

Gen. Packer's Declination.

REPLY OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, July 25th, 1857. Hon. WM. F. PACKER: Dear Sir:—I have laid before the State Committee the letter signed D. Wilnot, dated the 14th instant, and am authorized to say to you that in the opinion of the Committee you ought not to accede to the proposition it contains. The reasons for this opinion I will proceed briefly to state:

The slavery question, which is probably your opponent proposes to discuss, has very recently been thoroughly considered and passed upon by the people of the Commonwealth. The late Presidential canvass involved the whole subject so far as it was proper for consideration by our people, and we can perceive no utility in its re-discussion at this time; nor any other good reason for reopening debate upon it. The position of our party is well understood and requires no vindication, at least by any extraordinary proceeding like that proposed.

A joint canvass by candidates for the gubernatorial office has never been conducted in this State, nor, I believe, in any other Northern one, and may well be questioned on grounds of public policy. If the practice be once adopted, it will doubtless continue, and party nominations be uniformly made with reference to it. No party will venture to select a candidate for this office who is not qualified for the stump and aptitude for debate will hence come to be preferred to administrative ability. In short, the result will be to confine nominations to the class of talkers, and to exclude all others. A rule of party action which would prevent such men as Benjamin Franklin, Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk from filling the Executive chair of this State, must be a bad one, and to be denounced rather than adopted.

We believe there is a considerable public opinion against the propriety of the Executive Candidates appearing at all before popular meetings to solicit votes. This was first practiced by Wm. F. Johnson, in 1848, and has been to some extent followed by candidates since. The good results of it are not obvious. It did not originate with the Democratic party nor has it ever received any formal, popular or party sanction. It may therefore be considered an open question in future practice, and at all events, so forming no part of the duty of a candidate imposed upon him by his nomination.

While your opponent holds the office of President Judge, there is a special objection to the acceptance of his project. The propriety of law judges taking part in political meetings is denied by our party and is opposed by sound public opinion. By no act whatever ought we to sanction, or become participants in a prostitution of the judicial character. Nor will a resignation now made altogether remove this objection. Your opponent has intentionally held his office until within 3 months of the election, (rendering it impossible to elect a successor the present year,) and if a resignation should not take place, it would obviously be with the intention of resuming the office after a defeat for the post to which he aspired.

The proposed mode of conducting campaigns may possibly be suited to some of the Southern and South-western States, where it has been practiced, and where population and political conditions differ from ours; but its introduction here would be against solid objections, and without any conceivable good. It is therefore, a proposed "Southern aggression" upon the practices and politics of parties in Pennsylvania, which cannot be at all accepted or permitted.

It is well that the question has arisen when we have a candidate capable and fit for any discussion before the people, and when the decision can be placed, without embarrassment, upon public grounds which control it. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

A further supplement to "An Act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers." Approved April 24, 1857.

5. In proceedings to erect a new township out of parts of two or more townships in this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, when a return has been made, by commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, favorable to the erection of a new township, to order a vote of the qualified electors of the township from which the largest number of taxables to be embraced in the proposed new township is to be taken, and also of the qualified electors outside of such township, residing within the bounds of the proposed new township, to be taken on question of the erection of a new township.

6. It shall be the duty of the said court, upon the return being made to them as aforesaid, to fix a day certain upon which the election officers of the township from which the largest number of taxables to be embraced in the proposed township is to be taken, at which the qualified electors residing within the boundaries named in the first section of this act may vote, shall hold an election at the place fixed by law for holding township elections in said township, and be governed therein by the several laws of this Commonwealth relating to township elections; and it shall be the duty of the constable of said township, or if there be no constable, then one of the supervisors or road masters, to give at least fifteen days notice of the time and place of holding said election, by posting not less than six written or printed handbills in the most public places in each of the townships which are to be divided by the formation of the proposed new township.

7. The ballots to be deposited by the electors, shall have written or printed on the outside thereof, the words "new township," and on the inside, the words, "for a new township" or "against a new township."

8. It shall be the duty of the officers of said election, after the polls have been closed agreeably to law, to count the ballots and certify within five days thereafter, the number of votes for and against a new township, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county; who shall, after filling the returns in his office, lay the same before the said court at the next session; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes so taken are "for a new township," the said court shall thereupon order and decree a new township agreeably to the lines marked out and returned by the commissioners; but if a majority of the votes have been given "against a new township," no further action shall be had upon said proceedings.

