

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.
In the House the Coinage Bill was postponed for two weeks.
Mr. Rice introduced a bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government.
The Senate was not in session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.
SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether a more efficient means cannot be devised for the preservation of the lives of seamen and passengers, wrecked on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island, and also whether relief should not be granted to the families of persons who lose their lives in the endeavor to rescue individuals from shipwreck.
The Senate, without further business, adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of bills upon the private calendar.
Several private bills passed, and also the Senate bill providing for the compulsory prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter.
The House then adjourned until Tuesday.

Latest from Kansas.

The news of Whitfield's rejection by the House having been received at Lawrence, and no intelligence of his subsequent admission, the people fired a salute of thirty-two guns in honor of the event. A man who had just arrived at Lawrence from Ossawatimie reports all quiet in the southern part of the territory. The great land sale at Leavenworth continued to pass off quietly. The rivers Missouri and Kansas were frozen over, and navigation closed. A special messenger had arrived at Leavenworth from Washington, with despatches from the President. They contained, among other things, the official information to George W. Clark, the notorious Indian agent for the Potawatamies, that he had been removed, and Isaac Winstler, of Culpepper county, Va., appointed in his stead. This blow was quite unexpected to Clark, who has got much excited about it, and swears revenge on all who were instrumental in his removal. Col. Titus, while at Kansas city on his way east, was served by the Sheriff with a capias, issued in a suit against him for an unpaid bond bill at Westport. The Colonel cursed the whole town as composed of abolitionists, refused to obey the writ, and the Sheriff did not arrest him. He and his men were out of money.—The road from Kansas city to Jefferson, Mo., is now so much traveled by persons going East and South, that it is lined with broken down stages and other vehicles. At the land sale on the 31st inst., 125 claims had been purchased by squatters, covering 24,320 acres, and 124 claims by speculators, embracing 49,794 acres. Governor Geary has refused to allow the free State prisoners to be disgraced by the bail and chain. A formal demand on him by Sheriff Jones was declined in writing. Through all the trials suffered by the people of Ossawatimie, the two faithful clergymen of their only church have remained with them, laboring amid perils and hardships, and though their church and school buildings and library were destroyed by the Missourians at the time the town was burned, religious services are still held there regularly every Sunday. Of the six free State prisoners captured in that neighborhood lately by the U. S. officials, three have escaped. Nine-tenths of all the settlers within ten miles of that place are said to be free State people, numbering in all about five hundred souls. There has been much suffering there. One benevolent Quaker living near, gave to the sufferers liberally as long as his own stores lasted, but at last he got sick himself, and was then destitute, and was obliged to depend upon relief from others. An old man, 70 years of age, who had migrated from Wisconsin with \$1,000, has lost everything in the course of the war, had one son killed in the attack on Ossawatimie, and is now about to return, desponding, to his old home. The new railway project from Keokuk, Iowa, to Kansas city, Mo., has given a great impetus to the latter and the towns in Kansas near it.—A project of another railway to connect with this has been started in Kansas, to proceed from Kansas city along the Kaw river to Lawrence. \$30,000 have been subscribed to it. Governor Geary has, it is said, sent a letter to Gov. King of New York, in which he is understood to take ground satisfactory to the North. The trial of Partridge, one of the free State prisoners from Ossawatimie, had been postponed at Tecumseh, owing to the absence of the free State witnesses. They all refused to attend, believing it merely a trap to arrest them. Partridge had found means to convey to them accounts of the inhumanity with which he is treated. Very few, except residents are now remaining in the territory.—The land sale has produced an excellent effect in exciting a spirit of enterprise and friendly feeling between the two parties before unknown. Judge Elmore and some other conservative pro-slavery men have visited Lawrence, and made overtures for peace and union upon the basis of true popular sovereignty.—They talked with Governor Robinson. It was conceded that the bogus laws ought to be repealed, and that the dispute between the two parties ought to be referred to a genuine election, when none but voters of three months residence should vote, and every possible protection against fraud should be given. It is said that a plan was agreed upon by which both parties of genuine residents should unite in an appeal to Congress to pass a bill drawn up on this plan. Persons recently from the territory say that pro-slavery is worn out by the long contest, and that the free soilers preponderate in the ratio of ten to one. A large northern emigration to the territory is looked for in the spring. The Kansas Committee at Chicago puts forth a statement to this effect. Access to the territory is now perfectly unimpeded.

