

Hon. David Wilmot's Letter to the American State Council.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., May 5, 1857. How David Wilmot, Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., Sir:—At a regular meeting of the American State Council held in Altoona, on the 15th of April last, it was resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to solicit from the candidates put in nomination by the Convention held at Harrisburg on the 25th of March, their views in regard to the principles of the American party.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution the undersigned were appointed said Committee.

- JOHN BROTHERSLINE, JOHN COVODE, D. M. MICHIE, J. S. POWELL, GEO. W. PATTON. You will please give us categorical answers to the following interrogatories, which embrace the principles of the American party, to which your attention is desired. 1. Do you hold that in the election or appointment of all officers native born Americans should be preferred? 2. Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests? 3. Are you in favor of the purification of the ballot box, a reform in the naturalization laws, the enactment of a registry law, and the prohibition of foreign papers and convicts landing upon our shores? 4. Are you opposed to any interference of church hierarchies in politics? 5. Are you in favor of Free Schools for the education of all classes, with the Bible as a text book used therein? With great respect, we remain, Your humble servants,

JOHN BROTHERSLINE, Chairman.

REPLY.

TOWANDA, July 10, 1857. Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 5th of May came to hand during the sitting of my Courts, immediately on the close of which I left home, and returned only a few days since. This must be my apology for not earlier having responded to your communication.

I am requested to answer certain interrogatories propounded to me in pursuance of a resolution of the late Convention held at Altoona. The history of our State establishes a wise and safe policy in respect to the point embraced in your first interrogatory. It will be found rare indeed, that any except native born citizens, have held high official station either in the Executive or Judicial departments of our State Government; and the same class, with comparatively few exceptions, have filled the seats of the Legislative Halls. The naturalized citizen cannot reasonably complain of this. There is nothing in it intolerant or proscription; nor will the enlightened and patriotic citizen of foreign birth so regard it. It imposes no legal disqualification. It takes from him no right. Official station of right belongs to no man. While I would adhere to this policy as one of wisdom and patriotism, no American who properly appreciates his responsibilities, would neglect an inquiry into the character and fitness of candidates presented for his suffrage; nor could he, without betrayal of the best interests of his country, disregard the claims of principle involved in his choice.

These occasions may arise, when an enlightened and faithful discharge of duty, would demand our suffrages for the naturalized citizen, in preference to one born on our soil. Understanding the spirit of your first proposition as not inconsistent with the views here expressed I yield it my cordial assent. Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests? To this, your second interrogatory, I shall content myself with a simple affirmative answer. The matters embraced in your third interrogatory are of the first importance, and demand the most serious consideration of the patriot and statesman. The boldness and success with which frauds are perpetrated upon the Ballot Box have become alarming, and unless promptly and effectually checked, must end in the subversion of our system of free government. The form of Liberty may remain but only as a cheat and mockery, glossing over as cruel a despotism as ever cursed a people. I would sustain with my whole strength any and every measure wisely devised, to preserve the purity of our popular elections. Willful fraud upon the Ballot Box, is moral treason against Republican Government; and all duly convicted of being concerned therein in addition to other penalties, should be forever disqualified from holding office or exercising the elective franchise. Doubtless our naturalization laws could be so amended as to aid in securing purity and fairness in our election; but we should not weaken our State sovereignty by looking to the general Government as the great source of reform in this matter. It belongs exclusively to the States to regulate this whole question of suffrage—to prescribe the qualifications of electors—to provide safeguards against frauds and inflict punishment for assaults upon the integrity of the ballot-box. Our own State cannot too early or vigorously exert its constitutional power in respect to these matters, vital as they are to liberty and the existence of free government.

