"The Returns."

This old Pennsylvania phrase for the election news has an emphasis of meaning to day. The men who have sown the winds are reaping the whirlwind now; and those who went forth sadly twelve months ago, sowing again the seeds of truth, are gathering in the harvest of their hopes and toils. In October Pennsylvania and Indiana answered the appeal of the Democracy; and they replied, also, to the demands of the Administration. November has brought the reply of Illinois and New Jersey to the power, the money, and the patronage of their servants, and their answer to the appeal of the man who took their stand upon the principles of truth and righteousness, and Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, through all their domain, respond in unison.—The States which gave the casting vote for the Administration have repudiated and rebuked its breach of faith to them, and those which voted against it have added their endorsement of the sentence, with a force that cannot be misunderstood. Of a hundred and twenty Congressmen elected within the month, the even hundred express the indignation of the people against the disobedience of the Federal officials, and their violation of principles and pledges. A year ago, we made our election, at whatever risk or cost, to stand by the right. Beset on all hands—tempted, threatened, importuned, without, and tortured within—the friends, the associates, of a long political career dissuading us; and affections and attachments stronger and dearer than all commitments, and all interests, struggling against the decision of our better judgment. We look back now to that hour of trial as one, awake after a troubled dream, remembers the horrors that assailed him in his hour of darkness; and we have the same difficulty in being reassured.

We sit here at our table in the same silence and solitude which surrounded us in that hour of agonizing strife, and again we realize it all. Every throb, every doubt, every fear, is as fresh and keen as it was then. The cheers of victory, the congratulations of friends, the confidence of success, that have crowded a life time into a single day's experience, strangely enough, seem only to revive the troubled feeling with which we entered upon thedoubtful endeavor which has brought us all this rejoicing. It was not until we had crossed our Rubicon that we were assured that DOUGLAS was with us.—After that again, WISE declared his resolution to support the great issues, and long after, when the question was to be settled in Congress, MONTGOMERY, HICKMAN, HASKIN, ADRIAN, and a host besides—that might be counted upon our fingers, indeed, but not the less a host in their strength—stood the test, the final test; and we stood buttressed by an invincible band against our foes. A weary, trying, anxious year we have had of it. But it is crowned with victory; and why are we at this moment more sad than in the darkest day of doubt and difficulty?

This is our trouble: Through all the freshest, brightest years of our life we have stood to the head of the Administration, in a relation so close, so true, so trusting, and so hopeful, that we cannot look upon his great discomfiture with composure, though it be, in part, our own work, and commands our most earnest approval. It is painful, beyond expression, to stand over the sacrifice which duty and patriotism demand and be compelled to say: "Not that I loved CAESAR less, but that I loved Rome more."—God help us! Is it come to this? But two brief years ago, after a campaign that allowed us scarce four hours out of twenty-four for sleep, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, especially the objects of our labor, and Illinois, relied upon without a doubt for the support of the man of our choice, rolled up their majorities for him; and with emotions more than heart could hold, we reported to him the success of all our toils, and the fulfilment of all our hopes and now, to-day,—though "but yesterday, CAESAR's word might stand against the world; now none so low as do him reverence!"—*Forney's Press.*

HORRIBLE EXPLOSION ON THE NORTH RIVER.—The little steam-propeller *Wm H. Foote*, which has been employed for about a year past in towing vessels about the harbor of New-York, while passing up the North River, at 12 1-2 o'clock Friday, and when opposite Jay-street burst her boiler and immediately sunk. One man supposed to have been the engineer, was blown a hundred feet into the air, and fell through the forward part of the hurrican deck of the steamboat *Broadway*, near the pilot-house. His body was literally torn to fragments, and his brains were scattered about the boat near the spot where he fell. Another man, a fireman, was blown a long distance from the boat, and was seen to fall into the water between the Duane-St. and Jay-street wharves. Mr. LAWRENCE, the clerk of the *Broadway*, assisted by another person, immediately lowered a boat and picked the man up. He was badly cut about the head, from which the blood streamed over his face. The extent of his injuries was not known, though they must have been serious. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, in spite of his remonstrance against going thither. He was conscious, and stated that he lived in the City and had friends here. The mangled body of the dead man was carried to the dead-house of the City Hospital.

