

SINULAR ACCIDENT ON THE INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—An accident of a very singular character, which, although it did not result seriously, is gone the less interesting occurred Wednesday morning, on the line of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad. The down express train, in charge of Conductor HARRY HALL, took on board at Greensburg a party of picknickers, about 150 in number, for St. Paul, a village ten miles further west.—When the train reached that point, the pleasure party alighted and stood around on the small platform, covering it completely, waiting to see the cars move before leaving for the woods.—Just as the train started, the skeleton skirt of one of the young ladies, who happened to be standing close to the train, caught on a nut on the side of one of the cars, throwing her from her feet. Very fortunately the train was moving quite slowly at the time, or the consequences might have been more serious. As it was, the young lady was pretty roughly used. A stout man in the party, seeing her condition at once raised her in his arms, and pulled with all his strength, endeavoring to tear her loose, but the skirt was both strong and firmly fastened, and not until the girl's underclothes were pulled from her body, and her dress torn to shreds, did he succeed. All this transpired while the train was moving a distance of twenty or thirty feet, when the conductor saw the danger and instantly checked its motion. Indeed, the girl was not entirely released until the train had stopped. After the excitement of the moment had passed, it was discovered that the soles of both the girl's shoes, by the resistance she had offered the train, had been completely stripped away, leaving the uppers on her feet. Strange to say, she escaped any serious injury. She was immediately encircled by a number of her female friends, who conveyed her to the village, where her wants were properly attended to.

DISUNION.—The Washington Star, a Breckinridge paper, says:—"Not a title of the disposition to break up the Union now exists in the slaveholding states that was rife there at the time of John Brown's raid; nor does any other public man of the South, except Mr. Keitt, openly counsel the destruction of the government if Lincoln triumphs. The position they occupy on that subject, with remarkable unanimity indeed, is that, if elected, and his government shall initiate unconstitutional and aggressive measures against the South, it will be her duty to resist them at all hazards and at any cost. Or, in other words, that the South should not submit to a virtual revolution of the government of the United States, by construction. We have no doubt whatever that the election of Lincoln would unite the South in her own defence, as she has never before been united, and further, that, as she will then be united, she can and will compel a settlement of the slavery question upon terms consonant with her rights and honor, in the Union. We see in the letters of Messrs. Keitt and Yancey simply a prospective settlement of the slavery questions in issue."

On Tuesday night, at Portsmouth, N. H., Miss Ann Maria Martin, daughter of Mr. Thomas Martin, died from the effects of a singular wound received on Saturday, when a salute was fired from the yacht Zingra. Expecting a display of fireworks from the Zingra, as she was coming in, a large number of people had gathered on the wharf. A salute from a 2-pound cannon was fired on board the yacht. The wad was of waste cotton, and of course was very dense; and although the muzzle of the gun was judged to be depressed far below the wharf, yet, being pointed toward the people, the wad struck Miss Martin, broke several steel hoops in her skirt, and one of them cut a fearful gash across the lower portion of her body allowing the intestines to protrude. She was taken home as soon as possible, though the bystanders had no idea of the nature of the terrible injury she had received. To some who crowded her and annoyed her with questions, where she was hurt, and how much, she replied in great agony: "You don't know how much I am hurt. Take me home, that I may die with my mother."

Particulars of a riot in St. Louis on Wednesday night last have reached us in the papers of that city. Between twenty and thirty houses of ill-fame were entirely cleared out, and the furniture was burned in the streets. The police were entirely taken by surprise, and the formidable numbers of the rioters prevented any effective demonstration for the prevention of the work of demolition until it had proceeded for upwards of an hour. Some disposition was shown to treat with indignity the women thus driven into the streets, but it was checked. The destruction of property in furniture and clothing must have been immense.

A political excitement has for a short time past existed at a village in Virginia called Occoquan, growing out of the erection there of a liberty pole, on which was displayed a flag bearing the names of LINCOLN and HARRIS as candidates for President and Vice-President. The chivalrous Virginians of the surrounding country, where political proclivities are of that intense Pro-Slavery school which forbids the allowance of an exhibition of patriotism which does not fully accord with its own peculiar ideas regarding the "peculiar institution," determined that the pole should come down. On Friday last accordingly, a party of forty men entered the village and demolished the offending article in the presence, and probably with the connivance, of a company of cavalry sent by Gov. LETCHER to prevent it. The Virginians, it seems, have not yet entirely come to their senses.

