

Horrible Tragedy.

The Alton Courier says: "One of the most singular cases which ever came under our observation, or in our reading, occurred yesterday morning at the penitentiary in this city. A convict named Hall from Chicago who is now serving a second term, formed the idea of acquiring his liberty in the following method. He watched his opportunity shortly after breakfast, and when no other guard was in the hall surrounding the cells, except Mr. Crabb, whom he knocked down and stunned by a severe blow on the head, and then dragged him into one of the lower cells, and fastened the door behind him, fastened the cell door by means of a stick of timber previously put in the cell by some confederate, then drew a huge knife from his bosom, assisted Crabb to rise, put him against the door, and threatened him with death, unless he was allowed to go at liberty. This most daring attempt was soon known, and promptly brought Col. Buckmaster and his guards to the spot. The convict threatened Crabb with instant death if any attempt was made upon the door, holding his knife within a couple inches of Crabb's breast. For upwards of an hour Col. Buckmaster and his guards watched an opportunity to shoot him, but there being but one opening in the door, and that quite small, he kept Crabb constantly between him and the opening, so that he could only be reached through Crabb's body. Alton, March 9, 8 1/2 o'clock P. M.—At nine o'clock this morning Butlerford, the State Superintendent, and Col. Buckmaster, warden, undertook to get into the cell of the prisoner by stratagem. Breakfast was set at the cell door in vessels of larger size than ordinary, but the convict refused to open the door until the hall was cleared, which after a brief consultation, was done. The warden, superintendent, and guards were on each side of the cell, but out of sight and motionless. The convict slowly opened the door nearly enough to admit the food, when a crowbar was instantly inserted. The warden cried out to Crabb, the imprisoned guard, to fight for his life. He accordingly sprang to the opening of the door, and at length dragged himself through, but before he was stabbed by the convict nine times, seven times in the back and twice on the arms. When the poor victim was dragged out, the convict barred the door again and refused to yield. He was then given a few minutes for reflection, and the rebel was, after much dodging and effort to get out of the reach of the fire, shot by the warden. The ball struck his skull just below the left ear, and glancing around, lodged under the skull. He fell instantly, and was dragged out of the cell, and was thought to be dead, but soon recovered and talked as sensible as any man could under the circumstances. Alton, March 10, 6 o'clock P. M.—Crabb, the guardsman, is much better, but not yet out of danger. Hall alias Lindsey, the convict, is no better, but may possibly survive. The Alton papers confirm the statement published in the Press yesterday. That Hall had confederates he admits, but the number of their extent of their participation, previous to the daring attempt of Hall, has not yet been ascertained. A rigid investigation will be made, the results of which will lay before our readers. "Upon the convict's moral effect of this defeated attempt of Hall's must be of the salutary description. They now see that not to save the life of an innocent and worthy man would the discipline of the prison be violated, and will restrain the most violent from any attempt of the kind in future. Had Hall's demand been complied with every convict in the prison would have been devising some scheme to obtain his liberty, probably ending in a general revolt and the death of several innocent men and many guilty ones. The lesson was important, and will doubtless be duly appreciated. "The taking or killing of a single man, however powerful and well armed, looks like an easy task; but when it is recollected that every movement had to be made so as, if possible, to save the life of Crabb, the case was one of unusual difficulty. The plans of the warden and superintendent were well conceived, and carried out with as much promptness and decision as was possible. Every possible regard was had to the safety of Crabb, and that anxious regard was alone the cause of delay. Hall died on Saturday morning, 14th inst. For sixteen hours previous to his death he was paralyzed and insensible. From the time when he was shot till he died paralysis made slow but certain work upon him. His two confederates, the convicts who have been missing since the calling of the roll last Friday evening, were found on Wednesday. They had dug a hole some six feet deep in the loose earth underneath the dining-room floor, and so closed the entrance as to almost defy detection. When found, they had a supply of provisions with them, though almost perishing for water. They were absent six days, and it is supposed they never left their hiding-place. SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The city of Bangor, the second city in the State of Maine, which, until within two or three years, was a stronghold of the pro-secession party, held its municipal election on Monday last. The Republican candidate for Mayor was elected by 542 majority, and the city councils are entirely Republican. The secessionists tried to come the "citizens-ticket" dodge, but it failed, as may be seen, ignominiously. In Belfast, the chief town of Waldo county, the Republican candidate for Mayor was elected by 303 majority. The Democratic party used to have about 200 majority there. In Augusta, the chief town of Kennebec county, and capital of the State, the Republican vote for Mayor on Monday last was 613 and the pro-secession vote 199. Every man in the councils, both of Belfast and Augusta, is Republican. On the other hand, the pro-secession party carried the city of Biddeford by a small majority. We have kept the record of election returns in about 40 towns in the State of Maine, and pro-secession has carried two of them—Albany and Biddeford. A general election in that State to-day, taking these municipal elections as an index, give any good republican a majority of 25,000 votes. Have the dough faces and cringers of Pennsylvania heard the news from New Hampshire? The European governments are said to be about to adopt measures to check the emigration to America.

