

News from all Nations.

In the case of Jared D. Matteson against the N. Y. Central Railroad Company, tried on Friday at Utica before Judge Mallin, the Jury returned a verdict of \$7,160. Mr. Matteson's wife was injured at the time of the accident at Oneida Depot last year. The first lot of leather—eight tons—manufactured at the mammoth Tannery, at Laporte, Ellipton county, was shipped by Railroad from the Muncy Depot, on Saturday last. A noble army of martyrs to their prejudices, who reside in the town of Matthews, in the State of Virginia, last week assembled on the village green, and burned a small edition of Spurgeon's Sermons. Then they went home, and still the world moved on. The Western papers state that no persons taking refuge from the tornadoes in the cellars, were killed. The first account of the horrors of those scenes, it is proved were not exaggerated. The pain and loss are immense and almost beyond conjecture. The Mauch Chunk Gazette says the "Tenth Legion," which gave Buchanan 6500 majority, will not give over 2,000 against Lincoln. The adopted citizens of Wayne county have called a meeting to consider their political standing—alleging that while they give the Democrats half their votes they never get an office worth over \$10 per year. Washington County, Virginia, was visited by a violent tornado on the 6th. Tobacco houses were unroofed, stables were thrown down, horses killed, and a zinc frame, at least, not a panel of fence was left standing. Judge Longstreet, of Georgia, has been appointed to represent the American Government in the Commercial and Statistical Convention which is to meet in London on the 10th of July. Governor Reeder has taken up a permanent residence in Kansas. Some of his ardent admirers already hint at the possibility of his being made Senator when the Territory shall become a State. Saturday night, Adam Reese, a respected German citizen of Lancaster, Pa., was wantonly shot and almost immediately killed by a rowdy named Eben Kendrick. The murdered man was about 65 years old. The murderer was arrested. The Ridgeway Advocate—the only paper in Elk Co., Pa., goes for Curtin for Governor, and for Douglas if he gets the nomination. On Tuesday of last week, John Dean, employed at Parker's Mill, about Williamsport, was killed by falling from the upper part of the building down to the floor—a distance of 25 feet. The deceased formerly resided in Tompkins Co., N. Y. He was married, and at the time of his death was about 45 years of age. The body of the son of Edward Gomez who was drowned Sunday week was found 14th inst., in the pool of the Muncy Dam, having drifted some 18 miles below the point where the boat containing the hat of Mr. Gomez was found. The pony express has been discontinued in consequence of Indian disturbances, which constitute the only topic of interest. At San Francisco the news of the rejection of the Santilian claim caused great rejoicing. The court of pardons has rejected the application for the pardon of Rev. Jacob Harden, sentenced to be hung for poisoning his wife. The question of a reprieve remains with the Governor, and has not yet been considered. Letters received at New York, from ex-postmaster Fowler, dated Havana, 13th, disprove the Pike's Peak story of his having been seen there. Congress has changed the title of pursuer to that of postmaster in the Navy. The British navy adopted this title some years ago. A dispatch from Cape Island, New Jersey, states that the United States revenue steamer Walker was run into yesterday morning at three o'clock, by an unknown schooner off Absecon. The steamer sunk in thirty minutes. The captain, officers, and about forty men, took to the boats. About twenty are missing. The New Orleans papers announce that Colonel John A. Wilcox, of Texas, has started on a tour through the country to canvass for General Houston for the Presidency. He made his first speech in New Orleans. Col. J. V. A. Lansing of Watervliet, N. Y., celebrated his 91st birthday on the 15th of this month. 