

Another Letter from Stout, the Rochester Murderer.

Rochester, Monday, May 3, 1858.

To THE HON. CHARLES P. AVERY—Dear Sir: I present to you my sincere thanks, for your kind and liberal letter. It partly caused me to forget my present horrid position, and carried me back through long years of unknown suffering, to our first acquaintance, and the days of my boyhood, when hope was bright, and ambition powerful.

I distinctly remember my connection with the Pennsylvania matter, and I still firmly believe your views and actions in regard to me were just and honorable. You believed (and I will add your belief was truth) that I was not responsible for that affair, and if allowed an opportunity for redemption, with an exemption from certain destructive influences, I certainly possessed sufficient power to make a man of importance and respectability. By your friendly action the indictment was suspended, and with the best encouragement from yourself, and numerous others, I once more entered society. Do you not remember what a glorious commencement I made? I was engaged in business with my old employer, who was acquainted with this difficulty, yet he trusted and honored me to an extent which showed his faith in me was unlimited. From the best knowledge I have, of my views, position and character at that time, I think if I had been let alone my course would have been "onward and upward," and true to the principles of honor and honesty.

Then came that piece of perfidy and villainy perpetrated by those men who preferred the charge against me in Pennsylvania, and who had sacredly promised never to molest or interfere with me. You remember how secretly the requisition was issued, and with what dispatch I was hurried away. My prosecutors were wealthy, powerful and unprincipled; I was a mere boy, a stranger in the place, and almost friendless and alone. I bore this unjust proceeding against me with the same energy and self-possession which I have always shown; but I could not encounter such opposition with the slightest prospect of success. The clear and forcible letters you wrote in my behalf, should have influenced the Judge in Pennsylvania to a better consideration of my case; and while it was unjust to do anything with me, yet it was quite evident the law would have been abundantly vindicated by sending me to the House of Refuge and not to the State Prison. That I suffered a wrong here which changed my life is too true. You remember the melancholy terminus of that trial and my final disposition in Philadelphia. It required all the philosophy I possessed to support that long, unjust and terrible imprisonment, but it seems I eventually triumphed.—The nerve that never relaxes, the eye that never blanches, the thought that never wanders, are the masters of victory.

If my conduct in Owego had not been unexceptionable, it is probable you would have acted on the suspended indictment, and decided my destiny according to the best of your judgment. And such a proceeding would have been right and just. Upon the question, whether it would have been just to have enforced the indictment previous to my first discharge, I will say, in my opinion, it would not only have been very unjust, but very injudicious. Though succeeding events showed that it would have been better, as a matter of policy, for me to have been disposed of with my father, yet I never would have admitted the justice of such a disposition. I recollect how strongly you were interested in me; what good advice you gave me; and how firmly you believed I was born for higher things than to squander my days in that vortex of degradation called a State Prison. And I appeal to you, if during the brief era of my liberty in Owego, did I not conduct myself as straightly and regularly as the fallibility of human things would allow?

There is a strange fatality which has attended me, even from childhood. When I think of my present situation, and what it might have been, the reflection is bitter—bitter and withering. Who is responsible for my life? Who shall answer for my death? Had I been in my youth directed in the path of rectitude and honor, who will attempt to say that I might not have been this minute legislating in the halls of a State House, or engaged in the purer and holier cause of religion; instead of dying by inches, condemned in a cell. But I have no reproaches to make. "God forbid! I should be guilty of making any bitter fling at those whom I am bound to regard with the purest reverence and affection. I have often bowed before the insulted greatness and goodness of your character, and I have at times, been strongly impressed with the idea that perhaps I might some day, be as much beloved and respected as you. But the result of this terrible charge has lighted my earthly hopes and ambition, and left me little else, except that cool, independent spirit, which still burns as brightly as the morning star of God. I still possess my almost fanatical attachment to books, and to everything lofty and beautiful; and sometimes when I examine my heart and character, I consider it singular, that after passing through those vicious associations, there should be so much goodness and principle left. If "this is the last of earth," (and I sincerely hope not.) I deeply regret that I have not accomplished more good and less evil; and I also regret that I failed to retain my liberty long enough to develop those powers of usefulness and greatness which I am certain I possess.

From my heart I thank you for the interest and sympathy you have shown for me, and with much deference I request that you will write to me again.

News from all Nations.

The Minnesota Senators have drawn lots for term of office. Gen. Shields drew the term expiring March 1859, and Mr. Rice drew the term expiring March 1863.