Two large pieces of the boiler, or steam chimney, were blown two hundred feet, and landed upon the Duane-street pier, close to a crowd of workmen, but no one was injured by it. One piece was nearly three feet in diameter and the other piece about half the size.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENTS.—A frightful accident occurred in this Borough on Sunday night, last, from the explosion of one of those "infernal machines," called fluid lamps, by which two persons were so severely burned that they are now suffering terrible agony from their injuries. The calamity took place in the saloon of Mr. David Jillard. Mrs. Jillard attempted to light a newly filled fluid lamp by one that was nearly burned out, and which had become heated and filled with gas, when it exploded, setting her clothes on fire and burning her hands, neck and body in a fearful manner. Mr. Jeremiah Jillard, brother of David Jillard, was standing near at the time, and he also was severely burned about the face and hands. Both sufferers are now lying in a very critical situation.

ANOTHER.—Last evening Miss Susan Coolbaugh had one of her hands badly burned while attempting to throw a fluid lamp out of the house, which took fire from being upset on the table. The covering on the table was somewhat damaged by the fire.—*Scranton Republican.*

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Mr. Smith is now on trial, at Shawmut, Mass., charged with being "a cold, distant man."

Land Warrant Titles.

Judge Black, Attorney General, has given an opinion of much importance in the case of titles to land warrants. This opinion was at the solicitation of the Secretary of the Interior, as to the proper construction of the act of June 3d, 1858, which provides that the title to a land warrant issued after the death of a person who applied for it according to the prescribed forms "shall vest in the widow, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then in the heirs and legatees of the claimaints."—In the opinion of the Attorney General—

"The heirs of a man are those persons who are entitled by the *lex rei situs* to take his inheritable real estate at the time of his death. His legatees are those to whom he has bequeathed his personal property by will. *Heirs* sometimes mean children, in common parlance, and the words are to be so understood in a statue when a context shows that intention to have been in the mind of the legislature. But I am not aware that any reason exists here for taking it in a sense different from that in which it is commonly accepted. This act of Congress then, vests the land in the persons to whom the claimant may have left it by will; and if he dies intestate, then it goes to the heirs—that is, to the persons who are entitled to claim his real estate by the intestate laws.

I do not see anything in the general policy of the previous laws which would justify us in giving the act of 1858 a construction not warranted by its plain words. It is true that all the acts on the same subject are to be construed together as *in pari materia*, but where the words of the later act differ from those of an older one the later act must prevail and give the rule in all cases to which it applies."

TRYING TO SELL A DIAMOND.—The Bucyrus (Ohio) *Journal* relates the story of a farmer in that county, who found one day a beautiful specimen of a quartz rock, which had all the appearance of a diamond. He took it to a jeweller in Bucyrus, who, by way of a joke, told him it was a diamond, and offered him ten thousand dollars for it. The farmer supposed it was worth more money—he had read of the Koh-i-noor, which is prized at millions—and refused. He took it to Pittsburg, and a noted jeweller there told him that he did not know how much it was worth, but no house in the city was able to purchase it. This completed his infatuation. He took it to other jewellers, who pronounced it no diamond. He also took it to Philadelphia and New York. The *Journal* thus describes his adventures there:

Confidently he walked into Ball, Black & Co's., the eminent jewellers, and demanded an interview with the proprietors. It was granted, and our friend was ushered into a private room, when he coolly turned the key in the door, and to influence the surprise of Ball, Black & Co., informed them that he had in his pocket untold wealth. Ball, Black & Co, congratulated him, and politely requested him to inform them what earthly interest the fact could be to them. He answered nothing, but slowly drew from the breast pocket of his vest, the stone and asked how much it was worth. Ball, Black & Co., answered that in a country where stone was scarce, it would be worth so much a perch, they had really forgotten the exact sum, but if it would be any accommodation they would send and inquire, and wound up by asking what his business was with them.

"Business," he gasped, "why to sell this diamond." They told him that they had no desire to invest in that peculiar style of diamonds, and without attempting to conceal their merriment, bowed him out. At Tiffany's, and and all the leading houses in that line of trade, he met with the same success, and finally determined that the jewellers of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, were in league to swindle him out of his diamond; and so he determined to go to Europe with it, and among the brokers of London and Paris find a market for it. But fortunately, just as he was on the point of embarking, he met with a merchant from Bucyrus why knew him, and who finally succeeded in inducing him to forego his European tour for the time being, at least, and brought him to his family. He still believes the stone to be a diamond, and will, no doubt, start upon another wild goose chase to dispose of it.

