Tragedy in Philadelphia.

The loveliness of this bright and cheerful May-day was darkened this morning by one of the most fearful tragedies it has fallen our lot to chronicle for many a day.

George L. Goodwin is a native of Boston, Mass., is about thirty years of age, and has resided in this city for two years and three months. He has been employed in a hair dressing saloon and wig manufactory of Richard Dollard, on Chestnut street, above Fifth, opposite the State House, until about two weeks since. He is of a respectable parentage, and has borne a tolerably good character, although his fellow workmen say that he was the most " fancy" man in the establishment. In appearance, Goodwin is of medium stature and bulk, and facially rather prepossessing than otherwise. As before stated, he left the establishment in which he had been employed, stating that his purpose was to return to his native city in search of Lizzie Marshall. This person is a young woman whom Goodwin brought with him when he first came to Philadelphia. Her native place is Lynn, Mass .-She is rather short in stature, and slight in person, with a dark complexion, black eyes and hair, and might be considered quite good looking. She has lived with Goodwin, as his lawful wife, until a mouth since, when she left him, her affections having been estranged by a young man named Samuel W. Randall, who was in troduced to her by him (Goodwin.) We have already said that two weeks ago Goodwin went to Boston in search of his truant wife His efforts to discover her in that city proving ineffectual, he returned to New York, and wrote. from French's Hotel, to a friend here, that Lizzie was with him at that Hotel. Lizzie, however, was seen with Randall last Monday night. Goodwin arrived in this city on Tuesday night. Yesterday he went to his old place of business. There he displayed two pistols. One of these had three barrels, all of which were loaded, and the other two barrels, only one of them was charged. He said that the former had been presented to him by a female friend in Orden street, and asked several of his late fellows to purchase the latter. Last night Goodwin was at the American House, on Chestnut street. He lounged about the sitting room until one o'clock this morning, when he was turned out by the watchman attached to the premises. We now come to the fearful catastrophe of to-day. Franklin Square never presented a more

charming appearance as it did this morning. The grass, fresh and green, and the leafy branches musical with the merry voices of the birds; the flashing fountain, and the shy flowers twinkling in their emerald beds, made up a rare scene of enchantment and joyousness. But this picture of purity and peace was destined to be sadly marred. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock its stillness was broken by the sharp report of a pistol, immediately followed by another. A crowd of persons, attracted by these unwonted sounds, hastily repaired to the northeast corner of the square, where they discovered a woman and man lying on the gound apparently dead. The man was George L. Dawson, the woman was Lizzie Marshall. It appears that the latter was sitting on one of two stools on an avenue leading to the northeast- greatest of Republics. ern gate, and not very far from that entrance when Goodwin approached her, and instantly drawing out his three-barrel pistol, discharged one of its barrels at her, the ball lodging in her left side, immediately beneath her breast. He dropped the weapon, but in an instant picked it up again, and, with another barrel, shot himself in nearly the same part of the body, the ball entering dierctly below his heart. The woman was carried to the drug store of George C. Bower, on the northeast corner of Sixth and Vine streets. Three physicians were called in-Messrs Levis, Gloninger and unable at once to find the ball. She was neatly dressed at the time, wearing a brown striped silk dress and a light straw bonnet with a veil. Goodwin was borne to the Sixth ward station-house in Cherry street, between Fourth

A daguerrotype of Lizzie Marshall, without any case, was found on the person of Good-

Miss Marshall resided in two rooms in a house kept by a Mrs. Campbell, adjoining the City Bank, in Sixth street, just above the mar-

The physicians say that Lizzie is sinking from the effects of the wound, and that she will probably die. The ball has been extract-

at No. 8? East Cedar street, Boston. His mother, likewise, lives there.

The North American says that Samuel W. Randall, the lover for whom Lizzie discarded George, was an agent for a New York manufacturing jewelry concern.