The Sunday Atlas, in a fit of revolutionary enthusiasm, says—"Hurrah for the girls of '76."—"Thunder," cries a Jersey paper, "that's too darned old. No, hurrah for the girls of '17."

The Free-Masons of South Carolina are taking hold of the Mount Vernon fund in earnest. Several Lodges have subscribed \$1 for each member.

Henry Ward Beecher said in one of his lectures that, "Flowers are the sweetest things that God ever made and forgot to put a soul into."

The horse and carriage of the Mayor of Boston was seized a few days since by the police, for standing in Court Square longer than the law allows.

The Pope has appointed Lucien Bonaparte, already private Chamberlain, as one of the Pontifical Prelates.

The Fruit, as well as the grain crop, of the present season, appears to promise favorably in most sections of the west.

William Connolly, the reporter of the New York Sun, on trial at Cincinnati for having harbored certain fugitive slaves, was convicted yesterday. His counsel have moved for a new trial, on the ground that one of the jurors was a Deputy U. S. Marshal.

Another outrage on the American flag is reported. On this occasion a British cruiser fired into the boarded and searched by an armed boat's crew.

The steamship "Grapeshot," from Galveston, Texas, to Trinity river, was totally destroyed by fire.

The post office at Brushville, Indiana, and an adjoining mercantile establishment, were entered on Sunday night, and a large amount of property and mail-matter was carried off.

The tornado which swept over Chesterfield and Powhatan counties Virginia, on Saturday, has proved very destructive to the grain crops.

Mr. David McCormick, one of the most esteemed citizens of Clinton county, Pa., died at Lock Haven last week.

David S. Evans has been committed to jail at Pittsburg, to take his trial for the murder of his wife.

Susquehanna salmon are selling in the Harrisburg market at twenty-five cents per pound.

The steamer City of Huntsville sank in the Mississippi, near Palmyra Island, ten of those on board finding a watery grave. The vessel is a total loss.

A violent tornado swept over the line of the Chicago and Alton railroad, in the vicinity of Lexington, which blew over a passenger train, and uplifted several dwelling houses, resulting in serious destruction of life.

Secretary Cass has addressed a letter to Lord Napier upon the subject of the recent overhauling of American vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. It is understood that his Lordship will make an early remonstrance to the commander of the British squadron in that quarter. The N. Y. Herald has a despatch to the effect that the home squadron have been ordered to prevent a recurrence of these outrages.

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The Holidaysburg (Pa.) Register says that the Central Bank at that place is in a fair way of being fairly established. The necessary stock, we understand, has been subscribed by substantial Philadelphia men—fifteen of them subscribing \$10,000 each, and paying \$75,000.

A gentleman at Hawleyville, Iowa, writes that "the grasshoppers or locusts have again made their appearance in our midst in countless millions, and already commenced destroying our spring wheat. Fears are entertained that they will destroy everything in their way this season."

It is feared that the late heavy frosts will cut short the peach and strawberry crops of New Jersey.

The Prospects of an abundant crop of fruit, the Rural New Yorker says, were never better than at present.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle has completed its 39th year, and is still under the charge of Mr. Platt, the original editor.

The Iowa State University is so severely straitened in its finances that the Trustees have resolved to suspend operations for a year.

Mrs. Morse, Vice-President of the Louisiana Mount Vernon Association, publishes a long appeal to the women of the State to come up to the help of the enterprise the ladies have in charge.

Miss Helen Cunningham, daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Cunningham, alleged wife of Dr. Barrell, was married on Monday last to a young dentist of New York.

Lola Montez says: Runaway matches, like runaway horses, end in a smash-up; and she advises girls to hang down or poison themselves, rather than elope.

Orson Hyde, one of the Mormon Apostles, boasts that if he lives ten years and thrives as he has been thriving, he will have "sons enough to make a regiment by themselves."

In the District Court of Philadelphia on Saturday, a little episode occurred, in which Judge Sharwood, with great propriety, ordered the arrest of a member of the bar for giving the lie, in open court, to another member of the profession.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, May 27, 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.

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

STATE CONVENTION.—The Citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of the Commonwealth opposed to the "Lecompton Swindle," and the despotic policy of the National Administration in forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution in defiance of their own wishes, and in subversion of the great principle of self-government; and in favor of a sound American policy in opposition to the policy and intrigues of foreign governments are requested to send Delegates, in equal number to their Representatives and Senators, in the State Legislature to meet in Convention at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on THURSDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate State Officers, and transact such other business as the exigencies may demand.

