

can in this, according to romance writers, vale of grief and tears expected to be. The service I was fortunately able to render her forms one of the most pleasing recollections of my life.

Horrible Treatment of a Wife.

A case of unusual interest was tried in Walton Superior Court last week, consuming four days. A man named THOMAS KELLY, or O'KELLY, was arraigned for the murder of his wife, who was found dead (frozen, it is said) in her place of confinement during the extraordinary cold weather of 1858. The deceased, it is alleged, was at least partially deranged, and had been confined a number of years, 11 or 12, we believe. It was proven that her place of confinement consisted of a few, constructed of poles, notched at the corners and covered with clap boards. In this was a hole ten by four inches, some four or five feet from the ground, with a shelf inside, upon which was placed her food in an old iron frying-pan. Her food, some of the witnesses testified, was promiscuously mixed together in this pan—boiled bacon, "collards," and milk being frequently mixed together.

Many of the witnesses testified that the chinks or cracks between the poles of this den were open—there never was any fire in it—no bed nor bedding, and the poor creature was sometimes entirely naked, and always nearly so! In this den she languished seven years, until relieved by death from her horrible suffering. One cold morning that winter she was found upon her hands and knees at the door, naked, or nearly so, and frozen stiff. Many persons think there is reason to believe that starvation as well as cold had something to do in bringing about her death! We understand that the deceased, before her mind became impaired, was a sensible and respectable educated woman. As before remarked, it is no part of our purpose to give the testimony in this case—it would fill a book. We only refer to material points against the prisoner. We did not hear one syllable in his behalf. The minutiae, or filling-in of the picture, is too sickening to lay before our readers. The husband was indicted for murder. The attorneys for the prosecution were Mr. Solicitor THURMOND, N. G. FOLGER, and others; for the defence, Judge FLOYD, Mr. CLARK and others. The prisoner was arraigned on Wednesday morning. When we left not one-half the witnesses had been examined. We learn that the pleadings commenced late on Friday afternoon. At the time we write we have not heard what the verdict of the Jury was. Since the above was written, we learn that O'KELLY has been sentenced to three years to the Penitentiary.

Death of Commodore Perry.

The death of Commodore M. C. Perry is announced as having taken place at New York on Thursday morning. He was a brother of Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, and son of Raymond Perry, also a Captain in the Navy of our Republic in its early days. Commodore Perry entered to the service in 1809 as a midshipman, and served through the war of 1812. He was made a Lieutenant in 1813, while his commission of Captain dates February 9th, 1837. He was in the Gulf during our war with Mexico, and distinguished himself there in a decided manner, successfully leading the expedition against Tobacco and Laguna, both of which places he took. He also rendered efficient aid to Gen. Scott in landing troops at Vera Cruz, and succeeded Commodore Coomer in the command of the fleet when he was recalled.

In the year 1852 Commodore Perry was appointed to the command of the East India Squadron, and took charge of the expedition to Japan. To his skill and judgment, the success of that great enterprise may be said to be owing; and his name will be handed down to the remotest posterity by his connection with this important movement—the effects of which to this country and through us to the world, are only just beginning to show themselves. Already a commissioner has been appointed by Japan to visit our shores, and the news of his departure must have been among the last events which engaged the attention of Commodore Perry before his death. Commodore Perry was about 75 years old. He was born at Newport, Rhode Island, one of the most gallant if she is one of the smallest of States. The distinguished family to which he belonged is rapidly disappearing from the face of the Earth. But a few weeks since we were called upon to record the death of the honored relic of the Lero of Lake Erie, and but a year or two ago, a son, well known and highly esteemed by all who knew him, was called by his last account. The deeds of the daring however, with which the name of Perry is connected, have embalmed it in the memory of an entire people, and will hand it down to the remotest generations.

We find in the St. Louis papers the second and third days' proceedings in the examination of CHARLES L. SANDERS, alias TAYLOR, charged with conspiracy, arson and murder in the Pacific Hotel case. The testimony thus far elicited does not by any means warrant the very exciting statements published on the morning after TAYLOR'S arrest. The large sum of money alleged to have been in the possession of the supposed murdered man, appears never to have existed. TAYLOR did not arrive at the Townsley House after or during the alarm of fire, but at least a full hour before it. He did not go there without boots or shoes on, but had his boots on, and was otherwise in full dress. No blood was discovered on the sheets in which he slept. Thus are some of the hideous features of this affair, as it first appeared, entirely obliterated. At the same time there is reason to believe that there was foul play somewhere, but where, it is at present impossible to determine.—N. Y. Times.