Lizzie's real name, it turns out, was Anna Garland.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW -The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has had before it a railroad case, which is remarkable for the number of times it has been tried, and the different views that different juries have taken of it. The plaintiff, with her husband and a young lady, had been to Brighton, in the evening, in a sleigh, and were returning to their home in Needham, when they approached the crossing of the railroad, over the main road, just as the last Newton special train came along. In attempting to cross, the sleigh was struck by the train, and Mr. Shaw received injuries of which he died in a short time. Mrs. Shaw was so badly mangled, that she remained several days between life and death, and finally recovered with the loss of one arm, and a portion of the other. The young lady was dragged along by the train, but most wonderfully escaped all serious injury. The case was tried, and a verdict of \$15,000 was rendered against the company. The latter appealed and obtained a new trial. The second trial the jury increased the damages to \$18,000. A second time the defendants appealed and succeeded in having the verdict set aside, on the ground of erroneous ruling. The third trial has just now closed, and the jury were unable to agree upon any damages, and were consequently discharg-

A CHURCH BURNER .- A man in Holmes vears has been insane on religious subjects, took it into head that he was commissioned to burn down all the churches. Accordingly, on Thursday last he proceeded to set fire to the Lutheran and Methodist churches, but before cinity of the Relay House and Ilchester, Marymuch damage was done, he found himself in land, on Wednesday night. By its violent jail. He is said to be still of the behef that and disastrons force it caused an immense dethe only salvation for the people is in getting struction of property. Fortunately there was a few days out from New Orleans. The capcut and burning the churches.

A Response from Kansas.

The Kansas Daily Ledger, an independent paper published at the city of Leavenworth. furnishes in its number of the 7th of May, the first response from Kansas in reference to the act which lately passed Congress for the admission of that Territory as a State of the Union. We copy enough of the article to indicate its spirit :

LECOMPTON OR NO ADMISSION,—Since our last issue, we have read carefully the substitute of Mr. English, which has now become a law, and are prepared to give our opinion of that measure, as well as our views of what should be done in this crisis. Before proceeding to this topic, however, we wish to have it understood that our opposition to the Leavenworth Constitution has not abated in the least. We have never believed, nor do we yet believe that that movement will amount to a snap of

the finger in importance. We, as a people, are obliged to pursue one two courses. We must eitheir swallow Leof two courses. compton head and tail, or vote to remain out of the Union until we have a population which will entitle us to one Representative in Con-This is as much as to say "If after, all your shricking and bellowing; if, all your oposition to this " swindle," if you will now sac rifice your principle, and say amen to it, we will give you for school purposes so much ; for the support of a State university so much; for the completion of public buildings so much; all the salt springs within the State, not exceeding twelve; also, five per cent. of all the proceeds of the public lands for building roads, internal improvements, &c. ; but if you will not e Representative.

Having found that threats alone are insufficient to curb the people of Kansas, our enemies have joined a threat and bribe, and hope by these means to succeed in their purposes. Dauphin district. We would inform them that the Government does not own land enough to buy the people of Kansas. We would rather consign ourselves to eternal poverty, than to be the inand observes the spirit in which they are expressed, can doubt as to what will be the result of that election? Our enemies may consider us fools and knaves; but give us a chance at the ballot-box and we will return the compliment. In the event of the rejection of that ordinance, and with it the Constitution, what harm is there to accrue from our remaining a few years in a territorial condition? We can see none, unless it be that the hungerers for office, the wolves who hope to gorge themselves on public plunder, will be for a while, at least, disappointed. Our population is at present small; the expense of establishing a State Government, erecting public buildings, &c., must necessarily be enormous; and, worse than that, Leavenworth county will have nearly, if not quite all this expense to pay. What voter is there who wishes to saddle himself with a burdensome taxation. Let us retain our present position until our population becomes more numerous, our business expanded, and our resources developed; then we can be admitted, with honor to ourselves, a noble member of the

The Tract Controversy---What Next?

[From the Evening Post.]

