

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

From Kansas.

The Election—Discomfiture of the Slavery Propagandists—Another Heretic—Dissemination of a California Emigrant Train.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., June 18, 1857.

The returns of Monday's election come in very slowly, but enough are received here to show that the whole affair has proved a most complete fizzle.

The number of votes polled here was 225. The whole number of votes in this county (which is the most populous in the State, and could poll several thousand votes) does not exceed 500. Jefferson County, which has all a large population, is said to have polled but 70 votes. Douglas County, which includes Lawrence and Leecompton, and embraces a large and populous region in that portion of the territory, gives 175 ballots. In Franklin County it is claimed that there are 500 voters, but I am assured by a gentleman just arrived from there, that there has been practically no election there. When he left he could only hear of about 20 votes that had been polled in the whole county.

It is believed here, by those who have the best facilities for knowing, that there have not been more than fifteen hundred votes given in the whole Territory. The Pro-Slavery residents are greatly disheartened, and declare that the Free-State men are a "d-d stubborn set of people."

A YOUNG man named ALEXANDER WARE, a native of South Carolina or Georgia, while in charge of a chain held by another man, on the Slavee lands, a few miles south from this city, was ordered off on Tuesday, by one CORAY, who professed that the chain belonged to him. He referred CORAY to the man who employed him, and who was near by; but CORAY insisted that he should leave. He still refused, when CORAY drew his revolver and commenced firing. Two shots missed, but the third took effect in his heart, and he died immediately. His remains were brought here for interment. CORAY is not yet secured, though the officers are after him. A. D. R.

P. S.—I open this letter to give you information of the horrible massacre and destruction of an overland emigrant train to California, of which intelligence has just been received here.

The train, which consisted of seventeen wagons, when about a hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, was attacked by a party of Sioux or Cheyenne Indians, who murdered every person in it—men, women, and children—burnt the wagons, and drove off the cattle. The number of persons on the train is said to have been about twenty.

STRENGTH OF THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY IN KANSAS.—A comparison of the votes cast at the recent election in Kansas, wherein only the resident Pro-Slavery men took part, with the votes at previous contests, when droves of Missourians went over to help their nigger-brooding brethren, shows not only what the actual strength of the nigger party is, but the extent also of the fraud that has been heretofore perpetrated. This time it was well understood that the Free-State men would not vote; hence another invasion of the Border-Ruffians was unnecessary. They stayed at home; and now we know exactly what the resident Pro-Slavery force is—not over 1,500 in the whole Territory! Of course this figure does not accord with the aggregate of the registry lists; but as the Missourians on those lists were busy at home, and there was no pressing occasion for them to cross the river, we must excuse them for not coming up to the expectations of their friends.

Let it now be remembered that, if a Pro-Slavery Constitution is formed for Kansas, it is the work of this meagre minority, backed up by STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS and the National Administration.—Chicago Tribune.

[From the Kansas Enterprise, June 20.]

RIOT IN WESTPORT—FOUR HOUSES AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—Our neighboring town was the scene, on Wednesday evening last, of one of the most disgraceful mobs we have known to occur in the upper country.

From all we can learn it appears that a fight occurred at a butcher shop, kept by a German, between a butcher's son and a citizen of the town, named BREWER. This led to a father free fight between the friends of the two parties. In the evening the friends of BREWER attacked the house of the butcher, drove his family out of doors, destroyed his property, and completely demolished the premises. They next moved to another part of the town and destroyed three other German houses, upon what pretext we have been unable to learn, except that the occupants were Germans.

U. S. COURT.—At the Circuit Court of the United States, held at this place on the 15th inst. thirteen civil suits brought by Zebulon Parker, surviving patentee of Zebulon and Austin Parker, to recover damages for an infringement of Parker's percussion and reaction water wheel, were on the list for trial. Without a trial the defendants in each case confessed judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

We understand that there are a number of suits of the same kind still pending, undetermined, which we presume will be on the trial list for next September term, unless previously settled.

The Court adjourned on Wednesday morning.—Leavening Gazette.