COL. FREMONT has succeeded in one of his suits in California. The *Alta California* has the following:

"Fremont commenced an action against a corporation called the Merced Mining Company, and Smyth Clark and John Vandewater, for a forcible entry upon "the upper drift of a shaft of a certain mine, called the Josephine Vein," in Mariposa county. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to Clark and Vandewater, and not guilty as to the corporation.—Judgment was rendered upon the verdict awarding possession to plaintiff, and a writ of restitution issued, which was placed in the hands of defendant for execution. This process the Sheriff refused to execute. The judge, on application of plaintiff, awarded a preemptory mandamus against the officer, and from this order an appeal is taken. The court say, there being no error in the record, the judgment is affirmed."

THE LAST SNAKE STORY.—The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* has heard from "a most reliable correspondent, a story of a snake which had lived for 17 years in a man's stomach, and after being treated to every form of ejectment known to the law of medicine, was finally starved out. This *may* be true, but we think there is some mistake about the locality of the "sarpint," and that instead of occupying the man's stomach, the snake must have been in the correspondent's hat when he wrote the letter to the *Register*."

WHOLESALE POISONING.—On Wednesday, 27th, ult., all the boarders, 23 in number, at Caspar Muhlman's boarding house in St. Louis, Mo., were attacked with symptoms of poisoning. A physician was called in, who, by use of proper medicines, prevented any fatal consequences. The food was then analyzed, and the soup and salt were found to contain a large quantity of arsenious acid. Suspicion rests upon a boarder who had departed the same morning, after a quarrel with the landlord.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—A few days since, Wm. Jenkins, a farmer, residing in Bedminister twp., Bucks county, Pa., died with symptoms indicating the action of poison, and a post mortem examination was held by direction of the coroner, which tended to stengthen the suspicion entertained. The stomach and its contents were sent to Professor Rodgers of Philadelphia, and the inquest adjourned till the report of his analysis. The widow of the deceased was committed to Doylestown jail, to await the result.

Bradford Reporter.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, November 11, 1858.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

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.*

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THE LATE ELECTION.

On Tuesday week, six more States added their unqualified condemnation to the rebuke already administered to Mr. Buchanan's administration. The overthrow of the National Administration has been signal and conclusive. In every Northern State which has yet spoken the issue has been fairly and squarely made up, and the people have uttered their detestation of the unwise and unpatriotic policy of Mr. Buchanan.

In New York, the Republican State Ticket has been elected by a majority of upwards of 20,000, with a legislature largely Republican, and a delegation in Congress which stands 29 anti-Lecompton, to 4 Lecomptonites.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Luther C. Carter,	18. Clark B. Cochrane,
2. J. Humphrey,	19. J. H. Grahame,
3. *Daniel E. Sickles,*	20. Roscoe Conkling,
4. *Thomas J. Barr,*	21. R. H. Duell,
5. *William B. Maclay,*	22. M. L. Lee,
6. *John Cochrane,*	23. Charles B. Hoard,
7. George Briggs,	24. C. B. Sedgwick,
8. Horace F. Clark,	25. Martin Butterfield,
9. J. B. Haskin,	26. E. B. Pottle,
10. Chas. H. Van Wyck,	27. Alfred Wells,
11. William S. Denyon,	28. Wm. Irvine,
12. Chas. L. Beale,	29. A. Ely,
13. Abram B. Olin,	30. Augustus Frank,
14. John H. Reynolds,	31. Silas M. Burroughs,
15. James B. McKean,	32. E. G. Spaulding,
16. G. W. Palmer,	33. R. E. Fenton,
17. F. E. Spinner,	

Lecompton, (*Italic.*).....4
Anti-Lecompton, (Roman.).....29

In the IXth District JOHN B. HASKIN is elected by a small majority. It will be seen that outside of the city of New York, not a single member of Congress, is returned favorable to the policy of the Administration.

In Illinois it is reported that the Republican State ticket has been elected by about 5000 majority. The Congressional delegation stands as before, 4 Republicans to 5 Douglas Democrats. It is generally conceded that Douglas has carried a majority of the legislature which will probably stand nearly as follows:

	Douglas.	Rep.	Doubtful.
Senate	14	10	1
House	38	34	3
Total	52	44	4

The vote for the Administration candidates is only 3,000 in a poll of 240,000.