NEARBY TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.—Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.—New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. They contain dispatches from Mississippi and Northern Alabama, giving reports of slave excitements at Jackson and Canton, Mississippi. Great alarm prevailed, and a number of negroes had been arrested.
A child of Mr. J. H. Snyder, of Granby, Ohio, fell into a well 18 feet deep. There was no help at hand, and after a moment's hesitation, Mrs. S. climbed down and caught the child, and then climbed up the side until within a few feet of the top. Another child, five years old, lay down on the platform, and reaching down, took the child by the arm, and the little fellow was saved.

A young lady at the female Seminary, Elmira, N. Y., came near dying on Friday from the effects of chloroform. She found a bottle of it, and being pleased with the flavor, inhaled too much. Prompt medical treatment restored her.

Soon Repented.

On the bank of the Susquehanna river is situated the village of Towanda. Some fifteen years since there was a saloon kept in this village, for drinking and gambling, and many other vices. The gambling room was a highly finished bed-room, down cellar at the end of the building. The gamblers, or a part of them, would enter this building by the hatch way or back door. Here they might hold a night of revelry and not be heard in the street, or up in the saloon.

On a cold, stormy night in December, there entered this gambling room, Col. Wells and Esquire Keeler with two friends, to take a seat at the gambling-table. This table was always supplied with a bottle of Cognac brandy, to keep up the betting spirit. In the back-yard and about thirty feet from the entrance to this gambling-room was an old well, ten feet deep, with four or five feet of water therein.—The day previous to the night on which these men went in to gamble, the proprietor of the saloon rolled off the old hog-head that covered the well to use for an ash-house, and left the well uncovered. About eleven o'clock on the night above mentioned, the Colonel and Esquire had a dispute about the game. Soon, high words ensued, and a proposition for a "free fight" was proposed. The Colonel and Esquire stripped for the purpose, and repaired to the back yard full of venom, for they had been taking a little of the fighting "critter." The proprietor and two friends followed out to see the end of the bloody conflict. The Colonel, having once been a military man, was foremost in battle, gnashing his teeth, and with clenched fists he rushed at the Esquire in great fury. The Esquire being more of a moderate man, deliberately stepped back two steps to give the Colonel a "sockdolager" on the nose, but before the blow got "home," the Esquire went down the well feet foremost and disappeared from the Colonel's view.

Here was a dilemma. No one knew how deep the well was, and the Colonel soon became badly frightened. He crawled up to the hole and thrust in his arm the whole length, and cried out—
"Esquire! where are you?"
There being no answer returned it was supposed the Esquire was dead. This guilty party of four now started in hot haste for a light.—At this part of the crisis, there was but one light burning about the premises, and this was a large globe lamp hung over the centre of the gaming table. The Colonel found his way back to the room and made a wild grab at the lamp; he broke the suspending chain, and down came the whole apparatus in a mass of ruin. Here was a frightful piece of work, for by some means the oil and brandy got united and caught fire. The proprietor of the saloon by this time had found a candle and matches, but seeing the prospect of the fire he was determined to save his property in preference to the Esquire's life. With a little careful management on the part of the proprietor, the fire was soon put out, the candle and matches were again found, and the party went again to look for the Esquire, but on approaching the old well, nothing was to be seen of him. The company now returned to the gambling room and held a sort of council. Many plans were proposed to conceal the murder. The proprietor's plan was to fill up the well with stones forthwith, and then deny all knowledge of the Esquire's whereabouts; but the remainder of the company objected to this course after the proprietor had thrown down the well two or three heavy stones. They thought best, finally, to let the matter rest until morning, and then assemble and decide what would be best to do. But when the morning came the first man to be seen in the streets was the Esquire.

It is necessary to say that while the gamblers were looking for a light the Esquire came out of the well and ran for home, minus his hat and coat, with no other damage done to him except a little skin knocked off from each elbow; and while the wretched men were holding a council in contemplating how to secrete his murder, the Esquire was snugly in bed with Mrs. Keeler. Soon after this, Col. Perrin Wells became a member of the M. E. Church and died near Montrose; the Esquire yet survives and lives near Standing Stone.

