believed the stronger race would absorb the weaker. The other questions were subordinate to that prohibiting Slavery in Kansas; he would unite with all to interdict Slavery in the Territories. Mr. Fuller said that he was not in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise : he was opposed to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia ; he did not believe in the equality of the white and black races ; prewould invite rather than repel foreigners, in all things pertaining to legislation, he would have America governed by America various answers seemed to satisfy everybody hundred and fifth time for Speaker, Mr. Banks had 94; Richardson 69; Fuller 34; Pennington 7; scattering 3. There being no choice, the House adjourned to Monday. SENATE, Jan. 14 .- Nothing done.

House .- Nothing of interest. Some ballots for Speaker, but no approximation toward a

THE ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH. - The following is the substance of a report from several Boston papers, respecting a new curative process, which is astonishing some of the physicians of Boston. It is the discovery of a Dr. Vergnes, of Paris, now of New York The report says :--

The first man who was ready was stripped and large running sores were found upon his person. He complained of stiffness in his imbs, loss of appetite, a dizziness in his head and a total want of energy. He had formershrunken, and, although not over thirty-five years of age, he certainly looked to be forty five or fifty. He was placed in the bath, and a current of electricity passed through his

After the patient had remained in the water three quarters of an hour, he was reand carefully dried with towels. He declar that all stiffness had left his bones, and he felt like a new man. A tumbler of water was taken from the bath and analyz In a few minutes, as perfect a looking g was formed on the copper plate that was ed in the tumbler, as could be desired.

deed, it was sufficiently clear to shave The second patient was a painter, althoug no one present knew his profession until the saw large quantities of white lead adhering the copper plate. Another patient, trouble SAD AFFAIR AT THE CONCORD, N. H., LUNA- with a stiff knee, was greatly relieved, although

> The fourth patient was troubled with the matism in the feet, and had suffered more less, for years. Large quantities of antin long time, and his skin, before entering

bath, bore testimony to his words. The battery is entirely different from

on the human race.