Ruloff Re-Taken!

The Ithaca Journal of yesterday gives the following account of the re-capture of Ruloff, the murderer of his wife and child, and his return to the Tompkins county jail: On Monday last the train from Owego brought Mr. McCoy and Mr. Smith, residents of Ohio, who had in charge E. H. Ruloff, who escaped from jail in this village on the 5th May last. He was taken about 1 1/2 miles from Sandusky city, Ohio, by the persons having him in charge, and one Curtis. Ruloff has been, it appears, for some months past, if indeed not all the time since his escape, in Pennsylvania, near the banks of the Monongahela River. Enquiries were made, and suspicious excited, which alarmed him. He left there, a few weeks ago, and came to the village of Jamestown, in this State. He was there recognized by an individual, who immediately forwarded information here, and Under Sheriff Holmes pursued Ruloff to Cleveland, where all trace of him was lost.—He, (R.) as it appears, returned from Cleveland to Sandusky City, and engaged board with Mr. Smith, about 1 1/2 miles from that place. McCoy, Curtis and Smith became satisfied that Ruloff was the escaped prisoner, and arrested him. While on his way to the jail, R. desired to get out, drew a pistol and coolly attempted to drive off his captors. Not having a disposition to be thus snubbed, they attacked him with stones, and finally secured him, but not until he had shot one of them in the shoulder,—a shot which in consequence of the thick clothes, produced but little injury. A complaint was made against Ruloff for assault and battery with intent to kill. He was lodged in jail in default of bail, and his captors on Saturday night had proceedings under the law of the State, became bail themselves, and Ruloff accompanied them voluntarily to this village. The cause of this willingness on Ruloff's part to return, is explained by his knowledge that Under Sheriff Holmes would be there in a few days at the farthest, and R. having had at all times an overwhelming fear of a popular outbreak, he felt he would be far more likely to get to jail unobserved in the charge of strangers, than if brought by a well known officer. Ruloff is much emaciated, his feet badly frozen, and in all respects seems to have had a hard time generally. Ruloff will doubtless carry his case up to the Court of Appeals, and a decision given for or against his application for a new trial.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS.—Our exchanges still teem with accounts of the wonderful progress and religious awakening produced by the revival meetings, held by the various denominations of the churches in different parts of the country. Especially are those being held in New York and Philadelphia of singular interest. In the former place most encouraging inroads are being made into the ranks of the rowdy class. It is said the notorious Prize Fighter Tor Hvas is among them. In the latter place a Union Prayer Meeting has been in progress for the last four months. It was originated by a young man, under twenty-one years of age. Its history we clip from a Philadelphia daily: "This youth was in New York at the time when the first 'Business Men's Prayer Meeting' was opened. He thought that as good has resulted there, a similar movement in Philadelphia might also share God's blessings, and be instrumental in the conversion of many souls. Having succeeded in interesting several other persons, they applied to the trustees of the Central Methodist Church corner of Fourth and Arch streets, for the use of the meeting house. Their wish was cheerfully gratified, and the meetings were conducted every day at noon, the attendance averaging only from twenty to thirty persons—never higher than thirty-six. The meeting was commenced on November 23d. The pastor of the church feeling perhaps that he ought to have been consulted in the matter—a fact which the young men had overlooked—objected after a time to the further use of the church, when application was made to Dr. Jayne for the ante-room to his spacious hall. Dr. J. complied instantly with the request, and on February 2d, the first meeting there was held. The dew of Heaven in answer to the earnest application of the participants, fell upon the meeting, and the interest gradually increased, until now not less than six thousand persons each day spend from five to sixty minutes each at the hour of exercises in this Union Meeting. The audience is said to be composed mainly of business men, clerks and ladies. ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Tribune says that a new democratic paper is to be started in that city to support Buchanan, and adds: "This is a formidable movement and will produce a revolution in the Democratic ranks of this city and State. In a few days Cook will be home, with his Post Office commission in his pocket. After his arrival, the work of decapitating Douglas Post Masters throughout the State will commence, in downright, bloody earnest. Buchanan men will fill their places, and ere long there will be one thousand Post Masters actively at work getting up clubs for the Daily National Democrat, and extending its circulation by every means in their power. Buchanan will lavish on it all the advertising and printing patronage in his possession, to sustain it. "It is understood that Buchanan has determined to remove every Douglas man in Illinois from office. A prominent Democrat in Alton received a letter a few days ago from Attorney-General Black, in regard to the appointment of a certain applicant as Postmaster of that place. In his letter Attorney-General Black asks, 'Is Mr. — (the applicant) a Democrat? Does he sustain Buchanan, and does he denounce Douglas? If so, he can have the office. This shows that the war upon Douglas is to be bitter, and that no man who sustains him is to be spared.' DEATH IN THE HOOP OR THE FATAL PETTICOAT.—By a calculation made by an official hand it appears that no less than fourteen deaths since the 1st of January have arisen from burning occasioned by the widespreading of the crimoline into the fire, drawn thither by the draught from the chimney. Wood fires which are laid low upon the hearth are the most dangerous, and the flame from them rises in an instant. We insert this as a warning to our fair countrywomen.—London Court Journal, Feb. 20. A daily prayer meeting of an hour at noon, is advertised as being held in the Court House at Williamsport.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, March 25, 1858.