It has ever been a source of just pride to the true American that his country opened an asylum for the oppressed of every land. God forbid that we should be so ungrateful for His blessings, as to refuse to share them with the honest and industrious of whatever clime or country; but it is an outrage upon our hospitality, and a violation of international law, for the governments of the Old World to ship cargoes of criminals and paupers to our shores. Our Government cannot be too vigilant in guarding our rights in this respect. To your fourth interrogatory I answer that I am opposed to the interference of Hierarchies in politics. The office of a Christian Minister is second to no other in dignity and responsibility. I would not detract from his functions or impair the respect due to his character. I acknowledge his right, and as a teacher of the people, I believe it to be his duty, to speak openly and fearlessly against social and political evils, destructive of public morals and at war with the interests and happiness of mankind. In thus publicly speaking, if he transcends the proprieties of his place and office, a safe corrective is found in the censure of an enlightened public. But that a Priestly Order, invested by the Laity with a mysterious sacerdotal character—with pretensions to extraordinary spiritual power—bound together by strong ties, and acknowledging as their head a foreign Potentate—that such an Order should enter the field of politics, control our elections and influence the policy of our government, is surely a cause for alarm and should awaken the jealous vigilance of the American people. It will probably be denied that any such hierarchical influence is brought to bear in our elections. We should judge with candor and not condemn without proof.

We see the American people divided on a momentous issue. The principles of human freedom or of bondage are brought in direct conflict. Man's inalienable right to life and liberty is denied. The doctrine is openly asserted by those who hold the government in their hands that God created the mass of mankind to be slaves. In the heat of this great struggle we see the strongest ties severed—the ancient

political parties of the country broken and men of every nation and faith divided, save one. The votaries of one church alone are united in political action. This unity in the midst of otherwise universal division, is truly most remarkable. From Maine to Texas—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—in every city, town and hamlet—under whatever circumstances placed, or by whatever influences surrounded, we find the votaries of this church arrayed in political action on the side of slavery. This cannot arise from an intelligent assent to the principles of slavery; because those principles would reduce ninety nine out of every hundred of these men to the condition of slaves. Whence are we to look for the cause of this unity among so many hundreds of thousands scattered over so wide a surface?

We find the votaries of the Catholic Church as a class among the last enlightened of our population, and thus in a condition to yield a ready obedience, in all things, to an authority which they have been taught to respect as of God's appointment. The church of their faith advances high and extraordinary claims. It is infallible in doctrine—miracles continue to be wrought within its holy communion—its head is the Apostle to whom was entrusted the keys of heaven. It is a pure hierarchy. The laity have little or no power, all authority being concentrated in the Priesthood. Again I ask, whence this unity in political action among the votaries of this church, when every other denomination of Christians is divided? In seeking for an answer to this inquiry, all men will look to the source where the power resides. When the votaries of the Church of Rome shall exhibit in our political contests, the like diversity of views and action that is seen among all other classes of our people, then and not till then, will the public mind be relieved from the suspicion that hierarchal influences are mischievously at work in our politics.

It is idle to evade the point by labored efforts in defence of religious freedom and the rights of conscience. No assault is made upon either. The largest liberty—the broadest toleration, is conceded in matters of religious faith and worship. The ground of complaint lies here—that a hierarchy, invested with peculiar sanctity and powers in the eyes of the Laity, should exert a spiritual influence to control our elections, and give to the policy of our Government a direction adverse to the wishes of a majority of the people not within the sphere of such influence. No intelligent man will question the fact, that the late Presidential election was controlled by the united Catholic vote. If the adherents of that church had been divided in their votes, as were all the Protestant sects of our country, the present administration would never have had an existence. The Slave Power, to day, would not be master of our government—promulgating its abhorrent doctrines through our judicial tribunals—undermining the sovereignty of the States, and boldly trampling down the clearest constitutional rights of the citizen.

