

[From the Independent, February 9.]

Premium Question.

The New York Evangelist is endeavoring to elicit from the New York Observer some explicit avowal of its opinion on the subject of slavery. Notwithstanding the evasiveness of the Observer, the Evangelist has thus far proved a little too sharp for it, and has at last brought it to a stand with the following question: "Having said that 'whoever can extract from the New York Observer a clear and positive opinion about slavery, (not abolitionism, but about slavery,) can obtain for it a larger reward than was ever offered for a premium tract,' the Evangelist proceeds as follows: "We have stated in former questions the points on which we ask for light. They are few and brief; is slavery right or wrong? Is it a good thing or a bad thing; a blessing to the country or a curse; a thing to be cherished and extended, or repressed and done away? Is it a wicked and cruel thing to separate husbands and wives, parents and children? Have slaves a right to read the Bible? and is it a crime for the law to step in and forbid them from thus coming to the Word of God? These are short questions, and can be answered in a few words. We ask only that they be not vague generalities, but frank and explicit, such as other religious papers are wont to use."

A merchant who has watched this discussion with much interest, has requested us to frame upon the basis of these questions proposed by the Evangelist, a series of questions on slavery which admit only of categorical answers; and to announce that for every such answer which the Observer will give to these questions in its own columns, he will pay into the treasury of the American Board twenty-five dollars per answer.

We therefore offer these premium questions: 1. Is it wrong to sell human beings, guilty or not?

2. Is it wrong to hold human beings as property, subject to be bought and sold?

3. Is it wrong to separate by force or law, husbands and wives, parents and children, when neither crime, nor vice, nor insanity in either of the parties calls for such separation?

4. Have slaves an equal right with other persons to marry according to their own choice, and should such marriage, when contracted, be held sacred and inviolable?

5. Has a slave woman an absolute right to her chastity, and is the master who violates that chastity guilty of a crime?

6. Has a slave a right to read the Bible, and is it a crime to forbid them to be taught to read?

7. Is the system of slavery as it exists in the southern states a blessing to the country, which should be cherished and perpetuated by national legislation?

8. Is the system of slavery as by law established in the southern states morally right?

Each of these questions admits of a direct categorical answer. If the Observer will transfer these questions to its columns, and answer each of them by a simple Yes or No, then for each and every such explicit answer, we will pay over to A. Merwin, Esq., of the American Board, twenty-five dollars. The money is on deposit, and the Board is greatly in need of funds. Here is an opportunity within eight days to secure to its treasury two hundred dollars, a larger sum than the Plymouth Church debated over for a month. This offer stands open for three weeks, and we will thank the press, both religious and secular, to give it the widest possible publicity.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN WOODHULL.—A young man named George Williams, says the Addison Advertiser of the 15th, an employee of C. F. T. Loche, tanner, on the 10th inst., was assisting Mr. Loche in drawing a car load of bark into the tannery. Mr. Loche was tending the engine, and Mr. Williams was adjusting the rope upon the shaft, when it caught his middle finger between it and the shaft, cutting it almost off, also crushing his hand and carrying him over the shaft, the rope passing around his neck fracturing his lower jaw upon the right side, cutting the scalp on the back part of his head, and tearing it almost entirely to the top of his head and carrying it completely over his face, and holding him in that position until life was nearly extinct, the blood gushing from his mouth in a most horrible manner. He was taken out for dead, Mr. Loche removing him from his perilous position, laid him down upon the floor and applying cold water, he soon gave signs of life. Dr. Brown, of Addison, was sent for, and with the assistance of Dr. Seelye, of Woodhull, his wounds were dressed, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—Last Wednesday, in the absence of Mr. A. C. Morrison, who lives on Washington street, in the village of Bradford, Pa., a large wolf came into his yard, and commenced picking at some bones which were about fifty feet from the house. His little daughter was playing nearby, and within a rod where *Impus* passed, but he only turned his head, without offering to disturb her. She ran into the house and informed her mother, who drove the beast off by throwing sticks at him.

THE \$30,000 DIAMOND ROBBERY.—Some time since \$30,000 worth of diamonds were seized by the Government officials in New York, while being smuggled ashore from a Cunard steamer by a couple of Spaniards, and placed in a public store house in Broad street. A day or two since they were discovered to be stolen. Suspicion fell upon Michael Murphy, a foreman in the store, but upon looking for him, he was not to be found, and it was ascertained that he had left for Boston, with a view as is supposed, of taking passage for Europe. Murphy was a prominent democratic politician of the 6th ward.

THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The excitement among the shoemakers of Lynn has apparently reached its climax. On Tuesday morning the disciples of St. Crispin in that town formed a procession, and marched to Marble head, where they were met by a delegation of their brethren, who escorted them to a public square to receive the formal welcome. After spending the afternoon in listening to some speeches, the shoemakers again formed in procession and returned to Lynn. There were some funny scenes at a meeting of the women strikers, which was held in the evening. In Haverhill the strike was inaugurated on Tuesday, but the movement there has not assumed formidable dimensions.

KANSAS AND SLAVERY.—The bill abolishing slavery in Kansas, which was vetoed by Gov. Medary, has been passed over his veto by a vote of 30 to 7.

News from all Nations.

—A little daughter of Samuel Aultz, of Lewistown, Pa., accidentally swallowed a new cent, a few days since, from the effects of which she took sick and died shortly after.

—Mrs. Confer, an old lady residing in Moreland township, Lycoming county, accidentally fell into a well on Wednesday last, while engaged in getting some water, and was so severely injured that she died a short time after being taken out.

—A Washington correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard expresses the opinion that Douglas will receive the Presidential nomination at Charleston.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer's Washington correspondent, says, Ex-Governor Wise is spoken of as Mr. Millson's successor in Congress, from the Norfolk District of Virginia.

—Notwithstanding the apparent triumph of Wise's friends in the late Virginia Convention, it is claimed that Virginia will cast her vote at Charleston as a unit for Hunter.

—Thomas Corwin and Abraham Harding, Jr., have been elected delegates to the Chicago Convention by the Republicans of the Seventh Ohio District. This is an anti-Chase victory.

—Mayor Wood has returned from Washington, where he has been stopping for a week looking after his interests at Charleston. It is the general impression that he has no chance of getting his delegates into the Convention, but politicians are very uncertain; and he may secure the admission of one-half, if not more of his associates.

—The "Continental" Hotel, Philadelphia, has been rented to Paron Stephens, for a term of twelve years, for \$40,000 per annum.

—The large and commodious Hall in Philadelphia, known as "Jayne's Hall," has been remodelled, and is to be used as a jobbing room, which will make one of the most extensive in the country.

—The Northern Central Railroad bridge at Dauphin was discovered to be on fire, on the 16th inst., but the flames were extinguished before any considerable damage was done. It was fired by sparks from a locomotive.

—The Wyoming Republican is the name of a paper of the "right stripe," just started in Tunkhannock, Pa.

—Over one hundred persons have recently joined the Pittston M. E. Church.

—Mrs. M. McCormick, mother of the corner of Dauphin county, Pa., while engaged in devotion at the "mourner's bench" in the United Brethren Church, at Highspire last Thursday evening, suddenly fell to the floor in a fit, and expired in five minutes time.

—Bishop Miles, (Catholic), of Tennessee, died in Nashville on the 21st, aged 70 years, and in the 22th of his Episcopacy. Bishop Miles was born in Maryland.

—Paul Morphy has arrived at New Orleans, his home, and is announced that he will enter at once upon the practice of the legal profession.

—A little church in Blairsville, Pa., has lately fallen heir to a collection of Paintings, nine in number, from Munich, Germany. They compose what is called the "Stillinger Gallery," and are valued at \$75,000.

—A negro sweep boy in Baltimore was last week horribly eaten with rats, while in a helpless condition from being severely frost-bitten. It was supposed he had received ill treatment from the sweep master who employed him.

—The arming of the South, since the John Brown raid, has been a benefit to Northern gunsmiths and powder manufacturers. One firm in New York has been obliged to employ three hundred extra hands to meet the demand for knapsacks, cartridge boxes and other equipments.

—In one of his late dispatches, Mr. Ward, our Minister to China, informs the government that the Emperor of China was anxious to grant him an interview without other ceremony than that generally observed in approaching the President of the United States, but the matter being submitted to the Chinese Cabinet, the Emperor was voted down by a majority of two.