TERMS.—Our 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 received, the paper will in all cases be stopped. CLUBS.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 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, Our Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. JOB WORK.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and a reasonable price—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Head-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.

We have no report to make upon the proposed change in this Judicial district. The Judiciary Committees have not yet reported, and consequently there has not been any action in the Legislature.

We publish an article from the Sullivan County Democrat on this subject, which is worth reading. The writer evidently knows something about the origin, as well as the policy of this movement.

LECOMPTON DEAD!—It seems to be very generally conceded, by the Washington letter-writers, that the Lecompton inquiry cannot pass the House. Senators CRITTENDEN and BELL have damaged its prospects, very materially, and the letter of CALHOUN giving the Kansas Legislature to the Free State men, thus ensuring two Republican Senators, has given it the coup de grace, by exciting the hostility of a portion of the Southern members. The vote was probably taken in the Senate, on Monday, and it is possible when the bill is sent to the House, that its opponents, certain of victory, will immediately vote upon it.

THE LEGISLATURE.—If any of our readers look in vain at our columns for an abstract of Legislative proceedings, we wish them to understand that the omission is not our fault, but the fault of our Legislative Solons, who fail to transact any business of public importance. True the two Houses meet regularly, and are occupied with a host of petitions, memorials, bills read in place, &c., varied occasionally by a veto message from Governor PACKER, but we fail to find anything of special importance in this section. The bill for the sale of the public works, we have already noticed; and there are some half dozen license bills offered, none of which, in all probability, will be passed.