It is also apparent to every intelligent observer, that the same unity in the Catholic vote is relied upon as the main support of our opponents in the coming State election. With these undeniable facts before us, it is said that there is no ground for the strong conviction in the minds of the American people, that hierarchal influences not only interfere in our politics, but actually control our elections? If the Protestant sects of our country presented the same unanimity in opposition to the pro slavery Democracy, that the Catholic church does in its support, our opponents would not be slow or measured in their denunciation. Indeed, the chiefs and press of that party assail with gross vituperation such Protestant Christian ministers as openly in the face of day, denounce from the sacred desk the crimes of slavery, and insist upon the sanctity of the marital and parental relations. In them, it is a grievous offence, to proclaim in connection with slavery the great essential truths of Christianity—that God is the Creator and Father of all men—that he made of one flesh all the nations of the earth—that he is no respecter of persons, but holds in equal love all his children; and that he will require of every one the observance of his righteous law: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This alliance between an ancient and powerful church and the slave interest of America is more remarkable, when we consider the fact that the early and authoritative teachings of that Church are in condemnation of slavery. How long this strange alliance is to continue I know not. How long it is to be successful is to the American people to decide.

To your fifth interrogatory, I answer—that I am in favor of free schools for the education of all classes; and am opposed to any exclusion of the Bible therefrom. Respectfully yours, D. WILMOT. To JOHN BROTHERSLINE, Esq., Chairman, &c.

MCKIM'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—The Hollidaysburg Whig confirms the report that McKim the murderer, attempted to escape. It was also discovered that he had cut nearly through two heavy staples which were the means of keeping his cell-door secure. How to get at the means by which he accomplished these hasty feats of iron cutting were yet to be found out. Everything in his cell was ransacked—piece after piece of his wearing apparel and his bed—all were put through a close and scrutinizing search, but all to no purpose—nothing there could be found (but a letter, which the prisoner had written—anticipating his escape—and concealed in the lining of his coat, but which the Warden withholds from publication for the present) to aid him in his work; but on searching the cell of a crazy criminal, which is contiguous to his, part of the blade of an old case knife was found concealed between the dilapidated leaves of a small Bible, the whole length of which was not more than four inches, but had been hacked into a saw by beating the edge against the bars of his cell, and with this small instrument had accomplished all this work; and, had it not been found out as soon as it was by the vigilance of the warden, Heaven only knows what might have been the consequence.

As four weeks from next Friday is the day fixed upon by the Governor for his execution, we think all further attempts by him to break jail will prove futile, as the Sheriff, Mr. POTT, and the Warden, Mr. McLOURE, have him heavily ironed, hand and foot, and a guard over him during the night.

Mr. Moran, the new President of the New York & Erie Railroad Company, is to receive a salary of twenty five thousand dollars a year—exactly what is paid to the President of the United States, and more, probably, than is paid to any functionary in this country.

Never weary in your charities, nor forget the poor.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, July 30, 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: 5 copies for... \$5 00 15 copies for... \$12 00 25 copies for... 8 00 50 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 despatch, and a reasonable price—very facility for doing Books, Bibles, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

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

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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Republican County Committee held in Towanda, Monday, July 20, 1857, present, T. L. S. WES MEHUR, Chairman, A. D. Foss, James M. Peck, Truman M. Beach, and E. B. Parsons.

It was resolved, that a Republican County Convention be composed of two delegates from each election district, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Towanda, on MONDAY evening, September 7th, 1857, for the purpose of placing in nomination a County Ticket to be supported by the Republican electors of Bradford County. They have also appointed a Vigilance Committee in each election district, a list of whom is herewith annexed, whose duty it will be to call primary meetings of the proper hour, call and attend together, and call the primary meetings on Saturday, September 5th, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., or at such other hour as may be deemed convenient, and at the usual place for holding such meetings (unless some other place shall be deemed more appropriate). They are further earnestly enjoined to see that such notice of the place and time of said meeting be given, that all the electors of their respective districts may be informed.