The person who wrote the above letter to the *Owego Times*, has been taking unwarrantable liberties with our local traditions. The occurrence represented did take place many years ago, but the persons named were not the actors in it.
If the Col. WELLS mentioned is intended for Col. PERRIN WELLS, formerly of this place, we are pleased to say that he "still lives" near Montrose, than whom no man is more respected by his neighbors, as evinced by his election last fall to the office of Commissioner of Susquehanna County by some 1200 majority. The saloon mentioned was a dismal cellar, part of a hat manufactory, where the mysteries of "poke," or "bluff," and kindred games were indulged in by sundry persons. It was some years since purified by fire, and the site is now occupied by HALL & RUSSELL'S Store. It does not require the "memory of the oldest inhabitant" to go back to the time when it was in full blast, and there are those yet living here who could have "posted up" the *Times'* correspondent more correctly in regard to the incident in question.
We might add, that we believe that this place is more free from gambling (for which it was formerly somewhat celebrated) than any place of its size in the State. The votaries of this seductive, yet dangerous practice, have either removed, or have learned the folly of their course, and are content to earn their money in a more lawful and honest manner.

A HEAVY SHAVE.—It is testified to in the trial of Huntington, by a bookkeeper of a firm who was in the practice of accommodating him with loans for the purpose of shaving notes, that to one of these firms he paid sometimes, for sums of five or ten thousand dollars, one per cent. a day, saying that it was half what he made. It is no wonder that so many failures occur in New-York. Men who borrow at such rates certainly never intend to pay their debts.

A young lady at the female Seminary, Elmira, N. Y., came near dying on Friday from the effects of chloroform. She found a bottle of it, and being pleased with the flavor, inhaled too much. Prompt medical treatment restored her.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.
TOWANDA:
Thursday Morning, January 1, 1857.

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 received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—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 WORK.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blank 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 REPUBLICAN CO.
COMMITTEE will meet at the Ward House, in the borough of Towanda, on MONDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY, 1857, at one o'clock, p. m. A general attendance of the members is requested.
U. MERCUR, Chairman.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The *Tribune* gives the following as the latest gossip in the knowing circles at Washington: According to the last reports from Wheatland, the Cabinet programme is partially changed from the original cast. It now reads as follows: Gen. Cass, Secretary of State; Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Jesse D. Bright, Secretary of the Interior. Gov. Floyd, Senators Rusk and Benjamin and Mr. Clifford are not specifically designated. About Mr. Rusk's occupation of any place, but particularly that for which he is indicated, being Chairman of the Post-Office Committee of the Senate, there is much doubt. It will be observed that Mr. Benjamin is now indicated as the representative man of the Old-Line Whigs, instead of Mr. Preston of Kentucky, at first designated for that capacity. Mr. Toney is discarded, and Mr. Clifford is adopted for want of better material.

Mr. Buchanan may be here about the 15th of January, or he may postpone the time of coming to a fortnight after. Both contingencies are probable, from his recent declarations, and either may happen, according to the development of circumstances.
Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, is killed off for the Cabinet, but as Mr. Buchanan recommended him by letter for his own successor in the British Mission, he may provide him official quarters.

No confidence is entertained that this last cast can stand after Mr. Buchanan confers in Washington, and the present publicity will add to the demonstrations of hostility already intended. In fact, he is just beginning to realize the difficulties of his position, and they have been seriously augmented at the outset by the interference in the Pennsylvania Senatorial question.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that arrangements have been made for holding the third annual Convention of the Bradford County Musical Convention at this place, commencing on Tuesday the 27th day of January instant, to continue three days and to close with a Concert, at which it is expected that a new Oratorio will be performed. The Convention will be under the direction of Mr. GEORGE F. ROOR, of New-York city, whose reputation is well known as an able and popular leader of such Musical assemblages. The holding of a musical convention is no longer a matter of question or of doubt since the experience of the last winters. The ones already holden here have demonstrated to our musical population, and to all others, in fact, their immense utility as a means of disseminating a correct musical taste, and imparting information in this highly pleasing and very necessary art.—We shall expect to see in attendance on this occasion, all the musical celebrities of the County, as well as all those who wish to correct their style of singing or learn what may be new in the art. The necessary arrangements will be made, both for the meetings of the Convention, and for the comfort of those who may attend.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The *Scranton Herald* says: We are informed by Sheriff Stark that Mr. Smith, murdered his wife near this place a few weeks since, attempted to commit suicide in the jail at Wilkes-barre a short time since. He opened both arms with a piece of glass obtained from breaking the window of his cell. When found he was pretty well gone, having bled till the blood had ran through the bed and dripped through the floor into the cell below.

What is most singular is the fact that since this loss of blood he has been perfectly sane.

