

Politics in Illinois.

[Correspondence of the North American and U.S. Gazette.]

CHICAGO, October 5, 1858.

The political warfare in Illinois waxes hotter and hotter. It may be safely alleged that American politics never developed so close and heated a local contest, as the one now carried on in this State between Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas, as the Representatives of their respective parties. Every inch of ground, presumed to be doubtful, is contested with the energy of desperation; and, however indisposed a man may be to join either side, he cannot escape the influence of the prevailing excitement which permeates all classes and all places. Outside of the State, we are told, the contest is watched with the utmost interest. And this is not strange, for, whichever way the beam falls, the effect upon the politics of the whole country will be very decided.

Mr. Douglas is too good a politician not to know that, with him, it is a question of life and death, and he is sparing no effort and no expense to make his election sure. It is said that his liberality has been so magnificent, and the price paid so high, for manufactured enthusiasm, so that his defeat will not only make him politically, but legally a bankrupt. But however this may be, if he is defeated, his rebellion against the discipline of the democratic party will not soon be forgotten by his rivals; but if successful, no man will occupy a more commanding position in that party, or stand more directly in the line of succession to Mr. Buchanan.

On the other hand, a victory of the republicans over their great original opponent, and the Illinois democracy, will give the party a prestige which cannot be resisted, and the battle in 1860 will be half fought at the successful termination of the campaign in this State.

Both parties say they are confident of success, but neither feels as much; though, after a careful examination of the whole field, I am prepared to express my opinion that Lincoln will win. The Republican State Ticket will be elected by a large majority, but the political complexion of the Legislature is in doubt, from the fact that a number of the old senators hold over, and from the fact that the State has not been distracted since 1846. Since that time the northern and republican sections of the State have doubled in population; while the southern and democratic portions have not increased more than fifty per cent. But the Republicans and Americans have, when united, a large majority in the State, and the conservatism of Mr. Lincoln gives him the almost undivided support of the Americans, who have a controlling influence in the central counties, where the real battle ground lies. The Republicans are also indirectly assisted by the Administration democrats, who, though not numerous, are sufficiently influential to draw votes enough from Douglas to change the result in doubtful counties.

Mr. Buchanan has evidently set his heart on the defeat of Senator Douglas, and he requires of all place-holders a cordial support of his policy. Mr. Davidson who has been recently removed from his office of U. S. Marshal for this district, was a clever, amiable gentleman; an excellent officer, popular with the lawyers, and with all who had business with him. But he was half Buchanan and half Douglas, and in an hour of weakness he appointed some needy Douglas men as his deputies. This benevolent act cost him his head. The Administration would not accept of a divided support. This case illustrates the policy of Mr. Buchanan, and the difficulty of serving two masters. With all these elements of opposition to the "Little Giant," his chances cannot be regarded as good as they might be. He has it is true, some supporters from the republicans but they are very few. We were not quite so willing to forget, as some of our eastern friends were to have us, how bitterly, up to last winter, he denounced us as "black republicans," "disunionists," &c.; and how he stood by, in the Senate chamber, and saw Mr. Sumner censored; how he justified and defended the outrages in Kansas; and how, as has recently been asserted by and proved from the record, by Senator Trumbull, he, (Douglas,) as chairman of the Committee on Territories, struck out from the Toombs Kansas bill a clause providing for the submission of the constitution to the people.

But enough of politics. The election on the first Tuesday in November will soon settle the question between the contending parties.

The important ejectment suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, brought to recover land on which their depot is located, in this city, is now being tried before the U. S. Circuit Court, Justice McLean presiding. The buildings and other improvements made by the company have cost not less than one million dollars, and the land in question is estimated to be worth an equal amount. Mr. McLean of Cincinnati, son of Justice McLean, is the managing lawyer for the plaintiff, and Mr. Joy of Detroit for the defendants. The result of the case depends upon a question of boundary, and the original channel of the Chicago river, which has been changed by harbor improvements made by the government. Every legal point in the case has been contested with great zeal by the counsel on both sides, but they have all thus far been decided in favor of the plaintiff. But however the case is decided in this Court, it will be carried up to the U. S. Supreme Court, and, unless compromised, is not likely to be determined for years. The land in question was bought by the company of the U. S. Government, but the plaintiff claims it under a prior grant from the government.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—From the Republican Banner we learn that a serious accident occurred at the Ladies' Riding March on the Cortland County Fair Ground, on Thursday last week. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, of Truxton, were riding together around the track at a high rate of speed, Mrs. B. on the inside of the track—when her horse suddenly bolted the track, and threw her violently upon the ground. In falling, her head struck against a carriage that was standing near, filled with persons watching the ride, and inflicted a severe wound on the back side of her head which completely stunned her. Several medical gentlemen were near, who examined her wound, and reported that she was not seriously injured but it would take some time for her to recover from the concussion. The rumors that she was dead were without foundation.