The Berks County Press of 31st inst. says: We give in to-day's Press the proceedings in detail of the American and Republican County Meeting. It was the largest ever assembled at Reading, and its action of such a character as will effect the onward progress of the Slaveocracy most vitally.

Letter from Senator Mason on Kansas.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, July 23, 1857. To the Editor of the South: DEAR SIR:—In your paper of Monday last, in an article headed "Walker's Usurpation," I observe the following paragraph:

"But we are told that HICKS and MASO, and other distinguished Southern Senators, in debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, expressed the same opinion, that Kansas must be a free State, &c."

I cannot undertake to say what opinions may have been expressed by my honored colleague, or by other Senators from the South, in reference to the probable condition of Kansas, though from a general knowledge of their views in regard to that Territory, I should not doubt that any opinions so expressed would have reference to circumstances and contingencies necessarily qualifying them. To avoid misconstruction, however, I think it proper to say that I never expressed the opinion thus ascribed to me, because I never entertained it. At the time the law passed, organizing the Territorial Government, there were few with whom I conversed who did not believe that the future State would take its place with those recognizing and cherishing the condition of African Slavery. There was at that time certainly every reason to believe why this should be so, and none why it should not. The State of Missouri, bordering on its eastern frontier, was a slave-holding State; holding at that time nearly a hundred thousand slaves, and these were chiefly held in border counties. The State of Arkansas, adjacent to the Territory, on the south, was likewise a slaveholding State. The soil and climate of Kansas were well adapted to those valuable products, chiefly hemp and tobacco, which gave value to slave labor in Missouri. The proximity of its population, with the attractions of new, fertile, and cheap land, I believe would lead the slaveholders in Missouri to diffuse themselves speedily over Kansas, and the prohibitory line of 36 degs. and 30 min. being obliterated, there was no reason why they should not. I had no fear of fair competition in such appropriation of the Territory from any quarter. Unfair competition I did not look to. What may be the result as to the condition of Kansas, notwithstanding the extraordinary and unscrupulous efforts of Northern abolitionists to force a population there, I cannot undertake to say. Nor will I allude in this place to the new and unexpected aspect now exhibited to affairs in that Territory, with so much propriety reprehended by the columns of the South. Whatever may be the information of others, I certainly am not sufficiently informed of the existing state of things in Kansas to form a clear opinion, one way or the other; yet I will venture to say such much that if African slavery be ultimately excluded from Kansas, it will be effected by the numerical force of organized majorities, operating against the usual laws which govern emigration, and will present a new and most instructive lesson to the Southern States.

Very respectfully, I am, yours &c., &c. J. M. MASON.

That gallant little paper, the York Republican, is doing a noble work in our Pennsylvania Egypt—that portion of our counties lying alongside of the border of a slave state and east of the Alleghenies. It speaks out boldly earnestly, and with decided effect. At the conclusion of a long article, which is written with remarkable ability, it holds the following language concerning the Northern part of the State, and the extraordinary influence which Mr. Wilnot has exercised in that region. "Look at Northern Pennsylvania, how she has shaken off the shackles of party to stand by her own noble son. Look at Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga—his own District—where Locofocoism counted majorities by thousands, and the opponents of slavery extension now count their five thousands and more! Who shall say that the love of, and sympathy with, noble and worthy actions has wholly died out and expired in the face of such a picture of popular intelligence and self-emancipation from party thraldom and degradation as that District exhibits? We have no feeling in our hearts which beats in tune to the same mighty impulses which actuate our Northern fellow citizens? Are we here wholly insensible to the same noble emotions? Are our ears so stopped with cotton that we cannot hear? Are our mouths so filled with dough that we cannot speak? Are our eyes so bearded and dim with the rheum of advancing dotage that we tremble before every blast from the South, and can no longer bear to look upon the bright and shining example of a man who has dared to defy the denunciations of slavery, and stand unshaken by the description of his own party in the sacred cause of Human Liberty, and the White Man's right to carry his free labor into all the domains of the Union, without being compelled to compete in work with the negro slave? Shame on our manhood, if it is so; but we don't believe it. We have a prouder estimate of the patriotism and love of freedom of our fellow-citizens. The name of WILNOT is a rallying point for every man who possesses a generous enthusiasm of soul, and who, while he admires the martyr-spirit of primitive Christendom, can appreciate the same spirit of self-sacrifice for the sake of a great principle exhibited in his own age by a citizen of his own Commonwealth. The election of DAVID WILNOT on such an issue will crown Pennsylvania with imperishable glory and honor."