Returns from the Second and Third Congressional Districts in Wisconsin, as far as heard from, show a probability of the election of the Republican candidates. The Democratic candidate in the Third was ahead, with five counties to hear from, which at the last election gave a Republican majority of more than sufficient to overcome the difference. C. C. WASHBURNE is the candidate in the Second, and was so far ahead as to render his election certain.

In Michigan, the whole Republican State ticket is elected by from six to ten thousand majority. The State Senate will probably stand twenty-two Republicans to ten Democrats, and the House forty-six Republicans to thirty-three Democrats—a majority of twenty-five on joint ballot. The Congressional delegation is not yet decided.

In New Jersey, the Administration has sustained a total defeat. All the Opposition candidates for Congress are elected, the Administration losing three members. The five Opposition members elected, are NIXON in the First District; STRATTON in the Second; ADRIAN in the Third; RIGGS, (who beats HUYLER,) in the Fourth, and PENNINGTON, (who beats WORTENDYKE,) in the Fifth. All the Opposition Assemblymen are elected, which makes an Opposition majority in the Legislature, and defeats WRIGHT for United States Senator.

The full returns from Massachusetts show that BANKS has a plurality of over twenty-eight thousand, and that the whole Republican State ticket is elected, with all the Republican Members of Congress and a Republican majority in the Legislature.

In Delaware, the Administration candidates for Governor and member of Congress are elected by reduced majorities.

ATHENS EXCHANGE.—This hotel has passed into the possession of Mr. J. S. SLOAN, who has thoroughly repaired and refurnished it, and it is now one of the best kept and most comfortable hotels in the county. We advise all travelers to give the "Exchange" a call, as they will find there an attentive and obliging host, good fare, and reasonable charges.

☞ J. H. PHINNEY, JR. has removed to No. 3, Patton's Block, and has filled up with a large and well-selected stock of *New Goods*, which he is offering at astonishingly low rates. Amongst his stock are the latest and most fashionable styles of *Hats*, to suit the Quaker or adorn the dandy.

☞ Governor Wise has written a very strong letter in favor of re-election of Senator Douglas. A letter from Senator Crittenden, warmly praising Douglas for his course last winter, is also published.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—On Sunday afternoon last, a boat containing three colored persons, *Henry Carter*, of this place, *Henry Johnson*, formerly of Binghamton, and *Richard Williams*, of Elmira, was drawn over the dam at this place, and all were drowned.—The party were in a small boat, rowing across the river, just above the dam, which when the water is low, is a place of safety, but the present rise in the river makes the current strong and rapid. It is supposed that they were carelessly allowing the boat to approach too near the comb of the dam, supposing that they could easily overcome the current. The boat plunged stern first down the apron of the dam, breaking it, and precipitating the occupants in the rough water; they were carried a short distance below, where they obtained a temporary foothold upon a bar, but were borne away before help could reach them, and all found a watery grave.

Young *Carter*, was a son of *John Carter* of this place, an industrious and well-behaved young man, and generally respected by our citizens. The other two were strangers, and had been here but a few days. The body of *Carter* was recovered on Monday by dragging; but all efforts to find the others have been unavailing.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Washington *Union* publishes a table of the elections so far as they were given, for the Thirty-sixth Congress, and shows that 34 Democrats, 13 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 104 Republicans have been elected. If the Democrats should elect men of their own in every Southern district now represented by Americans, they would still have but a *hundred and twelve*—a minority of the House. The admission of Oregon would give another member, but there would still be but a hundred and thirteen of the hundred and nineteen necessary for a majority. It supposes, however, that the Democrats will have but one hundred and ten out of two hundred and thirty-six or seven. Neither branch of the opposition will have control of that body, for there will be but one hundred and eleven Republicans, twelve Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and say four or five Southern Americans. In other words, the complexion of the House will be very similar to that of the session of 1855-56, which was signalized by long and excited strugle for the organization of that body.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court has decided the question between the the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company and the Canal Commissioners, (in which was involved the constitutionality of the act of the legislature in authorizing the sale of the State Works) in favor of the Railroad Company. This is an important decision, and affects several very prominent companies of this and neighboring States.