—Hon. John Hickman is in a very precarious state of health. He went home from Washington several days previously, intending to return on Monday last, but his indisposition was found to be so serious that it was deemed inadvisable to undertake the journey, and his friends are fearful that he will not be able to resume his Congressional duties for some time at least.

—The will of the late William E. Barton is to be contested by his first wife, who resides in England, and claims that she was never divorced from him. No proceedings will be taken under the will until the lady in question arrives in this country.

—The President entertains the idea of purchasing a rural residence near the city of Washington, and settle down after the close of his term, having few inducements to return to his homestead at Wheatland.

—Her Majesty's dominions saw a celebration of Washington's birthday in several places. At Hamden, C. W., there was a grand dinner, and several patriotic Americans and liberal Canadians made speeches on the occasion.

—Dr. Keitt, brother of Hon. L. M. Keitt, who had his throat cut a few nights ago by some of the slaves of his plantation, in Georgia, was a member of the Senate of that State.

—The youthful widow of Oliver Brown, the son of John Brown, killed at Harper's Ferry, gave birth to a daughter, at North Elba, N. Y., on the 3d, but the child of sorrow lived only three days.

—A Philadelphia paper states that nearly all the Southern pupils of the Bethlehem (Pa.) Female Institute have withdrawn from the institution within the past few days, for the same reason that the Southern medical students left the colleges in Philadelphia. Five young ladies, from Mississippi left a few days since.

—A woman named Sarah Jackson has been arrested at Waukesha, Wis., charged with burning the barn of Thomas Richmond, of Lisbon, in which seven horses, eighteen cattle, forty sheep, eleven thousand bushels of wheat, one thousand bushels of oats, two carriages, hay and farming implements, were destroyed. She confessed her guilt, and says she did it "through spite."

—A jury in Parker, Texas, in the case of a man who was on trial for horse stealing, and against whom the crime was clearly proven, brought in a verdict of acquittal because a handsome girl present had promised to marry him if he should be acquitted, as the horse for the stealing of which he was arraigned, was taken to carry off the fair Helen.

—Spencer Wood, the residence of the Governor General of Canada, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It was owned by the Province.

—A San Francisco letter in the New York Journal of Commerce says that California will go into the Charleston Convention in favor of Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

—The Senate of Ohio has passed a bill to punish kidnapping in that State. The bill provides safeguards only for free men, without any provision to interfere with the rights of slave owners.

—The Wisconsin Assembly has passed a bill to abolish all laws for the collection of debts. It is expected to find favor in the Senate.

—The Missouri Opposition convention met at Jefferson City on Wednesday. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Democratic party for its alleged heresies in regard to slavery and other questions, and nominating Hon. Edward Bates for President.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 8, 1860.

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 received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

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The office of the REPORTER has been removed to the wooden building two doors west of the former location.

The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee met at Albany, N. Y., February 28, and after due consideration of the views submitted in writing of all the members of the National Committee, decided that our National Convention at Chicago shall assemble on Wednesday, May 16th, instead of Wednesday, June 13th, the day first agreed upon.

The New York Tribune, of February 29, says, after mentioning the above change:—"The National Convention meets eleven weeks from this day; let us unanimously resolve to have an active, working County Club organized in every County, and in at least nine-tenths of the Townships before that day. Let us see that every citizen who will take a Republican newspaper is provided with a good one; let us have the most efficient documents freely circulated in every neighborhood; and let us take special care that those voters who do not read our language are supplied with facts and arguments printed in their mother tongue. Republicans! It is sheer folly to calculate that your adversaries are bound to quarrel and fall asunder at Charleston or elsewhere, on any abstraction concerning Slavery in the Territories or anything else. They have been too long at the public crib, and found too good fodder, there, to quit till they are beaten off. All the quarrelling among themselves will relate mainly to the best places at the crib—as it is the fact now. Let each five Republican bear constantly in mind that we are to win the battle of 1856, if at all, by sensible, persistent, systematic, resolute work, and that this work cannot be begun too soon nor prosecuted with too much energy."