ARTESIAN OIL SPRING.—We learn from the Crawford Democrat that Messrs. Williams & Co., in boring for oil near Titusville, in that county, struck an oil vein at the depth of 144 feet on the 30th ult., since which it has run spontaneously, without pump or any other aid than the escaping gas, from twelve to fourteen barrels every twenty-four hours. The oil comes from the well pure and unmixed with any other substance, and is run directly into the barrels, fit for market.

JOHN HICKMAN.—This eloquent and indomitable representative of the Chester district, has announced himself in favor of Lincoln. He addressed an enthusiastic assemblage at West Chester in company with Col. Curtin and other on the 20th inst., and will make a Western tour during the campaign, having agreed with Frank Blair to make a visit to St. Louis.

The Pennsylvania, which has been in quandary where to go, has run up the Breckinridge and Lane flag.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, August 2, 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.

CLIPPING.—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.

THE OBJECT OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

The Southern Secessionists are conducting the contest for the purpose of securing the election of Lane. They know that Breckinridge has no chance, but use his name to give their cause a more respectable appearance.—Lane is the man they want. In their hands he would be a supply as well as an unscrupulous tool, and they know it. This desire on their part should be a powerful inducement to every conservative and patriotic citizen in the country to give his hearty support to the nominees of the Chicago Convention—Lincoln and Hamlin—who are the only candidates that have a chance for an election by the people.—A month's contest in Congress would endanger our institutions more than years of opposition from the disunionists of the South, and if that contest should terminate in the elevation of Lane to the head of the government, no language can describe the dangers which will menace the country. Lane is a demagogue, and does not possess a single qualification for so responsible a position. He is an illiterate demagogue, too, without any proper standard of morality, and is emphatically a representative of bar-room politicians and political tricksters. Under his administration the country would not only lose the respect and confidence of our own citizens, but it would become a by-word and a reproach among all civilized nations. His policy would be destructive of our best interests—it would open our ports to slave-traders, who would pursue their business in defiance of public sentiment and the enactments of Congress—it would plunge the country into aggressive wars with neighboring States—and it would inaugurate an era of corruption and venality hitherto unknown in our political history. Under the rule of this political profligate, the union of the States, now justly regarded as sacred by every patriotic heart, would soon become the source of oppression and wrong as hard to endure as the veriest despotism on the face of the earth.

With such a possible calamity threatening the future of the country it would be criminal to throw away votes in favor of insignificant organizations, which possess no other power than that of doing mischief. The conflict which we are now entering is a contest for the Union in its original integrity against traitors who would undermine and destroy it. If Lincoln is not elected to the Presidency by the people, Lane will be virtually placed in that office by the disunion majority in the United States Senate. This is the direct issue, and before it the petty contentions of candidates and factions sink into insignificance. If Bell, Douglas or Breckinridge should carry every State their partisans claim for them, it is morally certain that neither of them can be elected to the Presidency. Lincoln is the only candidate in the field who has a chance for election by the people, and fortunately for the country his standard of political action is as elevated as his rule of personal action. He has never entered into the demoralizing schemes of corrupt politicians but has ever stood before his country a giant in political honor and a pattern in moral rectitude. If we sincerely desire peace for the country in the future—if we really are in earnest in our deprecation of sectional agitation and excitement—our only course is to support our efforts to end the contest in November and thus prevent its transference to the halls of Congress.

REPUBLICANISM AT WASHINGTON.—The special correspondent of the N. Y. Times writing from Washington, says:—"A large number of Southern people travelling northward are now this city, and they express universal astonishment at the strength of Republican sentiment in the Capital, and its toleration in a Southern city. They are frankly informed that there is some doubt about its being a Southern city any longer; that Republicans claim their intention to simply convert it into a free national city. There is no doubt that a rapid revolution is taking place in the sentiments of the population of Washington, as it becomes better acquainted with Republicanism."

GOOD FOR DOUGLAS.—The Scranton Republican says:—"We learn that our well known townsman, Col. SANDERSON, had an interview with Judge DOUGLAS, in New York, in the course of which the 'Little Giant' said, 'Tell my friends in Luzerne that it is my wish that they should make no union with the secessionists.' To the same purport was a letter to a friend of his in Phoenixville, as we learn from the Phoenixville Guardian."