RETRENCH COURSE.—We have conflicting accounts from the country round about Norfolk, as to the ravages of the so-called army worm. In some of the tide-water Counties, says the Norfolk Herald, the wheat and corn, and the pastures, have been very seriously damaged, amounting in a few cases to almost entire destruction. A gentleman informs us, that in riding through his wheat-field, the stench arising from the mass of dead worms was exceedingly offensive. This will give an idea of the vast number of these destructive pests on some estates. The worms, though numerous throughout the whole tide-water country, have done but little mischief on many plantations.

The vestry of the Church of Epiphany, discharged Dr. Tyng last summer for preaching against slavery, have for some time past been on the look-out for an "obedient pastor." Having failed in their efforts to secure a northern clergyman with Southern principles, they very properly sent to the South for a man of the right stamp. As might have been anticipated, the Southern expedition was successful. The vestry invited the Rev. Wm. Otis Prentiss, of Watchdog, S. C., to be their pastor, and he has accepted the call.

Singular Case—Twenty-five Days Without Food.

Mr. Ellis, of Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y., cut his throat about two months since. He died on the 20th ult. The Rochester Democrat says:

We learn that Mr. Ellis, of Henrietta, died on Sunday night, shortly after 9 o'clock. For several days previous he appeared to decline more rapidly than he had done since the first reaction from the effects of his dreadful wound. He had taken little nourishment, and at times his mind appeared to lose its grasp of earthly things, and he spoke of "wanting to go home." These wandering flights were temporary, however, and he recognized persons readily at other times. His death was calm and easy, the physical powers ceasing from gradual exhaustion.

About the first sickness which Mr. Ellis had experienced, was occasioned by a severe cold taken last winter in clearing up a new piece of land on his farm. From this he did not appear to entirely recover, his brain being apparently slightly affected by it. Last April, he received an offer for the purchase of one-half the farm on which he resided—one of the best in that locality, about 100 acres in extent, with a handsome dwelling-house upon it. He accepted it. But after closing the bargain he reflected upon it a good deal, and came to the conclusion that he had parted with the land for less than its value. This troubled him exceedingly, and deprived him of cheerfulness by day and rest by night.

On the night preceding the first of April, he was unusually disturbed, and walked the house continually. In the morning he went out into the orchard near the house and cut his throat, severing the windpipe, and making a ghastly wound. His son followed him, anxious respecting his state of mind, and found him lying upon the ground, apparently dying. The old gentleman was removed to the house and a physician called, who ascertained that the principal veins were not severed, but considered that his death must ensue within a few hours. He continued to live, however, without taking a particle of nourishment, for three weeks and four days, when one of the family, responding to his entreaties for food, gave him a piece of potato, which she was preparing for a white, but was unable, of course, to swallow it. This seemed to satisfy his immediate craving, and the experiment was repeated.

A few days afterward, he said he would like to get up and sit at the table with the family at dinner, and was assisted to do so.—A little clam soup, of which he was very fond, was given him, and a small portion may have found its way into his stomach—the greater part, however, oozed out of the orifice in the neck, which never closed up entirely. Some three weeks since, Dr. Hazlitt, assisted by Dr. Moore of this city, inserted a tube into the gullet, through which liquids were conducted into the stomach; and this appeared to revive his wasting strength. But he has never exhibited any great desire to live, and had prepared his mind for the great change, which was evidently approaching. This singular case has appeared to call for more than usual mention, and we have accordingly stated it at some length.

The Steamer Montreal Burnt on the St. Lawrence River.

Quebec, Saturday, June 27.

The steamer Montreal, one of the regular steamers running between Quebec and Montreal, left this port at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having on board between four and five hundred passengers, of whom a majority were Scotch and other emigrants recently arrived from Europe.

Nothing unusual occurred after leaving the wharf until the Montreal had reached a point (Cape Rouge) about 12 or 15 miles above this city, when the wood work near the furnaces was discovered to be on fire. Almost at the very moment that the smoke was first discovered the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation amongst the crowded passengers.

The fire was first discovered at about 6 o'clock, when the steamer was nearly abreast of Cape Rouge.