The management of the Tract Society vesterday triumphed, after a stormy struggle, over the anti-slavery opposition, and the old was held over under advisement, until June. board of officers was re-elected by a decided majority. The society, in thus reversing its position taken last year, decides that no tracts shall be issued on the slavery question, and no allusion be made in its publications to an instiority of its members Bethel. They probed the wound, but were a great obstacle to the progress of Christianity R. R. Co., defendant. The plaintiff sues for bringing the news that the Mormons were in the southern states. It is claimed, however, that practically this is a consideration of small consequence, as most of the Society's issues are circulated among the non-slaveholders of on the Crescent curve, near Cogan's Station, the South, and that the prejudice among slave- Lycoming County. Damages are laid at \$20,and Fifth, where he expired in less than an owners is such that the publication of documents on slavery would destroy its influence altogether in that section of the country.

Whether this be so or not, we cannot determine. The opposition, however, maintain plaintiff was seriously and permanently injurthe negative, and have all along asserted that ed. For the plaintiff, Messrs. MERCUR, ELthe whole truth of God involves a condemnation of slavery, and that a mntilated gospel is no gospel at all; though they are guilty of the inconsistency of urging the publication of documents like Bishop Meade's Instructions to Masters, recognising and prescribing rules Road, and of the engine-drivers, in this suit, Goodwin has a wife and two children living inherently immoral and wicked. Hence the root and branch abolitionists of the Lewis Tappan or the Garrison schools rather exult, suppose, in the discomfiture of the antislavery moderados, headed by Drs. Tyng and

These latter, however, assert, if we understand them right, that the issue of rules for slavery will prove an inefficient, though indirect, attack on slavery itself, insuring its downfall perhaps as speedily as a direct attack upon the system-a species of argument of which our recent Kansas legislation in Congress has

furnished such notable examples. puted word, and on not promulgating what will give offence to evangelical Christians of any section, of course it will not again violate such consistency by inveighing against intoxicating drinks, dancing, theatre-going, or any other practice on which a difference of opinion exsts among church members. This, undoubtedly, would have been the smoothest and easiest policy, had it been adopted at the start, but how it will work now, after so great an agitation over it, was completely destroyed. This Hall

rather doubt its success. But what will the defeated opposition do? Will they, for the sake of the half million of property and the \$400,000 annual receipts of citizens. Society, still adhere to it after they are thus hopelessly prevented from controlling it tion, or will they throw themselves on their wealthy northern constituents-the churches of New Eugland and the West-and peacea- ment pervades the Convention." y secede? This appears to us the best course. We should then have two harmonious organisame noble object—the evangelization ef the

A serious tornado passed over the vino loss of life.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Chursday Morning, Man 20, 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 re newed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

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THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

A wide difference has arisen in construing the requirements of the license law passed by the late Legislature. In the Courts of this County, Judge Wilmor took the view that no discretion was left with the Court, except in cases where petition was made against the granting of license, or where the applicant was already charged with violations of laws blood." do this you will be obliged to stay out of the relating to the sale of liquors. In all other Union until your population will entitle you to cases, where the proper petition was presented, it was not discretionary with the Court to deny the application. The same view, we see, has been taken by Judge Pearson, of the

Judge GALBRAITH, of the Erie district, on the contrary, has placed a construction upon the law entirely at variance with those just alstrument of our own degradation. Who that luded to. In Northampton county, last week, mingles with the people, hears their cpinions, a number of new applications came up and were confidently pressed upon the ground that their necessity for the accommodation of the public was not to be considered—that having complied with the forms of the law, they were entitled to their licenses as a matter of course, and that the Court could not refuse them .-Gov. Reeder, however, who was adversely employed, took the ground that the Legislature were entirely mistaken as to the meaning and effect of the law they had passed -that it had no such operation as was generally ascribed to it, and that in fact, the Court was bound to inquire, as under the old law, whether the tavern proposed was necessary for the accommodation of the public, and if, in their opinion, it was not necessary, they must reject the application.

The position is based on the legal operation of a proviso in the sixth section of the new law, and also upon the argument that by the repeal of a repealing law the third section of the act of 1834 was unexpectedly revived.