THE SYRIAN SLAUGHTER.—The whole civilized world will rejoice to learn that France and England, deeming the claims of humanity greater than the obligations of a traditional policy have resolved to interfere for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire. It is hoped that this interference will be no mere pretence, and that the atrocities so recently committed in Asiatic Turkey will not only be checked, but that some substantial guarantee against future outbreaks will be secured.

Very little seems to be known, says the N. Y. Times, of the Druses, the perpetrators of these dreadful outrages, except that they are the most numerous and powerful of the ancient races that inhabit the mountainous regions of Syria, where the feeble sway of the Sultan is scarcely felt or recognized. For some cause that is not clearly ascertained, the Druses have for a long time entertained the most bitter hostility towards Christians of all denominations; and it is but too clearly proven that their fanaticism and natural ferocity of disposition have been used by the Turkish authorities to bring about the extermination of Christianity in the Turkish Empire. All accounts agree in stating that the Turkish authorities have openly aided and abetted these massacres. At Sidon, Elheir-el-Kamar and at Rasheya, the Turkish commander had sufficient troops in readiness to defeat the Druses had he so wished; and at Rasheya, when he saw that the Christians might gain the day, he treacherously induced them to give up their arms, and then assented to the appalling massacre that ensued.

This is a specimen of the government of that Empire which, several years ago, France and England interfered, at an immense sacrifice of men and money, to save from annihilation.—The wholesale slaughter of Christians in Asiatic Turkey is a bitterly instructive moral to the Crimean war. One of the settled objects of that war was to secure Syria to the Sultan; we hope the parties to it are satisfied with the result.

The simple fact is, the Turkish Empire is an unmitigated nuisance, and ought to be suppressed. It is as thoroughly barbarous and savage in its policy and its instincts, as the most depraved band of heathen in the remotest islands of the sea. It has no business in the heart of Christian Europe; and if Russia shall ever again undertake the needless task of sweeping the whole dynasty, and bringing the territory it defiles under more civilized authority, we trust she will be aided by the Western Powers which have resisted her attempts hitherto. Indeed, we should be very glad to see them undertake the job on their own account.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.—The first important movement of this campaign, involving the selection of an electoral ticket was made on Wednesday at Trenton, where the anti-Republicans of every name gathered in separate or joint Conventions. It was a very carnival of fusion and confusion. Three electoral tickets were nominated. One Convention called by the Democratic State Committee, consisted of 420 supporters of Breckinridge and 120 supporters of Douglas. This body nominated a fusion ticket, consisting of three Breckinridge men, three Bell men, and one so-called Douglas man; if the vote of the State will elect any one of the three candidates than all these electors are to go for him; if not, they are to vote as they please, provided that in no event are they to vote for Lincoln. Next the Bell and Everett Convention, which nominated a full ticket, including the three Bell men on the fusion ticket, and giving the State Committee power to fill vacancies. Finally, there was a Straight Douglas Convention, called by the New Jersey members of the Democratic National Committee. Here a full Douglas ticket was nominated, not including the so-called Douglas man on the fusion ticket.

DOUGLAS STATE CONVENTION.—In pursuance of a call signed by a portion of the State Committee, a Democratic mass convention assembled at Harrisburg, on the 26th ult.—Bradford County was represented by C. L. WARD and J. F. MEANS, Esqrs.

The Convention was presided over by H. B. WRIGHT, and its proceedings were characterized by a determined opposition to anything like fusion with the "secessionists." An address to the people of Pennsylvania was read, and resolutions passed repudiating the action of the State Central Committee in recommending a Union Electoral ticket, declaring Douglas and Johnson the regular nominees of the party, and providing for an electoral ticket pledged to them.

UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES.—The South has entered into a regular crusade against any more free States or Territories. The Senate, under the control of the South, refused to admit Kansas because it is a free State. But besides Kansas, we have four Territories, which the South has persistently refused to have organized as such. These four are: Dakota; Idaho, or Pike's Peak; Arizona; Washoe, or Carson Valley. The refusal to organize these Territories, in which the inhabitants are grievously suffering from want of a legal government is because they are likely to come in as free States, and thus the balance of the power which the South now holds in the nation be destroyed. There is nothing that so fully demonstrates the existence of the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery than this refusal of the South to concede common justice to the North. The South knows that when this justice is conceded, her political power in the confederacy is lost, and that freedom will then be the rule and slavery the exception in these United States.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Republican County Committee having met at Towanda, on the 24th ult., was resolved to call a Republican County Convention, to be composed of two delegates from each election district, to be held in the Court House, at Towanda, on MONDAY evening, September 3, 1860. And it was further resolved, That the delegates from the districts aforesaid, assemble at Mercer's Hall, in said Borough, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of perfecting an organization of said Convention, and a list of the delegates, then to adjourn to the Court House in the evening, to put in nomination a ticket.