☞ The Governor of New York has select- the 18th of November as day of thanksgiving, and the Governor of New Hampshire, and several other Governors, have selected the 25th of November for a similar purpose.

Mrs. LITTLES, now in State Prison for the murder of her husband at Rochester, has made a confession, and denies the statements of her brother IRA, lately published, which implicated other parties.

☞ Shipments of Coal from Towanda by the Barclay R. R & Coal Co.

Shipments for the week ending Nov. 6	843½ tons.
Previous shipments since July 14	14,284½ tons.
Amount for the season	15,128

☞ GOV. WALKER was in New Orleans on the 28th, but was to return to Mobile on the 29th. It is supposed that he will be a passenger on a vessel that will leave Mobile for San Juan del Norte, on the 14th inst.

☞ Hon. J. GLANCY JONES has resigned his seat in Congress, to enter upon the official duties of the high position to which he has been appointed by the President. His letter of resignation to the Governor is dated the 1st instant.

☞ ISAAC HOLLAND, late Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, who died at Washington on Monday, was the father of STUART HOLLAND, the gallant youth who perished on the ill-fated steamer Arctic.

General Walker does not like the President's proclamation against his projected invasion of Nicaragua, and he is now in Washington attempting to obtain its withdrawal or modification. He declares his readiness to sail for Nicaragua immediately and expresses his determination to do so, whether the President accedes to his wishes or not, and to run the chances of arrest or detention by the United States or British naval forces. In this connection it is well to correct a report now going the rounds, that the British Minister had notified our Government that Nicaragua will have the assistance of the English in *preventing* Walker's landing. No such notice has been given, and will not be, except with the additional understanding that the English forces will be first *landed*. The proceeding then will come within the provisions of international law and cannot be objected to.

A most outrageous murder was committed in Baltimore, Friday night. A police officer named Benton, about a month since, was killed by a notorious rowdy named Gambril, because he was the chief witness against the latter's brother on a charge of incendiarism. Another police officer named Rigdon was the principal witness for the prosecution in the trial of Gambrill, who was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree. Last night Rigdon was shot dead in his own house, in the midst of his family, by another of the gang to which Gambrill belonged, named Corre. The greatest excitement prevails in regard to the affair, and the murderer stands a chance to be lynched.

SOMNAMBULISM—A FATHER WALKS INTO THE RIVER WITH A CHILD IN HIS ARMS.—One of the most awful results of sleep-walking of which we have heard for a long time, transpired at the Upper Ferry Landing during the night preceding yesterday. Friday evening a farmer, named John Bray, from Indiana, who was moving to some point on the Missouri river, with his wife, father-in-law, and four children, came in on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Being in straightened circumstances the family obtained permission to stop for the night in a small room on the ferry dock at the foot of Carr street. Between twelve and one o'clock in the night Bray arose, in his sleep, and taking his youngest child, aged three years, in his arms, actually walked from the room and into the water. The piteous wailing cries of the child, and the loud calls of the father for help soon drew a number of persons to the melancholy scene from adjacent places on the levee.—The frantic grief of the family partook of the incoherence and wildness of the maniac, and is described to be of the most heart rending description. Before ingenuity could resolve on any means of rescuing the drowning objects both had sunk to be seen no more alive. We have rarely been called on to record a more appalling casualty.—*St. Louis Intel.*

A Convention of the Slaveholders of the Eastern shore of Maryland assembled at Cambridge, in that state, on Wednesday, to take into consideration the subject of the protection of Slave property, and counteracting the operations of the Abolitionists and their emissaries. Addresses were made by several prominent slaveholders, and resolutions were reported that Free Negroism and Slavery are incompatible with each other, and should not be permitted longer to exist in their present relations, and calling a General Convention of the State, to meet in Baltimore, in June next, to devise some system to be presented to the Legislature of Maryland for the better regulation of the negro population of the State. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the people, setting forth the grievances under which the Slaveholders of the Eastern Shore labor. The Convention was still in session at last accounts.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Capt. Charles Chessel with Mr. Henry Kimber, mate, and four seamen of the British bark Claude, of Shoreham, England, arrived at New York on Wednesday, on board the London packet ship Isaac Bell, Capt. Edward Jhonston, by whose timely and humane efforts they were rescued from the wreck of the above-named bark, on the 3d of October, after they had been clinging a day and a night to the rigging. The Claude having sprung a leak during a heavy gale on the 26th, it was found impossible, after three days and three nights of hard pumping to keep the ship free. On the 29th, the Capt., with his wife and all the crew, retreated to the main-top, but the vessel shortly afterwards capsized, and the wife of the captain with seven of the officers and crew, were drowned. On the 30th, ult., the survivors were rescued.