WHEN Caesar was asked by Brutus how many eggs he had eaten for breakfast, he answered: "Eti tu, Brute."

"Why, Tom, my dear boy, how old you look!" "Dare say, Bob—for the fact is, I never was so old in all my life."

Burning of the Crystal Palace.

The New York papers have full particulars of the destruction of the Crystal Palace by fire on Tuesday night. This palace was erected in 1853 at a cost of \$714,000. Other improvements since made swell the cost to \$750,000. It has been a ruinous speculation to the stockholders. The association went into bankruptcy in the fall or winter of 1854—John H. White assigned. The Times gives the following account of the disaster:

At ten minutes after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the famous Crystal Palace, where the Fair of the American Institute was being held, took fire. There is no doubt as to the place where the fire originated. It was first seen in what was called the "lumber room," comprising the entrance at the Forty second street side, at the North nave. The lumber room was filled with old wooden patterns—relics of previous exhibitions—a quantity of canvas and miscellaneous refuse, all of a dry and highly inflammable character. In a moment the whole was in a blaze. The flames rushed up through the staircase, lighted a thirty-one star gas illuminator, dashed among a quantity of paints and chemicals on the second floor—swept around and along the nave, taking a quantity of bedding, cabinet ware and wall paper, until they reached the edge of the dome. In an instant one body of flame encircled the entire area of the dome. The heated air and the gas caused the girders to snap like brittle glass, and in twelve minutes from the discovery of the fire, as determined by several gentlemen who noted the fact by their watches, the dome fell with a thundering crash and in twenty minutes' time the roofs of these portions of the building were destroyed and fell.

An alarm was given the moment the fire was discovered, but so rapid was its progress that by the time firemen reached the place it was too late to be of service in saving the building and its contents. The hose of several engines was taken into the building, and water was freely thrown in upon the burning mass. When the roofs and walls of the outer naves fell, the utmost caution had to be used to prevent accidents among the immense crowd that had assembled. Fortunately no one was injured by the falling walls.

From the sun known to be taken at the entrance, as well as from other means of determining the fact, no fewer than 2,000 persons are estimated to have been in the building when the cry of fire arose. Of this immense crowd, there is yet no positive evidence that any lost their lives. There was a rumor that a female and her child were among the ruins, but the story was not well authenticated. A statement also prevailed that a young man named Smith, employed in the jewelry department, was missing, but he turned up safe, having saved \$8000 worth of jewelry.

A large number of persons having articles on exhibition were present in the building when the fire broke out. The fact that the building was constructed of iron and glass dispelled from the minds of every one all apprehension of any danger of the building being destroyed. At first very few thought of looking after their goods but seeing the rapid progress of the flames, many undertook to remove them. The fire spread, however, with such astonishing rapidity that they had hardly turned to pick up such of their articles as were portable before they were obliged to drop them and hurry for their lives. A beautiful horse carriage, on exhibition from Albany, was taken in safety out of the Fourth street entrance. A case of patented self-cocking pistols and rifles, manufactured by H. S. North of Philadelphia, was taken out as the same entrance. Two stories prevailed as to whether the case containing the medals to be awarded by the Institute at the close of the Fair was removed or not. The total value of these medals would be not less than \$8000. The articles above enumerated comprise all the property saved, excepting, as stated elsewhere, the case containing \$8000 worth of jewelry.

An attempt was made to remove the fire engine through the Fourth street entrance but the fire had gained such headway that the man attempting the removal had to relinquish the undertaking.

The moment the alarm of fire was given, Mr. Johnson, one of the managers, attempted to get the hose into action reserved in the building for emergency in case of fire. It was impossible to force water through it, and the effort to extinguish the fire in this way was of necessity abandoned. Had this apparatus been in working order, the conflagration undoubtedly might have been prevented.