The Supreme Court of this State recently decided that the widow of a decedent is entitled to \$300 out of the proceeds of the sale of his real estate in preference to a judgment creditor in whose favor the husband had waived the benefits of the Exemption Act of 1849.

A bill is to be reported in Congress, endorsed by the P. O. Department, taxing Lottery circulars and such class of mail matter with letter postage. This is as it should be.

The Legislature of this State will meet on Tuesday next. We shall probably receive the Governor's message in time for our next paper.

The Sheriff of Bucks county, last week, took eight prisoners to the Penitentiary from that county.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Illinois arrived at New-York on Monday, with over a million and a half in gold and the California mails of Dec. 5. The news of Buchanan's election, which was carried by the steamer Sierra Nevada, was received with jubilation by the Democratic party, and since its announcement there has been a general lull in political affairs. The total vote of the State for President was 107,377, of which Buchanan had 51,925, Fillmore 35,113, and Fremont 20,339, giving a plurality of Fillmore and Fremont over Buchanan of 3,527. The State Legislature comprises 58 Democrats, 12 Republicans and 10 Americans in the House; and in the Senate, 18 Democrats, 3 Republicans and 12 Americans, making a Democratic majority of 39 on joint ballot. The mining prospects for the season are represented as excellent. Great improvements are in progress, involving a large expenditure of money and labor.

SINGULAR MURDER.—A man named Cornelius Cannon, employed as a farm servant by James Mattison, near New-Utrecht, L. I., was murdered in Third avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday noon, while returning from meeting in the city. He invited the murderer, named John Wesley Layman, to take a ride with him in his wagon, and when about half a mile from the Dutch Reformed Church, where he got in, he was shot through the head with a pistol, and his body thrown into the road. The murderer is about 21 years of age and resided with his parents, No. 81 Charlestown street, New-York. He was arrested and is now confined in the Third District Station-House, Brooklyn.

SOLOH H. TENNY, Warden of the State Prison, at Boston, Mass., was stabbed by a convict named Decatur, on Monday evening and has died. It is only two weeks ago that a Deputy Warden was murdered in the same way. Tenny was a native of Lebanon, N. H., a powerfully-built man, six feet in height, and was thirty-two years of age.

He was married three weeks since, and was absent on a bridal tour, when Walker the Deputy Warden, was murdered. Charles L. Decatur, the murderer, was serving out three years' imprisonment for aggravated assault on a policeman. He is 20 years old and a native of Maine. He killed Mr. Tenny with one blow by a knife, in the neck. There is no known cause for the act. The affair causes great excitement in the community.

A young lady, a daughter of Hon. B. P. Bailey, of Corning, died a few days since, from a singular accident. She was passing along the sidewalk when a man brushed passed her, hitting her a sharp blow on the temple, probably with his elbow. The young lady fell, and the man went on without so much as looking back. Miss Bailey soon recovered sufficiently to walk home, and was apparently as well as usual for a day or two, but an attack of fever, said by the physicians to be consequent upon the blow, supervened, and the patient died.

A MAN KILLED.—An Irishman, whose name was not known, was killed near Watkins, N. Y., on the 23d inst, under the following circumstances: Three men, laborers on the Railroad, all drunk, started for another station on the time of a train. They were on a hand-car, and had only gone three miles when they were met by a freight train running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, whereupon two not quite so drunk as the other, jumped off, leaving their comrade to his fate. He was struck and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and one child.

NIPPED IN THE BED.—A Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* says Secretary Marcy has nipped in the bud an expedition which was secretly floating up in New-York against the present Venezuelan government and in favor of Paez, and that he says he will not allow any filibustering parties to leave the United States to make war upon governments with which we are at peace.

A Republican meeting held in Lehigh county, not long since, unanimously adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That in DAVID WILMOT we recognize the "foremost man" of the "Old Key-stone," and we long for an opportunity to testify our high appreciation of his noble devotion to the cause of Liberty.

The crop of tobacco has become one of the staple productions of the Chemung Valley, N. Y., and it is said to be more profitable than any other. It is only about three years since it was introduced, and this year two or three hundred tons have been raised in that county alone.

The Clinton Democrat has raised the name of Gen. Wm. F. Packer to its mast head for the Democratic nomination for Governor by the next State Convention.

We learn from the *Scranton Herald* that the Griffin Coal property near that borough, was recently sold to some New York capitalists. The tract contains 550 acres, and was sold at \$600 per acre, or \$330,000.