The County Committee would also suggest that some member of the Vigilance Committee in each district, at the proper hour, call and attend together, and call the primary meetings on Saturday, September 5th, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., or at such other hour as may be deemed convenient, and at the usual place for holding such meetings (unless some other place shall be deemed more appropriate). They are further earnestly enjoined to see that such notice of the place and time of said meeting be given, that all the electors of their respective districts may be informed.

It is believed by many that a change of the time of holding our Annual Conventions, to the afternoon of some day prior to September Court, would operate beneficially to the people of the County, but inasmuch as the proper hour, call and attend together, and call the primary meetings on Saturday, September 5th, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., or at such other hour as may be deemed convenient, and at the usual place for holding such meetings (unless some other place shall be deemed more appropriate). They are further earnestly enjoined to see that such notice of the place and time of said meeting be given, that all the electors of their respective districts may be informed.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE. Albany—James W. J. Codd, John Stricker. Athens—Albion B. Burt, John M. Mason. Asylum—Edmund Horton, John M. Wilson, D. H. Corbin. Athens tp.—David Gardner, S. W. Park, John Griffin. Athens boro.—N. P. Page, W. B. Hamilton, A. H. Spalding. Burlington—Joseph Campbell, D. M. Alexander, Morris J. Smith. Burlington boro.—N. T. Dickinson, John Hill, C. T. Merry. Burlington West—John Ballard, Jr., H. L. Adams, Perry B. Pratt. Canton—J. A. Rogers, Enoch Sellard, Volney M. Wilson. Columbia—Jas. C. McKean, Isaac Beely, Lyman B. Slade. Durell—Elyseus Moody, Robt. Bull, John V. Benjamin. Franklin—Nelson Gilbert, Robt. Metzer, Jos. Spalding. Granville—Wm. Bunyon, Stephen Todd, B. F. Taylor. Herrick—Geo. W. Elliott, Ezekiel Carr, Orellana Stevens. Litchfield—J. G. Hammond, Reuben Stone, Jay Chappel. Litchfield boro.—Daniel Moore, S. B. Conner, Nathan Baldwin. Monroe tp.—M. M. Coolbaugh, Lewis Kellogg, Henry C. Monroe boro.—H. C. Tracy, W. G. White, Emmons Huntley. Orwell—Wm. P. Payson, Josiah Newell, A. W. Alger. Uster—John B. Conklin, Russel Kinney, Guy Tracy. Pike—D. M. Bailey, Eugene Keeler, Wm. B. Stevens. Rome—Jas. B. Demory, Orson Ricker, D. Strope. Rome boro.—G. Hammond, Reuben Stone, Jay Chappel. Sheshegan—Abijah Mead, Henry Patterson, Chas. Smith. Smithfield—O. K. Bird, Enos Calif, Orrin P. Kingsley. South Creek—John P. Gillis, Jos. Dunham, Samuel H. Coleman. Springfield—Joel Adams, Joel McEafe, Luke N. Pitts. Standing Stone—Hiram Gordon, Wm. Griffin, Geo. A. Stephens. Sylvania boro.—N. H. McCollum, L. N. Tinkham, Darwin Alexander. Towanda boro.—Valentine Geiger, Lewis Bull, George Britton. Towanda tp.—Harry Dacker, Asa W. Dimnick, John H. Scoville. Uster North—Ezra Ratty, Daniel Kennedy, Wm. H. Foster. Troy boro.—Geo. P. Newberry, G. D. Long, N. M. Pomeroy. Troy tp.—Geo. Shattock, Jacob Linderman, Darwin N. Allen. Tuscarora—E. C. Wells, Ferris Ackley, H. F. Keeney. Uster Center—Gay B. Conklin, Russel Kinney, Guy Tracy. Warren—Miranda Chaffee, Miles Price, Jas. Cooper. Wells—Newell Leonard, Lyman French, L. W. Knapp. Windham—Wm. Wheelhouse, W. P. Kinyon, Henry Wilmot, J. L. Jones, J. H. Tyrrell, Jonathan Buttles. Wyandising—Chas. W. Hollenback, Jacob Biles, Jas. Fee. Wyox—John Tuttle, Julius Brown, G. T. Granger.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.—We have the gratification of learning from the Elmira Gazette, of the 23, the resumption of navigation on the Chemung Canal. The first boat was locked through on Tuesday, and the Canal is now in fair order, although there is considerable work to be done to make the repairs permanent, and place the Canal in the condition it was before the freshet. Those who have had charge of the repairs are certainly entitled to great credit for the energy they have displayed in pushing them forward. We hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing the completion of the repairs on the North Branch and Junction Canals, which cannot fail to infuse new life into the business of this region.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We invite the attention of capitalists to the advertisements of a valuable Farm and Mill Property, situate near Williamsport, which is offered for sale. It is one of the most desirable properties in Northern Pennsylvania, and presents an opportunity for investment seldom offered. It will be sold at public auction on the 9th of August.