112 of his descendants dined together with him, and took part in various social and religious enjoyments. Five generations were represented. The Dutch divorce case is to be tried in November, at Naperville, Du Page County, Illinois, the Court having granted a change of venue. Frederick Douglass has returned to the United States. He came unannounced, and had been home several weeks before the fact had been known to the public. Douglas, on the stump, in 1848, uttered the following language in regard to Lincoln and the Mexican war supplies:—"I never charged him with voting against the supplies in my life, because I knew he was not in Congress when they were voted!" The New York Independent runs up the Lincoln and Hamilton tag, as the "Nominations for Freedom." This, we think, is the first instance in which a distinctly religious paper has taken such a step. Rev. Mr. Harden has made a confession of having poisoned his wife, showing in the whole transaction a degree of guilt seldom equalled. Gov. Olden has respited the execution of Jacob S. Harden for one week and a day, bringing it to Friday, the 6th day of July. The Roman Catholic German Church "Holy Trinity," corner Sixth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon, and completely gutted. The valuable altar painting of the Crucifixion alone was saved. Loss about \$25,000; insurance \$10,000. The fire was caused by a "chaser" or "double header." Joseph and Robert Button, editors of the Virginia, Lynchburg, Va., were shot in the street Saturday, by the brothers Hardwicke, editors and proprietors of the Republican. One of the Buttons is said to be mortally and the other seriously injured. Both the Hardwicke have been placed in jail. Dr. David R. Brown, convicted at Boston, of causing the death of a young woman by procuring abortion, was Saturday sentenced to the State Prison for fourteen years. It is stated that twenty thousand Swedes and Norwegians are preparing to embark for the United States, and it is believed that not less than that number will reach the United States before the close of the present year. A fellow living on the Indiana shore of the Ohio river, near Vevay, Indiana, having a few days ago lost his wife, went over to the Kentucky side of the river, visited a grave yard there, and stole a tombstone, which he placed over the remains of his lamented better half. It is said that since January, 1859, fifteen hundred Chinese laborers have been carried off by tigers, in Jehore, the end of the Malacca peninsula. The tigers feed regularly on celestial flesh, and it is said that good digestion waits on appetite.

Battle of the Factions.

The political doings of the Democratic "statesmen" assembled in Convention at Baltimore of course receive due attention from the public; but we think their martial exploits, also should not be lost sight of. We therefore beg to present a short summary of the encounters of the past week in chronological order. The Convention met on Monday, and on Tuesday, before the Committee on Credentials, Mr. HOOPER called Mr. HINDMAN "that man," and designated his statements as "unqualifiedly false." HINDMAN thereupon got home heavily on HOOPER's knowledge-box, and drew a pistol. HOOPER, having no pistol withdrawn from the ring. On Wednesday, Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, waited upon Mr. TOWNSEND, of the same State, at his hotel, and delivered him a vigorous right-hander on the frontispiece, which led to Mr. TOWNSEND's seizing him by the shirt-front and cravat, and shaking him. After a bold rally both men went to grass. WHITELEY underneath searching for his pistol. The police interfered before the commencement of the second round. On the same day Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, had a mill with the police at the door, and had the claret drawn freely from his proboscis and was otherwise severely punished. He threatened that Virginia would secede. On Thursday, Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, was informed by Mr. RANDALL, of the same State, that what he said was "false—a base falsehood." MONTGOMERY retorted by calling RANDALL that old man, and "a lying scoundrel." Mr. RANDALL, Junior, thereupon sent a friend to inquire if that epithet was applied to his father, to which Mr. MONTGOMERY responded, with military brevity, that Mr. RANDALL, Junior, "might go to" an unpleasant place. Mr. RANDALL's friend then informed Mr. MONTGOMERY that he (Mr. MONTGOMERY) was "a low, vulgar fellow, and a blackguard"—a proposition which that gentleman did not attempt to dispute. After the adjournment Mr. RANDALL, Jr., meeting Mr. MONTGOMERY in the street, hit him cleverly between the eyes, drawing claret copiously. Mr. MONTGOMERY, in reply, got home heavily on Mr. RANDALL's fistener, sending him to grass, and was about to kick him while down, but the bystanders cried "foul," and took him off. An offer of a pistol by the obliging Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, was declined by Mr. RANDALL, and both parties then left the ground. On the same day the platform occupied by the Convention broke down, sending all the delegates to grass. CORRECTING ITS OWN LIES.