About half the passengers and crew of the ship New York, wrecked at Barnegat, have been forwarded to New York via Camden and Amboy Railroad. Many of them are badly frost-bitten, though none are reported dead.

The *N. O. Picayune* says that a bargain was closed in that city on the 18th inst., for 60,000 gallons of molasses, in plantation, at 60 cents per gallon.

MR. SUMNER'S CASE.—In *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, we find a paper which was read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, in regard to Mr. Sumner's case, by his physician, Dr. M. S. Perry of this city. He gives us a clear and distinct history of the case, medically, and concludes as follows:—
"Since Mr. Sumner's return to Boston, he has been gradually improving. He has followed a rigid system of exercise in the open air, and carefully avoided all intellectual excitement. The pressure in his head, or sensation of weight, which formerly came on after the slightest mental or physical exertion, and which was very oppressive, is now felt only after great fatigue, or considerable effort of the mind.—He still complains, after sitting up for a long time, of pain in his back; and when he rises from his bed of chair, he finds, at first, some difficulty in using the muscles of the lower extremities, but after walking a short time they become flexible and under the complete control of the will. His appetite is good, he sleeps much better than he did, and is gaining flesh and strength. I see no reason why he may not entirely recover, unless he allows himself too soon to enter upon his senatorial duties. He has already assumed the external appearance of health. Time and mental repose will do the rest."
"I think it is impossible to decide with absolute certainty what the pathological condition of Mr. Sumner's brain has been; but I am inclined to the opinion of Dr. Jackson that 'the brain as well as the spinal cord has been the seat of some serious lesion.' The long-continued sense of weight in his head, the pain along the spine, the partial loss of power in the lower extremities, the loss of flesh during the first three months after the attack, and the weakness, without any affection of the mind, would lead, I think, to this conclusion. Had the patient died, a post-mortem examination would have determined conclusively the character of the injury; but we can only make an approximation to a true appreciation of the case by a cautious interpretation of the symptoms."

Thompson's Reporter of this week has the following remarks:—
The Exchange Bank of Bangor, Me., is thrown out by the Suffolk Bank. Whether it has failed, or whether it goes on and redeems, we are not yet able to say.
The Bank of Hallowell, Me., is promptly redeemed, and from the known wealth and respectability of the parties interested in it, we have confidence in its continuing to do so.
The Bank of East Tennessee is not bought in any of the Northern cities. The last accounts are indicative of a failure.
The drafts of the Gramery Bank, Ind., have gone to protest. Whether this discredit will lead to its failure, remains to be seen.
The Savings Bank of Indiana, Connersville, had the folly to issue circulating notes without being registered or secured, thus violating the spirit at least of the free banking law of that State. This has caused the discredit of all the issues of that Bank.
There are evident signs of trouble with some of the Illinois banks. The difficulty appears to arise from the fact that small change is holed out when redemption is demanded.—Holders of their notes are required to present each bill separately, and as all demands not exceeding \$5 can be met with silver coin, the banks legally discharge their obligations in this way.
The more independent banks denounce this practice, and must, in self-defense, denounce and refuse all currency not promptly and cheerfully redeemed in gold. When a bank treats its creditors liberally or annoyingly, it is safe to refuse its "promises to pay."
The new year (1857) bids fair to commence with plenty of trouble in the bank note or paper money markets, all over the country. We hope our friends will excuse us for not enlarging on this subject, for fear we shall be charged, as formerly, with "panic-making."

INTERESTING JUDICIAL DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the question raised by a retired member of the Rappite Association, near Pittsburgh, whether he was entitled to his share of the property and effects of this Association. This Association was on the community principle, in which all the members agreed that all the property of the society was to be joint and indivisible stock for ever; and that any individual who should withdraw should not be entitled to anything. The complainant became disaffected, and finally withdrew from the Association of his own free will, receiving at the same time from George Rapp \$200 as a gratuity, and \$10 for traveling money, for which he receipted. He afterwards claimed that his services were of the annual value of two thousand dollars, and that he had been wrongfully and unjustly excluded and deprived of all share in the property and effects. His claim amounted to sixty thousand dollars. The respondents on the above agreement denied his claim to anything. The Circuit Court, in which the question was first made, allowed complainant the sum of three thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and costs. The Supreme Court of the United States (Judge Campbell delivering the opinion) reversed the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanded the case with directions to dismiss the bill with costs.

