



MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1860.

Congress meets to-day. President's Message in our next.

A few of the Black Republican editors, frightened at the work of their own hands, are beginning to manifest a real sense of the danger which threatens the country, and, in consequence, advise the repeal of the unconstitutional "personal liberty" laws of the States. We say, a few do this. The great body of them, however, follow the lead of the arch Abolitionist, Greeley, and treat as of no portent the dark clouds hanging over the Union. As a part of their tactics, they fail to place before their readers the actual state of affairs at the South; and as another, seek to twist out of all responsibility, by charging the troubles upon the Democratic party. No dodge could be more mean or contemptible, or more insulting to the intelligence of a thinking people. The Democratic press from the first warned the country against the consequences which would most certainly ensue upon the success of Lincoln, the candidate of a sectional, anti-slavery party, and now that press is unanimous in demanding the speedy repeal of the nullifying acts of Northern Legislatures. If the Black Republican editors have the union of the States at heart, why do they not also demand the repeal of their obnoxious laws? This is the point now at issue in the North.

A writer in the last Star "growls like a bear with a sore head," because the persons drawn to serve as Jurors do not suit his peculiar interests. The Sheriff and Commissioners are honest men, and discharge their duties in this respect, as in all others, as their oaths and the laws require. That they should be assailed as this writer assails them is outrageous; and it is only to be accounted for upon the presumption that he measures their motives out of his own bush. Before the Democrats carried this county, it was often the case that among the thirty-six or forty-eight Jurors but four or five Democrats could be found. Then this writer had no complaints to make—his peculiar views were suited. He grumbles, therefore, with very bad grace now.

Among others he makes the charge that, at the last Court, "political influences" controlled a verdict. What verdict? Let us have the case. This is a sweeping accusation—one which the honor of all the Jurors, of whatever political proclivities, demands should be cleared up. Who among them violated their solemn oaths? Come now—this is a serious business—too serious to be trifled with. Honorable men, who discharge their duties according to the best lights before them, and under their solemn oaths, are not to be thus outraged by disappointed parties with impunity. This writer seems to suppose that because men are Democrats, they are not to be trusted in the Jury box. An insult so gross could only originate in a "mind" entirely blunted by "party prejudice."

Abolition Impudence. A few weeks ago, an organization of the "volunt-head" branch of the Republicans in Boston, had the impudence to invite Gov. Parker to address them on the occasion of the anniversary of the hanging of John Brown, the Harper's Ferry murderer. Gov. P. wrote the following pithy, pungent, patriotic reply on a blank leaf of the invitation and returned it to the sender: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 21, 1860. Sir:—In my opinion, the young men whose names are attached to the foregoing letter would better serve God and their country by attending to their own business. John Brown was rightfully hanged, and his fate should be a warning to others having similar proclivities. Wm. F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania. To JAMES REDPATH, Boston.

The Tide Still Turning. A special election was held in the eighth legislative district of Massachusetts, on Monday, and resulted in the triumph of Hadden, Democrat, over Allen, Republican, by a majority of 123 votes. There was at the election a new one was held. The district had, heretofore, always been strongly Republican, by several hundred majority.

Concealed Election.—The town of Norwalk, Conn., which gave Lincoln 371 majority, on Monday last elected the entire Democratic ticket for town officers by 35 majority.

In ten States of the Union Lincoln did not receive a solitary vote. It does not appear by the returns that a single human being is in his favor in all that immense expanse of territory. In five other States, he scarcely received a corporal's guard of support. The Republican party is not a United States party. It has no existence and is regarded as a public enemy of all the people in almost all of the States.

Virginia Election Returns.—The Electoral Ticket Returned.—Richmond, Nov. 28.—The official returns continue to change the prospects as to the final result. All the returns have now been received official except Wyoming and Webster, and they indicate that nine Bell and six Breckinridge electors have been chosen. There are also rumors of an informality in the returns of Ohio county, which, if true, might give the entire electoral vote of the State to Breckinridge.