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!! Now, that the Republicans have in the field their candidate for Governor, the campaign may be said to have fairly commenced. The duty now becomes imperative upon the Republicans of the State to proceed at once to a thorough organization of their forces. There is no time to be lost. The issues involved in the contest of next fall are of momentous importance. As goes the State at the October election, so will it go at the Presidential contest in November, which follows so closely upon the heels of the first election. Defeat in October is certain defeat in November. It is but seldom indeed that ever a party has been rallied so effectively as to achieve a victory in a second contest, where it was badly beaten in the first. We experienced this in 1852 and 1856. We must carry the State election by a decided majority, and the result in November will not admit of a doubt. In order to do this our organization must be perfected systematically and thoroughly. Nothing must be taken granted—everything must be assured—made certain beyond all possible contingencies. This preparation for the contest must not only embrace a general State organization, but that of district, city, borough, township, ward and school districts. The masses of the people must be instructed and enlightened upon the great and momentous interests involved in the contest. Primary meetings must be continually kept up in every school district in the Commonwealth up to the day before the election, and Republican newspapers and Republican documents, the best exponents of our principles, must be spread broadcast among the people. Intelligent, popular speakers must be everywhere at work, and that unintermittingly throughout the campaign. The more light and intelligence diffused, the more certainty we have of a triumphant issue for the Republican Cause—which is most obviously and undubitably the cause of the Free Millions of this great country.

We have always been the advocates of the School district system of organization and have ever found it to work well. Thorough organization always contemplates a careful polling and classification of each separate district. The reliable Republican vote, and the doubtful and lukewarm, should be registered, and the state of the district fairly and surely ascertained, then the arguments to convince the doubtful and the influence to arouse the lukewarm and indifferent can be brought to bear effectively and to good purpose.

It must be borne in mind that our political opponents will put forth such an effort as has never before been witnessed in the political history of this State. The defeat with which inevitably awaits them is foreshadowed in all the signs and tokenings of the times. The hand-writing is glaringly upon the wall. The verdict has been pronounced—"weighed in the balance and found wanting!" And though divided councils may appear to prevail, the party and the ambitious leaders of factions may strive and contend with each other for

precedence; and though two boisterous and discordant segments of the same party seem to war against each other with bitterness, we must not be lulled and deceived by these appearances. These bickerings will yield to the imperious demands of exacting party drill—they will give way before the alarming exigencies and extreme necessities of the party, menaced with political annihilation. When it is seen that the sceptre is about to depart from them, by gone will be by-gones with them, and all will fall into line—a united undivided democratic phalanx, with their ancient battle cry of Democracy and the spoils, forever!

The political history of parties in our State in past times affords a useful lesson to the Republican party of today. We never dare count with confidence upon dissensions in the ranks of our opponents. Their quarrels too must resemble "lover's quarrels"—wrangle as they will to-day, they are in a "wooing and cooing" relationship to-morrow. Trust them not; but let us arm thoroughly for the conflict and fail not to do our whole duty as the champions of just and righteous principles—the advocates of a wise and liberal and fostering policy for our country which shall be beneficial in its influences upon the great industrial interests of the Union.

We repeat, then, lose no time in organizing. Let us go heart and soul into this contest, determined to achieve, as we deserve, a triumphant victory.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Reading last week, showed a decided preponderance of friends of the National Administration. On the third ballot for Governor, when the nomination of Mr. Witte appeared certain, Mr. Dietrich of Lycoming, moved that Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland, be declared the nominee for Governor, which was adopted.

The following delegates to the Charleston Convention were chosen:—

- DELEGATES AT LARGE. William Bigler, John L. Dawson, Min. Montgomery, Joseph B. Baker. DISTRICT DELEGATES. 1.—William M. Riley, L. C. Cassidy. 2.—Josiah Randall, C. McKibben. 3.—Hugh Clark, John Robbins, Jr. 4.—Henry M. Phillips, N. B. Browne. 5.—O. Jones, John Roberts. 6.—E. C. Evans, George McHenry. 7.—T. H. Wilson, F. Vansant. 8.—Hester Cramer, F. Laner. 9.—H. B. Swarr, H. M. North. 10.—C. D. Gloninger, R. J. Haldeeman. 11.—C. H. Hottelstein, F. W. Hughes. 12.—H. W. Wright, W. A. Woodward. 13.—Richard Broadhead, Asa Packer. 14.—C. L. Ward, H. A. Guernsey. 15.—R. H. Dent, John Ross. 16.—A. J. Giesemer, John Reiffnyder. 17.—John Cessa, James Hill. 18.—A. H. Coffroth, James L. Smith. 19.—H. W. Wray, Jemel Painter. 20.—John J. Shusterly, George Lindsay. 21.—Bobby Patterson, John C. Dunn. 22.—James A. Gibson, L. Z. Mitchell. 23.—Thomas Cunningham, J. P. Johnson. 24.—A. Plumer, K. L. Blood. 25.—W. A. Galbraith, Joseph Derickson.