The census of Kansas, taken by the Marshals appointed by Governor Robinson, makes the population 50,000.

LETTER FROM HON. D. WILMOT TO GEN. PACKER.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to "Gen. Wm. F. Packer, Williamsport, Pa.," which was put into the Post Office at this place, July 14. Up to this date, July 29, no answer has been received.

TOWANDA, July 14, 1857. HON. WM. F. PACKER: DEAR SIR—I purpose to spend some time during the Summer and Fall, in canvassing before the people of the State, the principles and issues involved in the pending State election.

Party meetings bring out only that portion of the people to whom the call is made, and the addresses are necessarily all on one side; whereas it is desirable that the whole people, so far as may be, should hear both sides fairly presented before them at the same time. If it should meet your views, I propose that we canvass so much of the State as is practicable, in company, addressing alternately the same meetings. Should this meet your assent, please so inform me at your earliest convenience, so that we may arrange the times and places of meetings, order of speaking, &c., &c. Very respectfully, D. WILMOT.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

We publish in another column an article from the Pennsylvaniaian, that our readers may know the feeling amongst the "Dead Rabbit" Democracy, and that they may also have some insight into the plan of operations proposed by the present Administration. This article is one of a number brought out by the publication of a prospectus for a news paper about to be established by FORNEY at Philadelphia, to be called "The Press," which the editor of the Pennsylvaniaian views as a rival, and accuses of unfriendliness to Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration.

These bickerings are the evidences of a volcano of hatred and disappointment which threatens to break out in irruption to overwhelm the Democracy. Whether it will do so or not, will be owing to the skillfulness of those business it is to heal the wounds which are now festering, and to allay the feelings engendered by disappointed expectations. It may seem strange to our readers, that JOHN W. FORNEY, of all the men in Pennsylvania, should complain of ingratitude at the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN. In our judgment, the Presidential contest of last fall, turned upon FORNEY's exertions. His management of the canvass in this State, was admirable, so far as the success of Mr. BUCHANAN was concerned, and we have no question but for his thorough organization previous to the October election, the Union State ticket would have been successful which would have extinguished the possibility of Mr. BUCHANAN's success in Pennsylvania and the Union. It was natural, after such a brilliant canvass that the friends of Mr. FORNEY should expect, with the utmost confidence, ever ignoring his past services and intimate relations with Mr. BUCHANAN, that the new Administration would be ready to bestow upon him what ever he might ask.

The friends of FORNEY now charge Mr. BUCHANAN with ingratitude, though if the Pennsylvaniaian can be believed, the charge is not wholly just. The allegation is not denied, that Mr. BUCHANAN used his best exertions to make FORNEY United States Senator. It now appears that the most lucrative offices in the gift of the Administration have been placed at his disposal with a bonus of hard cash in his hand. But FORNEY aspired to wield the sceptre as well as accumulate lucre. A place in the Cabinet or the control of the Government organ was his aspiration. To neither could he succeed, and hence his disappointment.