The Court sustained the position of Gov. REEDER, and declined giving any licenses to the parties applying, except in one case, which

IMPORTANT TRIAL .- An important suit is now, at this writing, in progress in the Courts is ended before it has well begun. It informs plaintiff, and the WILLIAMSPORT AND ELMIRA damages received in October, 1856, in conse-000. It is alleged that the train was run at a dangerous rate of speed around the curve, which was the cause of the accident. The WELL, ADAMS and PATRICK. For the Company, Messrs. MAYNARD and WILLARD, of the Williamsport bar, and PIERCE.

The testimony of the Superintendent of the was somewhat at variance with the popular theory in regard to the insecurity of running at high rates of speed around curves.

A man who has escaped from Salt Lake, has arrived at the camp of Gen. Johns-TON in a sorry plight. He brings intelligence that the Mormons are equipping companies to come out on the road this Spring, for the purpose of cutting off the trains and harrassing troops. We learn, also, from New-Mexico that a number of Utah Indians who are known to Meanwhile, as the Tract Society insist on its be in complicity with the Mormons, are eninability to do anything but preach the undis- deavoring to corrupt the savages in the New-Mexican Superintendency, in order to enlist them against the army; but their attempts are, so far, unsuccessful.

FIRE IN APALACHIN .- A fire occurred in Apalachin on the 28th ult., by which Mr. Benner's Blacksmith Shop with the large Hall has been excited, remains to be seen. We was a considerable loss to the village of Apalachin, it being very generally used for lectures and public meetings of all kinds, by the

The Southern Convention are as busily Will they join in the work of refusing the at work at Montgomery as their antipodes, the Gospel to slaves and slaveholders? Will they Garrisonians, at New York. The main subject adhere to the organization and neutralize its under discussion is the propriety of the revival influence by a continuance of a hopeless conten- of the slave trade. The telegraph states the interesting fact that "a strong disunion senti-

Col. Thomas L. Kane is reported as county, Oaio, named Wallack, who for some zations, working in different ways, for the having arrived in Salt Lake City, on his mission to Brigham Young, but his arrival is mentioned in the Utah papers without comment. We shall soon hear the result of his

> The ship Osterwalde was burned at sea tain and crew were saved.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD DISASTER.

A dreadful accident occurred on the New-York Central Road on Tuesday morning .-Two trains running upon different tracks, one cars into the bed of the creek. Eight or ten

On the sides of the cars and on the timbers mously adopted by a large audience :of the bridge are frightful stains of human

Utica, held on the bodies of the victims, bears very strongly against the Company. Civil engineers, millwrights, blacksmiths, and others. struction of bridges, testify that the timbers in every District. used in the bridge over the Sauquoit were unfit for the purpose, and unsafe. One witness, Mr. CRANDALL, who assisted in the construction of the bridge, three years ago, swears has a commencement so auspicious. that he called the attention of Mr. EVERTS. the overseer, to rotten chips brought up by

The Coroner's Jury have agreed on their verdict. The feeling of the Jurors is understood to have been unanimous at once.

The verdict is: "We find that the persons whose bodies have been viewed by us, came to their deaths by the giving way of the bridge of the New-York Central Railroad, crossing the Saugnoit Creek, in the town of Whitestown, Oneida County, on the morning of the 11th of May, and that they were all passengers by the Cincinnati Express Train, coming East. The deaths were caused by the insecurity of the bridge, owing to the same being decayed and rotten. A portion of the bridge was constructed of inferior timber, the same Institute. being bastard elm. We find the deaths were caused by culpable neglect on the part of the Central Railroad Company in not causing this bridge to be properly examined."