A feature of the Palace was the steam Callopie, introduced for the first time at the exhibition of last year. There were three of these singular musical monsters in the Palace. One was placed there yesterday, and was not quite in working order. The other two were in full blast. They were placed on the platform in the centre of the building immediately underneath the dome, and daily discoursed music to the great wonderment and delectation of the visitors to the Palace. On one of the instruments a tune had just been finished when the fire broke out; the air by seeming strange fatality, being "Pop, goes the weasel." The value of three instruments—they were all consumed—was \$16,000.

The value of the property destroyed can scarcely be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The Palace was valued by the American Institute, when they essayed to buy it, at \$125,000. The goods on exhibition at the Fair and the statutory which had been left since the World's Fair, at a low estimate, must have been worth \$225,000, making a total of \$350,000.

The Herald says, all the statutory and paintings in the Palace were, of course destroyed. Some of the statues were very fine, and ranked high as works of art. The most striking object in the statutory department was the Thorwaldsen group, which was greatly admired by all the visitors to the Palace. The figure of Christ was represented with outstretched hands, as if in the act of blessing—the head slightly inclined. The statues of the Apostles stood on smaller pedestals, and were ranged in the form of a semi circle. Kiss equestrian statue of the Amazon attacked by a Lion, attracted very general attention, and was usually surrounded by a group of persons. It was splendid work of art, and its loss will be regretted. An equestrian statue of Washington, life-size, by Baron Marochetti. An imposing group and much admired colossal statue of Daniel Webster, in marble, by Caven of London. Lion and lioness constrictor in death struggle. Colossal group of a man struggling with a bear—a very fine piece of statuary. In addition to these were a large number of life sized busts of O'Connell, Moore, Father Mathew, and Washington, in marble and plaster. Together with statuettes of nymphs, dryads, satyrs, goddesses, &c. The group of the Lovers going to a Well.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, October 14, 1858.

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

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 copies for.....\$5 00 15 copies for.....\$12 00 30 copies for.....\$20 00 120 copies for.....\$50 00

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

THE ELECTION.

The poll in this County, on Tuesday, was unusually light. The returns received, indicate a majority for the State Ticket and Grow of from 4000 to 5000 votes; for Judge WILSON, of nearly if not quite 4000; while the balance of the Republican County Ticket will have majorities ranging from 2500 to 5000.

Up to the time of our going to press, we have not learned anything of the result in the State. No returns had been received by telegraph at Waverly, on Wednesday morning.

The report of Mr. Varley, electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in England has been received at length. It states that there is a fault of great magnitude at a distance of between two hundred and forty-five and three hundred miles from Valentia, and it is possible that it may be in shallow water. At this faulty place the copper wire does not touch the wire covering of the cable. The copper wire, itself continuous. It is believed that another defect in the cable existed when it was laid down. It is supposed the cable has been somewhat injured by the powerful currents that were first used upon it. It is possible that some intelligent signals may yet be received through the cable, but it is also probable that by continuing to transmit signals the wire will be cut asunder and the connection thus destroyed. As the case stands, there is too much reason to fear that the present cable will serve no other substantial purpose than to teach us how to make a better one.

THE LIVING AGE.—Published weekly by Little, Son & Co. Boston; and Stanford & Delisser, 508 Broadway, New York, is one of the best publications of the day. Every number contains 80 pages of the choicest matter, selected from the best foreign Magazines and Reviews—such as Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh Review, National Magazine, Blackwood's Magazine, and many others. The number for October 21 has, among the great variety of articles, the following: A Legend of Gibraltar, from Blackwood; The Progress and Spirit of Physical Science, from the Edinburgh Review; Respiration and Suffocation, from Blackwood; The Canon's Clock, from Household Words; John Foster, from the National Magazine. 4164 pages of matter are given in a year, which costs only six dollars, postage included, as the publishers announce that for six dollars a year, remitted to either of the Publishers, the Living Age will be punctually forwarded, free of Postage.