It was notorious during the late campaign that every County in the State contained a number of active politicians who were animated or infatuated with the idea that they were the personal friends of Mr. Buchanan, and when he was fairly seated in the Presidential Chair all they would have to do, would be to make their bow to him, and designate the office they wished, confident that there intimate personal relations, and past services would ensure their favor. As far as we can learn, this class of persons have been disappointed, and have learned not to put their trust in politicians, Mr. BUCHANAN, true to his well known character as a cold blooded, selfish, ungrateful politician, has turned the cold shoulder to the men who have stood by him in Pennsylvania with great faithfulness, and sent them home, chagrined, soured, breathing curses, not loud but deep.

Such is the condition of the Bogus Democracy in Pennsylvania. The power of the public plunder has lost its cohesion. The expectations of hundreds have been disappointed—their ardor abated, and they are either openly denouncing the Administration or would rejoice to see it rebuked in any manner. These men are not to be relied on to fight PACKER's battle this fall. They have yet too lively a sense of favors unrequited. They would much rather see the Democracy beaten, than the Administration might realize how important their services have been in the past, and how necessary for the future.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq., late Post master at this place, and editor of the defunct Bradford Times, has resumed the practice of the law at Bloomsburg, Pa. His well-meant attempt to enlighten the people of Bradford, upon political subjects, was unsuccessful, particularly in a pecuniary point of view, though Mr. F. is largely the gainer in a very valuable experience. His opinion of the honesty and reliability of some of the leaders of the Dead-Rabbit Democracy of this county, would be edifying. We wish the Colonel abundant success.

The vote of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the purchase of the Main Line of the State Works, stood, in favor of the purchase 142,604, against, 605. Majority, 143,209, being the requisite majority of all the stock.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Editors of Northern Pennsylvania is to be held at Danville, on the 4th proximo, to be present at which we have received an invitation. Circumstances will prevent our attendance, otherwise our desire to meet our editorial brethren would prompt our being there. We have some curiosity too, to see what measures an assemblage of publishers can adopt to benefit the business, which cannot be effected in every printing office. We must confess, we have but little faith in any regulations which may be adopted to remedy the evils of which some publishers complain. For ourselves we have no difficulty whatever in conducting our own business without the aid of our editorial brethren. We need no regulated tariff of rates to ensure us good prices for our labor, in any shape. We suffered ourselves to be humbugged until we learned better by experience, and if our brethren will imitate our example, they will experience more benefit, than from a dozen Conventions, to pass resolves to be broken upon the first opportunity.

Firstly:—(to divide it into heads, like an orthodox sermon)—adopt the cash system—no pay, no paper;—also in regard to transient advertising.

Secondly:—Totally repudiate all city agencies, and throw their favors under the table.—They have done more to injure the advertising than any other cause.

Thirdly:—Refuse peremptorily all advertisements received from persons not known to be prompt and responsible, and particularly those of questionable character. We observe that some of those who are anxious for an editorial Convention are in the habit of "biting" at every thing in the shape of an advertisement no matter what its character, or the source from whence it is received. We don't wonder that they need the assistance and aid of their brethren.

Fourthly:—Patent medicine advertisements are the bane of newspaper success. The proprietors of many of the most successful humbugs of the day, have used the press as a successful means to gull the public and make their own fortunes; while the prices paid have been contemptible. We have but one contract (made two years since) which fulfilled the man who gets a Patent Medicine advertisement into our columns, will pay for it, at our regular price per square.

An Editorial Convention cannot so regulate prices &c., as to remedy the evils of which publishers complain. As we have suggested, the remedy lies with themselves. Let them adopt a proper method of doing business, and they will soon cease to have reason to find fault. A merchant would not credit an entire stranger, yet many publishers will insert advertisements coming from sources of which they are ignorant, and the only pay for which they ever receive, is the satisfaction of publishing the pseudo proprietors as swindlers.