By order of the State Committee. LEMUEL TODD, Chairman. Attest—EDWARD McPHERSON, Sec'y.

STATE CONVENTION.—The State Committee has at last issued a call for the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 8th day of July next, for the purpose of nominating a State Ticket.

It will be seen on reading this call, that the wording of it is somewhat peculiar. We do not attach much importance to the mere wording of a call for a Convention, provided the body itself is conducted properly; but there is an ambiguity about the announcement which does not strike us favorably. However, we are content to abide our time in peace, hoping for the best results.

We publish in another column, a letter written by the murderer STOUT to Judge AVERY in answer to the Judge's letter which we noticed last week. The reflections which Ixa endeavors to cast upon the prosecutors and the Court for his conviction in this County of the crime of arson, are entitled to no consideration, but answer as an excuse for him to endeavor to palliate his disgraceful career.

Judge AVERY, we have no question, acted from the purest motives, in endeavoring to ward from IRA the penalty of the arson committed in this county, and we have little question from the circumstances surrounding that crime, and from IRA's subsequent career, that the Judge's benevolent intentions were sadly misdirected.

It is somewhat refreshing to remark the coolness with which IRA argues that but for his conviction his career might have been a far different one. The man, of his age, who already stands convicted of wilful murder, and has been proven guilty of arson and the more disgraceful crime of incest, could hardly have been kept in "the path of rectitude and honor," and is more likely under any direction and training to adorn a scaffold than be found "legislating in the halls of a State house, or engaged in the purer and holier cause of religion."

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, April 9, gives the latest reliable information received from Utah. There seems to be no doubt of the statement, that through the negotiations of Col. KANE, Gov. COMING had been invited by the Mormon leaders to visit Salt Lake City. Great preparations had been made for his reception. The Governor accepted the offer, and started from the camp on the fifth of April. The latest account of the progress of his journey, is that on the 7th, he was met at Echo Canon, about 45 miles from the city, and was escorted by a guard of some thirty picked Mormons, sent by BRIGHAM expressly to meet him. We have reliable intelligence that the Mormons were emigrating from the valley to the White River Mountains, as some suppose, but the point to which the exodus is directed, is not positively known. There is no indication yet that the Mormon leaders are disposed to yield; but the people undoubtedly submit to Federal authority, and would welcome the troops within their city, if they dared exercise any independence of thought or action. They seem to be thoroughly enslaved by their spiritual oppressors. Col. KANE arrived at the camp, on the 12th of March.

The packet-boat "Gazelle," commenced making regular trips between this place and Athens, on Monday last, under the command of Captain SMITH, who during the last season, gained so much renown for his careful and skillful navigation of the waters of the "raging canal." For speed, comfort and safety the "Gazelle" is unequalled as a means of travel.

The trial of Mrs. ABIGAIL GARDNER for poisoning her husband, the late postmaster at Hingham, which has occupied the Supreme Court at Plymouth, Mass., during the week, ended Saturday morning, by a verdict of murder in the second degree.

W. M. Connolly, of New York, convicted at Cincinnati of harboring Fugitive Slaves, has been refused a new trial, and sentenced to twenty days imprisonment in the County Jail, and to pay a fine of \$10.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE—ENLARGED SERIES.

STANFORD & DELISSER, New York. We receive each week this excellent magazine, and find it sustains its high reputation. Each successive number is full of information and amusement. Money spent for the "LIVING AGE" is well spent; for it is unquestionably both the best and cheapest periodical ever offered to the public. This is not merely our individual opinion, it is the concurrent testimony of the Press throughout the country; it must, therefore, be the true estimate. The work is issued every Saturday, eighty pages, double columns, 12 cents each, or \$6 per annum, post-paid to any address. It is a work that supplies the very marrow and essence of all the renowned British periodical literature of the day, consisting of the elaborate and stately essays of the Quarterly, the masterly criticisms of Blackwood, and the lighter articles of Dickens' "Household Words," and scores of other popular Journals; its contents being not only of interest to-day, but of imperishable value. The numbers for the year, forming five large octavo volumes, present a complete Encyclopedia of Literature, reflecting the spirit and genius of the age in which we live. To say that such a work is indispensable to every library, is not enough; it is an essential to every intelligent family circle, to professional men, and to all who are educating themselves. Hoping that what we have said will awaken a fresh and deeper practical interest in this long-established and excellent work, we shall content ourselves with simply referring to the fact that many of the representative men of our country have borne the strongest testimony to its superiority; among them, J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Chancellor Kent, Prof. Sparks, Justice Story, W. H. Prescott, George Bancroft, Geo. Ticknor, Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Albert Barnes, &c.