Every effort was made to arrest the flames, and for this purpose the engines were stopped so as to lessen the draft; but finding it impossible to save the steamer Captain RICHMOND ordered her to be run towards the shore, and at the same time the officers and crew exerted themselves to get out the life boats. The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity, and in a few seconds after the steamer began to move forward; the wildest confusion and despair prevailed throughout the ship, and numbers of the passengers threw themselves overboard, and were in most cases drowned.

Fortunately the steamer Napoleon, also bound for Montreal, was but a few miles in advance of the burning boat, and as soon as the fire was discovered, put back with all possible expedition, and succeeded in rescuing from the burning wreck 127 passengers.

Capt. RICHMOND and the purser of the Montreal were among the number of those who threw themselves into the river, and they being excellent swimmers, succeeded in reaching the steamer Alliance, and were saved. It is quite possible that others may have succeeded in saving themselves by swimming, but as the steamer became unmanageable when a considerable distance from the land, there is no doubt but that most of those who threw themselves from the burning boat found a watery grave. Sixteen of those saved died within a short time after they reached the deck of the Napoleon, and from present information it is believed that the total loss of life by this terrible disaster will not fall short of from three to four hundred.

The steamer Alliance arrived here, this afternoon, with forty-five dead bodies, and another boat is known to have recovered sixty bodies, but we have not been able to learn the names of any of those lost except Mr. PETERS, of the extensive lumbering firm of NORCROSS & PATRICK, of the Three Rivers. The Montreal had on board two hundred and fifty-eight immigrants, recently arrived here from Glasgow, together with several German families and raftsmen and several American passengers.

PREPARATIONS FOR UTAH AND THE MORMONS.—We understand that General SCOTT has been summoned to Washington by the Secretary of War to indicate the military preparations necessary on the part of the government to maintain its supremacy in Utah, and that he has submitted a report stating the number of troops, with the equipment and commissariat necessary in the existing emergency, the particulars of which, however, of course, have not transpired.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, July 2, 1857.

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

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 copies for... \$3 00 15 copies for... \$12 00 10 copies for... \$9 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, Broads, Hand-bills, Ball Tickets, &c.

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



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 VERCH, of Fayette County.

THE REPUBLICAN CO. COMMITTEE of Bradford are requested to meet at the Ward House in the Borough of Towanda, on MONDAY, the 20th day of JULY, 1857, at 10 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance of the members is requested, as it is proposed to consider the propriety of fixing the meetings of County Conventions hereafter, upon the afternoon of some day prior to September 1st.

The following named persons compose said Committee: Thomas Merritt, Joseph Spitzer, A. D. Foss, W. S. Baker, Lyman M. Beach, H. W. Tracy, A. G. Matthews, E. B. Parsons, James M. Peck, June 23, 1857. URSULUS MERRITT, Chairman.

The Reporter will not be issued next week. The recurrence of the anniversary of our National Independence, makes a very appropriate occasion for suspending labor for a few days, in conformity with almost universal custom. The next number will be dated July 16th.

The present season has been remarkable for the large quantity of rain which has fallen. The "rainy term," has continued its duration until the present time, and there is no immediate prospect of its discontinuance.—There has not been a week since the spring break-up, that the Susquehanna has not been swollen bank-full. At the present writing, there is a heavy freshet, and the water still rising. It is somewhat remarkable that the water mostly comes from the Chemung. Upon that stream and its tributaries, much damage must be done by the repeated and extraordinary freshets.

As a consequence of the condition of the rivers, it is impossible to prosecute the work upon the injured dams. It is now rendered almost certain that the season will be far spent before the Canals will be navigable—a bitter disappointment to the friends of the North Branch, who had confidently calculated upon seeing it this summer in the full tide of success—and also a source of loss to the coal operators and to the Commonwealth. The damage to the Chemung Canal, however, is much more serious than at first supposed and will probably cause a delay of some weeks before repaired, which would render the North Branch useless, even if in good condition.

BRADFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following named gentlemen have been appointed and will act as judges on Early Fruit and Vegetables, and will report at the next Annual Fair of the Bradford County Society, on all specimens presented to them for competition or exhibition: Allen McKean, Miller Fox, Gen. Wm. Patton, Joseph Powell, and J. D. Montanye.