JAPAN.—Accounts have been received in England from Japan to the 11th of November. They confirm the report of the approaching visit to Europe of Prince Tzi-Kuzen, the nephew of the Emperor. He was to embark about the end of December, at Simoda, with the numerous suite, on board the Dutch vessel the Samarang, chartered for the purpose, by the Japanese Government. He will visit France, England, Russia, Holland and return by way of the United States. Among the persons composing his suite are two Japanese engineers, whose mission will be to examine into the system of railways. The engineers had fitted up the electric telegraph which was given to his Majesty by the American plenipotentiary, when the treaty of commerce was signed between these two countries. The telegraph, which goes from the Summer palace of the Emperor to Jeddo, a distance of about six miles, works perfectly.

Letter from Minnesota.

HOKAH, HOUSTON Co., Minnesota, Feb. 25, 1858.
FRIEND GOODRICH:—No doubt quite a number of your numerous readers take more or less interest in what they may hear from the great and growing northwest. Minnesota has been my home for the past year. And while rambling over the vast prairies, thickly interspersed by crystal lakes with pebbled shores, from which issue pure fountains that contrast strongly with the sluggish streams of other prairie regions, and which are bordered by groves of the most surpassing beauty—the question has often occurred to me why so many cross the Atlantic in pursuit of pleasure and beautiful scenery, when so much of our own beautiful America yet remains scarcely explored? Here are themes for the scholar, the philosopher and the poet, and a field for the missionary and philanthropist. And Minnesota has an invigorating climate to revive the drooping spirits of the debilitated, and restore the health of the invalid. The scenery is ever varied and the traveller is unconsciously led with increasing delight from lake to grove and ere he is aware, night not unfrequently overtakes him far from any dwelling.

There are yet farms of prairie and timber bordering on lakes and rivers subject to pre-emption; and mechanics of every kind are wanted to erect dwellings, and build the machinery necessary to the settlement of a fertile country. The soil is unsurpassed for fertility and easy tillage. Here are meadows covered with grass that grows to the height of five and six feet, and makes the best quality of hay. The groves furnish an abundance of timber for all purposes; Houston County has advanced beyond the most sanguine hopes of hardy pioneers who made its first settlement less than four years since. Caledonia is the county seat.

There are some six or seven towns laid out in the county, some of them thriving villages, each claiming to some extent to be the town; but my opinion Hokah has both natural and acquired advantages over any other in Southern Minnesota. We have one of the best water powers in the country, having a fall of twenty-eight feet at the foot of a beautiful lake, with room enough below for any number of first-class mills. Capital may be expended here in factories and become paying investments. A large saw and grist mill are in full operation, and a large four story shop, 44 X 100 feet, will be ready early this spring, which could accommodate from fifty to eighty mechanics. I understand that the proprietor, Hon. C. W. THURMOND, will lease the whole or part, to suit convenience of such mechanics as need water power to do their work. The Root River Valley Land Grant Rail Road, when completed, will pass through this place, and the finances of the company are such as will warrant a speedy commencement of the work. This is emphatically the country for the man of small means, as well as for the capitalist. Labor is in good demand and provisions cheap, and the sun never shone upon a more productive soil or healthier climate.

Yours truly,
L. S. K.

(Correspondence of the N. American and U. S. Gazette.)
HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1858.

There has been little of interest done here to-day. The two marked events of the session of the Legislature were the presentation of a report by Mr. Buckalew in behalf of the majority of the Special Kansas Committee, in the Senate, and the appearance of the anti-Wilmot committee, from Susquehanna county, before the Judiciary committee of the House. They made a number of speeches before the committee very denunciatory of Judge Wilmot. But when asked by McClure, of Franklin, whether they would say as lawyers and men, that they had ever known Judge Wilmot to be guilty of partiality in his judicial decisions, on account of the political opinions of any man, they refused to answer the question categorically. In fact, not one of them would answer it any way, save by long speeches, the infernal tenor of which was, they thought so.—When the question was put directly and so pointedly, a second time, that they could not escape from it, they hesitated and faltered, and at last some young lawyer—I think his name is Overton, declared that he believed so. Many of the leading Democrats doubt the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass a bill of the character proposed. We shall have some definite action in a few days relative to it.