The Committee of Conference appointed for that purpose have fixed upon the 22d of April, as the day of adjournment. The appropriation bill has been considered in the House, and passed to the 28th section. The minority report of the Kansas Committee in the Senate was made by Dr. GAZZAM, last week. It is a lengthy and able document.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The April number of this periodical is already on our table. It is perhaps enough to say of it, that its merits are fully equal to its predecessors. It has from the first taken a high position, and now stands confessedly in the front rank of American literature. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," is alone worth the price of each number, while its other articles are from the best writers of the country.

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ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—On Wednesday evening last four men escaped from the county jail at Williamsport by removing a portion of the stone wall in their cell. They then clambered over the stone wall which surrounds the yard by placing a table upon a wood-pile and making use of a clothes-line which was at that time in the yard. Their names were Henry H. Wendle, James A. Beattie, John Baker and Henry Stetler. They left in the room which they occupied a note to the Sheriff, in which they expressed the hope that the step they were about to take would cause him no inconvenience as it was out of necessity. They also thanked him for his kind treatment to them during their confinement and all signed their names. Stetler it will be remembered was arrested about a month ago in McKean county on a charge of manufacturing bogus coin. A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered for his capture and lodgment in any jail in the United States. Wendle has already been captured.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Maine Legislature in relation to marriage, which repeals the present law, and requires that parties intending marriage shall deposit a notice of their intention with the Clerk of towns in which they respectively reside, and he enter the same on a book kept for that purpose; said notice to remain on file five days, at the end of which time, if no legal objections are interposed, the Clerk can issue a certificate, when the parties can be married.

We are requested by Mr. O. F. Wolcott, constable of Litchfield township, to say that the announcement made in our report of the Court proceedings of the approval of the appointment of THOMAS B. MERRILL as Deputy Constable of Litchfield, is an error, no such appointment having been made.

The Examination of the students of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute took place last week, closing on Thursday. The occasion attracted a large number of spectators, patrons and friends of the school. The recitations and examinations, showed the progress made by the pupils, and highly were satisfactory to all concerned. A valedictory address was read by Miss HELEN BULL, of Orwell, and the oration by Wm. D. McAFFEE, both of which are highly spoken of. The closing address was delivered by Rev. J. FORSTER, and appropriate remarks were made by Prof. COBURN, J. MACFARLANE, C. L. WARD, and O. D. BARTLETT.

Under the management of the efficient Principal Mr. McWILLIAM, the Institute has been remarkably successful during the past year. The Spring term will commence on Wednesday next. AR-WA-GA HOUSE.—We learn from the Owego Gazette, that Mr. BROWER has been obliged by ill-health to retire from this well-known hotel. The traveling public and the many personal friends of Mr. BROWER will learn this with regret. His long experience and careful supervision of the different departments of the House, have made it known far and wide, as a model Hotel. We trust, that a short respite from his arduous duties will restore him to health and activity. The Gazette says of the change:—"Major BROWER has retired from the Ah-wa-ga House and is succeeded by R. D. WILLARD, Esq., late Sheriff of this county, Mr. B. B. WILCOX remaining a joint proprietor with Mr. WILLARD. The Ah-wa-ga is just as good a house as any other city or village in the State can boast of; and the public may expect that its high character will be fully maintained under its new proprietorship. Messrs. WILLARD & WILCOX are admirably qualified to keep a first class house precisely as it should be kept."

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.—Gov. Banks, in a message to the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Friday last, removed Judge Loring, in accordance with the vote of the two branches of the Legislature. A motion to refer the message to a Select Committee, led to an exciting discussion between Messrs. Cushing, of Newburyport, and Andrews, of Boston; the former denouncing the consummated act as the triumph of monomaniacs and fanatics, and the latter defending it as the just act of the Executive, which will be hailed with gladness from one end of the State to the other. The main ground assumed by the Governor for removing Judge Loring, is based on a statute of Massachusetts—that no judicial officer of the Commonwealth shall hold, at the same time, the office of United States Commissioner.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening 20th inst., between six and seven o'clock, the cupola of Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen repaired at once to the scene of disaster, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames, so that but little damage was done. DAILY PRAYER MEETING.—The different Christian denominations of this place have united in holding daily meetings for prayer. Services will be held at the Methodist Church, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M. The public generally is invited to attend.