Specimens of Early Fruit and Vegetables will be received at any time at the office of W. C. Bogart in the Boro' of Towanda where the Judges will meet for examination.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bradford County Agricultural Society, held pursuant to notice on the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed Executive Committee for the present year: E. W. Hale, J. C. Ridgway, Jonathan Stephens.

THE MAIN LINE.—The decision of the Supreme Court, on the application for an injunction, to prevent the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, was delivered by Chief Justice Lewis on Tuesday. It is one of the most important decisions, in principle, as well as in the magnitude of interests involved, that has ever come before the Court.

The effect of the decision of the Court is, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may purchase the Line, if it chooses, on the same terms as any other bidder, but in doing so it will not be relieved from the payment of tonnage or any other kind of taxation.

This decision gave the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to bid upon the work upon equal footing with others, and at the sale on Wednesday, 25th ult., the Main Line was knocked down to that Company for \$7,500,000, that being the only bid.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention met at Milledgeville, on Wednesday.—Resolutions were passed indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and denouncing Gov. WALKER'S policy in Kansas. Much difficulty was experienced in selecting a candidate for Governor—twenty-one unsuccessful ballotings having been had. At last, on the twenty-second ballot, one of the candidates having withdrawn, Mr. LAMBERT received 179 votes, and Mr. LAMAR 173 and a Committee of Conference was appointed to devise means to heal differences.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamship Illinois, with \$1,852,868 in treasure and the California mail of June 5, arrived at New York on Saturday evening.

The news from California is not of an important character. Preparations were being made for canvassing the State for the elections which will take place in September. The Democratic Convention was to have been held on the 14th inst., and the most prominent gubernatorial candidate of the party was believed to be the Ex-Senator JOHN B. WELLS.—We do not find the name of any Republican candidate mentioned. A prohibition by the Republicans will, at any rate, be a mere formality. A defalcation, variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$500,000 had occurred at the United States Branch Mint. Rumor—for as yet it is nothing more—points to Col. HARASZTHY, melter and refiner, as the party to blame. He has made over all his property to be held in trust against any deficiency that may be proved against him. It seems to be clearly established that, owing to badly-constructed chimneys and flues, the waste in the Mint has been immense. The trial of the notorious NED MCGOWAN, as an accessory to the murder of JAMES KING, late editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, has resulted, as every one expected, in a verdict of "Not guilty."

Late advices from Sonora fully confirm the information, previously received, concerning the destruction of CRAB and his party at Cavera. Further and very interesting particulars are also given of the movement of other branches of that ill-fated expedition. There was some excitement in California, and there were rumors of another contemplated invasion of Mexico to revenge the deaths of Col. CRAVON and his associates, but it is not believed that any will be found sufficiently reckless to put such threats into execution.

From Great Salt Lake we learn that serious dissensions have risen among the Mormons and that there was some probability of a collision between the contending factions. BUGHAM YOUNG is reported to have gone northward in search of favorable localities for new settlements. Parties of Missionaries continue to be sent out, and over a hundred had started for the Eastern States. The polygamists in the Mormon settlement of San Bernardino had been ordered to remove with their wives to Salt Lake, in order that the peculiar institution may be strengthened by the union of those who have adopted it.

The Republicans of Maine held a large and spirited State Convention at Bangor on Thursday, and nominated LOR M. MORRILL, of Augusta, for Governor. Mr. MORRILL acted, up to the promulgation of the Cincinnati Platform, with the so-called Democratic party.—He is an able, upright, and popular man, will poll a large vote. Resolutions were adopted admonishing the Free States to more jealousy of their rights; advising stronger vindication of State sovereignty; pointing to the Supreme Court DRED SCOTT decision and the Democratic party as threatening to liberty and popular rule; declaring in favor of all Federal officers, as far as practicable, being elected by popular vote, and concluding with recommending a withdrawal of the liquor question from politics. Addresses were then delivered by the Hon. HANSHAL HAMLEN, the Hon. ISRAEL WASHINGTON, Jr., the Hon. SAMUEL FLESCHESEN, and others. The Republicans of Maine are entirely united, in high spirits, and have bright prospects of success.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The punctuality with which Godey always attends to the press is indeed worthy of all praise. Since we have been connected with printing offices, a period of 17 years, we have not, to the best of our knowledge, missed a single number. The Magazine for July is truly excellent. It contains 100 pages, 56 Engravings, and 60 Contributors. The Fashion Plate contains 7 Figures, more than has ever before given in a single fashion plate in America—and is one that comes in a suitable season for all mothers as it contains a Children's Fashions, beautifully colored.