CANTON, Pa., November 4, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just closed an oral discussion with S. W. ALDEN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, upon the mode and subjects of Baptism, and have been so much strengthened in the conviction of the correctness of the position occupied by the Baptists in this controversy upon the above subject, that I have decided to make the following proposition to our paedo-Baptist friends, I beg the privilege of doing so through your paper:

Believing that the practice of baptizing infants, and of pouring and sprinkling adults, has no authority in the Holy Scriptures; I challenge them to defend this practice in public debate, under such circumstances as shall be acceptible to both parties.

This challenge is most respectfully given to any respectable paedo-Baptist clergyman in this county or out of it.

By theirs most respectfully,
CHARLES M'DOUGALL.

P. S. A response is respectfully solicited.

PARKHURST NOT A CANDIDATE.—We find in the Tioga *Agitator* a letter from Joel Parkhurst in which he says:—

"The use of my name as a candidate for Congress in this District was entirely without my knowledge or consent. I know of no such organization as a "Whig Party" in the State of Pennsylvania; but do not shrink from an acknowledgement that I belonged to that order so long as it existed. I now claim membership in the Republican ranks, fully endorsing the Philadelphia platform as established in '56. In the Republiacn party I know no democrat, no whig, *as such;* comprehending as it does, what of democracy, held by Jefferson in his time, was desirable. I have no quarrel with the Republican party, and before I can be made the candidate of any other, as an instrument to disorganize our ranks, I choose to be consulted."

AN ELEVATED RAILROAD.—In Chili, a branch of the Copiapo Railroad between Pabellon and Chanarlcille, passes over the Atacama mountains, at an elevation higher than any other railroad in the world. On the 3d of August part of this railroad was opened, and a locomotiuve ascended to the terminus at an elevation of 4440 feet above the level of the sea.—This altitude is about 1000 feet greater than the highest point of the Vienna and Trieste Railroad, in the Austrian Alps. The highest elevation of the railroad which passes through the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, is 2700 feet, 1740 feet less than the highest point on the Copiapo Railroad.

THEM CAMELS.—The Secretary of War is thoroughly satisfied of the great usefulness of these animals, and their superiority for army service in the wilds of the interior over both horse and mule. The opinion is confirmed, too, by the experiments already made, especially those by Lieut. Beale, who has used them in crossing the plains of New Mexico, and traveling over the mountains, and found them entirely capable of enduring the climate, and of being employed to great advantage.

GONE BACK AGAIN.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from New Zealand, under date of July 6th, states that the interesting colony of Pitcairn's Island, the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, whom the British Government recently put in possession of Norfolk Island, had become dissatisfied with that place, and had returned to their old residence on Pitcairn's Island.

SUICIDE.—James Hope, of Upper St. Clair, Alleghany county, Pa., having been convicted and fined $500 and costs, in a slander suit, hung himself to a tree near his residence, on Monday morning He was about fifty years of age, and the father of 12 children.

SAD CASUALITY.—On Saturday, Mrs. W. L. Gold, of Allegheny City, Pa., administered a dose of laudanum in mistake for paregoric, to her twin children, from the effects of which, it is feared they cannot recover.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT WITH A FISH LINE.—A few nights ago a lawyer's office in Chicago was entered by a burglar, who carried off several valuable articles of clothing, but who, in the hurry of exit, dropped a pair of boots in the yard. The police detective, who was detailed to catch the burglar, tied a fish line to one of the boots, the other end passing through a hole into the office. He then cut a hole through the blind and commenced fishing with his boot bait. After a long time had passed without so much as a nibble, he was awarded by a vigorous bite, and springing out of the door, collared a fellow trying to carry off the boots. He admitted his guilt, and was committed, in default of bail.