If we are to credit a dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, dated the 13th, which, is published in the New-York papers, the Mormon War leaving Salt Lake City for the White River Report must be received from each board of quence of the cars being thrown off the track Mountains, and that Governor Cuming had directors, before the warrant for the State apgone to the City by invitation. Should this propriation can be issued. The four month's intelligence prove true, it comes just in season certificate is not sufficient of itself. The reto prevent the necessity of calling out two of quirements of the 36th section of the school the new regiments authorized by Congress, after in this respect. and will relieve the Administration of a heavy responsibility. A doubt, however, is thrown

> been committed in Ohio. In the town of Portsmouth, on Wednesday night last, a man of 55 years of age, named Samuel Morgan, quarreled with his wife, and killed her with a piece of fence-rail his children being witnesses of the scene. In Cincinnati, on Sunday, a well-known sporting-man, named WILLIAM GREGORY, was murdered in a quarrel with CHARLES B. KENDLE, who beat his victim over the head with a heavy wash-bowl till he died. Both these murderers are in custody.

are rapidly concentrating at Fort Leavenworth. Twelve hundred men had arrived at St. Louis, and left for the rendezvous within the three days previous to Monday last. Gen. SMITH, who assumes the chief command of the force, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, not quite recovered in health, but much better and able Railroad, severely injuring several persons.to bear the fatigue of travel.

The verdict in the General Twiggs sentence "that he be reprimanded by the to navigation. President" is remitted.

three days past, about 500 delegates being present. The most interesting subject of dis-

States Senate. The Senate has to pass upon some slight amendments.

A. P. Hayne has been appointed Uniplace of Mr. Evans, deceased.

EDUCATIONAL.

The School directors of Pike district in this county, requested the teachers of the township to meet at the LeRaysville Academy, on the of them at full speed, met upon the bridge 28th and 29th of April last, for the purpose over Sanquoit creek, near Whitesboro, when of organizing a district Institute, or drill .the united weight of the trains crushed the Upon the 28th, therefore, about forty young bridge, precipitating the freight and passenger ladies and gentlemen assembled and were formed into a teachers' class by the County Supersons were killed and forty or fifty wounded. perintendent, who had been invited by the The two engines got safely across, the weight board of directors to be present and conduct of the falling trains breaking the couplings the exercises. The two days were pleasantly and leaving them standing upon their respec- and we trust profitably spent by the teachers, in drilling upon the several branches which A reporter of the Tribune says: "The they are required to teach. Quite a number smash is a most terrible one, and the ruins joined the class who were not teachers, but convey a vivid impression of the horrors of who came in for the purpose of receiving inthe disaster. Between the stone abutments struction. Several of the prominent citizens of the bridge is a space of thirty-two feet ; the were also in attendance most of the time. A ordinary length of a car is thirty-five feet, and permanent organization was effected, and the the depth to the bottom of the creek is nine teachers of the town are to meet once in four feet. Three entire cars lay lengthway, crush- weeks, and their time while thus engaged goes ed up like a telescope between the abutments on as if they were teaching. This is a new of the bridge, thus occupying a space of but move for Bradford, and it is to be hoped that little more than the length of one car. The other towns will be induced to follow the exfirst and second cars cannot be distinguished, ample of Pike. Great credit is due to the dione from the other. The third car is entirely rectors for the success of the plan. At the demolished, except about one-third of the rear. close, the following resolutions were unani-

Resolved. That the Common School interest. is second to none except that of Religion, and The evidence at the Coroner's Inquest in merits the best efforts of every philanthropist in our land for its advancement.

Resolved, That among the various plans adopted for the advancement of that cause. District Institutes are not among the least efpersons acquainted with timber and the confective, and should be formed and encouraged

Resolved, That the first effort of Prof. C R. Coburn, in LeRaysville, has been pre-eminently, a successful one, and presents a strong inducement to persevere in the cause which Resolved, That Prof. Coburn has by his kind

and winning manner, his untiring efforts, the consummate skill in the management of the the augur, but was told that "it wouldn't Institute, as well as the correct instruction in amount to anything." The condition of the the science of teaching, richly merited the wounded is unchanged, but it is thought that beartfelt gratitude of the members of the Pike District Institute. Resolved, That the full and punctual atten-

dance of the Teachers, as well as the ladylike and gentlemanly deportment, and the good attention they have paid to the instructions given merit and receive the hearty thanks of the Directors of Pike District and the County Superintendent

Resolved. That we sincerely thank the friends of education who have favored us with their presence and influence, and we extend a corlial invitation to all, to unite with us in our efforts to promote the good cause.