It is to be hoped the Union of the country is now undergoing will not be lost upon it. Political villains, longing for plunder, have by unceasing activity influenced the Northern States to elect a President upon a platform deadly hostile to the dearest interests of the South. Warned of the danger, they disregarded it; and now, sooner than the most timid alarmist predicted, the consequences are upon us. Before the financial revolution of 1857 had time to pass away, we find ourselves face to face with a new and perhaps more serious panic, the direct result of the Black Republican party.

The poor men who were called into voting for Lincoln under the promise of "better times," can now see the injury they have been led to inflict upon themselves and upon the country. Their chance for work at living prices is worse now than it was a few months ago; and this being a mixed political and financial panic, it is very difficult to predict when or where it will end. What will those who trapped them into voting the Republican ticket do to relieve them now? Poor men always do themselves an injury when they go against the Democratic party, for that party has always guarded the interests of the poor.—Valley Spirit.

Discharge of Workmen. We regret to say that on Saturday last W. O. Hickok discharged twenty-seven men. Wilson & Brother, agricultural implement manufacturers, in State street, discharged a number, and a number were also discharged from the Harrisburg Car Factory. A great many articles manufactured at their establishments are for a Southern market, but all orders from that direction having ceased, the employers have been compelled to reduce their working force.

This is only the beginning of the ending, and Heaven only knows how many poor families will be driven to the verge of starvation before the winter is over. The statement that business had been curtailed, and thousands upon thousands of operatives had been discharged in New York and the Eastern States, was ridiculed and pronounced a lie by the Republican papers. What will they say now, that the panic consequent upon the election of Lincoln has reached their very doors?

Some of the men who have been discharged put in a lively time this summer in marching the streets arrayed in oil-cloth, bearing torches, headed by banners promising homes to the homeless and lands to the landless. How do they like the result of their own actions, as far as they've got?—Harrisburg Patriot.

Northern Tone. The following is a specimen of the Abolition sentiment of the North, to which the South take exception. Extract from a recent speech of Wendell Phillips: Mr. Phillips said, if the telegraph speaks true, for the first time in our history the slave has chosen a President of the United States. (Applause.) We have passed the Rubicon; for Abraham Lincoln rules as much to-day as he will on the fourth of March next. It is the moral effect of this victory, which our party administration, that we should look at. The position of President Mr. Lincoln owes no merit of his own, but to the lives and deeds of the men of the past. Behind the curtain is John Brown, and the cannons of Harper's Ferry, that will echo the guns of Harper's Ferry. That which is progressing now, (we quote again,) "The Liberator, (Abolition paper,) will be published in the west wing of the White House, and who then will say John Brown was justly hung?"

Worse and Worse. Senator Sumner, of Mass., delivered a lecture at Providence, R. I., last week, nominally upon the subject of Lafayette, but sounding in the peculiar free-soil and abolition sentiments of the lecturer. We extract a sentence from the lecture, as reported by one of his eulogists, the Providence Press: "Yet in the Assembly he openly proclaimed the right of resistance to tyranny, and declaring, in view of the sentiment which he had given to us by the State of Virginia, 'that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God,' and that where slavery exists, insurrection is the most sacred of duties!"

The italics are not our own nor is the sentiment italicized that of Lafayette. It is coined from the brain of a United States Senator, and is the sentiment of one who, in the face of his oath to support the constitution, declared that he was bound to disobey one of its most solemn injunctions, and one, too, without the insertion of which the constitution could never have been adopted.—Sun.

Kansas. We have from Kansas further and authentic accounts of the movements of the notorious Montgomery and his band of outlaws. Montgomery boldly announces his connection with the recent murders in Southern Kansas, and his determination to resist the Territorial and Federal authorities. Gen. Harney and Governor Medary were to leave Leavenworth on Tuesday for Kansas, with one hundred dragoons and two pieces of artillery. Other troops were on the march from Fort Riley for the same destination, and we may shortly anticipate the dispersion, if not the capture, of the outlaws whose outrages and deeds of blood find such ready apologists in the Black Republican press.