RELUFF NOT CAUGHT.—The Towanda and some other papers, a few weeks ago gave currency to the report that Ruloff had been seen near Athens, and pursued. We can inform our readers that the man seen has been caught, and while we write he is lying in our County Jail. His name is F. S. Marsh. He belongs at Otego County, and had been imprisoned for some petty matter for 60 days, but finding that the days included the nights also, he broke jail some time ago and has been wandering about since. The Deputy Sheriff of Otego County hearing of the imaginary Ruloff, visited the locality got a glimpse of him, and arrested him, and he now lies snug in our jail till called for. Ruloff is not the fool to be caught napping like this Marsh.—Otego Gazette.

SUICIDE OF SENATOR RUSK.—The intelligence is communicated by telegraph, that Gen. Thos. J. Rusk, the senator from Texas, had committed suicide. No particulars are given, but as his health has recently been very bad, it is probable that it was done under depression of spirits, if not in a moment of temporary insanity. Gen. Rusk is identified with the history of the state he represented. When Texas was warring for her independence, his sword aided her battles, and when it was achieved his counsel was called into requisition.

REWARDING TRAITORS.—JOHN K. CALHOUN, of Armstrong, and G. NELSON SMITH, of Cambria, members of the last House of Representatives who bolted the FORNEY nomination and supported FOSTER for the Senate, have been nominated by the Democrats of their respective counties for re-election. The Democratic people seem to sympathize with these "traitors."

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival of the India at Quebec from Liverpool, Sunday, we have four days later intelligence from Europe. The most important of the news is that which relates to China and India. The British forces had destroyed the Chinese fleet, and Canton was in the power of the English. There had been an advance in tea in consequence. The news from India is not satisfactory for Great Britain. Delhi still remains in the hands of the mutineers, and the mutiny among the Bengal troops was spreading. There was a fall in Consuls, in consequence. The ex King of Oude, with some of his ministry, had been arrested for having instigated the rebellion. The markets in England for American produce, were steady. The frigates Susquehanna and Niagara, with the telegraphic cable on board had left Liverpool, on the 27th ult., for Cork.

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THE POST OFFICE at Rummerfeld Creek in this county, has been discontinued.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, August 13, 1857.

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

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following rates: 5 copies for \$1.00; 10 copies for \$1.50; 25 copies for \$3.00; 50 copies for \$5.00; 100 copies for \$8.00; 200 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, Blankets, Hand-Bills, Ball-Tickets, &c.

MONIES may be sent by mail, at our risk,—enclosed in an envelope, and, on opening directed, we will be responsible for the safe delivery.

FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID WILNOT, 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.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.—Gov. Pollock has appointed DARIUS BULLOCK of this county, President Judge of this judicial district, in place of Hon. D. WILNOT, resigned.

Gen. BULLOCK is the oldest member of the bar in this county, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and respect of the people.

The change in the tone of the "Dead Rabbit" press, since Gen. PACKER'S declination, is decidedly amusing. Their vanings and bragadochias have given place to disquisitions upon the impropriety of a joint canvass, and the usage and customs of the democratic party. A few weeks ago and the press of that party without exception, favored the plan of a joint canvass, and were evidently striving to make WILNOT the challenging, instead of the challenged, party. They grew valiant with their boasts of the ability and eloquence of their standard-bearer; they represented him as silencing and overthrowing the Black-Republican candidate, and indulged to their hearts content in an imaginary brilliant victory.

Mr. WILNOT, being neither moved nor deterred by these boasts and exaggerations, and having waited until he was satisfied that Gen. PACKER would not fulfill the promises of himself and friends to invite the discussion, extended to his opposing candidate the invitation which has been published. As Mr. PACKER'S committee has decided that he must not be allowed to meet Mr. WILNOT, it now becomes necessary for those papers which a few weeks before were valiant, to take back their boasts and threats and invent excuses for the cowardice and pusillanimity of their candidate and his keepers. We have a specimen now before us, which is a fair sample of the class. It is contained in the Allentown Democrat. The editor in his paper of July 22, speaking of an assertion made by a cotemporary that such a challenge has been made indulges in the following harmless gasconade, italics and all:—

Now, we pronounce the whole thing a sheer fabrication. It did not get up on the brag-gone principle and assert further, that Gen. Packer never accepted any challenge whatever from Mr. Wilnot; that Wilnot never sent him one; and finally, that the latter would send a challenge to discuss the questions involved in the approaching campaign, before the people. Gen. Packer will promptly accept it.

