

Remarkable Murder Trial.

(From the Albany Atlas of May 4th.)

A man now lies in jail of Tompkins county, in this State, having been convicted by the verdict of a jury of murder, awaiting the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the Sixth District to be pronounced in a few days, whether he shall be sentenced to execution, whose case is one of the most remarkable on the records of criminal jurisprudence. He has already been in the State's Prison for ten years on account of the same transaction, in respect to which he has now been convicted of murder. His name is Edward H. Ruloff. It is said that his true name is Ruloff, that he is of German descent, but was born in Nova Scotia; that having come to this State with his father and uncle, he left home when some 13 or 14 years of age. He is now about 34 years of age. He is a man of education, speaking seven different languages. There is much of mystery attending him and his history. He appears to be supplied with money, and the sum of \$700 was left at the Tompkins county jail for him, since his release from the Auburn Prison, by an unknown man, who left immediately without any one knowing whence he came or whither he went.

Ruloff appeared in Tompkins county in May, 1842. He was then engaged on the canal. He spent part of the summer there and the next winter taught school in the town of Dryden in that county. Miss Harriet Schutt of that town, a young lady 20 years of age, was one of his pupils. The following summer he studied medicine. In December, 1843, he married this young woman. After his marriage in the winter of 1844, he went to Ithaca and served as a clerk for a few months, living with his wife at a boarding house. His wife soon returned to her father's. In the fall of 1844, again taught school and about that time commenced keeping house with his wife in the town of Lansing in Tompkins county.

Within a month or two after his marriage he seems to have become very jealous of his wife, accusing her without any cause so far as appears, of improper intimacy with a Dr. Bull, and becoming so much excited on one or two occasions as to exercise violence upon her. He continued to live in Lansing with his wife (having a daughter born early in April) until the 24th day of June, 1845. His wife and child have never been seen or heard of since the evening of that day.

During the next forenoon he went to his nearest neighbor, on the opposite side of the highway, and procured a horse and wagon for the purpose, as he alleged, of conveying a chest to Mottville, some 8 or 10 miles distant, which he stated an uncle of his had left at his house the evening before, to make room for his (Ruloff's) wife to ride with his uncle to a Mr. Snyder's, some 3 miles off, where he said, she had gone. His neighbor helped him load the chest into the wagon. It was heavy. The theory of the prosecution against Ruloff is that he had murdered his wife and child during the previous night, and that he carried off their bodies in this chest and made way with them, while he was gone, by sinking in the lake near by, or in some other manner. He returned with the horse and wagon about noon the next day, bringing back the chest, which the witness, who saw him take it from the wagon, thinks was then light. He left Lansing the same afternoon and in the house, when afterwards searched, were found more or less of the clothing of his wife apparently just as she dropped it upon the floor from her person in undressing. On the evening of the 25th of June he hired a horse and lumber wagon at Ithaca, which he returned at 3 o'clock the next morning. On the morning of the 26th, upon the assumed name of John Doe, he took passage in the stage for Geneva.

In some five or six weeks he returned among his acquaintances in Tompkins county. By this time his wife's friends had become anxious about her absence. He gave contrary accounts of the matter; told one she had been up between the lakes visiting, another that she was in Pennsylvania, and others that she was at Madison, in Ohio. Being pressed in the matter he wrote a letter to her directed to the latter place, which he showed, requesting her to write to her friends, and another which he had directed to a Mr. De Puy requesting him to send a letter to his wife. But during the evening he eluded observation and suddenly left. His wife's brother pursued him and overtook him at Rochester, when Ruloff proposed to go with him to Madison, Ohio, and see his wife, but when they got to Buffalo and had purchased tickets for the steamboat, he escaped from his companion. The latter went on to Madison, but could hear nothing of his sister. He then hastened to Cleveland, suspecting that Ruloff would go West by the next boat, and there found and arrested him, and took him back to Tompkins county.