THE MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT'S DOCTORS.—The man who heads the call for the meeting at Tammany Hall, to strengthen the hands of the President, Stewart Brown, is an old whig, who, we venture to say, never voted for a democratic President in his life. The first speaker announced for the occasion on the bills is Alexander H. Stephens, also an old whig, who spent his first three sessions in Congress in trading democratic Presidents, and who supported Fillmore both before and after his election. He is now the leader of the Administration party in the House of Representatives. Such is the Democracy that now thrives at Tammany. Like mercy, its quality is not strained. It is the kind which is found best adapted to the President's feeble condition, who seems to have the common infirmity of old age, in remembering and liking best the things that he enjoyed in his early life.—Evening Post.

INQUEST ON THE FIREMAN SHOT AT NEW HAVEN.—The coroner's jury, after investigating the facts in relation to the death of Wm. Miles a fireman who was shot on the 9th of February, in an affray with some students of Yale College, gave in their verdict yesterday. It does not implicate any person in particular, but censures those who declined testifying, by which the jury were unable to obtain all the facts they needed.

The Buffalo Express says, "it is reported that the New York Central Railroad Company has notified the New York and Erie Company that it will issue free passes after the first of the coming month."

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 11, 1858.

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 renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates:—8 copies for..... \$5 00 15 copies for..... \$12 00 10 copies for..... 8 00 20 copies for..... 15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB WORK.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and at reasonable prices,—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball-tickets, &c.

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

THE PROGRESS OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The conspiracy to annihilate this Judicial District, awakens a degree of public feeling such as we have not seen manifested before for years. This nefarious attempt excites the indignation of the fair and honorable men of all parties. Those who have differed with Judge Wilmot politically, nevertheless, repudiate the attempt to pursue him upon the bench with personal malice and revenge, and scorn the secret trickery and plotting, which should forever disgrace the conspirators. The unanimity with which this feeling is shared by our people, is a cheering evidence of the intelligence and uprightness of the masses, who, while they may differ from a political opponent, are not ready to descend to base and dishonorable acts to gratify personal malignity.

It is the personal and vindictive feelings which gave origin to this conspiracy—the secrecy and stealthiness with which it was carried on—the manner in which it was to be consummated, by striking at the personal character and official standing of Judge Wilmot—of which we complain, as far as regards him. Had the conspirators taken a fair and open course, by arraigning him before the House of Representatives as deserving impeachment—had that body preferred charges against him, and presented the case to the Senate for trial—it would not have been our disposition or place to have uttered one word in his behalf—because we would have Judge Wilmot, as we would have every other man stand or fall upon his own merits, and if his Judicial career will not stand the test of scrutiny and investigation, let him be condemned.

But this attempt took no such open course. A memorial was prepared, and stealthily circulated for signatures, and when the moment arrived, the actors started for Harrisburg, thinking it was not necessary to let their destination or business be known, and expecting to rush their scheme through the Legislature before Judge Wilmot could learn that his Judicial integrity or impartiality was called in question. We do not know who among the conspirators gave circulation to the base slanders upon Judge Wilmot's character; it is sufficient to know that they were a part of the scheme to persuade the Legislature to degrade him in the estimation of that part of the public not conversant with the facts. It was asserted at Harrisburg, "that he was grossly partial upon the Bench," "that no Democrat could procure a tavern license," with other similar stories, equally false, the intention of which was evidently to array a partisan feeling against him. That these stories are circulated at Harrisburg, is evident from the fact that some of them have been reiterated in the newspapers.

Having disclosed the secret plottings of the conspirators, and fully awakened public attention to their dishonorable attempt, we shall not endeavor to refute or answer any of the slanders which have been propagated. It will afford the people of this District great satisfaction to learn that the Senate Committee has manifested a purpose to confront Judge Wilmot with his accusers. The result of an investigation cannot be doubtful; while to defend him at home would be a work of supererogation.