In the meantime, the challenge having been sent, and declined notwithstanding the positive assurance from the Democrat that it would be promptly accepted, that paper finds it necessary to change its tune. Now witness what a dignified position it takes. We extract from the issue of August 5, only two weeks after the brave display witnessed above:—

The letter of Mr. BUCKALEW, Chairman of the Committee, speaks the sentiments not only of the entire County, but we think of every man who would avoid the dire results that might flow from such a course. The Democratic party does not feel inclined to ignore its own time-honored usage, nor to detract from the proud dignity she has maintained ever since her origin, by asking her candidates for gubernatorial honors to descend to the level of a township contesting votes.

The reader should bear in mind that Gen. PACKER is already advertised to address public meetings!

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In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement from several Philadelphia houses, to which we invite the attention of the business men of Bradford County. Years "long since," the merchants and others of this section transacted all their business in Philadelphia. The building of the Erie Canal, and its branches, however, gradually drew this trade to New York, as being more accessible, until the merchants of the County, with scarcely a single exception, had been diverted from Philadelphia and it had become almost a strange place. The construction of the North Branch Canal, and the opening of a direct Railroad communication by the building of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad have again changed the facilities of communication, and Philadelphia is now more accessible than New York to a large portion of Bradford.

Already our merchants are turning their attention to Philadelphia as a market for purchasing their supplies, although the business men of that city, apparently have come to consider Northern Pennsylvania as a terra incognita, whose custom was not worth striving for. We hail this advertisement as an evidence that the Philadelphians are now awakening to a sense of the wealth of the Northern counties, and are determined to contest for its trade with New-York.

There is certainly no reason why Philadelphia should not enjoy whatever advantages there may be in the business of this region.—We believe that those of our merchants, who have, as a matter of curiosity, visited Philadelphia, consider it a better place to buy in, than New-York. For many articles, it is decidedly preferable, as it has now become the greatest manufacturing mart in the country, and supplies to the trade in New-York, many of the articles in most demand in this region, which passing through many hands, of course are increased in price before they reach us.

"THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH."—This is the title of a work just issued by Bardick Brothers of New York, which is now attracting an unusual share of attention. It is from the pen of HILTON ROWAN HELPER, of North Carolina, and the author has collected in a volume of some four hundred pages, the most compact and irresistible array of facts and arguments to prove the impolicy of slavery that we remember to have encountered.

He has here collected a body of facts and statistics against the economy, which seem to us quite as irresistible as Newton's argument to prove the universality and terms of the law of gravitation. We have never seen the facts arrayed with so much power.

The statistics embraced in this work are overwhelming in their demonstration of the corroding and wasting influence of Slavery, and yet they are arranged and presented in such manner as to be lively and interesting instead of dry and prosy.

The agent for this County, E. J. SEIBERT, will give our citizens an opportunity of procuring this work, which we recommend them to embrace, as they will find it both valuable and interesting.

SEIGE OF LAWRENCE RAISED.—Gov. Walker, who found it easier to invent excuses for marching against Lawrence, than for raising the siege, has finally hit upon a scheme to extricate himself from the dilemma. He dispatched himself a messenger to Fort Riley, and the courier came back to Walker with despatches, stating that the fort was threatened by Indians, and asking aid of Walker, whereupon he struck his tents and raised the siege of Lawrence. The whole thing is understood as a ruse on the part of WALKER to withdraw gracefully from Lawrence.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The August elections, being in the slaveholding States, have resulted, of course, in a clean sweep for the Democracy. In Missouri, ROLLINS (emancipationist) gains largely over Fillmore's vote, but STEWART (Dem.) is probably elected.

Mr. JACOBS, the Assistant Superintendent of the Barclay R. R., was severely injured one day last week, his foot being caught between the bumper of a coal car and the safety car on the inclined plane, and severely crushed.

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The Burdell Mystery!