The Convention adopted a series of resolutions, reiterating the fundamental principles of the party, as proclaimed at Baltimore and Cincinnati, deprecating the agitation of slavery; denying the right of Congress to legislate for the people of the territories; maintaining that the legality of slavery therein is a judicial instead of a legislative question; that the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict between North and South is fraught with danger; that the Union is above and beyond all price; that the states are sovereign and independent within their own limits; that any intermeddling of one with the domestic institutions of another ought to be frowned down; that the acts of state legislatures to defeat the Fugitive Slave law are subversive of the constitution and revolutionary; that the domestic and foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan has been eminently pure, patriotic, conservative and just; that they concur in the recommendation of Governor Packer in regard to matters of state policy, and praise him for his zeal in delivering up fugitives who participated in the Harper's Ferry outrage, and calling for additional protection to coal, iron, wool and other great staples, also endorsing Mr. Buchanan's views on specific duties. Mr. Foster is said to be an anti-Leocomptonite.

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN.—The Philadelphia Press thus speaks of our nominee for Governor. "The Opposition Convention have put in nomination Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county, for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. It gives us great pleasure to speak of this selection in terms of high praise. Col. Curtin is a gentleman of irreproachable character, and more than ordinary abilities; a fine speaker, a thorough-bred Pennsylvania, and a national man. He wields a great and just influence in the region in which he lives, and comes of a family that has entitled itself to the confidence of the people of middle Pennsylvania. His fine presence, generous character, and noble nature, will attract to his standard many voters. Mr. Curtin, while Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Pollock, made numerous friends by the liberality of his course and the uprightness of his action."

Wisconsin has chosen a very able and respected delegation to the Chicago Convention, headed by Carl Shurz, and instructed it unanimously to present and support WILLIAM H. SEWARD as the Republican candidate for next President. The unanimous choice of that staunch Republican State will naturally be well weighed by the Convention.

The latest information from the Rio Grande is of an exceedingly warlike character. Gov. Houston has advised the raising of volunteer corps, and over eighty applications to raise these volunteers have been made. A system of espionage is to be adopted, and a war of extermination carried on.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday or Wednesday of last week in February, the wife of MILLER VANBOESON, of Litchfield, told her step-daughter FRANCES who was 16 years old, to spread some butter upon a small piece of bread and sprinkle arsenic upon it and place it where the rats could eat it. This was done about twelve o'clock, noon, FRANCES soon began to vomit, and became very sick. It is alleged that she told her mother that she tasted of what was on the bread, but she did not want her father to know it, consequently he was kept in ignorance of the cause of her vomiting till near the time of her death, which occurred at one in the morning. Shortly before she died a neighbor was called in, and when asked by him how much poison she took, she said that she only touched the end of her tongue to it, and immediately wiped off with her hand what stuck to her tongue. This is all that is known that she said about the matter to any except the family. The day after her death Dr. CADDS of Nichols, held a post mortem examination, and found a large quantity of arsenic in the stomach. Esquire WOLOCOFF, of Litchfield, summoned a coroner's jury and the facts stated above were elicited during the examination and their verdict was that the girl came to her death by poison.

Much excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and numerous stories are in circulation, as there always is in such cases, but we believe we have stated above all that is known about the matter, as we received the account from an individual who has been in the vicinity since the occurrence.

School Directors are reminded that the warrant for the State Appropriation will not be forwarded to the Treasurers of the several districts, until the annual report for the school year ending on the first Monday of June, 1860, has been received by the State Superintendent, as well as the four months certificate, and both must be forwarded before the close of the school year, or the warrant will not be sent at all. For instructions in this matter, see the official department of the School Journal, pages 135, 481, 336.

THE HAUNTED HOMESTEAD.—With an autobiography of the Author, by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Lost Heiress," "Deserted Wife," "Missing Bride," "India," "Wife's Victory," "Retribution," "Curse of Clifton," "Vivia," "The Three Beauties," "Lady of the Isle," etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and twenty-five cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar.