There he was indicted for the abduction of his wife. As there was no positive evidence of her death, and as the presumption to that effect was not then as strong as it has since become by the lapse of time, it does not seem to have been deemed discreet to attempt a prosecution against him for murder. He was tried on this indictment in February, 1846, at the Tompkins County Oyer and Terminer, Hon. S. Cushing, the present Attorney General of the State, acting as his counsel, and was convicted and sentenced to the State's Prison for ten years. He served out his time at Auburn. In the meantime no trace of the missing wife and child had been obtained, except some additional circumstances tending to fasten guilt more clearly on him, and upon his exit from the prison at Auburn he was again arrested upon an indictment for the murder of his child.

There was an attempt to try this new and terrible charge at the Tompkins County Oyer Terminer in June last, but so great had become excitement in that county, and so decided the sentiment against Ruloff, that it was found impossible to procure an impartial jury, and the place of trial was afterwards changed to Tioga county.

The case was tried in the last named county at a Circuit Court held by Justice Mason in October last, and was one of absorbing interest, as well from its extraordinary character, as the distinguished counsel engaged in it. The prosecution was conducted by J. A. Williams, District Attorney of Tompkins, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and the defense by Boardman and Finch attorneys for the prisoner, and by honorable J. A. Spencer, (now deceased,) his counsel.

A few facts, in addition to those we have detailed, were elicited. It was shown that in August, 1845, he applied to a man at Chicago to borrow money on a pledge of his chest, and obtained \$35 or \$30. He represented that his wife and child had recently died south of Chicago on the Illinois river. He did not redeem the chest, and a part of the contents

were identified as the clothing of his wife and child.

A very important legal question arose on this trial, upon which the case is now pending before the General Term of the Supreme Court. It was whether there could be a conviction for murder in a case where there had been no discovery of the body of the person alleged to have been murdered, or where there was no direct and positive, but only circumstantial proof of the death. After an elaborate charge from Justice Mason, the jury convicted the prisoner of murder. Sentence was suspended, to give him time to argue the legal question arising upon the Judge's charge, before the Supreme Court at General Term. It is stated that Ruloff, during the whole trial, preserved his self-possession to a remarkable degree and that his equanimity was not at all disturbed by the rendition of the verdict of guilty. The fate of the prisoner now hangs upon the decision of the important question of law which we have stated, and which has great interest, as a principle and precedent, beyond the awful consequences which it involves in this particular case.

ESCAPE OF RULOFF.—SUSPECTED BRIBERY OF THE JAILOR.—The circumstances attending the escape of Doctor Edward H. Ruloff from the Ithaca Jail inevitably establish the fact that he was aided in his escape by outside friends, who effected their object through the bribery of the Jailor. There were nine locks between the outside door and the cell where Ruloff was confined. The prisoner was secretly ironed and chained to the floor. These locks were unlocked—the iron upon the persons of the convict cut, and he was evidently carried off by his friends. These circumstances alone would sufficiently indicate the complicity of the Jailor in his escape. But there are other corroborating incidents. The day before the escape, the Jailor received a letter—or at least professed to have received one—requesting him to go to Ovid, and arrest a notorious counterfeiter. He hired a livery team, and started. When he arrived at Trumansburg, he returned to Ithaca—arriving there about ten o'clock, P. M. Instead of going immediately to the Jail, he sauntered about the village, until one or two o'clock in the morning, and even on going to the Jail, he evinced no sort of vigilance, but retired to rest without giving the slightest attention to the condition of the prisoners. The citizens of Ithaca feel justly indignant at the treachery of the Jailor, and Sheriff Ives promptly ousted him from the position he has betrayed.

INTERESTING FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—INDIAN WARS.—The Kansas City Enterprise, of May 2d, says that Tim Goodell, the mountaineer and guide, arrived in that city on Monday last, who spent the winter west of the Rocky mountains, on the Greene river, who reports that at the crossing of the North Platte he met an Indian trader, named Saunders, who had just returned from an expedition in search of a crow village. His party consisted, at setting out, of three white men and four Crow Indians. They were attacked on Powder river by a party of thirty Blackfeet, who killed one of the white men, named Scott, a Canadian trader, and two of the Crows. Saunders was wounded in the shoulder.