The public were quite startled yesterday by the announcement that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, alias Burdell, had been rearrested. On this occasion she was not charged with murder, but with feigning the birth of a child under the following circumstances: For some time Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has given out to the world that early in August she expected to be delivered of a child—the fruit of her union with the late Dr. HARVEY BURDELL. To attend her in that interesting situation, she applied to Dr. UHL, and after several visits, the Doctor, entertaining suspicions as to her really being *en-ciente*, confided his doubts to the District Attorney. An ingenious plan was then devised for the detection of the crime, if any were contemplated. Dr. UHL returned to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and pretending to be in her confidence, drew from her the admission that the projected birth was a humbug! He moreover was offered by her \$1,000 if he would find a newly-born infant to "assist" at the *accouchement*. This, under the direction of district Attorney HALL, was effectually done. On Monday last, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM received from a house in Elm-Street the child of a poor woman in Bellevue Hospital; the "confinement" takes place the same evening according to rule; an "accoucher" (Dr. CATLIN) and a "mid-wife" are in attendance; the cries of Mrs. C. forced from her by the "pains of labor," are heard even by the neighbors; while with a mother's love, she is fondling her "newly-born" infant—enter Police officers, who charge somewhat the denouement of this curious drama. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Dr. CATLIN, the "accoucher," and the "mid-wife" have all been arrested on the charge of feloniously pretending that Mrs. C. had given birth to a child who would be entitled to inherit the property of the late HARVEY BURDELL. It is proper to add that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM persisted yesterday in declaring the child was her own.

New York Times 6th.

The bogus Burdell baby was as much a matter of interest yesterday as the day before.—Mrs. CUNNINGHAM still a prisoner at her house No. 31 Bond-street, kept up the sham with groans and cries, as if really she was suffering the after-pains of childbirth. Four officers had the house in charge, each party being relieved every six hours. Drs. SMITH and LOCKWOOD were in an occasional attendance throughout the day. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, the testimony of Misses HELEN and AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM was taken. Both appeared very much dispirited, and there seemed to be no complexity on their part in the late affair. The most important event of the day was the affidavit of Mr. CATLIN, in which he turned State's evidence, and declared that no birth of a baby had taken place. Drs. BARKER and DEWEES went with Justice DAVISON to make a personal examination of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Of course she refused her assent until she had consulted Judge DEAN. To-day at 10 A. M., she will see the professional gentleman.

New York Times 10th.

There is no new excitement to report touching Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her baby. Still remains at Bond-street, but to-day will decide whether to accept bail for her if bail can be procured, or to commit her to the Tombs.—Dr. CATLIN was removed to the Tombs on Saturday. It is the intention of the District-Attorney to indict Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as Mrs. BURDELL, so that to escape the State Prison she will have to prove that she was never married to Dr. BURDELL. Bond-street was crowded yesterday with the curious and the idle, and the Policemen were kept fully employed to prevent a complete blockade of the thoroughfare.

REMARKABLE AND HORRIBLE DEATH.—A man named CARL HAUS, while felling trees at Knowlton's Mills, on the Berlin Mountain, Rensselaer County, came to his death as follows:—

He proceeded to the woods, and, as was shown by the testimony upon the inquest, felled one tree, which stripped clean. He then cut down another, which, in falling, lodged in the branches of a sapling, some thirty-five feet high. This he cut down also, when both fell, and lodged in a still smaller sapling, standing near the trunk which he had felled and stripped. He proceeded to cut this down also, standing as he did so upon the fallen trunk. When the second sapling was nearly cut thro' it gave way, from the strain upon it, and the three trees together came down upon HAUS, striking him in the back, and prostrating him at full length upon the fallen trunk. Upon this, protruding for several inches, was a sharp knot, and as HAUS fell, his head struck upon it, near the centre of the *os frontis*.

So great was the force with which he was pressed down, by the weight of the falling trees, that this knot was thrust through his head from the forehead back, and such was its velocity, that he was pushed upon it until it had cut through the head, which it severed entirely from the scalp to the vertebrae of the spine, the neck being dislocated. The head was then cut into halves, which lay open on either side, hanging at the back only by some fragments of the scalp and integuments. The brains and broken scalp had bespattered the trunk of the tree, and the ground in the immediate vicinity. There was no semblance of humanity left in the features of the unfortunate man, so horribly had he been disfigured. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Accidental Death."

A NEW COMET has just been discovered at the Dudley Observatory, in Albany, N. Y.

DIED, In Schuylkill, on Sunday evening, August 23, Mr. SAMUEL GRIFFIN, aged 85 years.

Mr. GRIFFIN came to his death by the kick of a horse, and lingered under the most severe and acute suffering but twenty-four hours.