The first Overland Mail from California arrived at St. Louis at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, having left San Francisco on the 16th of September. The news is consequently, ten days later than was received by the way of the steamer. The trip occupied but a little over twenty-three days, and six passengers came through by the stages. A large number of prominent citizens of St. Louis assembled at the depot on the arrival of the mail, and Mr. BETTERFIELD, the President of the Overland Mail Company, was greeted with a hearty welcome. A long procession accompanied the mails to the Post Office. There is no news of special importance from California. The line of telegraph from Placerville to Salt Lake City had been commenced. From Fraser's River the accounts are not encouraging. High water still seriously interfered with mining operations. From Oregon, we hear that a skirmish had taken place between a force under Major GARNETT and the Indians, in which LIEUT. ALLEN and six Indians were killed. The Indians had attacked a party of miners on the Wenatche River, and killed one of them. There was a painful rumor that a party under Gen. PALMER had been massacred near Okanagan, but it was probably unfounded.

The Chinese Treaty negotiated by Minister REED arrived in Washington on Sunday, in charge of Dr. WILLIAM N. BRADLEY, U. S. Consul at Ningpo. It was yesterday delivered to the State Department, together with a full synopsis of the English Treaty, with the features of which our readers are already familiar. The document was accompanied by an autograph letter from the Emperor of China, written in the Chinese and the Manchoo languages, on a piece of silk two by seven feet in extent. Dr. BRADLEY also communicated to the State Department a variety of interesting news relative to the condition of trade and other affairs in China and India.

Amount of coal shipped from Towanda by the Barclay R. R. & Coal Co. Shipments for the week ending October 9, 1858, tons. Previous shipments since July 14, 1858, tons. Amount Shipped for the season, 11,832 tons.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from San Antonio under date September 8th, says:—"Captain Pope has abandoned his explorations for water by means of artesian wells, and received orders to return to his legitimate duty. The entire expedition has proved a failure, and the appropriation being expended, probably no more experiments will at present be made. It was found impossible to get water within 180 feet of the surface of the ground. Most of the explorations were made at such a distance from the traveled routes that the water, if found, would have been miles out of the way. The people of this region are remarkably practical, and soon perceived that an immense amount of humping was connected with the artesian well expedition."

CAMELS ON THE PLAINS.—The same "correspondent, in the same letter says:—"The camels owned by government, to the number of forty-nine, are at Camp Verde, 60 miles from this city. Only one has died, and there are ten natives of the soil—Texans—healthy, and in every respect equal to their "illustrious predecessors" at the same age. The question of their living in this country is solved triumphantly. They seem to thrive better than on their native deserts. There is a wide difference of opinion as to their utility on the plains. By some mules are preferred—a few like the camels. Gen. Twigg is a decided anti-camel man, and expresses his opinion very forcibly."

Eleven lives were lost by the explosion of the boilers of the freight-steamer Hercules on the St. Lawrence River, eighteen miles below Ogdensburg, on Saturday morning. The Hercules was owned in Kingston, C. W., and was nearly new.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, November 25th, as a day of Thanksgiving. It is the first appointment made this year, and the day selected will doubtless be generally chosen by other Governors.

COT. FORNEY made another strong speech, at Germantown, Penn., on Friday. He denounced the President after this fashion:

Mr. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in addressing the people of that State a few weeks ago, took occasion to refer to a private conversation which he had had with Mr. BUCHANAN. It is a most extraordinary fact, by the way, that nobody is denominated for repeating a private conversation concerning a public question, unless it be a Northern man. [Laughter and applause.] The purpose of this private conversation upon a public matter was, that the President had assured him that he would remove all men from office who did not accept the English bill as a finality on the Kansas question. Mr. Brown, in referring to this, remarked: "I regarded Mr. BUCHANAN as a little weak in the back, but I intended to hold him to the issue." I am not here to discuss a question of anatomy—to determine whether Mr. BUCHANAN is weak in the back, or whether he is weak in the knees, (as a distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania said on one occasion,) or whether he is weak in the head, [laughter]; or whether he is weak in the heart. All that I wish to say, is, that I demand that the same rule which applies to the North, in reference to the distribution of patronage, shall apply to the South. When Mr. Buchanan was elected President of the United States, he caused it to be announced throughout the land that he would allow no man to remain in office more than four years; that any man who had been in office for a longer period must give place to another. This was so well understood as the policy of the President that men who had been in office three years and a half prepared to retire at the end of six months. What was the course of the South? When they discovered that this rule had been adopted they demanded of the President that he should make an exception in their favor. They said: "We deny this doctrine; we decline to submit to this rule." And Mr. BUCHANAN yielded!