UTAH.—Col Cumming has accepted the Governorship of Utah, and is about to proceed to the Territory with his family. He will be accompanied, probably, by other officers, executive and judicial, and a considerable body of troops is to be sent out to aid in enforcing the laws. The military part of the expedition is said to have been planned under the direction of Gen. Scott.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE BALTIMORE MINE.—Full ten acres of the old mines worked by the Baltimore company, fell in yesterday about noon, injuring a number of workmen.—Frantz Klinghammer, a German, died soon after he was taken home. No one was working where the roof fell, but the air forced through the mines by the descent of such a mass of rock and slate, prostrated the workman in another part of the mine, making a wreck of cars on the railroad track.

Mr. Gray, and Mr. F. Landmesser, who superintends the mines, were together near the fall and were thrown violently down and involved in a cloud of flying coal dirt. They were severely but not fatally hurt. A narrow passage has been opened from the Black Diamond mines across the Hillard lot to the old mines and through this drift the air was forced with greatest violence, and the men most injured were in it. The cars on the track were scattered and Klinghammer was caught under them, his head cut, arm broken, bowels cut open and leg broken, so that he lived but a short time.

Michael Corcoran, had his scalp torn off, and is so injured it is thought he cannot live.

The lamps of fifty workmen in the old working were extinguished. John Keiser was hurt badly. How many are slightly injured we have not learned.—Wilkes-Barre Times.

Great Thunder and Hail Storm at Washington.

[From the National Intelligencer of June 22.]

A thunder-storm from the westward broke upon this city yesterday afternoon, at about a quarter of three o'clock, which will be remembered for long years by all who witnessed it. A cloud, black and portentous had gathered in the west over the Virginia hills, in which frequent and fierce streaks of lightning, followed by sharp rattling thunder, displayed themselves. The cloud, as exhibited long electrical flashes followed in a second or two by peals of angry thunder. There came a brisk refreshing breeze from the west, which blew for about ten minutes, and towards the last, with a very slight sprinkling of rain and here and there a hail-stone, which lasted only two or three minutes. This was succeeded by a furious blast, bringing a visitation of rain and hail, or rather lumps of ice, many of which approached an inch in diameter, and some nearly double the size, altogether unparalleled in our experience. For several minutes not only fruit and other trees, but the very houses themselves seemed in danger of destruction, and when the storm happily slackened the earth was covered with ice-pebbles about the average size of marbles and leaves and branches of trees, and where ever there was a fence standing across the direction of the storm may have been seen a row of hailstones perhaps a couple of three inches in depth. The drains and sewers were suddenly full, and poured out their swollen contents with unwonted vigor. The fruit trees within the range of the storm—which we hope was not very wide—must have been swept of seven eighths of their burdens; it is indeed pitiable to see the ground strewn with the hopes of the year. Of course the destruction of glass, wherever it was exposed to the storm, was inevitable; so that there will be a greater consumption of the article within a week than has probably ever occurred in any week before since Washington was a city.

Since the foregoing was written we have discovered that the range of the storm was happily narrow, the worst of it appearing to have passed along the ridge on which the Observatory and the President's house are situated. Whilst Mr. Corcoran's green house suffered but slightly, the President's two green-houses were so nearly destroyed that they will require to be re-glazed all over. Mr. Henry Douglas's green-house at the corner of Fifteenth street, will cost some hundreds of dollars to repair. We shall not attempt to particularize damages done to windows of private dwellings; they are legion. So fierce was the storm that some people began to believe that the comet had come at last sure enough.