About three days after the above occurrence, a band of Snake Indians came across a party of Blackfeet Indians, numbering twenty-eight warriors, near Fremont's Peak, and after a hard battle, killed twenty-seven, leaving but one to tell the story to his tribe. This is the most successful battle ever fought in the mountains. The Snakes lost not a single brave.—The wildest rejoicings were going on in the tribe. They were so elated that they sent a portion of their scalps by a French trader to the Sioux, having, as they said, more than they want.

On his way in, Mr. Goodell saw a few lodges of Cheyennes. They told him that they had killed more whites than the whites had killed of them, and if the government wanted to make peace they were willing; but if more fight was wanted they were ready. He also learned that the Cheyennes were mostly collected on the Republican Fork of the Kansas and that they were expecting a visit from the United States troops the coming summer.—They did not expect or intend to fight the troops a great deal, but were going to put the women and children out of the way, and then scatter in small bands from the Platte to the Arkansas, and they say that they can, in that way, "kill all they want, and get plenty of white women for prisoners." This is their exact language.

NEW YORK HORSE MARKET.—The market still continues in a dull state—that is, horses sell lowly, though at prices somewhat higher than they were a year ago; but this because drovers have been obliged to pay higher in the country, and could not afford to sell them except at higher prices—to get which they have sometimes held on until, as the old saying is, the horse eats his own head off. Horse keeping is necessarily high, as loose hay sells for \$1 and \$1.06 per cwt., and oats at 65 cents a bushel. The opinion of some of the best informed and experienced men in the market is that the number of horses sold, and that will be sold, this Spring will not much, if any, exceed one-half the number usually sold in the city in corresponding periods of previous years. The largest number now selling are for the use of city stages and railroads, and these rarely exceed \$150 each. There is a great deal of city work in progress, but the demand for ordinary work horses is "nothing to brag on," and the demand for fancy horses is decidedly flat. The grand difficulty appears to be that owners hold their stock higher than buyers are willing to pay. Those who need horses for work must buy, but those who generally buy the high priced horses are in no hurry—to-day, or to-morrow, or next week will do, and finally, if they do not meet with animals to suit their fancy and prices to suit their purse, they don't buy at all. The truth is, there is not margin enough between the present country and city prices to afford dealers a fair chance for jockeying with customers, and some of them won't buy without, and consequently sales are hard to effect.

THE FAMINE IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.—Detroit, Saturday, May 16, 1857.—At a meeting held last evening in the City Hall here to devise means for the relief of the destitute people of Northern Michigan, a citizen of Gratiot county was present and stated that his wife and three children had died of starvation. He gave a gloomy account of the suffering in that region, and said people were suffering for the most common food. The meeting decided to raise \$5,000 in the city to purchase provision with \$1,000 of which was subscribed in Hall.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 21, 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.

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FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford Co. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WM. MILLWARD, of Philadelphia. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester Co. JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County.

About one hundred feet of the Johnny Cake dam on the Junction Canal has been carried away by the late freshet. This will delay the opening of navigation for some time, and is peculiarly unfortunate. It will be repaired as speedily as possible, but from present indications the water will not be low enough to permit the commencement of repairs for some time.

JOHN M. B. PETRIKIN, member of the House from the Lycoming district, died at Harrisburg, on Friday last, of disease contracted at the National Hotel, in Washington.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Asia arrived Friday morning from Liverpool, bringing the news of an entire week. The British Queen has so far recovered from her confinement that she is about to be churched, after which she will go to the Isle of Wight for a while. Mr. Evelyn Dennison has been chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. The Russian Grand Duke Constantine is at Paris, figuring as an uncommon lion. The Neufchatel question is substantially settled, his Prussian Majesty renouncing all claims in consideration of \$200,000 cash down. In Russia the shares in the newly-authorized railways have been made a legal tender, and thus come equivalent to money.

The news from China shows no relaxation in the hostile feeling and operations of the Chinese. They had by stratagem got possession of another of the steamers—the Queen—employed between Hong Kong and Macao, which had been destroyed, with a valuable cargo.—The imperialist junk are represented to be in great force in Canton River, and the attempts made by the English ships-of-war to dislodge them had not been successful. Whampoa was deserted. The Canton people had sowed the gardens of the factories with salt. Admiral Seymour is represented as very active, constantly cruising up and down the river; but Sir John Bowering is pretty quiet, and apparently not much delighted at the state of hostilities which he has brought about. The mandarins continue to stimulate the hostility of the people by official proclamations, while the punishment of death is inflicted on such native merchants as continue to keep up commercial intercourse with the English.