We learn from the Ithaca papers, that the Religious revival still continues in that place. Tuesday of last week, was set apart by the several churches, as a day of fasting and prayer. Some of the stores and places of business closed for the day, giving the village the appearance of Sunday.

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Esq., Cashier of the Waverly Bank, has tendered to the Board of Directors his resignation to take effect in June next. C. F. HARTZ, formerly of this place, convicted of larceny, and awaiting sentence in the Wyoming county jail, effected his escape, leaving a note for the jailor, testifying to the kind treatment he had received at his hands.

Mr. LAMB, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, was elected Mayor of Erie by 315 majority. The whole Anti-Lecompton ticket is elected. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats fired cannon to celebrate the victory.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Friday, 2d April, as a day of fasting and prayer. APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Gov. PACKER made the following appointments during the past week: George M. Lauman, of Reading, Flour Inspector, Philadelphia. Joseph Collins, Whiskey Inspector, Philadelphia. William W. Kline, Bark Inspector, Philadelphia. William Keisley, Inspector of Butter and Lard, Philadelphia. Lewis K. Deuen, Quarantine Master, Philadelphia. Samuel P. Brown, Port Physician, Philadelphia. Arthur Hughes, Health Officer, Philadelphia. Jacob Laver, Superintendent Powder Magazine, Philadelphia. Joseph Enne, Recorder of the city of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert M. Lee, Esq. John Maklin, Flour Inspector, Pittsburg. Nathan L. Atwood, Notary Public, Clinton county.

THE LAST CARD PLAYED.

The prospect of defeat awaiting the Lecompton fraud has brought forth from Gen. CALHOUN his decision in regard to the result of the Kansas election. The follow is his manifesto, dated at Washington, on Friday last.

As there has been great anxiety to learn the result of the late election for members of the State Legislature, under the Kansas Constitution now before Congress, I think it proper to state that recent information, through Governor DENVER and others, leaves no doubt that the returned vote from the Delaware Crossing Precinct, in Leavenworth County, should be rejected, and that certificates of election should be issued without reference to the vote of the precinct. A month ago I was put in possession of a newspaper containing what purported to be the affidavits of the judges of election at that precinct, and, in a communication to the Union, I immediately stated that, if the facts contained in said affidavits were presented to me in an authentic and reliable form, I should be governed by them in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth County. Although I have not received any reply to my letter to Governor DENVER, yet from various sources of information I am left in no doubt as to the statements of the judges of the certificates of election to the persons having the highest number of votes in Leavenworth County, irrespective of the Delaware Crossing precinct. I regret to add that this decision will give the control of Kansas to the party which I view as the enemy of the peace and good order, the Constitution and laws of the Union. To the following persons, elected in the several Senatorial and Representative districts of Kansas, certificates of election will accordingly issue.