The President on Wednesday sent to the Senate, a response to a resolution of that body, the documents relative to the recent outrages by British cruisers in the West Indian waters in detaining and firing into American vessels, and setting forth the action taken by the Administration in regard to them. The most prompt measures have been adopted, not only to obtain an explanation from the British Government, but to interpose our naval force against a repetition of the acts complained of.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 13th of April have been received. The proposition for a closer alliance with the United States, as proposed to the Emperor by Mr. MEADE, our Minister, was being discussed by the papers, but no steps had been taken towards carrying out the idea. The Government had under consideration a proposition to encourage emigration from Europe by granting bounty and land to emigrants. The project was very widely, and generally, favorably discussed. The papers say nothing of the yellow fever.

The frigate Wabash, formerly the flag ship of Commodore PAULING, and under command of Capt. FREDERICK ENGLE, who distinguished himself by the capture of WALKER and his filibusters, has been ordered to the Gulf and Coast of Cuba. She has been in readiness for several days, and is only awaiting sailing orders. She is now in command of Commodore LAVALLETTE.

The next meeting of the Bradford County Teachers' Association will commence at Sheshequin, on Friday next, at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M. An address may be expected from Dr. TERNER, and the State Superintendent, Mr. HICKOK, will address the Association on Friday Evening. A session of more than usual interest may be expected.

MISS STRATTON will give lessons in Penmanship, at Miss HANSON'S school room, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to such as may be desirous of improving their chirography. Miss S. has had much experience as a teacher, and acquired an excellent reputation for successfully imparting a knowledge of this desirable and graceful accomplishment to her pupils.

The Hon. CHARLES SUMNER sailed again for Europe on Saturday, by the Vanderbilt from New York, in search of health. He finds that he is still incapacitated for active labors, and intends to seek repose abroad. He left a letter, addressed to the People of Massachusetts, announcing the reasons for his departure.

The Secretary of Navy has sent orders to the New York-Navy-Yard to equip for sea, at once, the steamers Arctic and Water witch, to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of affording protection to our shipping engaged in the Cuban trade. It is reported that Lieut. HARTSTEIN will have charge of the Arctic, and Lieut. JOHN ROGERS of the Water Witch. The latter is a snug side-wheel steamer, belonging to the Coast-Survey service.

SCIENCE AT ELMHRA.—On Thursday night a stranger traveller stopped at the Forest House and registered his name as Jno. Jay. During the night a noise was heard in his room, but no notice was taken of it, and in the morning he was found dead, with a number of gashes upon his arms, sufficient to cause death. The coroner's inquest being held, returned a verdict of suicide.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith, commander of the Utah forces, died at 12 o'clock on Sunday night at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. His remains are to be brought to the East. Gen. HARNEY succeeds to the command.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Press.) WASHINGTON, May 15, 1858.

You are right about J. Glancy Jones, and the movement against the regular Democratic ticket in Illinois. I have just seen THE PRESS of yesterday, and hasten to give you the facts. This Jones, and the man who signs the land patents for the President, have called upon the few clerks from Illinois, and have requested their services in the Pennsylvania club room, to assist in the attempt to overthrow Judge Douglas, and the Democrats in Congress from Illinois. These clerks are given to understand that their places will depend upon their compliance. A list of the persons holding office from Illinois has been called for.—What a frightful condition of things! A political banditti, headed by a miserable sycofant and toady, like the Ex-Reverend Jones, rushing upon a few clerks, and demanding of them to unite in cutting down the gallant Douglas and his noble friends, by defeating the regular Democratic nominations in Illinois. What renders this outrage more infamous is the fact that these Illinois clerks have not been called upon to help Judge Douglas and his friends, but they are not permitted to be neutral. They are to be seized by the press-gangs of Lecomptonism, and compelled to draw their swords upon their own representatives and the noble champion of popular sovereignty, on pain of banishment. You may rely on the correctness of this statement.

WASHINGTON, May 19. The President of the United States has formally asked Congress for authority to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars for a term of not exceeding ten years. The Senate Committee of Finance have the matter under consideration.