THE "CONFIDENCE" GAME REVIVED.—According to the Buffalo (N.Y.) *Commercial*, and the Newark (N.J.) *Advertiser*, an accomplished swindler, calling himself "General Samuel Proper," had recently been victimizing the innocent folks of those cities. In the former place he bought a "Lake Shore Villa" for $37,000, and an adjoining property for $150, beside diddling the brokers who "did his paper," out of a few "cool thousands." At Newark, however, his operations were not so extensive, only reaching a few hundred dollars in borrowed money. One "Jersey lady," was heard to say: "if he was a swindler he was a gentleman, as he never disputed the price of any article which he designed to purchase."

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.—We see by the Cincinnati papers that a most brutal murder was committed in that city on Saturday evening, in a house of ill-fame. Three young men visited the house early in the evening, and in a very short time after entering murdered one of the inmates in a most fiendish manner. The name of the murderer is Charles Cook, son of a wealthy and highly respected citizen, and, like young Gouldy, had plenty of money at his command, and was idle, and hence this issue The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"Young Cook is about twenty-five years of age, and although he has been furnished with a liberal education, he has never profited by it; but, on the contrary, he is said to have positively refused attempting any description of employment which might place him in an independent and honorable position. It was natural that he should fall into evil company, and this was another source of anxiety to his parents and family."

THE FIRE IN AN ENGLISH COAL PIT.—Further particulars respecting the fire at Page Bank Colliery have been published There were, it now appears, 85 men and boys in the workings and the overman, Kellot, who was killed in descending the shaft, made 86. Ten of the unfortunate workmen were suffocated by the smoke. The 76 survivors were rescued in the course of Friday, the 1st inst. Of that number there are about 40 who will continue to require medical attendance, but none of them are in such a state as to excite any fears for their recovery, with perhaps one exception. They are not in any way hurt externally, and only suffer from the collapse caused by suffocation. The fire is ascertained to have been confined to the shaft, the working not being injured any further than by extra accumulation of water.

JUDGE DOUGLAS'S SLAVES.—The Chicago *Press and Tribune* says:

"We betray no confidences when we say that Mr. Slidell when this city, declared that the condition of these slaves was a disgrace to their owner: *that they were badly fed, badly clothed, and excessively over worked!*"

RELIC OF A FORMER WORLD.—The Waco, (Texas) *Democrat* states that the citizens of Sumpter, Trinity county, while digging a well on the square, after having gone some 23 feet through a soft limestone rock, came to a piece of pine timber, hewn out six by twenty inches square, bearing visible marks of the club and broadaxe. Four feet below this piece of timber, through the soft rock, they struck a fountain of excellent water.

THREATENED LYNCH LAW.—The house of Wm. C. Ely, of Clyde, N. Y., was entered on Monday morning, and robbed of a quantity of silver plate. Mr. Ely surprised the thieves in the act of robbery, and a desperate fight ensued, in which Mr. E. was badly injured. The robbers then made their escape, and the citizens have turned out to look for them, with the avowed purpose of shooting or hanging them if caught.

HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday last Henry Beck, an employee on the Harrisburg (Pa.) Railroad, while drawing a coupling bolt on a moving train near Wolf's Station, fell on the track, and was dragged several rods. His neck and one arm were broken, and his body frightfully crushed and mangled. His death was of course instantaneous.

SUICIDE IN COURT.—A few days since, a suit was decided in Columbus, Indiana, against William Mewherter, an old and well known citizen, the jury stating that the defendant had in hand, unaccounted for, over $10,000. Mewherter instantly drew a pistol, and placing it at his breast shot himself dead.

UNEXPECTED RETURN.—The son of a citizen of New Bedford, Mass., who had gone to sea ten years ago, and had not been heard of since returned unexpectedly last Thursday. He had long been mourned as dead.

THE GRAND LODGE of Masons of Massachusetts have passed resolutions signifying their intention to recommend to subordinate lodges that each member contribute one dollar towards the purchase of Mount Vernon.

ANOTHER JONES PROVIDED FOR.—Richmond L. Jones, son of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pa., has been appointed private secretary to Commander Ridgeley, of the steamer Atalanta, one of the fleet ordered upon the expedition to Paraguay.

Captain HORACE BELL, released from imprisonment in Brandenburg, Ky., has arrived at his home in New Albany. A large concourse of citizens assembled to greet him, took him to the theatre, and called him out for a speech.

☞ Great excitement prevails at Peoria, Illinois, in consequence of the failure of the banking house of Curtiss & Co. A mob threatens to destroy the banking house and the private residences of the members of the firm.