—The Constitution of the 19th says: "We can honestly say that we are glad the friends of Mr. Lincoln have taken the pains to cause that gentleman's stationery account, as member of Congress, to be examined, with a view to ascertain whether the scandal concerning his having had several pairs of boots charged that account, and of course paid for out of the public funds, was or was not well founded. We published the allegation to that effect from the Louisville Courier, with simultaneous expression of a hope that some one would investigate it; since, trifling as the circumstance might seem to many, we thought that if true, it indicated such a disgracefully low estimate on the part of Mr. Lincoln of the duties and responsibilities of a representative, and of the principles of honor and honesty, that it ought to be known to the people who are now asked to elevate him to the highest office in the nation; and if untrue, we, knowing that such weapons damage their authors more than against whom they are aimed, desired to see the charge fall into disuse. We frankly say that the officer of the House of Representatives having in charge the stationary accounts has certified through the newspapers that the records of his office furnish no evidence of any transaction like that laid to Mr. Lincoln's charge." A CATTLE EMBARGO.—The Cattle Commissioners of Connecticut have caused notices to be posted in every Connecticut town on the Massachusetts line east of the Connecticut river forbidding the driving or bringing into the State, from Massachusetts, any cattle, sick or well, on penalty of \$500 fine and six months imprisonment. Petitions are in circulation in Colebrook, Norfolk, and other towns on the line, west of the river, for a similar prohibition. Indeed, there is more excitement there than in the eastern part of the State, as Litchfield county is exclusively a grazing and stock raising county. To show the feeling there, a single fact will suffice. Mr. Abiel Pease, of Warehouse Point drove a pair of cattle (healthy, but one of the animals having a cough) over the river to find pasture; and before suiting his wishes he kept on west till he reached Colebrook; there the people seized the cattle and compelled their immediate return to East Windsor. An Albany early on the morning of the 20th the police discovered a woman named Bridget Carey, wandering around the streets perfectly naked, and her person streaming with blood. After a desperate struggle they captured her and took her to the Station-house, when they learned that she had been insane for some time, and that in one of her paroxysms she had jumped through the closed window of the room where she was confined, carrying the sash with her. On examination they found that her mouth was filled with broken glass, which she was chewing with evident relish. It was only after a severe struggle that they succeeded in clothing her properly in order to carry her to the Asylum. JOHN BINNS, Esq., an old Editor and publisher, died in Philadelphia on the 16th, in his 88th year. BINNS was born in Dublin in 1772. He took an active part in political agitations of the time, and as a consequence became involved in difficulty with the English Government. He was tried for high treason and uttering seditious language, but was acquitted, and came to this country. He entered into the newspaper business, in Northumberland, Pa., then in Philadelphia. He ranked among the fiercest assailants of Gen. JACKSON. After his paper, the Democratic Press, had lost its hold on popular favor, he relinquished it, and was elected Alderman. In this position he gained a high reputation for honesty and energy. Mr. HAMLIN like Mr. Lincoln, was a consistent supporter of the Principles of the Republican party, before the party itself was organized. Though one was a Whig and the other a Democrat, both were firm opponents of Slavery extension, and on that issue both present a clear record. Both were among the earliest and most effective advocates of the new organization.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, June 28, 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 renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped. CLUBS.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 copies for \$5.00 15 copies for \$12.00 10 copies for \$8.00 20 copies for \$15.00 ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. JOB WORK.