THE CASE OF IRA STOUT.—All efforts to save IRA STOUT from execution, for the murder of CHARLES W. LITTLE at Rochester, seem to be unavailing. The individual Judges of the Supreme Court have in turn been applied to by Stout's counsel, and in turn have refused to grant a writ of error. The last adverse opinion is that of Judge STONE, published in the Rochester papers of Saturday. The Democrat says:

This decides the question of the fate of the condemned, so far as counsel and the Courts are concerned. Mr. POMEROY, who has defended his unfortunate client with consummate ability, and abandoned his cause only when there is no further hope of obtaining a second trial, intimates to us that he now considers his whole duty performed in the premises, and will interpose no further efforts to stay the execution of the dread sentence, which condemns the murderer to a felon's death on the gallows, on the 22d of this month. We are glad to be able to state that the prisoner, whose days are so nearly numbered, is now in a frame of mind which in some degree fits him for the awful event.

An attempt to get up a public demonstration of sympathy with the murderer, made in Rochester on Monday, under the guise of an Anti-Capital Punishment meeting, fell through and failed lamentably. The principal personage in the meeting was that famous strong-minded fellow, SEAN B. ASTHONY, who nominated FRED. DOUGLAS for the presiding officer, and then the demonstration was a row.

SEVERE COUPTING.—Last Saturday night a week, a spruce young fellow from somewhere about Quincy, Pa., went to Port Providence to pay his devoirs to his dulcinea. It appears in their long and tedious courting they fell asleep. The mahogany table, on which the candle was was left burning, took fire, and was considerably injured before they awoke. Young folks, take advice, and do not prolong your sitting to an unreasonable hour. Let your courtship be short and sweet.

DO YOU SUFFER after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, heart burn, water bash, wind, burning sensation, or indigestion? Immediate relief can be obtained by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Waifs from the Deep.

On Monday the Norwegian bark Catarina arrived at Quebec with fifteen of the passengers and seven of the crew of the burned steamer Austria. These are additional to the sixty-seven already rescued, and make a total of eighty-nine. None of the missing Philadelphians are among these further arrivals. A young girl of 14 years old is among the rescued, and it was hoped that she might be one of the daughters of Mrs. Veziz, but the difference of age is against this conclusion.

A curious circumstance connected with the unhappy losses, which all so greatly feel and deplore, is the "hoping against hope" which some of the surviving relatives entertain. The wife of Mr. TISONOR GRACKO, of Baltimore, is now visiting her relatives in Philadelphia, and while they have no doubt of his loss, she has a deep conviction that he is not dead. Either he was not on board the Austria, (though he wrote to her that he had actually paid for his passage,) or, if he was, then he must have been among the few who were rescued. It may be within the knowledge of many of our readers that a clergyman of this city was among those who left for Europe in the ill-fated President, and was never again heard of.

His wife, who remained in Philadelphia, and was deeply attached to him, never did, because she never would believe that he was lost to her. Eighteen years have passed away, and yet that trusting lady—we cannot speak of her as wife, and she repudiates the name of widow—continues to expect his return. Every day a cover is placed for him at the table, where still stands his accustomed chair. Every ring at the bell, we are informed, awakens the cherished convictions of her heart that her loved one will return.

We await further accounts of the loss of the Austria from the survivors whom the Maurice carried away to Fayal. But they can add little information to what we already possess—that great carelessness was the proximate cause of the catastrophe, and that the captain, officers, and crew, exhibited great alacrity in their endeavors to save—themselves.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—This expedition will be composed of sixteen vessels, carrying 205 guns, and a land and naval force of 2,800 men and officers. Judge Bowlin is to accompany the expedition, to try the powers of peaceful persuasion; if these fail, the stronger argument of force will probably bring President Lopez to his senses. In all probability the first, backed by the presence of the means to apply the second, will be sufficient for the purpose. Two thousand well appointed men turned braggart Brigham Young from a fire-eating hero to a pusillanimous craven, afraid to go abroad in daylight without an armed guard. Lopez, it is said, has been asking "Why the armed force of the United States did not come?" When he sees, the probability is that he will not be desirous that it shall remain too long, and hence he may be better inclined to yield to reason, and render the justice that he has so long deferred. The firing upon the Water Witch, a United States vessel, while she was peacefully surveying the Parana, was an outrage the reparation for which, though long delayed is still due. Citizens of the United States, also, who were established in business in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress. President Buchanan called the attention of Congress to these facts, and also showed that President Lopez had, on very frivolous pretences, declining to ratify a treaty which would have better secured American rights in Paraguay. Congress thought the facts justified force, and if negotiation now fail, force will certainly be used.