They have also appointed a Vigilance Committee in each election district, whose duty it shall be to call primary meetings of the Republican electors in each election district for the purpose of electing delegates to said County Convention. The Committee of Vigilance are requested to confer together and call the primary meetings on SATURDAY the 1st day of September next between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m., at the usual place of holding said elections, or at some other convenient place to be designated by them.

JAMES H. WEBB,
URIAH TERRY,
C. F. NIJOLIS,
EDWARD CHANDLER,
LORENZO GRINNELL,
A. G. BROWN,
H. S. SALSBERY,
J. B. INGHAM,
JOHN GRIFFIN,
July 25, 1860.

Armenia.—James Mason, Nathan Sherman, Choral Welder,
Athens temp.—George Birchard, J. N. Walker, John F. Ovenshire,
Athens temp.—J. N. Evans, H. A. Phelps, D. F. Park,
Athens temp.—J. P. Lewis, J. Vanhook, Daniel Kellogg,
Asylum.—Charles Kellum, Richard E. Gilbert, Daniel H. Hollen,
Burlington.—Harrison Dodd, Roswell Luther, Reuben C. Haight,
Burlington temp.—P. Pratt, Wm. Arday, E. Loomis,
Canton.—P. Whitehead, A. Morley, M. Long,
Canton.—Lewis Wheat, J. A. Rogers, C. G. Manley,
Columbia.—Justus Watkins, P. P. Peckham, Alden Keyes,
Franklin.—George Beardsley, Nelson Gilbert, Jehiel Green,
Granville.—Sylvester Taylor, Wm. Banyon, A. Barnes,
Herrick.—A. R. Brown, C. A. Squires, J. J. Anderson,
LeRoy.—R. Palmer, J. J. Vanhook, Bradford McKee,
Litchfield.—David McKinney, Cyrus Broadford, Milo Merrill,
Monroe temp.—J. W. Irvine, Charles Wells, Sam'l Cole,
Monroe temp.—Lynan Blackman, Joseph Homet,
George P. Tracy,
Orford.—John W. Zebulon Frisbie, Robert McKee,
Orford.—Orlando Heverly, Daniel Heverly, Jr., James Molyneux,
Ridge.—J. H. Marsh, D. M. Bailey, M. H. Coddling,
Rome.—Frederick Forbes, J. A. Moore, J. W. Keyes,
Ridgely.—William Stevens, Isaac Baldwin, James Hammond,
Springfield.—Joel Adams, Theodore Wilder, Chester Harkness,
Smithfield.—John W. Phelps, Alfred Phillips, T. A. Seaward,
South Creek.—A. H. Thompson, Joseph Dunham, Philo Faxon, Jr.,
Shelburne.—John Randall, George Smith, William J. Lent,
Standing Stone.—E. L. Gregg, George A. Stevens, Geo. Vanness, Jr.,
Sylvania temp.—E. G. Tracy, L. E. Shattuck, Orrin Furman,
Terry.—Jonathan Battles, Shabel Bowman, J. P. Dodge,
Terry.—J. L. Loomis, J. P. Williams, J. Porter,
Terry.—William Barto, Henry S. Leonard, William Morgan,
Towanda temp.—J. M. Swartwood, G. F. Mason, B. F. Bowman,
Towanda.—John J. O. Frost, William A. Sloyter, F. Watts,
Towanda temp.—E. Overton, Jr., Charles Passage, S. W. Alvord,
Towanda.—Hiram Taylor, A. J. Silveira, Henry B. Ackley,
Udell.—George W. Nichols, Guy Tracy, Anos Pettis,
Windham.—Benjamin Kuykendall, Hiram Sherry, C. Washburn,
Warren.—Nathan Young, Jr., Miles Price, P. Davies,
Windsor.—Almon Fuller, John V. Biles, George W. Jackson,
Wells.—Horace Manning, J. Shepard, J. W. Knapp,
Windsor.—D. P. Woodburn, U. C. Shores, Elliott Whitney,
Winnet.—D. H. Corbin, M. M. Moody, J. W. Ingham.