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c. FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine. FOR GOVERNOR, AND W G. CURTIN, of Centre Co. No paper will be issued from this office next week. The next issue will be dated July 12. The Baltimore Convention having on Friday adopted the majority report of the committee on credentials, by which the Douglas delegates were admitted in place of the seceders from the Southern States, a withdrawal of a portion of the Southern delegates followed. On Saturday, the regular Convention—at least what was left of it—met, and after a good deal of speechifying, finally nominated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for President by a vote of 173 out of 189 1-2. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, was subsequently nominated for Vice President. The nominations are not received with much enthusiasm, from the circumstances under which they were made—the Convention which made them being less than two-thirds of the original Convention. The Seceders, also organized and nominated JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE for President, and GEN. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon, for Vice President. The ticket is a strong one, and will be considerably in the road of the Douglas ticket. Whether the Richmond Convention will now be held, we do not know. There are now four tickets in the field for President and Vice President—the Republican, the Union and Constitution, the regular Democratic, and the Seceders. LETTER FROM JUDGE BATES.—The Missouri Democrat of the 20th contains a letter from Judge Bates in support of the Chicago nominee. We have not room for the letter this week but the sentiments it contains do credit to the author. After disclaiming that he feels the least pique or dissatisfaction at not being nominated himself, he says that it is plain that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties, and he prefers the latter. The Democratic Party, he says, has merged its existence in the one idea of Negro Slavery, and is wholly sectional. It has in various instances endangered the equality of coordinate branches of the Government and attempted to degrade the Judiciary by striving to make a passive register of party decrees. In most, if not all things, he considers the Republican Party the opposite of the Democratic and therefore entitled to his support, and this would be a sufficient reason for his supporting any man whom the Republican Party might put forward, if he had not other good reasons for supporting Mr. LINCOLN. The Union Party he considers too weak to elect any candidate or establish any principle. He says he has known Mr. LINCOLN for more than twenty years, and he has earned a high reputation for truth, candor, courage, morals and amiability; that he has talents, and will use them to the best advantage. He is the peer of the first men of the nation, and well able to sustain himself, and advance the cause against any adversary, and in any field where mind and knowledge are the weapons used; that in brief he considers him a sound, safe, national man, who could not be sectional if he tried, for all his feelings and interests are identified with the great valley of the Mississippi, and that for the good of the whole country, he hopes he may be elected. The President on Saturday sent a Message to the Senate, vetoing the Home-Steal bill. He says, after reviewing the general provisions of this bill, that the clause of the Constitution giving power to Congress to dispose of the public lands, cannot be intended to convey the power to give them away; and he considers the small sum asked for the land under the bill—twenty-five cents per acre, with a credit for five years—would be equivalent to donating them. He contends, as a general principle, that Congress does not possess the power to donate money to States or individuals, and that this would be the case in so disposing of the means of public revenue.—The bill was also unjust to the holders of military bounty lands, as it reduced their value, and made an unjust discrimination between Americans and foreigners by prohibiting the former, if single, from availing of its benefits, where the latter, though not the head of a family, is given the privilege. After considerable debate on the President's objections, a vote was taken on the question of the passage of the bill notwithstanding the veto, and it failed for want of a two-thirds vote. OMINOUS.—It is stated that Foster, the democratic candidate for Governor, went to Washington, to urge his Democratic friends not to oppose the Republican Tariff bill. It is now his only salvation, he thinks, in this State.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE!