Upon the receipt of the notification from the Senate Committee, Judge Wilmot addressed to each of the gentlemen signing the memorial a request that they would inform him of the specific charges which were to be made to the Committee, touching his conduct upon the Bench, in which he had displayed partiality or political bias, or a tyrannical or disconcerting manner towards counsel, which made it unpleasant to practice in the Courts of the County.

Up to the time of his departure, they had all failed to inform him of any charges to be made against him. We hear, however, that charges have been sent on. If so, those making them have been very careful that Judge Wilmot should not have an opportunity of disproving them, by keeping him in ignorance of what allegations will be made, until he meets the Committee. This may be "sharp practice," but is it either manly or honorable?

Col. Piolett, the Delegate from Bradford, to the Democratic State Convention, left home a rabid Anti-Lecompton man. In the Convention, he was the fiercest amongst the Lecomptonites. Can any one inform us what has wrought this sudden and miraculous change. Was there "feathers" about? The Colonel's love for "my friend FORNEY," has suddenly cooled. We won't be ungenerous enough to suppose that the Col. will be begging at Washington for some return for his transcendent services. His characteristic modesty and diffidence prevent such a supposition.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives, by Gen. JACKMAN, to sell to the Sunbury & Erie railroad company all the balance of the public works of the State, consisting of the Delaware division, the North Branch division and extension, and the Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania canals, with all the property pertaining to them. The price fixed is three million five hundred thousand dollars. The terms of payment, as set forth in the second section of the bill, are that the Sunbury & Erie railroad company may execute and issue bonds for seven million of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the first million to become due in 1872, and one million each succeeding year, until all are paid. The bonds are to be secured by a mortgage upon the whole road, both finished and unfinished. In payment for the public works the Governor is to receive from the company three million five hundred thousand of these bonds. As additional security to the State, the Sunbury & Erie company is to execute and deliver to the State Treasurer a mortgage on the Delaware division for one million of dollars, and a mortgage on each of the other divisions for five hundred thousand dollars—these mortgages to be the first liens on the property described. When the road is ready for the superstructure from Williamsport to the mouth of the Susquehanna, one half of the additional security is to be surrendered by the State; and upon the completion of the western end of the road, extending from the harbor of Erie to the borough of Warren, ready for the superstructure, the remaining half of the additional security is to be surrendered and employed by the company, in the completion of those divisions, and the surplus, of any, in the construction of other parts of the road.

The eight section provides that the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the sinking fund, and applied to the payment of the State debt. The bill, was referred to the committee on Ways and Means, and has been favorably reported upon by it.

The Anti-Lecompton fever appears to be rapidly diffusing itself in the Democratic ranks at the West. There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Franklin Co., Ohio, at Columbus, on the 20th ult., called for the purpose of approving the course of the representative of the district in Congress, Hon. SAMUEL S. COX, and express the feeling of the people against the Kansas policy of the President. The Chairman of the meeting was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State at the last election, and among the speakers were Judge JOHNSON, of KANSAS, Hon. D. O. MARTIN, of Toledo, U. S. District-Attorney under President PIERCE, and Hon. H. B. PAYNE, Democratic candidate for Governor at the last election. From which it will be seen that the leaders of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are the most prominent men of their party. A call has been issued at a mass meeting of the democracy of the State at Columbus on the 10th inst., to condemn the Kansas policy of the Administration.

Gen. SHIELDS, whose position on the Lecompton question has been widely misrepresented, puts himself right in a letter addressed to the President of the Minnesota Senate. He complains very earnestly of the unfair manner in which the admission of Minnesota has been made to depend upon that of Kansas, and censures the President for having entirely neglected the former State, though he at great length urges the admission of the latter. He declares that he shall resist the wrong done to Kansas and the whole country with all his ability, though he thinks the Lecompton bill is likely to pass.