The editor who will publish such advertisements as "Dr. Maricaeus," "Dr. Hunter's," the "Baltimore Lock Hospital," &c., has no very exalted idea of the dignity of his profession, or of the intelligence of his readers. If the editorial Convention will rebuke those who published such abominable advertisements they will do a good thing.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—TWO MEN KILLED.—The Binghamton Republican of Saturday, gives the following account of a terrible accident, which occurred on Tuesday, on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad. The following are the facts, as near as we can learn. A freight train, drawn by the locomotive "Chenango," left Binghamton in the forenoon, bound for Syracuse, and about five o'clock, when half a mile north of Chenango Forks, the boiler of the locomotive exploded, instantly killing a brakeman named Skinner (who, we understand, was on the engine) and so seriously injuring the fireman that he died about three o'clock Friday morning. Moses Meyer, the engineer, had both arms broken, was badly scalded and received numerous bruises and cuts. He is so badly injured that it is feared he may not recover. Drs. Jackson and Burr, of Binghamton, were sent for, and in conjunction with Drs. Carr, Dorr and Harrington, of the Forks, afforded all the relief possible to the injured men.

"GOV. GEARY'S ADMINISTRATION IN KANSAS." About the first of August will be published a work bearing the above title, written by JOHN H. GHON, M. D., private secretary to Gov. Geary, and carefully compiled from the official documents on file in the department of State at Washington, and other papers in possession of the author; comprising a complete history of Kansas, its invasions, battles, outrages and murders. The author of this work is fully qualified, from personal observation, and from abundant materials, to give a truthful and impartial account of the troubles in Kansas, up to the time of the resignation of Gov. Geary. The publisher is CHARLES C. RHODES, Inquirer building, Philadelphia. Price in cloth \$1;—paper 50 cents. See advertisement in another column.

FROM KANSAS.—We have nothing new or important. Gov. Walker is still encamped with his troops near Lawrence, but has as yet made no hostile demonstrations. As his late move was intended to allay the storm gathering in the South, we have every confidence that Gov. Walker will hesitate before he proceeds to measures which would arouse the North.

Official dispatches from Governor Walker have been received at Washington. They defend his course against the attacks of the southern disunionists, and detail the condition of affairs at Lawrence as a justification for his present conduct.

The Capitol Extension.

The progress within the last few weeks on works on the Capitol extension has been such as to be very palpable even to the very ordinary observer. In particular, the removal of the wildernesses of scaffolding from the interior of the Senate and the House of Representatives makes the advance striking. Of both these spacious and noble halls the ceilings are finished and out of hand, and present a beauty of style, workmanship and completeness superior to any thing of the kind on this continent. That of the House of Representatives is the warmest in style and most elaborate in finish; but there are tastes which, on the whole, may prefer the Senate's. Both however, are akin in their general manner, and only differ as good taste would have them to do. We find the flooring of the committee and other rooms, halls, avenues and passage of both the new wings to be proceeding rapidly.

In the northern wing, the workmen are now putting up the newel-posts, railing and fencings of the main passage to the Senate chamber, all which posts, rails and fencings are of Tennessee marble, and therefore of unsurpassed richness and beauty. To our eye this is the most beautiful marble work we have ever seen. In both the connection ways between the old Capitols and the wings, the progress is such as to have risen to the level of the ground, and on the south connection somewhat above it.

As to the undertaking of raising the new dome on the old or central building, it is proceeding steadily and surely. Of the general plan for the dome it is sufficient to say that its bulk is divided into four sections—the first occupied by thirty six columns of cast iron, twenty seven feet high and about three feet in diameter at the top. These columns rest on a foundation consisting of cast iron plate, which again rests on a circular wall, belted, girdled, cramped, and compacted by every judiciously imaginable contrivance into a mass of solid matter, forming, as it were, but a single body. On these columns, (which are hollow and fluted and about an inch thick,) when in position, will be placed a ring to form the foundation for a superimposed section of pilasters, less in size than the columns, but agreeing with them in number, on which will be strong panel work, constituting a third section or attic.