The Publishers take great pleasure in being able to present to the American public another new and charming work by the popular American Authoress, Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. She is excelled by no living female writer in the world. Her style is free from insipidity on the one hand and bombast on the other; and though we meet with forcible, we are never startled with inflated language. Her characters are rarely under, but never overdrawn. Her scenes are life pictures, her incidents founded on facts, and her sentiments are characterized by a singular purity both of conception and expression. She has the rare faculty of saying what she means and of saying it in such a manner as that her meaning cannot be misinterpreted. In short, she possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications which are the peculiar prerogatives of a good writer; while she delights the reader's imagination with her descriptive beauty, she applies home truths to their understanding with the force of rational conviction. "The Haunted Homestead" has been pronounced by those who have read the proof-sheets to be her best work. This is sufficient to commend it to personal, and we anticipate for it a great popularity. For sale by all Booksellers.

Copies of either edition of the work, will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publishers, in a letter. Published and for sale at the Publishing Establishment of T. B. PETERS & BROTHERS 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

SINGULAR.—A gentleman from Cherry township, this county, informs us, that one day last week a large bear entered a dwelling house, in that place, and seizing a little child, which was playing about the floor, commenced caressing and fondling with it in the most tender and fondest manner. The child, as well as the bear, seemed highly delighted with each other, and strange to say, this singular proceeding continued for several minutes, till the terrified mother—the only person about the house—seized upon the opportunity to bar the door upon the rough intruder while he chanced to be on the outside. Verily, the lion and the lamb has laid down together.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, as Hon. GEO. D. JACKSON and wife, were returning from Harrisburg, Mrs. JACKSON met with quite a serious accident. While descending a hill between this place and Muncy, the road being very icy and unsafe, Mrs. JACKSON got out of the buggy and attempted to walk down the hill, but unfortunately slipped and broke one of her ankles. She was conveyed home, and is now doing as well as could be expected.—Sullivan County Democrat.

We have been well-abused, and praised somewhat, in our life, but the following, from a subscriber in Illinois, with a year's subscription, "takes us down"—

Your paper gives the current news of the day, as well as any other paper in your place, so said, and as regards politics, the most placid."

By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Binery at the Argus Office is again in operation, the services of a workman having been secured.

DEATH OF WM. B. FOSTER JR.—We learn that Wm. B. FOSTER, Jr., died suddenly at Philadelphia, on Sunday last, aged 45 years. Our citizens will bear the news of his demise with universal regret. Mr. F. had for many years been a resident of this place, and by his upright deportment and affability gained the respect of this community. He had been Canal Commissioner, and for several years Chief Engineer upon the Upper North Branch, which latter position he resigned, to become connected with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. At the time of his decease he was Vice President of the latter road, and to his knowledge and skillful management may be attributed in a great measure, the success which has attended it.

THE WEATHER.—We are now having quite a "spell of weather," and very pleasant weather at that. March, for once, has left off its blustering, and seems desirous of emanating its milder sister, April. The ice passed down the river, last week, and we notice, following it very closely, a number of rafts, the owners of which will at least, be the "first in market," even if the result is not a high price.

REV. I. CHILD lectured on Temperance to a large audience, in the Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening of last week. Mr. C.'s remarks were practical and delivered in a style and manner which engaged the attention of his hearers. The next lecture will be delivered this evening, at the Court House, by Rev. B. J. DOUGLASS.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—On Tuesday last, DANIEL T. HORTON armed with a Colt's revolver, attempted to kill ADAM SNYDER, in LeBaysville, under the following circumstances. HORTON'S wife, who has applied for a divorce has been living at SNYDER'S tavern, and on Tuesday HORTON called at the tavern, and requested to see his wife, which request was assented to, when ADAM went down cellar, and upon returning to the bar-room HORTON fired at him, the ball striking him in the jaw, knocking out several teeth, and injuring him severely. N. D. SNYDER came in at this moment, and HORTON leveled the pistol at him, but before he could fire, he was seized, overpowered, and the pistol taken from him, and found to contain five charges.