COUNTERFEITING EXTRAORDINARY BY A TURKISH LADY.—The Turkish consul at New York has informed the police authorities that he had received a despatch from the Ottoman government, through the Turkish Minister at London, stating that a Mrs. SAVASTI had been arrested at Constantinople for passing counterfeit money, which had been printed in New York. In her trunk was found 700,000 "caines" (pieces of paper money valued at 20 piasters each.) Mayor TIEMAN immediately had the printer, Wm. L. HARRISON, arrested. Piles of the Turkish counterfeit money were found upon the shelves. Mr. IL was at first greatly astonished at the apparition of the police. From his explanations it became evident that he was entirely unaware of the true character of the job he had done for the Turkish lady. He said that he recollected her calling on him about the 1st of July under the name of Madame Zulfaiman, and engaged him to print a large quantity of what appeared to be labels, at \$1 per 1000, exclusive of the cost of dies and engraving. She paid him \$176 in cash, and a note for \$300 in payment for the job. On the 23d of July, she had the "labels" transferred to the Astor House, and that was the last he saw of her. He had not the slightest suspicion that what she called "labels" were pieces of Turkish money.

CHINA.—The advices from Canton by the last European arrivals show a very bad feeling existing between the Chinese and their conquerors. An officer serving at Canton describes several attacks made upon the soldiers when in detached parties, and their frequent assassination. The Chinese, it appears, dig the graves of the guards and then stealthily fall upon and kill them, cutting off their heads and carrying them away. At Hong Kong a document was in circulation entitled "Rules and regulations for the detection and punishment of traitors," which has greatly alarmed the Chinese in the employ of foreign merchants and residents, and had caused many of them to leave the place. The document advises the seizure and punishment of all such employees who remain in such service after a given day. These manifestoes are circulated all over Canton, vowing vengeance against the French and English, "who have scaled the walls of the city, and burned not less than ten thousand houses and shops, robbed the people of their properties, polluted the women, pulled down houses, and destroyed properties."

TOBACCO IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.—The tobacco crop in the Connecticut valley is unusually promising this year. Farmers are now engaged in cutting it. This crop is an important feature of agriculture in the Connecticut river valley, and the business has been created within a few years. Farmers who understand its cultivation make it more remunerative than any other crop. About 1,500 pounds to the acre is the average yield of tobacco in Connecticut, and ten or twelve cents per pound the price of the leaf.

Later from Pike's Peak.

The news from the Kansas gold mines is as conflicting as ever. The Leavenworth Times of the 28th ult. says that a Mr. Spaulding pronounced them "considerable of a magnitude," and that he was everywhere, but not sufficiently accessible or plentiful to pay for digging. A Mr. James Miller, who is said to have left the Cherokee country last spring with a company of fifty-five, has prospected the entire gold district, and crossed over into New Mexico. He is convinced that that no paying deposits can be found, and that most of the miners were disheartened and about leaving the country.

On the other hand, the Kansas City Journal of Commerce of the 29th ult. says that John Horton, well-known and reliable business man of that place arrived there on the 25th ult., having left Fort Laramie on the 20th bringing interesting and important news from the gold mines of the Arkansas, Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek. Mr. Horton says that the Indians traders about the fort, and in the vicinity of Deer Creek, were removing their goods to the mines; that he saw at the farm of Mr. Jackson, who had several hundred dollars worth of dust; that the mines were poorly provided with breadstuffs, not over two months' supplies being on hand. They were also very deficient of mining tools. Picks and shovels were worth their weight in gold—in fact they could not be had at any price. There was not a rocker in the mines, and no sheet from which to make rich finds.

Mr. Horton adds that a Mr. Benjamin Osmore is now coming in, and will be there in eight or ten days, bringing \$5000 of the gold, which he obtained in about two weeks without any tools; that there are now about two hundred and eighty men in the mines, of whom are engaged in prospecting Cherry Creek and in the vicinity of the Medicine Bow; and that seven men worked two weeks and made \$500, with nothing but pans.