Incendiary fires continue to occur at Hong Kong. In one of these the baking establishment formerly belonging to A-Lum was destroyed, with a large quantity of flour.

REJECTION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY.—A late arrival from Europe brought the news that the Central American treaty, recently made by Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, and ratified by the United States Senate with amendments, had been rejected by the British government—the alterations by Senate being unsatisfactory. This throws the whole subject open again, but it is not probable that it will lead to any more difficulties. The English government has expressed a willingness to open new negotiations. It is said our government will take no further steps in the matter until the assembling of Congress, when the whole subject will be laid before the Senate.

Dr. Edward D. Worrell, formerly of Wilkesbarre, was executed in Missouri, on the 17th of April, for the murder of Gordon, a Railroad Engineer.

Jacob Waelder, Esq., formerly of Wilkesbarre, but now of Texas, has been appointed by President Buchanan, Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

COLLECTOR OF TOLLS AT PITTSBURGH.—Lewis H. Litts, Esq., has been appointed by the Board of Canal Commissioners, Collector of Tolls on the upper division of the North Branch Canal.

A son of Mr. T. W. Robinson, of Wilkesbarre, fell into the river on Monday, while catching drift wood. He was fortunately rescued before drowning.

THE CATTAWISSA RAILROAD.—We see it stated that arrangements have been made by the Cattawissa railroad company for filling up the great ravines over which it passes. The work has already been commenced.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Monday morning, May 11, at ten o'clock Court being again convened in pursuance of adjournment, Judges Wilmot, President and CHURCH, associate, upon the bench. The application of Moses T. Carrier for a license to keep a public house in Towanda borough, was brought before the Court, and after a hearing license granted. Same day at the coming in of court in the afternoon, the docket was read over, and a number of judgments taken in open court on motion, &c., after which, the following case was taken up, to wit:— Lorenzo D. Bowman vs. The State Mutual Fire Insurance Co.—Action in debt for the recovery of a claim upon policy of insurance granted to the plaintiff by the defendant. Jury called and sworn, May 11. MERCER for plaintiff, and ELWELL for defendant. The recovery of the claim was resisted on the ground, as was alleged, that the property insured was rated and insured in the Farmer's class, being a house belonging to the plaintiff situate in Towanda township, when it should have been insured in what is termed the Merchant's class; when in fact it was used and occupied as a public house. After a full hearing the cause was submitted to the Jury on Tuesday, who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1416.00. Rule granted to show cause why a new trial shall not be granted upon reasons filed.

C. E. Rathbone vs. Wm. Higby—Ejectment for a piece of land in Canton twp. Jury called and sworn, and after a hearing return a verdict in favor of plaintiff.

Edward Beardsley vs. The School Directors of Armenia twp.—Action in debt for the recovery of a claim for services as a school teacher. Jury called and sworn, and after a hearing return a verdict in favor of plaintiff for ten dollars.

Israel Smith vs. Samuel Kellum, 2d—Action in trespass—Plaintiff's claims for damages in consequence of the cattle of the defendant running upon plaintiff's land, an Island in the Susquehanna river, in the latter part of the year 1855. Jury called and sworn, and after hearing the evidence and argument, return a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$75.

James Nestor vs. King, Standiff and Diven—Action in debt for the recovery of a claim against the Williamsport & Elmira Railroad Co. May 14, Jury called and sworn and after a hearing plaintiff takes a non pros.

R. Thomas vs. Samuel H. Ingersoll.—Action in debt on note. May 15, Jury called and sworn and after a hearing of the evidence, &c., return a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of \$125.38.

John Rose vs. Waller Olmsted—Action of Scire Facias on bail for an application from a Justice of the Peace. May 15, Jury called and sworn and after a hearing return a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$71.62.