HORTON is said to be insane. He was committed to jail on Tuesday evening, to answer the charge.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Africa, which arrived at New York on Sunday, brought three days later news from Europe. Her dates are to the 18th February. The statement that Lord Elgin was to be sent to China again was contradicted in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, who also stated that he would introduce his Reform bill on the 1st of March. He also stated that a correspondence was going on with a view to admitting British vessels to the coasting trade between the eastern United States and California. The proposed annexation of Savoy to France had been noticed in the House of Lords, and in response to an inquiry addressed to him by Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell stated that Sardinia had informed England that there was no engagement or intention to cede Savoy to France. Also, that England had informed the Swiss Government that, in case of the annexation, England was not prepared to abandon the neutrality of Switzerland, guaranteed by all the Great Powers, and was determined not to do so. It was the opinion of her Majesty's Government that if there was to be any annexation, Savoy should be annexed to Switzerland. The commercial treaty with France had been criticised in the House of Commons, and the Conservatives showed considerable hostility to it. The French Government has concluded, in the matter of the annexation of Savoy, to defer to the decision of the Great Powers of Europe.

It is stated that a commercial treaty similar to the one between France and England is about to be negotiated between France and Prussia. No new engagements between Spain and the Moors are reported. A dispatch from Madrid states that a messenger had left for Tetuan with the conditions upon which peace will be granted. It is believed that the war will be continued. The Austrian Emperor was still making use of the most vigorous efforts to stifle the liberal sentiment of his people.—Large numbers of political prisoners from Venetia were being sent to Slavonia and elsewhere. It is stated that the Emperor of China is disposed to make every reasonable concession for the satisfaction of England and to avert further hostilities.

A dispatch from Halifax states that it is now ascertained beyond a doubt that there are no survivors of the disaster to the Hungarian. Only three bodies have been found—those of a woman, a man, and a child two years old. Three buildings have been obtained at Barrington in which to store the goods which are constantly drifting ashore. The ship's articles, which have been found, show that the crew numbered seventy-four. The passenger list had not yet been found. The only passengers known to have been aboard are Wm. Doultonhouse, of Sackville, N. B., and Dr. Barrett of New York. Beside a box belonging to the latter, three trunks have been found, one belonging to Margaret Robertson of Montreal, one to Robert Martin of Toronto and one to W. R. Crocker of Norwich, Conn. It is to be presumed these parties were also aboard.

The delegates at large from Maine to the Republican National Convention, chosen by a legislative caucus, are as follows: George F. Talbot, Machias; Wm. H. McChillis, Bangor; John L. Stevens, Augusta; R. Cram, Portland. Substitutes—Arthur F. Drinkwater, Ellsworth; True Harmon, Thorndike; Thomas W. Herrick, Waterville; and Thos. Monlton, Porter. It also declared itself enthusiastically for the nomination of Mr. Fessenden for the Presidency.

The leading manager and orator of the shoemakers' strike at Lynn is but 24 years of age. But he is well educated—having taken early prize in the public and high schools of Boston. During the intervals of his labors as a journeyman shoemaker, he reads law, and will soon enter the profession. His name is Alonze Draper.

The Iowa Legislature is considering an appraisal law requiring the estate of insolvent debtors to bring two thirds of their actual value, or failing to do so, not to be offered for sale again under one year for real estate, and a less time for personal property. This is to put off the evil day of debtors, and giving them a better chance to recover themselves.

Vice-President Breckinridge, who has been represented as being present to assist Mr. Edmondson in his assault on Mr. Hickman, and that, being armed, were prepared to kill the latter if he resisted, has published a letter in the National Intelligencer, in which he denies the charges. He happened to be present accidentally, and witnessed the scene at some distance. He interfered only to stop any further mischief. He performed what he considered a good natured act, and has been extensively abused for it. Mr. Breckinridge says, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he has never carried a weapon of any kind upon his person.

The House, last week elected THOMAS H. FORD, of Ohio, as printer, and on correcting the journal, next day, he was declared elected—but on Friday last, he was again elected by two majority.

FROM THE LEGISLATURE we have nothing of importance to publish, and the letter of our Harrisburg Correspondent has failed to reach us, probably because there was nothing to write about.

OHIO.—The Republican State Convention resolved that SALMON P. CHASE was their first choice for the Presidency.

The delegates at large at the Chicago Convention, are David K. Carter, Thomas Spooner, H. C. Bradbeck, and V. B. Horton.