Mr. Loring entered upon his duties to-day as Chief Justice of the Court of claims. Mr. Joyce presented a report in the House from the Select Committee on the Tariff, &c. It takes the ground that the protective policy should be abandoned, and that resort should be made as early as practicable to direct taxation as a measure of economy. Articles of prime necessity should be taxed at the lowest rate of duty, and the burden thrown, as much as possible, on luxuries. The Navigation laws should be so modified as not to require any portion of the officers and crews of American ships to be American seamen, and American citizens shall be free to purchase and sail foreign ships on an entire equality with American built ships, and the American coasting trade shall be open on terms of perfect equality to foreign built ships. The committee say they do not entertain the hope that they can inaugurate a new policy now. Such radical changes must be the work of time.—They do not, therefore, look so much to immediate practical results as the triumph of the principles they advocate. Mr. Garnett does not concur in all the conclusions of the committee.

There seems to be a well-grounded fear that hostilities will ensue between England and the United States from the right of search exercised upon our shipping by the war vessels of the former, unless there is a clear and explicit disavowal of the principle involved. One war was begun and ended because this right was claimed by England; and, unhappily for the two countries, was, and is, left undetermined. Therefore, now that the question has once more arisen, policy, and a prudent regard for peace and the interests of our people, would seem to demand that there should be a speedy and definite settlement of the controversy; and this the friends of the Administration hope and believe will be the object which we will press for, and attain, if possible.

The present Government of England, when inaugurated, was supposed to entertain a juster idea of what was due to the United States, and that it would in a brief period, mark out honorable ground for the two nations to stand upon, clearing away the Clayton-Bulwer impediment, with others, which have chafed our people, and engendered unkind feelings towards England; but it now appears that that just expectation is doomed to disappointment. Not only have they exhibited a greater tenacity in clinging to rights in Central America, which, in the latter part of the last century, Edmund Burke, after having gone with careful investigation over the whole ground, denied they were entitled to; but to still more exhibit their unwillingness, they resort to every sort of chicanery to estop successful negotiations. The House would have rejected the resolutions recommending an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, and trusted for an adjustment during the recess; but since the present counterepotheses has arisen the probability is that measures will be taken to demand information for the country—first why is it that England has had, for more than six months, two full Ministers at Washington, Lord Napier and Sir William Gore Ouseley, one with credentials presented and received; and the other with credentials still in his pocket; and secondly, why is it that further delay is permitted when it is the universal sentiment of the country that England has made pretensions, every jot and tittle of which we repudiate and condemn.

Too long already has our Government been patient and forgetful of insults from other Powers. A South American or Central American State can make solemn treaties with us, and then trust them aside as idle words.—Vide Venezuela and Paraguay, and probably others. Great Britain can keep us in suspense, through decades of years, on a question where the issue has long been joined. Shall England yield, or must we? If neither leaves its position, what then? History, which tells how, in time past, we are jealous of our dignity as a nation, will not leave the answer problematical.

The Legislature of Wisconsin, in obedience to the expressed wish of a majority of the people of the State, has passed a bill re-establishing the death penalty for murder.

The trial which we noticed last week, SIDNEY HAYDEN vs the Williamsport & Elmira R. R. Co., resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$5,000.

RECORDS OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.—At the mill of William Clark & Co., Northampton, Mass., a ball of rags was recently opened, which came from the Crimea. Pillow-cases, sheets, shirts, bandages, surgical aprons, remnants, and parts of clothing stained with blood, told an eloquent tale of suffering and sorrow.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Three children of Mr. Frank Hopewell, in Cotland, Indiana, were burned to death last week. There were four small children in the house, three were rescued, two of whom were badly burned, but the third an infant of about eight months, could not be reached. The mother, in her despair, reached the bed once, seized some of the clothes and rushed out, thinking she had her child; but on examination, it was discovered burned to death, and crushed among the falling timbers. Two of the other children died in a few hours after, from the effects of the flames. As nearly a thousand dollars in gold, which was laid between the beds where the children slept, was missing, it is supposed that the house was set on fire.

The new Comet, discovered three weeks ago at the Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., is found to be rapidly receding from both the sun and the earth.

A number of students in the States University of Michigan indulged in a night debauch last week, when one of them, named GANNETT W. BRAZIE, died from the effects of excessive intoxication.

GREAT EXPOSURE IN WISCONSIN.