Resolved, That we, the visitors, directors and teachers, in view of the interest and satisfaction we have had at this time, do pledge ourselves individually and collectively to continue our efforts until we secure the full benefit to be derived from the District Teachers'

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished the Pennsylvania School Journal and the County Papers for publica-

The following is from the decision of the State Superintendent for May, 1858. It is expected that directors will give heed to it, as the receiving of the State appropriation depends upon their action. But few of the annual enorts have yet been received by the County

" State appropriation: The annual District aw of 1854, will be vigorously inforced here-

THE LIQUOR LAW .- For the benefit of houpon its authenticity by a dispatch from the tel keepers, we publish the following supple-Washington correspondent of the Associated ment to the new Liquor law, which was passed by the legislature subsequent to the passage of the main bill. It will be seen that those Two horrible murders have recently who have already taken out licenses have the privilege of changing them, so as to be under

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale

of Liquors," et cetera.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all persons who have taken out license during the month of April, A. D. 1858, under the provisions of the law to which this a supplement, shall be charged in accordance with the rate of license provided for by the supplement passed April 20th, 1858, and and County Treasurers of the or cotton in a very short time. In Utah several counties are hereby authorized to refund to such persons as have paid a greater destruction as often as three times in one Reinforcements for the Army of Utah price than is required by the supplement above referred to, the excess above said rates ed to extremities for food. They seem no

The Telegraph brings us accounts of violent storms wind and hail at the West and felt in our country, and accustomed to the South. At Lexington, Mo., on Thursday night, a violent tornado blew a train of cars off the track of the Alton and St. Louis The towns of Lexington and Pcoria suffered several, half the houses being prostrated, and several lives lost. On Friday another storm of Court Martial is reported. The court find Bloomington and Springfield, Ill. In one of like character passed over the region between that officer guilty of "insubordination," but the houses crushed, a family of five persons in view of his distinguished service and the were killed. A terrible hail-storm occurred unanimous recommendation of the court, the in Chesterfield County, Va., on Saturday evening, which did an immense amount of damage

WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, better known as The Southern Commercial Convention | FRANK FORRESTER, committed suicide Monday has been in session at Montgomery, Ala., for morning about 2 o'clock, at the Stevens House, Broadway, in his room. He had been spending the evening with several friends, some of tients. After Louis Napoleon's succ cussion has been the proposed reopening of the deed was done.—Hearing the report of a piswhom was in the adjoining room when the tol, they opened the door, and found him fallen on the floor. He exclaimed "I told you tending. All of them persisted in their It is believed that the Cass-Herran I would do it," and in a few moments he was sal, and it is noteworthy that the courts subtreaty, which has just passed the Congress of a corpse. The servants of the house were tained them, although a strong government New Granada, will be confirmed by the United summoned to the room, but he was beyond fluence was brought to influence their decisions the reach of medical skill-the ball had penetrated the heart.

The Utah mail service is performed regularly so far. The second train left St. ted States Senator from South Carolina, in Joseph on Saturday week, according to con-I tract, with but one passenger.

Senator Douglas in Illinois

[From Forney's "Press."]