KANSAS.—Persons or families desiring to join the Kansas party, who leave Dunkirk and Buffalo, on Tuesday, March 30th, can meet at the Dickinson House, Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., on Monday, the 29th, in time to take the evening train for Buffalo or Dunkirk. The party will leave Buffalo on the Morning Express, Tuesday, March 30, those stopping at Dunkirk, being ready to join the party on the arrival of the morning train from Buffalo. All will see the necessity of promptness, as time and R. R. cars wait for no one.

For further information, you may address H. N. SEEVER, at Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa., always with a postage stamp enclosed.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST.—This is the title of a journal containing sixteen pages, published monthly by Orange Judd, A. M., in New York City, devoted exclusively to the interest of agriculture, and the improvement of all classes engaged in tilling the soil. In just such a publication as every farmer ought to be in possession of. Were we numbered with what class we would not be would not be without it for twice the subscription price, which is only one dollar in advance. We might add that the Journal is beautifully illustrated with cuts of agricultural representations.

JOHN C. ADAMS, Esq., at the request of some of our citizens, will lecture at the Court House, on Monday evening next. The subject will be—"AMBITION." The lecture will be free, and we have no doubt will be able and interesting.

Hon. STEPHEN B. LEONARD, of Owego, has been appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, by Simeon B. Jewett, of Monroe county, who was lately appointed U. S. Marshal of the Northern District of the State of New York, by President Buchanan.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday, 4th of March, and was organized by choosing Col. V. E. Piolett temporary chairman.

The consideration of the several cases of contested seats was postponed. A scene of confusion occurred on a proposition to form a committee to select permanent officers. An anti-Lecompton proposition was negatived—58 to 68.

In the afternoon, John L. Dawson was elected permanent president. Mr. Dawson, after referring to the duties to be performed, and complimenting the Administration, urged the propriety of giving decided expression of sentiment on Kansas. He reviewed the affairs connected therewith, and argued that the Lecompton constitution ought to be ratified by Congress, and Kansas admitted as a State.—The Democratic party, he said, would sustain no permanent injury by indorsing the course of the national administration. It was a party principle, and would march steadily on to success. The speech was frequently greeted with applause.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, and a motion was adopted that all the resolutions regarding the policy of the party should be referred to the said committee without debate.

Mr. Wright moved that no nominations be made until a platform was adopted. This motion gave rise to a spirited debate, and the motion finally prevailed.

The president of the convention was charged with having packed the committee with all Lecompton men. The president replied that if such was the case, it was accidental. A motion was then made to increase the committee by the appointment of four additional members. This motion was negatived—years 47, says '82. A motion to increase the number to 33 was also rejected, after debate, by a vote of 20 to 102; and then the convention adjourned until the evening, when it assembled but as the committee were not ready to report, an adjournment took place until next morning.

On Friday morning Col. H. B. WRIGHT, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

- Resolved, That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic institutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.
- Resolved, That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle of the organization of Territories, and in the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the harmony and perpetuity of the union of the American States insured.
- Resolved, That it is right of the people of any State or Territory to exercise their sovereign power through duly chosen representatives, and through them enact a constitution and government; or they may delegate to such representatives the more limited power to prepare their form of government, reserving to themselves the right of ratification, and that either mode of given existence to State institutions, is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the established practice of the States of the Union.
- Resolved, That the Kansas-Nebraska act having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the Territories to form their own institutions in their own way, and the duly organized Government in Kansas having by regular process provided for a Convention and delegates by the people, with instructions and power to form a Constitution; and such delegates having assembled in Convention and enacted a Constitution under such instructions and power, such Constitution being republican in form, and the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.
- Resolved, That the people of Kansas under the Constitution enacted by their Convention, may "at all times alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper," that the provision contained therein, as to a particular mode of alteration, after 1864, does not forbid any other mode the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time, and this construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and may be regarded as based upon a settled principle of Constitutional law.
- Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kansas should cease, and to determine whether if the schemes of bad men are still to agitate that Territory; that the question should be local, not national; and that great peril and danger are to be apprehended to the Union and the cause of free government, by the further delay of her admission as a State.
- Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the majority of the Free State men of that Territory, their own obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.
- Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the Abolitionists, in Kansas and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are bold in their protestations against what they call "the slave power," they conceal a thirst and desire for political place, which they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union.
- Resolved, therefore, That we unhesitatingly do approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy, and are ready and willing to sustain him in all other measures of his Administration thus far disclosed; and we entertain the belief that he will not abandon an article in the Democratic creed.
- Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and commendation the able and timely support which the Hon. William Bigler has given, in the U. S. Senate, to the policy of the National Admin-

istration; his wisdom in council; his logical skill and talent in debate; his industry and integrity, constitute him a representative to whom the interests of his constituents may be safely confided.