The Republican Clubs of North Towanda and Burlington held a meeting at the Mount Pleasant School House, in Burlington, Saturday evening, July 21, at which was addressed by Col. E. SMITH, G. D. MONTAGUE, E. GUYER and HARRISON DODD. The attendance was large, the speakers unusually eloquent, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

MR. REPORTER.—The Herald tells us that the meteor, observed a few nights ago, moved in a "parallel line"—parallel with what? is respectfully asked. We note also that it "kept a direct route as if moved by an inexhaustible motive power." Strange fellow, this, to move in a parallel line with nothing, and by a motive power too! When he comes again, "may I be there to see it?" He's a phenomenon, indeed.

THE GREAT METEOR ON FRIDAY NIGHT.—The meteor of Friday night was seen every where throughout this State and throughout New England, New Jersey and New York. It is in fact chronicled in nearly every exchange paper that has reached us since. It was certainly visible over a track a thousand miles in length and five hundred in width, and perhaps over a still larger one. Its size and distance cannot be computed with any accuracy until we know the most distant points at which it was visible. As it was in full view at Boston and Newport, it must have also been seen from the Ocean. We shall have to await the arrival of vessels from sea before knowing how far East it was visible. How far West, South and North it could be seen, we shall soon learn from the mails. All sorts of wild statements are put forth, one authority asserting that it was two hundred feet high, another thirty or forty miles, another several thousand miles. When the extreme points at which it was observed are known, its height and size can be computed. The exact height of the meteor may not, at first thought, seem important, yet in reality it involves the whole theory as to the nature of these phenomena. The commonly received scientific opinion is that they are solid bodies moving in space, which take fire on coming in contact with the Earth's atmosphere, and are either consumed or else extinguished by passing out of it. But this theory requires that all meteors shall be within fifty miles of the earth, since the atmosphere extends no higher. If meteors are proved to be more than fifty miles high, some other theory must be devised to account for them. The present case, therefore, affords an excellent opportunity to test this question.

All the descriptions concur as to the appearance of the meteor, which seems to have presented precisely the same aspect wherever seen. There is a discrepancy, however, as to its final disappearance, some avowing it to have been silent, others that it was accompanied by an explosion. This point is worthy of careful examination. The precise time of its observation at its different points, if compared, may throw some light on its distance and speed. Scientific men will do well to make the most of this Meteor, as one of such magnitude and affording such facilities for investigation, hardly occurs twice in a lifetime.

The Owego Times gives some further account of the destruction caused by the hail storm of the 16th ult., in the towns of Candor and Newark. That paper says:—"On Monday of this week we were shown at our office by Orrin Truman, Esq., of Owego, who visited the neighborhood, a few branches from Apple and Hickory trees, gathered from the farm of Isaac Van Scoy, of Fairfield in the town of Candor. The bark is almost entirely stripped off the branches. Not a leaf left, and the bark on the body of the tree so pounded that the apple trees are already all dead. Even the Hickory branches are utterly bruised and stripped. The Hay crop of Mr. Van Scoy is totally destroyed. Of 100 tons which he expected to cut, he cannot gather five, and when the hay has suffered to such an extent what can be expected of wheat, oats, rye, etc. The crops of Volney Volney, Alfred Dennis, Abram Newman, Ebenezer Lake, and many others whose names we have not learned are, almost, if not entirely, quite as completely destroyed. One hail stone was found embedded among other hail, which lay for a time, about 8 or 10 inches deep, which weighed one pound and a quarter. This mass of ice was weighed in the presence of James Newman the day after the storm.

The gashes cut by the masses of ice in the backs of the cattle, are five inches long from which the blood flowed profusely. The cattle rushed through the fences, and the horses fled in terror over every impediment—and some of them were found in distant lots, with backs all bloody and bruised from the effects of the lumps of ice. The cows, from the injuries they received from the hail, and from the lack of feed, have almost ceased to give milk. It is remarkable how completely the hail has killed every green thing it fell or lay upon. The scenery round the neighborhood above mentioned is desolate and dreary. The loss to the farmers far exceeds their first estimates."

Shipments of Coal from Towanda by the Barclay R. & Coal Company. Navigation opened May 7th, 1860.

Shipments for the week ending July 21, 1860. 1190 tons. Previous Shipments, 12322 " Amount for the season, 14423 " Amount for same period last year, 12616 " Increase, 1803 "

We are requested to state that a meeting of the citizens of Towanda and vicinity will be held at the Court House on Saturday evening next, to consider the propriety of improving and extending the Cemetery. It is hoped that a measure of so much importance will excite the interest of our citizens generally.