THE END OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.—Last week all the old books, paper, drafts, checks, letters, &c., that had been preserved on file as vouchers in the long course of the immense business of the United States Bank were sold in a heap in Philadelphia, and purchased by a paper maker to be re-ground and manufactured into new stock. The whole mass weighed over forty tons. Ten tons of this vast amount is of correspondence—autograph letters of the first statesmen, politicians, and financial men of this and other countries. Drafts upon the ROTHSCHILDS for hundreds of thousands of dollars, certificates of stock transferred to the leading bankers in Europe, checks and drafts from Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen, editors of newspapers, &c., all lie scattered ready for the important transformation into clean unsullied, white paper. This huge mass of looks and papers strikes the visitor with astonishment. A faint idea may be formed of the colossal character of the institution which at one time occupied so important a part in the history of the country. What a vast storehouse these papers would be for individual histories; and perchance they would illustrate some unexplained passages in the history of the political parties of the day.

A FIGHT BETWEEN THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN TENNESSEE.—A personal encounter between J. G. Harris, Democrat, and Robert Hatton, Know Nothing, rival candidates for Governor of Tennessee, on the occasion of their discussion at Fayetteville last week, it is thus described by the Nashville Banner:—"Gen. Harris led in the discussion; Col. Hatton followed, and had spoken about twenty-five minutes of his allotted half hour. He proceeded to pronounce the doctrine of alien suffrage infamous and ruinous to the country. General Harris desired to know if he intended his remarks as personal. Col. Hatton noticed the interruption by distinctly and clearly repeating what he had said—denouncing the doctrine as infamous, &c. General Harris hereupon advanced suddenly upon Colonel Hatton, and they both went off the platform together.—Some said Harris pushed Hatton off and jumped after him.—A scuffle ensued on the ground. The crowd rushed in and separated the combatants, and Colonel Hatton resumed the stand and finished his speech."

AN ALLIGATOR CAUGHT IN CONNECTICUT.—We learn by the Wilmington Journal that an Irishman, while fishing in a small stream in Hebron, a few days since, caught a strange customer. He saw a large body moving towards him in the water, the like of which he had never seen. At first the Irishman thought it was the "old m" himself, and was about to take to his heels, but summoning fresh courage, arming himself with a big stone he awaited the enemy, which soon made its appearance on the bank in hostile attitude. After pelting it with stones, the man drew a large knife, which he fortunately had in his possession, and thus completed the victory. The "devil" proved to be an alligator six feet long the skin of which is now in the possession of Mr. Alson Woodworth, of Columbia. It is a mystery how the animal got in that region. The Journal thinks he escaped from a Menagerie that visited vicinity a short time since.

ANOTHER SPIDER BITE.—A blacksmith in Newton Upper Falls, named Stantly, while at work, a few days since, felt what he supposed was the bite of a mosquito upon his arm, and being very busy, did not give any attention to it for several minutes, but finally noticed that it was a small spider, its body not being larger than a pin-head, which he crushed and thought nothing of. In about half an hour the part became painful, began to swell and turned nearly black. He immediately rubbed the wound with table salt very thoroughly, till the swelling subsided in a great measure, and afterwards applied poultices of bruised catnip, when the spread of the poison was checked; but a spot around the wound, the size of a man's hand, is now a mass of pimples, filled with matter, the effect of the poison.

PERILOUS BALLOON ASCENSION.—The Aeronaut Dropped into Lake Erie.—On Thursday morning a man, whose name we cannot immediately ascertain, ascended from Erie in a balloon, with the intention of crossing over to Canada. He had made about sixty miles of his journey, and had reached within six miles of Grand River on the Canada side when the wind veered round blew him down the lake and toward the American shore. When about twenty miles distant from Long Point he saw the propeller Marie Stuart, and let out the gas in order that he might board the propeller. The unlucky aeronaut was soon immersed up to his middle in the water, from which position he was rescued by the boat of the Marie Stuart. The balloon was made fast to the boat, that it might be towed to the propeller and preserved, but the "machine" began to fill again, and the wind freshening, the position of the boat and the balloon was changed, and the sailors finding themselves flying through the water at the tail of the new faulged cruiser. The ropes were quickly cut, and the balloon soon scudded out of sight. The propeller took the aeronaut to Detroit, from which point he sent a letter by the City of Cleveland, to his friends in Erie, announcing his arrival.—Detroit Advertiser.