11. Resolved, That in electing Wm. Packer as Governor of this State, the Democratic party has secured the services of one of the ablest and most qualified administrators of the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience, he combines administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his advocacy of the true Democratic policy, secure the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Commonwealth.

12. Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will add to the same as possible the heavy burdens imposed upon the people by taxation, and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of Banking, as may prevent in the future the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

Mr. STOKES submitted a substitute, which after considerable wrangling was voted down by 21 for to 109 against—MADILL voting pro and Piolett yay.

Mr. GILLIS and Piolett called for the yeas and nays on the resolutions as reported by the Committee. Piolett saying "We want everyone on the record,"—and they were adopted—Yeas 111, nays 11—the anti-Lecompton men not voting. Amongst the yeas, as we predicted last week, are the names of both the delegates from Bradford.

The Convention then nominated Wm. A. PORTER, for Supreme Judge, and Wm. FROST, of Fayette, for Canal Commissioner, and adjourned.

It seems that the report that the charge against Col. SUMNER, preferred by Gen. Harney, had been withdrawn, was untrue. Wm. L. NEY from Washington that a General Court Martial has been called for his trial, to assemble at Carlisle Barracks, on the 10th inst. Gen. HARNEY'S charges are brought under the twenty-fifth Article of War, which provides that any commissioned officer who sends a challenge to fight a duel, shall be cashiered. Col. SUMNER'S friends believe that the prosecution will fall through through certain technicalities.

A revival of religion commenced in the M. E. Church, in Montrose, between Christmas and New Years, and continued six weeks. Over seventy persons experienced religious about fifty of whom have united with the Church up to the present time, and a deep religious feeling still prevails in the Church. Quite a number of those who experienced religion, were a class of promising young ladies and gentlemen connected with the Normal School in that place.

Latest articles from the Plains state that a desperate battle has been fought in Pawnee Fork, between the Pawnee and Arapahoe Indians, which ten of the former were killed, and many wounded. It is stated that the Comanche and Kiowa Indians now express the best feelings towards the whites, and declare that the Army and all other trains shall not be molested.

United States District-Attorney HOWARD arrived at Washington Friday night from Utah, with dispatches from Col. Johnston to the Government. Here presents the condition of the troops to be good, and that they are in the highest spirits. Col. JOHNSON expects to advance on Salt Lake City by the 1st of May.

The annual examination of the classes in the Collegiate Institute will take place next week, commencing on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M. The examinations will be interspersed with the reading of essays, with declamations, music and calisthenics; the patrons of the Institution and the public generally are invited to attend. The closing exercises will be delivered by Rev. J. WILLIAMSON, of Athens.

FATAL AFFRAY ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—SAMUEL RITNER, residing about five miles from Suffer Station, was shot through the heart by his brother-in-law, PETER BENJAMIN, Sunday. Both men were intoxicated. The coroner summoned a jury Monday morning and had an investigation.

Sixty Counties were represented in the anti-Lecompton Democratic Convention held in Indiana. The principal leaders of the party participated in the proceedings, and the speeches and resolutions evinced a bitter hostility toward the Administration, and a fixed determination to resist the Lecompton william. As that villainy is almost sure to be consummated, its Democratic opponents will probably have to choose in the end between eating their words and going over to the Republican camp.

From Kansas we learn that a respectable young man named BAKER, a German citizen of Leavenworth City, was nearly killed at Weston, Mo., on the 20th of February, by a gang headed by Elv MOORE. BAKER was an active Free State man. Much indignation was felt at Leavenworth and the Germans were threatening revenge. Leavenworth papers are filled with details of election frauds by the Pro-Slavery officials. The rascals of these men are almost too great for belief. Never in any country has knavery been so bare-faced as in Kansas.

A large majority of the Democratic and Democratic presses in California support Douglass in his opposition to the Administration.