The fourth section is the dome or cupola proper, and differs from other domes in having an elliptical instead of a circular section. The whole will be surmounted by stout circular plates of iron of considerable thickness, bearing an alter-like structure girt with faces, all in iron, supporting a globe, around which will pass a belt inscribed with the motto "E Pluribus Unum." and on the globe stands a tall figure of the Goddess of Liberty, erect, with a sword and shield, and around her forehead a fillet studded with stars, being Crawford's greatest work.—Nat. Intel.

Col. John W. Forney.

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvaniaian.]

The demand for our issue of Saturday last containing a brief article on JOHN W. FORNEY, may be regarded as an evidence of the interest felt by the party on the subject; and we are happy to be able to record that fact almost without exception, that interest manifests itself in a manly indignation at the effort made by a few members of the party in this city to rebuke Mr. BUCHANAN for his alleged ingratitude to Col. FORNEY. Among the number are several who, being the recipients of Mr. BUCHANAN's favor in the shape of the very best appointments in this city, owe it to him as the least possible return for his confidence to take the responsibility of their position.—We leave them, however, to time, and feel quite satisfied ourselves that our step has been so universally approved. Our aim is to the good of the party, and not the mere ambition of men; this we believe can be accomplished only by the sincere and fearless support of Mr. BUCHANAN, his administration and its measures. The efficacy of its policy and its acts are clearly shown by the tranquil and prosperous condition of affairs at home and abroad. How unjust—may, how disgraceful is it then, to see here in his own city and State, by his own heart-ache, we should witness bickerings and heart-burnings arising only from a miserable scramble for the leadership of party and the spoils of office. Who are the parties engaged? We unhesitatingly repeat that they are to be found among those who inveigled against the President because he could not place Mr. FORNEY in the Cabinet, and deemed proper to deny him the control of the administration organ at the City of Washington.

Now let us look calmly at the subject and see whether Mr. BUCHANAN is to blame. His attachment to Col. FORNEY was well known, and the people after his defeat for the United States Senatorship, thought it due to him as reward for his services and devotion to the party that Mr. BUCHANAN should give him anything in his gift for which he was fitted. But the President, in his wisdom it would seem, did please to make a minister out of him, whether the ground of unfitness we are not prepared say; but this we will say that he understood the feelings of the party in this State to make a Cabinet officer. Besides Mr. BUCHANAN when he reached Washington ascertained our opinion, that other and controlling regard made it his duty to resist the importunities of Col. FORNEY's friends. These reasons will now be made public; they as we believe, make necessary that Mr. FORNEY should be denied the management of the Union newspaper, as will we have no doubt, when they shall be made known afford a sufficient justification to the President. At all events, we think the country approves of the course of Mr. BUCHANAN, and feel sure that will attest its wisdom. Now, what was left to do? Mr. FORNEY was to be provided for in some other way. He was the Collectorship, the Naval Office, the Naval Agency, the Consulate to Liverpool, all passed in review, and none passed inspection. Money and not power, was sought; but nothing was rich enough to satisfy FORNEY's ambition, nothing lucrative to reward him for his services to Mr. BUCHANAN and the party. After some weeks delay understanding was had between Mr. FORNEY and his real friends, that the Consulate at Liverpool should be made to him worth \$10,000 per annum, (not \$15,000, as we erroneously stated in our previous article,) or in other words, \$100,000 for the four years of Mr. BUCHANAN's administration, and that \$10,000 should be paid to him at once in cash. It is proper to say that his proposition came in business shape from Col. FORNEY's friends, anxious to serve him, and were anxious to relieve the President from his embarrassing case. The only return to be made for salary in addition to the emoluments of the Consulate was the discharge of the duty of Foreign Correspondent for one or two newspapers. Now, this is a plain statement, and