On the morning of the 24th ult., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, a barn belonging to Hon. SAMUEL MINIER, of Big Flatts, was consumed by fire. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—Loss about \$1,000. No insurance. A man by the name of JOSEPH C. BREWER was arrested and bound over to Court on suspicion of being the incendiary.

Prof. M. P. GADDIS, of Cincinnati, will lecture before the Sons of Temperance at the Court House, in this borough, on Friday and Saturday evenings next.

ANOTHER IMPORTED POSTMASTER.—R. E. FERGUSON has been appointed Postmaster at Towanda vice G. A. CHASE.

The Ulster Brass Band, under the leadership of W. DUTCH, visited this place on Saturday afternoon, and treated our citizens to some of their best tunes.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Thursday last, the house of D. M. BAILEY, in Le-Raysville, was struck by lightning, the electric fluid having been attracted by the lightning rod, the point of which was melted, a portion being carried by the rod into the ground, while it seemed as if the rod was not sufficient to carry off the electricity, the house being considerably damaged, the floors torn up, plastering knocked off, and in the cellar timbers, etc., knocked loose. Fortunately, no person was seriously injured.

During the same storm the barn of Maj. S. BRADLEY, in Rush township, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed, with its contents of newly harvested grain, etc.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The following States hold elections in August: Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, on the 1st Monday, less than two weeks hence. Tennessee, on the 1st Thursday, and North Carolina on the 2d Thursday. The ball will soon open, and we can then form some opinion as to the strength of Douglas, South.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.—The result of the coming contest in Missouri, to take place on the 6th of August, will show—first the relative Southern Strength of Douglas and Breckinridge, and next, the strength of Lincoln in the Southern and border States. In Missouri there are four candidates for Governor, and it is not impossible that the Douglas man may come in first and the Republican second—the St. Louis Republican advocating Douglas & the St. Louis Democrat supporting Lincoln ticket. The result in Missouri must largely influence the future Southern elections as between Douglas and Breckinridge.

The exhibition of the Great Eastern in New York came to a close on Saturday.—During the time she has been there the number of her visitors could not be less, and has possibly exceeded, 200,000. Friday, in the view of several thousands, she hauled into the stream, as easily and gracefully as a swan floats upon the water. Monday she left for Cape May, and after her return, on Thursday she will start, at quite a moderate rate of fare, for Old Point Comfort, Annapolis Roads and Baltimore. She will return to New York on the 6th August, but what will be done with her until she takes her departure for Europe on the 16th is not yet fully decided. It is thought she may take an Eastern trip to Boston and Portland.

THE CASE OF ELLIS B. SCHNABEL.—On Friday last week in Washington city, the Administration endeavored to force the trial of Mr. Schnabel for beating Gen. Bowman, but did not succeed. The defendant obtained a postponement of the trial until December next, owing to the absence of important witnesses. The unquestioned object of the administration was to get Mr. Schnabel into jail, by an immediate trial, in order too keep him out of the Presidential canvass. Mr. Bradley the counsel of Mr. Schnabel so stated, substantially, in court.

An immense and enthusiastic mass convention of Republicans was held at West Chester, on Friday, and was addressed by Messrs. CURTIS, HICKMAN and CAMPBELL. In the evening there was a brilliant torchlight procession with fire works by the Wide Awakes of West Chester, Philadelphia, and neighboring towns. Speeches were made by Messrs. CASEY, McVEIGH, RITCHIE, COFFEY, and CHEESEMAN, of California. It was the best demonstration ever witnessed in that county.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.—FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, who was nominated by the last Republican State Convention for Lieut. Governor, and who published his intention to withdraw, has, it is understood, in accordance with the resolutions passed at two Congressional Conventions, concluded to withdraw his resignation, and consented to run as the candidate for that office.

By the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph, we have advices from California to the 7th inst. On the day previous to the leaving of the Express, Judge TERRY had been acquitted of killing Senator BRODERICK in a duel, by a jury in Marion County, under circumstances which left no doubt of collusion. Financial affairs in San Francisco had begun to wear a better look, the partial panic resulting from the late failures having pretty much worn off. There is considerable miscellaneous intelligence of interest by this arrival.