We should think that every respectable and self-respecting democrat would be driven from his party by the following short, plain, truthful chain of facts: A convention of Oppositionists lately met in Baltimore, and another assembled in Chicago. The former was far less thronged and enthusiastic than the latter, although it had, through causes generated by democratic violence and outrage, somewhat more of a national representation. But we are prepared at all times to show, by evidence drawn from the leading conservative journals and statesmen of the south and north, that the views held, and the candidates adopted at those two conventions, were very nearly identical. Yet, whether our opinion on this point be right or wrong, these two conventions, embracing all the Opposition, and, in both cases, composed of conflicting branches of the Opposition met, organized, consulted, debated, resolved, nominated and parted in peace and order. In neither was there a single instance of threat, insult or defiance. Much less was there a case of violence by blows or of the drawing of knives and pistols. They met, talked, acted and separated like gentlemen, as well as freemen. In contrast with all this, we will not detail the general quarreling, confusion and rowdyism which strongly marked the democratic convention held in Charleston, and which brand that since fighting in Baltimore with a burning stigma. This nation's disgrace will be heard of soon enough over the whole civilized world, without our aiding to proclaim it. Our readers too, have doubtless seen the whole of it. All we ask of them is to mark the difference and judge for themselves what party is decent, conservative, reliable. JOHN SCHWARTZ.—We regret to learn that the Hon. John Schwartz, member of Congress from Berks county, died in Washington, on Wednesday evening 29th inst. Mr. Schwartz had been ill with jaundice for some time past, yet such was his devotion to the public business, that he had only absented himself from the House within the few days preceding his death. It was only when the grasp of death was upon him that he gave up and took to his bed. We could not possibly have a stronger proof of the sterling worth of the man than this single fact affords us. He has been in his seat with a regularity that has been quite a subject of remark, and upon every test question he was sure to be found all right with the main body of the Opposition, so that although a new member, he came to be regarded with great respect. Mr. Schwartz was born in the county which he so faithfully represented, and has resided there all his life. At his demise his age was about sixty-five. He is popularly supposed, outside of Berks, to have been an anti-Lecompton democrat, and to have owed his election to that; but such was not the fact. He was an ardent friend of Harrison and Clay, and a thoroughgoing protectionist. In truth he was an old-fashioned Clay Whig. In the War of 1812 he was appointed by Governor Snyder, and served as a major in the Pennsylvania volunteers called out at the time the British army invaded Maryland. Subsequently he amassed a fortune in the iron manufacture.—Pennsylvania loses a good man in John Schwartz. FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Melita, which took the place of the Canadian, passed Father Point, Saturday, on her way to Quebec. She brings dates of the 14th inst., being four days later than our former advices.—The Great Eastern was to sail for New York on the 16th inst. The capitulation of Palermo was signed on the 6th inst. The Neapolitan troops were allowed to embark with their arms and baggage. The Neapolitan Government had decided upon concentrating all the military forces at Syracuse and Messina. The damage done to Palermo by the bombardment was immense. The Neapolitans committed great atrocities—burning houses and killing women and children. Garibaldi had called all Sicilians between the ages of 17 and 50 to arms. It is said that France has accepted the mediation proposed by Naples. The conditions are a liberal Constitution for Naples, a separate Government for Sicily under the House of Bourbon, subject to the condition that the Sicilians give their consent. It is reported that Mazzini had embarked for Sicily. The Sardinian Government had ordered his arrest, if possible. Garibaldi had authorized Signor Bertini to effect a loan, stating that he has at Sicily immense means to satisfy all his claims. The evacuation of Italy by the French troops had been completed. Bread-stuffs steady, and with an upward tendency. A NEW JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT AND ELECTION.—The death of Judge Galbraith, of the Sixth District, composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford and Warren, will give Gov. Packer an appointment for a few months, and devolve upon the voters the election of a President Judge of that district. The Sixth District has an Associate Law Judge—David Derickson, of Meadville, on the Bench. We presume either Samuel P. Johnson, of Warren or some other of the older members of the Erie Bar, will be the nominee. The District is strongly Republican, though by a split in its own ranks Judge Galbraith, a Democrat, was elected in 1857. The Japanese Embassy is at New York, receiving the attention of the people of that town. With all the appetite for "sensations" we should suppose that by this time the Japanese excitement was about "played out."