JOHN CALHOUN. THE 13th JUDICIAL DISTRICT. A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature by JOHN V. SMITH, of Wyoming county, to annihilate the 13th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna. The Bill proposes to annex Susquehanna to Luzerne county and Bradford to the 26th Judicial District composed of the counties of Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming. The reason assigned by the petitioner for this measure is "that the fair administration of justice demands the passage of such a law," that "Judge WILMOT is partial to his political friends, and that it is impossible for a democrat to obtain a tavern license in his district," and "that he makes political speeches at the time of holding his courts," &c., &c. These are a few of the charges laid against him, for which Judge WILMOT, himself is not to suffer, directly, but the people of the whole district must be deprived of electing their own Judge, because the present incumbent has displaced a portion of his political opponents. If Judge WILMOT has violated the sacred obligation which he has taken—if he has shown a favor to his friends and wronged his opponents—in short, if he has laid himself in any way liable in his proceedings while on the Bench, why are the charges made boldly against him? why is he not tried and punished for misdemeanor in office? Surely he should be the one to suffer—not his constituents. The motive of the prime-movers in this matter is too apparent to admit of doubt. Disgrace it as you may—say Justice demands it—call it a matter of expediency—economy—then look behind the screen, and behold envy, malice, and spite, then talk of Justice! The idea is absurd in the extreme. We are no political friends of Judge WILMOT, but as a man and a Judge, we respect and honor him. We have had a fair opportunity of observing his official conduct, since his election, and are free to confess that we have never seen or heard (from what we consider a reliable source) the least indication of partiality, fear, favor or affection, in his administration of justice. It is true he has made political speeches while holding courts in the different counties in his district; this we consider out of place for a Judge to do, and that is all the charge that can be justly laid against Judge WILMOT. The inconsistency in the argument that there is no need of the 13th Judicial district, and as a matter of economy to the State, it should be divided up and distributed among the adjoining districts, is apparent when we take into consideration that the 13 Judicial District was erected expressly for the relief of Judge CONYNGHAM of the Luzerne district, and this Bill proposes to annex Susquehanna county to his circuit, thereby imposing upon him more judicial labor than he had previous to the formation of the 26th district. We understand that all the Judges who are to be affected by this arrangement are strongly opposed to this measure. Judge WOODWARD as well as Judge CONYNGHAM have already quite as much labor to perform as they can conveniently manage, and to annex more territory to their districts, thereby almost doubling their official labors, would, we think, be imposing an insult upon them, which the honors of the position would scarcely counter-balance. We hear it reported—but do not vouch for the authenticity of the report—that Judge CONYNGHAM has expressed his determination to resign his commission if he is thus to be imposed upon. Now taking another view of the matter—Supposing Bradford to be attached to the 36th Judicial district over which Judge WOODWARD presides. Bradford, which has more votes than all the rest of the district, would have no voice in choosing a Judge to preside over her Courts. On the other hand, should a vacancy occur, and an election become necessary, as the politics of the district now stands, Judge WILMOT, with that 4,000 black republican majority in Bradford would ask for no easier task some fine October morning, than to place his finger on his nose—give a knowing wink to his political persecutors, and sit slap down on the Bench so nicely cushioned by his most bitter enemies. We have no desire to try any such experiment. Our district is good enough as it is, and our advice is—let well enough alone. Should the Legislature in its wisdom, think proper to pass this Bill, it will establish a decidedly bad precedent, and if the opposition ever obtain a Legislature we may expect to see every democratic Judge in the State Legislature out of office.—Sullivan Co. Democrat.

JOHN CALHOUN.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17, 1858. The event of the day was the speech of Senator CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in opposition to the Lecompton swindle, which he proposed and denounced in unequivocal and fitting terms. This eloquent and able speech in behalf of justice and honor was worthy of a friend and companion of HENRY CLAY, and worthy of one who through a long and honorable public service has commanded the respect of all by his manly frankness, unswerving integrity and bold independence. It is calculated to have a powerful effect upon the country, both North and South. In the North it strengthens those who feared lest the Lecompton swindle could not be checked; and in the South it is against the President but who have been absorbed into the Republican Party organization, it will point out where they stand; for Mr. CRITTENDEN, from his independent stand-point, has raised the question above a party issue, bringing it out in its true proportions as a great question of political morality and justice—one in which party should be forgotten for the sake of the preservation of our Republic. It will excite the public conscience, leading men to examine the subject for themselves, and thus have grossly they have been deceived by those who have hitherto led them to suppose that all was fair and regular in Kansas, and that the trouble there arises from the efforts of the abolitionists to rule out the South by unfair and unfair means, from a victory which the latter had honestly achieved. This speech should be read by every Northern man, woman and child, who is old enough to understand it; for, coming from a Southern gentleman who can have no interest in distorting the facts against his own friends, it must be great against prejudice, and secure a more careful perusal than would be accorded by many of Messrs. SEWARD, WILSON, or WADE. The Lecomptonites are in great alarm at night. They begin to see that the bill is a matter of defeat—a fact which they have been slow to open their eyes hitherto, and were they that power and patronage are available. They will modify their tactics, but will not surrender. The first step, doubtless will be taken through General CALHOUN, who, in view of some new revelation, will discover that the Free-State Legislature of Kansas really elected on the 4th of June last, and will issue certificates accordingly. This "judicious catch-words" however, will avail nothing. It will furnish excuse for the treachery of a more professed Anti-Lecompton man than would have found some other pretext, that were wanting. No true man will accept the Lecompton swindle any the more readily because the Legislature elected under it is a Free-State majority. Power cannot create a legal defect in the instrument itself, or make it an expression of the popular will. On the other hand, any such action by CALHOUN would lose the measure more or less Southern support beyond all question. No matter—the bill is dead, unless I am greatly out in my reckoning. I do not believe there is virtue enough in administrative discipline to save it. It can pass under circumstances acceptable to the South—and so it cannot pass at all, except the shape of a virtual enabling act. This, believe, is clear to every man of sound judgment, in either house of Congress, who has carefully weighed the indications of the last fortnight.