V. E. Piolet vs. M. C. Mercur.—Action for libel. Plaintiff's counsel files objections to going into a trial of the cause for reasons set forth—the Court over-ruled the objections, whereupon a jury were called and sworn and return a verdict in favor of the defendant.

V. E. Piolet vs. Allen M'Kean—Action for libel. Plaintiff's counsel files objections same as in the foregoing suit. Jury called and sworn and return a verdict in favor of the defendant.

V. E. Piolet vs. E. R. Myer—Action for libel. Being called for trial plaintiff takes a non pros.

May 15, Thomas S. Baker, who was found guilty of forgery during the Session of the 1st week, being arraigned was sentenced to 1 year and 3 months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, and pay a fine of \$10 to the Commonwealth and costs of prosecution.

John Rowlee, who was found guilty of Burglary at February Sessions last, and whose sentence was deferred upon a rule pending for a new trial. The Court after hearing, discharged the rule, and May 15th, the said John Rowlee is sentenced to an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia for one year and nine months and to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution and stand committed until the sentence of the Court be complied with.

An omission occurred in the case of the Com. vs. Samuel Kellum, 2d.—Assault and Battery in which the Grand Jury returned a true bill.

In the matter of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wyalusing and the Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Herrick. The Court grant the usual Charter of incorporation in these cases.

The Court appoint Jesse E. Bullock, E. S. Tracy, S. H. Newman, J. Griffin, C. Stockwell, C. T. Bliss and A. D. Foss, viewers and appraisers of damages in the application of J. Ingham of Monroe, for damages of the Barclay Rail Road and Coal Co., and appoint a day for their meeting after which the parties fixed upon the 14th day of July next for their meeting upon the premises of the petitioners.

Andrew Deving vs. Samuel Owens, et al.—Action in debt on note. May 15, jury called and sworn, and return a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$1138.24.

The jury were discharged on the 15th, and during the week twenty-six causes upon the list were disposed of.

The Court adjourned on the 12th, over to Monday the 18th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Monday, May 18th, Court being again called at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Judge Wilmot, President, upon the bench. The only cause on the list for trial during the week was the one of Sarah L. Fitch vs. Orrin P. Bal-

lard, which being called on, and jury called and sworn, residue of the jury were discharged, and upon application on the part of the plaintiff for a continuance, the court order attachments issued for witnesses, who were not in attendance, and adjourned over to Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, for a return upon the attachments. Upon calling of Court, in pursuance of adjournment, on Tuesday morning, return being made upon the attachments, and the witnesses were not brought. The case was continued over to next term, and jury discharged, and the Court adjourned to meet on Saturday the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for a hearing of matters in the Orphans Court and motions &c. to be made in the Common Pleas.

FROM KANSAS.—The Leavenworth correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives the following illustration of the manner in which justice is administered in Kansas: "Some rich developments have been made in the U. S. District Court of late, which prove how debased and corrupt our legal tribunals in the territory have been. On Wednesday, the case of Henderson Smallwood came up for trial before Judge Leecompte. Mr. Smallwood was among those who acted as Judge at Raeder's election to Congress. For this offence he was arrested and put under heavy bonds, but his trial was adjourned over several terms of the Court. At last, however, the day came when the case would be disposed of. When it was called up, Mr. Smallwood's counsel requested to see the indictment against his client. After some ridiculous investigation, it was announced that there was no indictment. No indictment—no presentment of any kind, and yet, Mr. Smallwood had been arrested; and held to bail, upon what? Upon a mere bench warrant, which acted even the signature of the Court. And it now appears that Judge Leecompte has frequently been in the habit of imprisoning and fining free State men upon the strength of bench warrants."

It was discovered that twenty others were in the same position as Mr. Smallwood, and that gentlemen's counsel moved that all should be discharged. This, after some hesitation, finding himself cornered, Judge Leecompte was obliged to do. Caleb May was tried for acting as Judge, at Raeder's election, and acquitted.

A letter published in the New York Daily Times asserts that the letter addressed to Acting governor Stanton, by Dr. Robinson and other free State citizens of Lawrence, asking certain concessions, in order to ensure the free State men voting at the next election, was suggested by Stanton himself, while at Lawrence. The following is the statement of the occurrence.