The purpose of defeating Judge Do Illinois seems to have been entrusted Right Hon. JEHU G. JONES, of Penns His letters to the office-holders in I fabricate a ticket again the regular D ratic nominations, selected by a Co representing about ninety-nine out of hundred Democrats in the State, seem clearly fastened upon him; and now we it from good authority that he is at world Washington dragooning the Illinois clerk electioneer against this regular ticket impossible, of course, that the Preside aware of a movement, the only effect of is to prove to the Democratic party in sylvania that the nominations made at H. burg on the 4th of March last are not for how can we vote for WILLIAM A. P. in Pennsylvania, who stands upon the I ton platform [and who will not get off [] and gard as binding upon us his nominati by a Convention which ran away from principles; while, on the other hand. influences that offer us Porter here call the Democrats of Illinois to reject the nominations for State offices in that because the sacred creed of the Democ was unanimously endorsed? The only effe this sagacious movement is to defeat Par It is hardly possible that the people of Ill will listen to the appeals of a meddler and quack, like Jones—a failure in politics, a was a failure in the pulpit—who, assumin lead of the House in December, 1857 distinguished himself by such eminent medi rity, that even the Southern politicians he rejected him, willing as he has been to be the

The Main Features. OF THE ENGLISH LECOMPTON BILL, AS PASSED

[Forney's Press says that inasmuch as t action is not a "settlement," but a wicked opening of that which honest legislation w have forever tranquilized, we desire the rea to preserve and remember these facts .

I. That although the people of Kanss have repeatedly rejected the Lecompton (stitution, with all its protection to slave they must take that Constitution, now, or ill they have a population of 92,000 or 1

II. That the people can have no vote n this Lecompton Constitution under this lish bill as lately, most positively, and tinetly shown by Senators Douglas and Gr in the Senate, and by Mr. Stephens in t III. But, in order to bribe them to

some four millions of acres of land are to them, which if they accept, they g the Union with Lecompton, and, wh reject, they remain out an indefinite of IV. If they take Lecompton with the bribe, which is a Slave Constitution, and wholly, they enter'the Union with. 000 of a population; if they refuse i will remain in a territorial condition. pro-slavery management, for years to co V. That the commission appointed the election in Kansas, when the land ance (not the Constitution) is submitt been constituted by the English bill to e of a majority of pro-slavery men, who will ourse count only to suit themselves

House bill made the commission stand two si VI. That the clause so highly favored the Lecomptonites, that the people of Kans should alter the Constitution at any time side of its forms, has been carefully ex

by the English legerdemain. VII. That all the Southern men say the is no submission of the Const people of Kansas, while their partizans from

the North say there is.

THE GRASSHOPPERS .- The vast swarms grasshoppers which have been devastating to prairies of Texas, steered a northeast ipon their departure thence, and as they to a great height from the ground, as the for a long journey, it is a melancholy c sion that they are coming up this way. riads of them are now eating up vegetal Ohio. It is, therefore, no very violent sition that Pennsylvania with a milder of than Iowa, is not unlikely to be visite them. These insects are not like the co grasshopper, which are every summer for our fields and roads, but are the size of cust, with the same gregarious habits. ordinary grasshopper is weak of wing, a never rises to a great height, whereas the gions which have so repeatedly desolated U and Texas, rise far into the upper air, a move off together to great distances, like wi geese. They appear in innumerable hosts, instead of scattering, alight in a body u some devoted locality, which they attack destroy with the systematic movement of army. They will thus eat up a crop of plague visited the growing cereals with son, so that the afflicted Mormons were have attacked our frontier States, and t moving gradually into the body of the re lic. The horrors of famine have never most prolific abundance, it is a calamity which no one has ever looked, yet these grass hoppers are a terrible visitation to a region.

THE OBLIGATION OF SECRECY IN PHYSICIAN -The recent decision of Judge Welles in t case of the physicians called to testify in case of Ira Stout, deserves considerab portance from the fact that it was a interpretation of the law of 1828 establish the law of secrecy between the physician and patient. The common law allows no such for lation, but was constructed to compel the sician to reveal any disclosures made to h eriminals under his care. Before the pas of this law in 1828, instances occurred where physicians, acting under their professional of ethics, suffered the penalties of contem court rather than betray the confidence of coup d' etat some forty physicians of Paris we arrested for refusing to disclose the hiding ces of wounded persons whom they well -Cincinatti Times.

A serious affray occurred in New York on Thursday evening, between two milk mell and in the conflict, singularly enough, each did the other so much damage that it is supposed neither will survive.