Advices from New Mexico to the 9th ult. have been received. In the vicinity of Santa Fe there had been copious rains, which had vastly improved the prospects of the harvest, but this side of Fort Union the drought still continued, and the water courses were very low. The fires in the mountains surrounding Santa Fe had done an immense amount of damage, and caused the loss of several lives. Provisions of all kinds were scarce. No further Indian troubles are reported. The news from the Arizona gold mines is not encouraging, the scarcity of water being a great drawback to their being successfully worked.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the steamship City of Washington, off Cape Race, Friday morning, we are put in possession of advices from Europe four days later than those previously received. The news is unimportant. The British Government was reported to have received information that a fearful massacre of Christians had taken place at Damascus, in which five hundred of them had been killed, including the Dutch Consul. The American Consul was also reported to have been wounded. Full particulars had not come to hand. From Naples, we learn that notwithstanding the late steps towards concession taken by the King, the people refused to be satisfied. The city was in a highly excited state. Patrols were constantly traversing the streets, and every one was full of apprehension. A dispatch via Turin, dated the 17th, asserts that a conflict had taken place between the troops and the people, in which several persons were killed. The King had dismissed his Ministry, and formed a new Cabinet. We have nothing further relative to the movements of Garibaldi.

The Bangor (Me.) Whig states that the company engaged in taking out goods from the wrecked steamer Hungarian obtain from \$500 to \$600 worth per day. The wreck is full of bodies, some of which can be seen at low water, and the sight is represented as extremely distressing.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Burlington, Kansas, on the evening of the 4th ult., by Rev. Peter BROMER, Judge BURTON L. KINGSBURY, formerly of Towanda, to Miss LUCY VINCE, of Burlington.

July 25, by Charles HOLLAND, Esq., GEORGE W. ARNOULT to Miss HARRIET WOOD, all of Asylum, Pa.

At the residence of Mr. H. M. MYER, in England, on Sunday morning, July 22, MISS GEORGINA M. PATTERSON, of New Orleans, in the 18th year of her age.

Seldom amid all the various trials and afflictions of life is there occasion to record one more painful than is announced in the above few lines,—painless to those afflicted ones whose intimate intercourse with a happy family circle is broken up, the companionship of a dear member lost forever on earth,—painful to the large circle of acquaintances and friends who were so highly to appreciate the many fine qualities of mind and heart which characterized her who thus early is called, adding another link to the chain which draws our affections from this world, hoping for a more perfect union where the bitter feeling of separation shall be known no more forever. She has gone before in the morning of life, when all was hopeful—yet neither fearing or dreading death, her only sorrow of anxiety being for those left behind, lest they might mourn her too deeply. Calmly, peacefully and trustfully she drifted out upon that unknown sea that rolls around all the world. For her we mourn not—too far for earth she was called to heaven.

Although in a strange land she was not among strangers. Seldom if ever has more sincere sorrow or deep sympathy pervaded our village. Her memory will ever be preserved among us, and may we not hope, her character imitated.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Burlington, Kansas, on the evening of the 4th ult., by Rev. Peter BROMER, Judge BURTON L. KINGSBURY, formerly of Towanda, to Miss LUCY VINCE, of Burlington.

July 25, by Charles HOLLAND, Esq., GEORGE W. ARNOULT to Miss HARRIET WOOD, all of Asylum, Pa.

At the residence of Mr. H. M. MYER, in England, on Sunday morning, July 22, MISS GEORGINA M. PATTERSON, of New Orleans, in the 18th year of her age.

Seldom amid all the various trials and afflictions of life is there occasion to record one more painful than is announced in the above few lines,—painless to those afflicted ones whose intimate intercourse with a happy family circle is broken up, the companionship of a dear member lost forever on earth,—painful to the large circle of acquaintances and friends who were so highly to appreciate the many fine qualities of mind and heart which characterized her who thus early is called, adding another link to the chain which draws our affections from this world, hoping for a more perfect union where the bitter feeling of separation shall be known no more forever. She has gone before in the morning of life, when all was hopeful—yet neither fearing or dreading death, her only sorrow of anxiety being for those left behind, lest they might mourn her too deeply. Calmly, peacefully and trustfully she drifted out upon that unknown sea that rolls around all the world. For her we mourn not—too far for earth she was called to heaven.

Although in a strange land she was not among strangers. Seldom if ever has more sincere sorrow or deep sympathy pervaded our village. Her memory will ever be preserved among us, and may we not hope, her character imitated.

At the residence of Mr. H. M. MYER, in England, on Sunday morning, July 22, MISS GEORGINA M. PATTERSON, of New Orleans, in the 18th year of her age.