Statements more contradictory than these, from apparently equally well-informed sources, can hardly be imagined. The weight of testimony, we incline to think, goes to confirm the early reports of gold and the views entertained by Gov. Denver.

Argument before the Supreme Court.

The question of the constitutionality of the sale of the canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, came up before the Supreme Court, holding its session at this place, on Wednesday last. The Judges were all present: viz.—Chief Justice LOWRIE and Justices WARD, STONG, THOMPSON and PORTER. The question to test the constitutionality of the sale was brought before the court in the nature of a case to enforce specific performance of contract. Mr. Cooper had agreed to purchase \$100,000 worth of the bonds of the company which he refused to take until this question was decided. Charles Gibbons, Esq., of Philadelphia, called, Judge KNOX, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, appeared for the Sunbury and Erie Company. Judge BLACK, Attorney General of the United States, and Wm. L. HIRST, of Philadelphia, were the counsel opposed to the sale. The case was opened by Mr. Gibbons in a strong argument, justifying the sale—contending that the price was fully equal to the value of the public works in the hands of the State, and that the proper time to object, if objection could be made, had gone by.

Mr. Gibbons was followed by Mr. McDaniel, who appeared in behalf of Judge Black, who could not leave Washington, and asked permission to read the written argument of the learned Judge to the court, which was granted. The Judge's argument was a spicy, well-written document, interspersed with sarcasm, quotations and oddities, lacking somewhat in dignity and also in respect to the coordinate branches of the government—so much so that Chief Justice Lowrie took occasion to stop when Judge Knox, replied that he would not have permitted it to be read, had he known its contents. The Judge stated, among other things, that many members of the Legislature were, no doubt, ignorant of the character of the bill, others, he was constrained to say, were dishonest.

Wm. L. HIRST, Esq., followed on the same side. His speech was able and ingenious. The point on which he principally relied, was the subscription of \$500,000 to the stock of the Allegheny Valley road, which he contended was a worthless corporation, and was a sale of the works, lessening the price at that amount.

Judge Knox concluded the argument on part of the commonwealth, contending for the validity and constitutionality of the sale. His argument was able and convincing. He met as we thought, most successfully, the pointed objection raised by the opposite counsel. Mr. Campbell took no part in the discussion. He was suffering from an injury to his eye, caused by a spark from a locomotive, coming to this place. The case is held under advisement.—Sunbury American.

WANTED.

At the Methodist Passage, on the 7th inst. to Dr. A. D. BROWN, who was the husband of Mrs. A. D. BROWN, and Miss AMELIA, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. BROWN, of North Towanda, Pa.

In Mansburg, October 3d, by Rev. J. H. BISS, Mr. LANTHORN L. HUBBARD, of Springfield, to Miss MATHA L. BOSS, of Burlington.

At the house of the bride's father, in Standing Stone, Pa., on the 10th inst. to Mr. MATHA L. BOSS, of Burlington, to Miss HARRIET J. STAVES, of Standing Stone.

TOWANDA & BURLINGTON PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of said Company for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be required, will be held at the office of Wm. C. BROWN, at Towanda, on MONDAY the 1st day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. A full and correct list of the names of the stockholders will be furnished on application to the undersigned. TOWANDA, Oct. 12, 1858. B. S. RUSSELL, Secy.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS GRIFPIN & PARK. BEG leave to invite your early attention to their new stock just received consisting of styles Bonnet-Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Velvets, together with a carefully selected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods. Thankful for past patronage, and desiring to be remembered, they would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. October 11th, 1858. THOMAS CANBY.

STAYED from the subscriber in Towanda, Pa., da brought, below the Railroad bridge, a black cow, with white spots, about seven years old. Any person who has information where said cow may be found, will be richly rewarded. Towanda, Oct. 6, 1858. THOMAS CANBY.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, SUSAN, has left my bed and board without just cause, and this is hereby to forbid all persons from harboring, transacting business with, or in any way assisting her, on account of a personal quarrel between us, which occurred at Towanda, Pa., on the 10th inst. of October, 1858. West Burlington, Oct. 3, 1858. I. H. HOPKINS.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Any quantity for sale. MAPLE, 25, 1858.