"Acting Governor Stanton inquired of Gov. Robinson and others, whether they were willing to make a fair trial of strength, if a chance were referred. The reply unhesitatingly was 'Yes.' 'What,' said Mr. Stanton, 'would satisfy you?' An honest revision of the census list, and half the Judges of election, was the reply. The plan proposed in Gov. Robinson's letter, was mentioned—he approved that part relating to the census, and thought the other might be satisfactorily arranged. He was told that he had not the power to secure these changes; but expressed himself confident that his influence would suffice. At his own request, the proposition was reduced to writing; and as he left Lawrence before its completion, it was sent to him at Leecompton."

"During the next morning, in conversation, he reiterated his confidence in being able to secure the co-operation of the Sheriffs & Probate Judges in this plan, and left town with the apparent expectation of receiving and acting on the proposal."

GOV. WALKER ON KANSAS.—The Hon. Robert J. Walker, the new Governor of Kansas, and now on his way to that Territory, accepted a complimentary dinner at the invitation of a number of his friends in New York city, at the Astor House on Tuesday evening. The Governor made a speech in reply to a complimentary toast, in which, among other things, he said:

"So far as the utmost exercise of his official powers and his personal influence would go to secure that result, Governor Walker said he was determined to give the people of Kansas the opportunity for a full, free and solemn expression of their will upon the adoption of any constitution that might be framed—after a fair and satisfactory census of all the bona fide inhabitants who might be in the Territory at the time. He considered this due to them. It was part of their inherent and inalienable sovereignty. And he should consider it, not only a point of law and of official duty, as an officer of the Territory, but a point of honor as a man and a gentleman, to do everything in his power to secure to them the full and fair independent exercise of this fundamental right."

"This he believed to be the great point essential to the peace and welfare of Kansas. If the people could have such a vote, all dissensions would be settled. And he regarded all the past differences—the contests about the Legislature, about the Topeka Constitution, about the census and register of voters—as preliminary questions; important undoubtedly, but deriving most of their consequence from their relations to this great and paramount question—the right of the people of Kansas to decide for themselves upon the Constitution which may be offered for their adoption. If this could be properly and satisfactorily adjusted, all the difficulties which now embarrass the settlement of the Territory would disappear."

A young woman appeared to the London (Canada) Free press, a day or two since, clothed in a boy's apparel, and asked to be employed to learn type setting. The editor saw through her disguise, told her so, and she disappeared, going however to the other offices in the city for the same purpose, and finally bringing up in a barber shop, where the real object of her visits were learned. She was in search of a young printer who had deceived her, and whom she wished to be revenged upon. A bowie knife and pistol were found on her person.

INJURY TO THE DELAWARE CANAL.—The injuries by the freshet to the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, we are informed, by Mr. Overfield, the Superintendent, will probably be completed in about two weeks, if the weather should be favorable. The principal damages done are a short distance below Easton, and every preparation has been made to commence the repairs vigorously, as soon as the waters of the River have sufficiently abated.

David Wilmot.

We publish in another part of our paper to-day an admirable letter from the Hon. David Wilmot, accepting the Republican nomination for the office of Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. He is a pure and able statesman, and the people of Pennsylvania can in no way do their noble State a better service than by electing him to the station for which he has been nominated. Mr. Wilmot was a Member of Congress when the schemes of the slave propagandists for the subversion of constitutional freedom and the extension of Slavery began to be developed in political action. One of the most gifted and eminent among the Democratic representatives from the State of Pennsylvania, seeing the coming danger, he desired to shield the Democratic Party from the brand of Slave Propagandism, and to save the country from the adoption of a policy so mischievous, in every way so full of evil as the scheme to increase the political power and perpetuate the horrors of negro Slavery in the Union through the action of the National Government extending the law of Slavery over our new Territories. Mr. Wilmot foresaw and endeavored to avert the evil which has so deeply agitated and disturbed the country. Opposed to the extension of Slavery, he was opposed to the plan of the slaveholding interest to press the Democratic Party into the political support of Slave Propagandism, and he decided at once to resist the measure. In 1846, he moved in Congress the celebrated proposition which has since been known as the "Wilmot Proviso," to prohibit by law the extension of Slavery into the Free Territories—a proposition first made by Thomas Jefferson in 1784, and adopted by the Patriots of the Continental Congress in 1787, and subsequently ratified in 1789, by the first Congress that assembled under the Constitution, as applicable to Territory then belonging to the United States.