SURVIVORS FROM THE WRECK OF THE LYONNAISE.—A despatch from Bordeaux, received at Liverpool previous to the sailing of the Canada, announces that a vessel had reached the former port with the Captain and fifteen other survivors from the wreck of the ill-fated steamship Lyonnaise. The Captain of the Lyonnaise was the last to leave the ship. There were with him the first lieutenant, four petty officers, the stewardess, and Messrs. Clairin and Bonestac, the doctor and purser, all of whom were seen to embark in two yawls detailed for the purpose. The New York Times is of opinion that all of these were among the saved, with a portion of those who were known to be on a raft. If all on the raft and in the yawls had been saved they would have numbered some twenty-eight instead of sixteen, as reported. But it is not unreasonable to suppose that several must have died from exposure before they were picked up.

ECLIPSES IN 1857.—There will be two eclipses this year, both of the sun. The first will occur on the 25th of March. It will be invisible in all that part of the United States east of the meridian of Washington, and partial and visible west of Washington. The second is an annular eclipse of the sun, which will commence on the 17th of September, at midnight in the United States, and therefore invisible in this country. It will be visible in a large portion of Asia, a part of Africa, and the whole of Australia.

THE HORSE MARKET.—At no time within our recollection have we found a greater stagnation in the Horse market than has existed all the month of December, and if our country readers have made any money arrangements based upon the expectations of realizing the cash from the sale of horses in New York this Winter, they are in a bad fix. The business is in a state of positive stagnation, as may be judged by the fact that large dealers speak of a sale as something extraordinary. "I don't know of a sale these three days," said one.—"I do, was the reply, I sold one yesterday at \$50."
"And how much did you make by the transaction?"
"Well, now I will tell you honestly. A person who buys for me, paid \$70 for that horse in Jersey six weeks ago, thinking he would sell for a hundred dollars here; but I found that I could not sell him for that or even cost, and determined to take the first offer rather than winter him; and that is why I sold him at that; and I believe that the best thing I could do would be to sell out all my horses at the same per cent. loss, and lay up till Spring."

The only sale of any importance that has occurred lately, was some 12 or 15, principally mares of trotting stock, "for a northern market," probably to retail to farmers who are indoctrinated with the spirit that has lately affected so many Agricultural Shows in this country; whose fast horses have led the crowd away from everything else, legitimately belonging to an agricultural exhibition.
Mr. McCauley, finding the market dull here, has gone South with 30 or 40 horses, mostly Canadian, or Northern Vermont, of a class that would sell here if there was any demand, at prices ranging from \$75 to \$150 each.
Farmers who have horses to sell must "wait for the wagon" of time to bring them a better show for a market than we can make them as a Christmas offering.—*Tribune*, Dec. 25.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT ALLIANCE.—Mr. Cherry, the engineer on one of the trains at the time of the recent railroad catastrophe at Alliance, Ohio, who has been held to bail in \$800 to answer the charge of manslaughter in the premises, has published a statement under affidavit on the subject. He says he did all in his power to check the train of which he had charge; that the usual appliances in such cases failed, (it is generally said owing to the frosted condition of the rails), and that he left the spot only when his own presence, a half hour after the accident. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company have commenced an action against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company for placing obstructions on the track of plaintiff's road, by which suit the question as to which company was in fault will be determined.

THE RECENT MASSACRE IN KENTUCKY.—Further Particulars.—A telegraphic despatch announced briefly, a few days ago, that a family of four persons, of the name of Joyce, living some miles from Louisville, were all brutally murdered, and their dwelling, with their bodies, consumed by the fire. The following additional particulars we gather from the Louisville Courier:—

The house was the property of Wm. Joyce, a young man, who was fortunately away from home on the night of the murder to attend a wedding. He had, however, left a brother, Richard Joyce, aged 19, at the house to take care of his property and the family during his absence. The inmates of the house were Mrs. Lydia Joyce, her son Richard Joyce, a young man of 19, Mrs. Welsh, her daughter, a widow, and the latter's little daughter, a child of three years. The oldest son, William Joyce, the owner of the house, as before stated, was away from home. The house was burnt to the ground late Thursday night, and the next morning an investigation led to the horrible belief that the entire household had been murdered. The charred remains of the two women were found near the fire place, while those of the young man were lying in the place supposed to have been occupied by the bed.