WASHINGTON Sunday, March 21. The Administration men are working desperately to control the stampede in the House against Lecompton. There are some five millions of dollars worth of contracts in connection with the Utah campaign, which are being used as levers, as far as possible, to affect the How and where, will be clearly apparent when the vote comes to be taken. Of the Army contracts already made, rumor names one for twelve hundred horses, at a hundred and fifty-nine dollars a head; transportation of three hundred dollars a barrel, corn at ten and twelve dollars a bushel, live beef at fourteen prices, &c. All this is believed to be useless. The hope of making it successful rest on Northern Anti-Lecompton Democrats chiefly in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

All is excitement relative to the action of the Senate to-morrow, when according to agreement, the vote on Lecompton is expected to be taken. It is rumored to-night that the Lecomptonites themselves are frightened about the Senate, and may effect a further compromise of the debate until they can time their canvass closely. The Union to-day publishes CALHOUN'S official declaration of the election in Kansas, giving the Legislature to the Free-State men. This greatly exasperates the chivalry, as there is some fear that the effect may be to create a Southern stampede against Lecompton, and the two Free-State Senators in excess will be sure to make. My own impression is that the bill will pass the Senate by a bare majority—REID and DAVIS will be absent, ill. One vote may be changed, reducing the majority to three. STUART and BAYARD, it is understood, will speak to-morrow. DOUGLAS will follow, if his health is no worse than to-day. He was absent from the Senate, and no party to the agreement to take the vote on Monday, if an attempt be made to crowd him out of the hall, he will insist upon the right to be heard at length before the vote. When the bill goes to the House, I do not think it will be surprised if its opponents move the previous question at once, as the present course makes its defeat certain. Considerable debate has been designed, but CALHOUN'S last speech so thoroughly indicates the opposition of the South Americans that they will be likely to join the Northern Anti-Lecomptonites in an immediate gibbeting of the Lecompton swindle.

SENATOR DAVIS.—The Hon. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi will not, it is said, be able to fill his seat in the Senate for two months. His physician has placed him under a severe regimen, in a room from which light is carefully excluded.

There are in circulation counterfeit bills on the Stroudsburg Bank.

MARRIED. March 4th, at the house of James Bothwell, Esq., in Canton, by Rev. C. M. DODD, Mr. BURDETT CRANDALL to Miss SARAH BOTHWELL.

At Mr. Myers' of the Central Hotel in Canton, March 4th, by the same, Mr. CHARLES O. SPENCER, Esq. to Mrs. SARAH HULLBURN, both of Canton, Twp. of the same, C. L. W. GOSLINE to Miss FRANCES PICKARD, all of Canton.

At the house of Mr. David Landon, in Canton, March 4th, by the same, C. L. W. GOSLINE to Miss FRANCES PICKARD, all of Canton.

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