JOHN DEAN AGAIN.—The famous coachman, who ran away with Miss Mariana Petranilla Boker, a few months since, has been lost sight of completely, in consequence of more recent excitements. The last the public heard of him was that he had gone down somewhere in the country to complete his education, under the stipulation not to return or try to see his wife for a twelve month. Mrs. Dean, meanwhile—so the Sunday Courier says—remained at officer Berthoff's house. John, however, not being of a studious turn of mind, it is represented, found it rather dull studying grammar down among the Long Islanders, and sighed to return. So he took a run up to the city and suddenly appeared to the fair and constant lady-love. The Courier adds:

"She being a true hearted and high-minded lady, was rather shocked by her husband's lack of honor in not keeping his parole. She positively refused to have anything to say to him, and commanded him to return and keep his engagement, or she would never see him again. He went, but unwillingly; and if he should have the stupidity to break his word again, he will have to go back to his old occupation as a gentleman's coachman, and give up all hopes of being the husband of a tender hearted and high-minded lady, such as the infatuated Petranilla has thus far proved herself."

DYING CONFESSIONS.—The Toledo Blade, remarking upon the recent execution of Lett J. M. Ward, in that city, quotes the remarks of Dr. Bond, an eminent physician of Baltimore, who said that fifty years experience of the besidings of the sick and dying had taught him that the most deceptive moments of a man's whole life are those in which he lingered on the very boundary between life and death, and the words spoken, reflect the prevailing motives of their lives; and moralizes thereon as follows:

"People are very apt to think, when criminal denies his guilt on the gallows, that he is innocent. But the history of criminal law shows that nothing is more erroneous than such an opinion; and the dying speech of Ward, in contrast with his written confession, goes still further to show how little dependence can be placed on a man whose life is one everlasting duplicity. If Ward told the truth on the scaffold, he lied repeatedly before. If he told the truth in his confession he lied on the scaffold. Whichever dilemma, we take, that sult will go to show that the view of certain death does not make men honest."

JUDGE DOUGLAS DENOUNCED BY HIS PARTISANS.—The Chicago Democrat says that a largest Buchanan meeting that has ever been held at Freeport, Illinois, was held the 16th instant. The object of the call was to comment on the course of Judge Douglas in adopting one policy for the city of Chicago and another for the country. Chicago adopted the rotation policy, and ousted incumbent. In the country, in order to do responsibility, he has generally appointed incumbents. The Freeport Buchanan would not stand this, as called an indignation meeting. They denounced Judge Douglas in the severest terms. Among the denouncers was Col. James Mitchell, for nearly twenty years an active and reliable democrat until last fall.

POISON OF A WHOLE FAMILY BY SLAVES.—The family of Edward Gill, of Chester County, Va., have for a month past suffered from a mysterious sickness. The Peterburg Express states that about a month ago one Mr. G.'s little child died, and that subsequently himself, wife, and five children were taken sick, and another child died. A number of physicians were summoned, and instituting a search, they found in the department of the cook and two other slaves a quantity of the carbonate of lead and sugar of lead, both slow but deadly poisons, which they mixed with the food of the unsuspecting family, as it was not until Saturday last that they were supposed to be suffering from poison. Two of the children are still lying in a perilous condition. The slaves are in jail.

Judge Trumbull, while in Springfield, last week, was awaited upon by a number of the leading gentlemen of that city, for the purpose of inviting him to deliver a public discourse upon the political questions of that day at any time that might suit his convenience. Owing to previous engagements, Judge Trumbull was unable to comply with the request; but he announced his willingness to address the people on the 29th inst. The public may look for a thorough exposition of the specious fallacies contained in the late speech of Judge Douglas at the same place.

Willmot is an agitator and disorganizer.—Provision.

Well, for once you have uttered the truth. He has agitated the Democratic party of the State very much for the last three years, and disorganized them in Toga, Bradford, Seneca, Potter, and McKean. He will give you a guarantee you still more in October next.

COL. BENTON SUPPORTING THE EMANCIPATION CANDIDATE.—Col. Benton writes to Washington to a gentleman in Missouri, as between Rollins and Stewart, the opposition candidates for governor, he shall support former. Mr. Rollins is the anti-administration candidate, adopted by the emancipationists.