We find in the Milwaukee News a synopsis of the report of the committee of the Wisconsin State Legislature on the question of the amounts expended during the session of the Legislature of 1857, to secure the passage of the bill appropriating the lands granted by the United States to Wisconsin for railroad purposes among the several roads. The great effort was to get a portion of the lands for the Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad. According to this report, all who voted for the land grant directly or indirectly received bonds or stock valued at from \$5,000 to \$25,000. The total amount paid are said to have been as follows:—

Governor of State, \$50,000; Governor's private Secretary, \$55,000; State officers, \$20,000; Supreme Court, \$1,900; 13 State Senators, \$200,000; 67 Assemblymen, \$385,000; Legislative clerks, \$17,000; editors and others, \$261,000. Grand total, \$989,000. This amount of bonds was given to secure the passage of the bill, and it will strike the public very strongly that it must be a profitable thing to hold office—in Wisconsin. These bonds, however, are worth little or nothing now, and the present managers of the company repudiate them.

We call the attention of the Pioneer and those interested in Pioneer subjects to the following announcement of the 6th annual meeting: The Sixth Annual Historical and Pioneer Festival, of Bradford, Broome, Chemung, Chautauque, Luzerne, Schuyler, Steuben, Susquehanna, Tioga, Tompkins, Wyoming, and other Counties, will be held at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., on the 21 day of June, at 10 y. M.

Committee of Arrangements.—A. I. Post, Wm. H. Jessup, A. Baldwin, I. L. Post, B. S. Bentley, G. Z. Dimock, L. Searle, H. Drinker, A. Chamberlain, R. B. Little, A. Lathrop. The Committee of Arrangements met at the office of Dr. G. Z. Dimock, Tuesday, May 11th, 1858, and elected Rev. A. L. Post, Chairman, and G. Z. Dimock, Secretary and Treasurer.

On Correspondence.—Wm. H. Jessup, G. Z. Dimock, R. B. Little. On Place of Meeting.—B. S. Bentley, A. Baldwin, A. Chamberlain. On Dinner.—A. Lathrop, G. Z. Dimock, A. Chamberlain. On General Arrangements.—A. I. Post, Wm. H. Jessup, H. Drinker, L. Searle, B. S. Bentley, A. Baldwin.

On Invitations.—A. Drinker, R. B. Little, I. L. Post, B. S. Bentley, Wm. H. Jessup, A. Lathrop. Moved and carried that the Treasurer be directed to raise funds, &c. Moved that the proceedings be published in both of the county papers. Adjourned to call of Secretary. G. Z. Dimock, Secretary.

It begins to be more than manifest that scarcely anybody can be elected to Congress from this corner of the continent who voted for Lecompton. The brand is on the brow of one who did the deed, and like the "scarlet letter," it cannot be obliterated while the "scarlet letter," it is seen of all men. Now, it may be a pleasing thing to posterity to see the Lecomptonites re-nominated, but it is a much more important thing to the Democrats to put nobody forward who will kill other candidates by the contact. If the Lecompton Congressmen want vindication they should go to the treasury for it. There are not votes enough for them in the North, and that's the long and short of it.—Press.

The course of The Press on the Kansas question has not been a doubtful course; let the editor of the New York Times has admitted a letter into his paper of yesterday, reporting to have been written from Washington, in which it is distinctly stated, and with some attempt at detail, (which has surprised us in the Times,) that the Press is about to surrender the great principle to which it has been devoted for many months, and to become the subservient tool of power. We have only to say in reply, that the editor of the Times has been grossly imposed upon by some corrupt and reckless knave. The story is an utter fabrication. It has no probability, no responsibility, to rest upon. We have nothing to agree with the general Administration on this Kansas question but this will never be, until the Administration is true to itself, and to the pledges upon which it was elevated to power.—The Press.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—The Commissioners to locate the State Inebriate Asylum, we understand have agreed upon Binghamton—Troy is said to have offered \$12,000 in aid of it, if it should be located in that city. Albany \$12,000. Newburgh \$15,000. Binghamton \$25,000, or what is equivalent, 250 acres of land, valued at \$100 per acre. The Commission was appointed by an act of the recent legislature, and consists of some forty members of whom John W. Francis is the first named. The building is to cost \$100,000.—Of this \$50,000 are already subscribed.—Banyan Journal, 20th.

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INDIANAPOLIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The municipal election here yesterday resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket by a 300 to 300 majority. Five of the seven Councilmen chosen are Republicans.