If the counsel of DAVID WILMOT had been listened to, the Democratic Party would have been saved from the crime of supporting the extension of Slavery—a crime which has disgraced the name of Democracy, and will utterly destroy the party organization that voluntarily bears the shame of such a crime. The country, too, would have been saved the struggle which has been, and is still necessary, to save the Free Territories of the West from the pollution of Slavery.—St. Lawrence Rep.

LARGE HAUL OF BURIED TREASURE.—The Norfolk (Va.) Herald of last Thursday says that "Mr. Benjamin S. Day, of Currituck county, North Carolina, while ploughing in his field a few days ago, dug up a pile of old Spanish gold and silver coin to the amount of about six thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been buried during the Revolution, and the accident that led to the discovery was most singular. It appears that an old pine tree had fallen near the fence of Mr. Day's farm, and one of the branches stuck in the spot where the money was found. As the tree was an obstruction to those engaged in ploughing, it was raised from its position when it was discovered that the old branch had several pieces of the coin sticking to it. They then went to work and dug down to the depth of about four feet, when they were startled by the discovery of this large amount of money. Every eye that looked upon the shiners, we are told, became as big as moons, and one of the negroes, who assisted in raising the tree, on seeing the money sticking to the limb, was so amazed at the sight, hallooed out—'why, Massa Day, what an dat—' I wonder if I goder seed money groin on de pine tree.' A yoke of oxen was soon hitched to the tree, and it was carried to the house of Mr. Day, where it can be seen."

"This, we assure our readers, is no hoax; and it rather gives credence to the tradition that there was money deposited on that part of the coast by Blackbeard, the pirate."

The New York papers give the details of an extensive conspiracy and attempted escape of the convicts in Sing Sing prison.

At breakfast time on Sunday morning, about sixty of the prisoners, having knocked down the guard, formed in two parties, one of which made for the river and the other for the village. They were pursued, and after a short chase every one of them was captured. No one was seriously hurt in the melee. The conspiracy, however, was not confined to the above mentioned gangs. The remaining prisoners, at the conclusion of their breakfast, and upon a preconcerted signal being given, rushed upon the keeper, and were beating him, when the agent of the prison came to the rescue and discharged his pistols among the convicts.—This had the effect of quelling the revolt. Quiet was restored, and punishment inflicted on the offenders. The ringleaders of the rebellion were two brothers, named Dunn. The affair seems to have been concocted with considerable skill, and had the prisoners scattered, instead of keeping in compact bodies, doubtless many of them would have effected their escape."

Judge William Wilson died at his residence, in White county, Ill., on the 25th ult., in about the 69th year of his life. Judge Wilson was one of the early pioneers of Illinois, and was Chief justice of the Supreme Court from 1819 to 1849, when the new constitution was adopted.

The State of Michigan has established a College of Agriculture, on a farm of seven hundred fertile acres, near the city of Lansing, where the State Capitol is located. Blaine, R. Williams, late editor of the Toledo Blade, is President. It has an endowment of \$25,000, the proceeds of the Salt Spring lands, originally donated to the territory of Michigan by the Federal Government. The Legislature has appropriated \$20,000 per annum for two years to the support of the College.—There are already accommodations for eighty students. No charge is now made for tuition, but each student is required to work three hours per day, for which he is paid.—This we believe, will be the first State Agricultural College actually in operation in America; but Pennsylvania and Illinois are preparing to follow. The Michigan College will be dedicated on the 13th inst.

NEW OMBUS.—Maj. Brower of the Alwaga, with persevering energy and enterprise immediately after the fire went to New York, and purchased a new and elegant Omnibus, which is now running between his house and the Railroad Depot. It is the prettiest thing we ever saw in Owego. It is drawn by two dapple greys, and is creating quite a sensation in town.—Owego Gazette.