At a meeting of Valley Lodge, No. 446, I. O. O. F., convened on the occasion of the death of Samuel Griffin, as above announced, O. H. P. KINSEY, P. G., offered the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:— Whereas: By the sudden and melancholy death of P. G. SAMUEL GRIFFIN, we are again called to mourn the loss of a worthy and highly esteemed brother; therefore Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and other relations of the deceased in this sudden and unexpected bereavement, and as a source of consolation we do not point them to that higher and purer life into which our brother has been introduced through the portals of the tomb. Resolved, That the best eulogium we can pass upon the character of our deceased brother is to emulate his life of virtue, kindness and integrity. Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our deceased brother in our fraternal capacity—wearing the usual badges of mourning. Resolved, That as a further testimony of the love and respect we bear our brother we will wear the usual mourning badge for thirty days, and that our Lodge Charter be draped in mourning for a period of three months. Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the County papers. Aug. 4, 1857. O. H. P. KINSEY, Sec'y.

TRIPLETS THREE TIMES IN THREE YEARS.—The wife of MONTGOMERY LANDR, living at Kingston, Green Co., N. Y., not long since presented her husband with three boys at a birth—this being the third occurrence of this kind in three years.

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 31.—A most magnificent appointment for the October territorial bogus election has been made. Nineteen counties have three representatives, and fourteen counties have 36. Troops are to be detailed to guard the bogus officers at the election. The emigration of this year is not to vote. Gov. Walker turned over the offices making appointments to the President and Speaker of the first bogus Legislature.

To the Republicans of Bradford County. Gentlemen:—Allow me to offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, to be held at Towanda, Monday evening, Sept. 7, 1857. And I would furthermore very much obliged, if you would present my name as a candidate to the several counties of your delegates, and should be so fortunate as to receive the nomination of their hands, and to give me the honor of my election, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties pertaining to the office with fidelity. Yours respectfully, A. D. MONTAGUE. Towanda, Aug. 10, 1857.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—Five Teachers' Institutes will be held in various sections of County during the ensuing autumn. The first one to commence on Monday, Sept. 17, at Towanda. The second will be at Southfield, 20th, Towanda and Tyrone, the times, &c., will be announced by circulars sent to the directors of the several townships.

All the teachers and all some persons intending to come teachers are earnestly solicited to attend during the whole session. It is hoped that directors and others interested in the elevation of our common schools will give their aid and assistance in this important enterprise for improvement. The only expense will be for the transportation of teachers. The last day of the session will be devoted to the examination of teachers. If any have not been in attendance during the session, they will be expected to present themselves for inspection on that day precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. Will directors see to this matter, that none of the teachers may be found the coming year without certificates? It is requested that all those who are not in attendance during the session, will be notified by the several branches required by law to be taught in schools, and occasionally recitations in some more advanced studies if circumstances seem to require it. The evening will be spent in lectures and exercises, and discussions upon matters connected with the business of teaching. Teachers are requested to provide themselves with a copy of the following books:—The First Reader, Second Reader, an Intellectual Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, an English Grammar, Memorandum book, copy paper, pen, ink, and slates; and those who are not well acquainted with their music books, will be furnished with a copy of the same. Although the Institute is especially for Teachers, not exclusive. All are invited to attend, and all are welcome, whenever it may be convenient to spend an hour or a day with us. It may be well to say that it will be a favorable opportunity for Directors to visit their Teachers. Especially it is desirable for Directors to be present, as it is a favorable opportunity to see the friends of education, and will render all possible assistance in this enterprise. August 4, 1857. C. R. COBBIN.

New Advertisements.

Philadelphia Advertisement FROM JOHN A. RIDDLE.

At Merchant's Hotel, North 4th St., Philadelphia. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE WEST AND NORTH WEST: PHILADELPHIA MARKETS being easily accessible, your attention is called to it, as possessing facilities and advantages, worthy of your consideration. Among its advantages may be enumerated its location in the center of commerce, its proximity to the Iron and Anthracite Coal Districts of Pennsylvania, the large and varied extent of its wharves, its facilities for the export of its products to the States, the moderate expenses necessary for carrying business, &c.

The market possesses unrivalled advantages for the sale of many kinds of produce, such as Flour, Wheat, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, &c., while the charges for sales and attendant expenses, are more moderate than neighboring seaboard markets.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO., Importers and Dealers of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS, No. 229 and 241 North 3d street, above Market.

BUNN, RAIGLE & CO., Importers BRITISH GOODS, and Dealers of STABLE SADDLERY, GOODS, EMBROIDER