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A special meeting of Naïad Engine Company No. 2, in uniform, for parade and exercise, will be held at the Engine House on Friday, June 29, at 6 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance desired. C. H. ALLEN, Foreman. The Promenade Concert and Strawberry Festival given to the Hose Company on Wednesday evening of last week, was well attended, and the proceeds made a very handsome addition to the exchequer of the Company. THE ATLANTIC FOR JULY.—The Atlantic Monthly is promptly on hand for July. Its literary character seems never to flag, and the last number always appears to us to be the best yet issued. The following are the contents of the July number:—Metrolgy; Treasure Trove; A Legend of Maryland; Hunting a Pass; The "Cattle to the Post"; More about Shelley; Coleridge's Pieter; Spring; Rufus Choate; The Reginald Colons in New England; To the Cat-Bird; The Professor's Story; On the formation of Galleries of Art; Darwin on the Origin of Species; Vanity; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications. Published by TICKNOR & FIELD, Boston; \$3 per annum. The Wide-A wakes made their first turnout on Saturday evening last. Their uniform consists of a glazed cap and cape, with torch, upon the handle of which is a small flag. They were accompanied by the Towanda Cornet Band, and made a fine display. They will undoubtedly prove an organization of great efficiency and usefulness during the present campaign. Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, who has just unseated Mr. BARRETT, publishes a long address to his constituents in the Missouri Democrat of the 18th. He states that he undertook the contest which has just terminated in his favor, not to expel Mr. BARRETT from the House, but to refer the question of right again to those immediately interested,—that is, to his constituents. The attitude which he submitted to take has been one of humiliation, of anxiety, of expense and of labor. He would not have assumed it merely to change places with his opponent. It was his conviction "that the Executive power installed at Washington by fraud and corruption had resolved to perpetuate itself by the systematic application of such means which induced him to resist them overwhelming as they were in his own case. Mr. BLAIR then cites some of the revelations of the Covode Committee. These frauds he was convinced were attempted to be perpetuated in his case. He considered Mr. BARRETT merely "as the instrument in the hands of the antagonists of free principles and the purity of elections in the St. Louis District." His constituents, he says, owe the restoration of their rights to a few Northern Democratic Representatives and a few members of the American Party in the House from the South, who have boldly encountered prejudices in unity with the Republican Representatives to vindicate the right of suffrage against the attempts of Executive corruption. Mr. BLAIR concludes by offering his thanks to the American, Democratic and Republican Representatives in Congress who aided in the restoration of the right of his constituents. A sad accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, Wednesday afternoon, near Peekskill. Three men, in a state of intoxication, were walking on the track, when two of them grew quarrelsome and commenced to fight. During the contest the 11 A. M. Express train came along. The third man seeing his comrades' danger, rushed in to separate them, when the cars passed over the three, killing two instantaneously, and so injuring the third that he died very shortly after. One of the party, an Englishman, had recently received a letter from his mother, and had gone out to buy paper and envelopes to reply to her, when he met the others, and treated them at several drinking places. And that was the cause of the catastrophe. Another accident is also reported on the same railroad. The body of a man was found lying on the track near Tarrytown. His neck was broken. The supposition is that he had jumped off a train. NEW JERSEY ALL RIGHT.—The nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN has been received with great enthusiasm by the Opposition in New Jersey. Meetings are being held in every part of the State to ratify the choice of Chicago Convention. At Newark a demonstration was made at which twenty thousand people were present. Delegations were in attendance from all the neighboring towns.—Speeches were made by several of the leading men of the State, and of New York. Resolutions endorsing the nominations were adopted by acclamation, cannons were fired and fireworks exhibited. New Jersey will, without doubt, give her electoral vote for the Republican candidates, LINCOLN and HAMLIN. FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE.—A most shocking case of suicide occurred a few days since in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pa. A man named Samuel Stroup, first took an axe and nearly severed his hand from his arm. Fearing that the wound might not result in death, the misguided man swallowed a large dose of corrosive sublimate, which soon terminated his life. Shortly before his death he was discovered by some of his neighbors, who, not knowing that he had taken poison, endeavored to save him by binding up the wound on his wrist. He told them, however, that it was no use, and in a few minutes expired. Advices from Washington represent that Messrs. BRECKENRIDGE and LANE will accept the nomination. Per contra, other letter writers are quite as certain that they will decline. It is universally conceded that with both in the field the election is a mere formality, to register the votes for LINCOLN. In this County, as far as we have heard the expression, the Democracy are divided, the majority perhaps inclining to DOUGLAS.