Mr. Wm. Joyce returned to his home to find it a mass of smouldering ruins, and with the assistance of the neighbors, instituted a vigorous investigation of the premises, and the cause of the disaster. Suspicion at once fastened upon several of the negroes in the vicinity, and, on searching the premises of Mr. Pendleton, a watch, coat, pants, and other things, the property of Wm. Joyce, were found secreted under the house. Bill, a slave of Mr. Pendleton, was then arrested, and confessed that he and three others murdered the family, plundered the greatest excitement prevailed, and Lynch law was about to be enforced at once, but calmer judgment overruled the action of the more hasty, and the three other negroes implicated were caught and tied to stakes to make them confess, which they finally did, and were committed to jail. They stated that they went to the house about midnight, broke open the door, and encountered Richard Joyce, the brother of William. He was brained with a club in the presence of his mother and sister. The aged mother seized a pair of tongs to rush to the defence of her son, but on the instant was attacked by the negroes, one of whom knocked her senseless with a club. The daughter, Mrs. Welsh, attempted to escape out of a window, but was caught by the feet, dragged back and then beaten to death. The infuriated ruffians then sacked the house, took the little girl of Mrs. Welsh, threw it upon the bed, and set fire to it and fled, the child being burnt alive.

HOW A PHILADELPHIA TAILOR PAID A BET ON THE ELECTION.—Some time before the late election, a Southern admirer of Mr. Buchanan made a bet with his tailor, a Philadelphian and a Fremontian, on the result of the election. The bet was a suit of clothes against their value in money, that John Charles would carry the day. The Southern gentleman, of course, won the bet, and upon the occasion of a visit to the city within a few days, the suit of clothes was sent home to him at his hotel. Now the winner of the bet is wont to be attired in the height of fashion, and his surprise may be imagined, when it is stated that the waggish shoemaker sent him a full suit of sober drab, cut after the strictest Quaker fashion, collarless, and without aught superfluous.—There had been no stipulation as to what kind of a suit was to be made, and the Southerner began to conclude that his tailor rather "had him" after all. But the recipient of the garments was equal to the occasion; he mounted the drabs, and during the early part of this week, people were rather astonished at seeing in the streets, at the hotels, and at the theaters, a gentleman attired in "plain clothes," and wearing a mustache and a fashionable beaver. The Southerner started home on Wednesday, carrying his new clothes away on his back.—*Phil. Bulletin*.

THE HORSE MARKET.—At no time within our recollection have we found a greater stagnation in the Horse market than has existed all the month of December, and if our country readers have made any money arrangements based upon the expectations of realizing the cash from the sale of horses in New York this Winter, they are in a bad fix. The business is in a state of positive stagnation, as may be judged by the fact that large dealers speak of a sale as something extraordinary. "I don't know of a sale these three days," said one.—"I do, was the reply, I sold one yesterday at \$50."
"And how much did you make by the transaction?"
"Well, now I will tell you honestly. A person who buys for me, paid \$70 for that horse in Jersey six weeks ago, thinking he would sell for a hundred dollars here; but I found that I could not sell him for that or even cost, and determined to take the first offer rather than winter him; and that is why I sold him at that; and I believe that the best thing I could do would be to sell out all my horses at the same per cent. loss, and lay up till Spring."

The only sale of any importance that has occurred lately, was some 12 or 15, principally mares of trotting stock, "for a northern market," probably to retail to farmers who are indoctrinated with the spirit that has lately affected so many Agricultural Shows in this country; whose fast horses have led the crowd away from everything else, legitimately belonging to an agricultural exhibition.
Mr. McCauley, finding the market dull here, has gone South with 30 or 40 horses, mostly Canadian, or Northern Vermont, of a class that would sell here if there was any demand, at prices ranging from \$75 to \$150 each.
Farmers who have horses to sell must "wait for the wagon" of time to bring them a better show for a market than we can make them as a Christmas offering.—*Tribune*, Dec. 25.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT ALLIANCE.—Mr. Cherry, the engineer on one of the trains at the time of the recent railroad catastrophe at Alliance, Ohio, who has been held to bail in \$800 to answer the charge of manslaughter in the premises, has published a statement under affidavit on the subject. He says he did all in his power to check the train of which he had charge; that the usual appliances in such cases failed, (it is generally said owing to the frosted condition of the rails), and that he left the spot only when his own presence, a half hour after the accident. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company have commenced an action against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company for placing obstructions on the track of plaintiff's road, by which suit the question as to which company was in fault will be determined.