Seldom amid all the various trials and afflictions of life is there occasion to record one more painful than is announced in the above few lines,—painless to those afflicted ones whose intimate intercourse with a happy family circle is broken up, the companionship of a dear member lost forever on earth,—painful to the large circle of acquaintances and friends who were so highly to appreciate the many fine qualities of mind and heart which characterized her who thus early is called, adding another link to the chain which draws our affections from this world, hoping for a more perfect union where the bitter feeling of separation shall be known no more forever. She has gone before in the morning of life, when all was hopeful—yet neither fearing or dreading death, her only sorrow of anxiety being for those left behind, lest they might mourn her too deeply. Calmly, peacefully and trustfully she drifted out upon that unknown sea that rolls around all the world. For her we mourn not—too far for earth she was called to heaven.

Although in a strange land she was not among strangers. Seldom if ever has more sincere sorrow or deep sympathy pervaded our village. Her memory will ever be preserved among us, and may we not hope, her character imitated.

At the residence of Mr. H. M. MYER, in England, on Sunday morning, July 22, MISS GEORGINA M. PATTERSON, of New Orleans, in the 18th year of her age.

Seldom amid all the various trials and afflictions of life is there occasion to record one more painful than is announced in the above few lines,—painless to those afflicted ones whose intimate intercourse with a happy family circle is broken up, the companionship of a dear member lost forever on earth,—painful to the large circle of acquaintances and friends who were so highly to appreciate the many fine qualities of mind and heart which characterized her who thus early is called, adding another link to the chain which draws our affections from this world, hoping for a more perfect union where the bitter feeling of separation shall be known no more forever. She has gone before in the morning of life, when all was hopeful—yet neither fearing or dreading death, her only sorrow of anxiety being for those left behind, lest they might mourn her too deeply. Calmly, peacefully and trustfully she drifted out upon that unknown sea that rolls around all the world. For her we mourn not—too far for earth she was called to heaven.

Although in a strange land she was not among strangers. Seldom if ever has more sincere sorrow or deep sympathy pervaded our village. Her memory will ever be preserved among us, and may we not hope, her character imitated.

At the residence of Mr. H. M. MYER, in England, on Sunday morning, July 22, MISS GEORGINA M. PATTERSON, of New Orleans, in the 18th year of her age.

Seldom amid all the various trials and afflictions of life is there occasion to record one more painful than is announced in the above few lines,—painless to those afflicted ones whose intimate intercourse with a happy family circle is broken up, the companionship of a dear member lost forever on earth,—painful to the large circle of acquaintances and friends who were so highly to appreciate the many fine qualities of mind and heart which characterized her who thus early is called, adding another link to the chain which draws our affections from this world, hoping for a more perfect union where the bitter feeling of separation shall be known no more forever. She has gone before in the morning of life, when all was hopeful—yet neither fearing or dreading death, her only sorrow of anxiety being for those left behind, lest they might mourn her too deeply. Calmly, peacefully and trustfully she drifted out upon that unknown sea that rolls around all the world. For her we mourn not—too far for earth she was called to heaven.

Although in a strange land she was not among strangers. Seldom if ever has more sincere sorrow or deep sympathy pervaded our village. Her memory will ever be preserved among us, and may we not hope, her character imitated.

At the residence of Mr. H. M. MYER, in England, on Sunday morning, July 22, MISS GEORGINA M. PATTERSON, of New Orleans, in the 18th year of her age.

Seldom amid all the various trials and afflictions of life is there occasion to record one more painful than is announced in the above few lines,—painless to those afflicted ones whose intimate intercourse with a happy family circle is broken up, the companionship of a dear member lost forever on earth,—painful to the large circle of acquaintances and friends who were so highly to appreciate the many fine qualities of mind and heart which characterized her who thus early is called, adding another link to the chain which draws our affections from this world, hoping for a more perfect union where the bitter feeling of separation shall be known no more forever. She has gone before in the morning of life, when all was hopeful—yet neither fearing or dreading death, her only sorrow of anxiety being for those left behind, lest they might mourn her too deeply. Calmly, peacefully and trustfully she drifted out upon that unknown sea that rolls around all the world. For her we mourn not—too far for earth she was called to heaven.

Although in a strange land she was not among strangers. Seldom if ever has more sincere sorrow or deep sympathy pervaded our village. Her memory will ever be preserved among us, and may we not hope, her character imitated.

At