Montgomery's raid on Missouri materially contributes to the apprehension and anxiety that already exist in reference to the action of the South, touching the question of secession, and the combustible materials which will come together at Washington to-day, threaten results which will aggravate the feeling of uneasiness all around.

Views of Gov. Johnson. Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, the candidate for Vice-President, on the Douglas ticket, has written a letter to the members of the Legislature of his State, in which he urges the following action: 1. Let this Legislature call a convention of the people, at such a time as may be deemed most convenient, to consider and determine what the State should do, and also, in the meantime, put the State in a condition to meet any emergency.

2. Let that convention re-affirm the "Georgia Platform" of 1850, and demand the repeal of all laws passed by any of the non-slaveholding States, which obstruct the execution, in good faith, of the act of Congress for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

3. Let the convention appeal to the Northern States to suppress, by all legitimate measures, the slavery agitation so subversive of the peace and fraternity between the States of this Union.

4. Let that convention call a consultation with the other Southern States, either in a Congress for that purpose, or in such other manner as may be well calculated to secure concert of action.

Position of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge. There appears to be considerable interest manifested by a portion of the press to know the views of Mr. Breckinridge in relation to the present crisis. Some of them go so far as to declare that the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, a Democratic journal published at the home of Mr. Breckinridge, and his enthusiastic supporter during the late Presidential contest, has defined his position in the following editorial remarks: "There is as yet no just cause for revolution or dissolution. The Union commands our cordial allegiance; to it we shall be loyal until its basis, the constitution, has been actually destroyed. Kentucky will not surrender the Union. Our people are as gallant and spirited defenders of their rights, and as little disposed to submit to wrong and dishonor, as any men who tread the soil of America. They will not permit themselves to be degraded nor their rights invaded; they will not consent to the nullification of the constitution, and will yet cling to the Union with the devotion of the true sons of 76."

To our Southern friends we would earnestly appeal to wait the full development of Lincoln's policy before striking the fatal blow to the Union. Kentucky will not surrender the Union. Our people are as gallant and spirited defenders of their rights, and as little disposed to submit to wrong and dishonor, as any men who tread the soil of America. They will not permit themselves to be degraded nor their rights invaded; they will not consent to the nullification of the constitution, and will yet cling to the Union with the devotion of the true sons of 76.

Nothing has had a greater influence in determining the old-fashioned love for the Union than the reckless conduct of the Republican newspapers. The Philadelphia Bulletin, which has played a prominent part in producing the difficulties under which the country labor now groans, has written: "On the whole, we think that the danger of Southern secession is now underrated by the North." We don't know of any paper that has labored harder to induce the North to underrate the danger of Southern secession than the Bulletin, which has done so.

THE FEELING IN TEXAS.—SENATOR SIDDELL WILL NOT TAKE HIS SEAT. Washington, November 25.—A distinguished Congressman who has lately passed through Texas, speaks of the disunion feeling there as being general. It is understood that Mr. Sidwell, of La., will not take his seat in the Senate this winter, unless the President signifies a desire to have him re-elected. The President's opinion of some special vote of importance. He regards a rupture of the Union as inevitable. Mr. Toombs is to be here, as orders have been given for the usual preparation of his house in this city, for occupancy during the session.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE S. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. Columbia, Nov. 27.—In consequence of a number of cases of small-pox having occurred in this city, the Legislature will probably adjourn to Charleston. The military committee made a report recommending that in case of coercion, or an act indicating separation of the States, the Governor call out the State forces to resist, and invite such aid as may be necessary from other States. The committee also advised the establishment of a board of ordnance, and the adoption of all means deemed necessary.

THE TROUBLES OF OUR COUNTRY. AUGUSTA, Nov. 24.—To-night an orthodox abolitionist, who has held several meetings, spoke, after which secession resolutions were adopted. Meetings are being held daily and nightly in different portions of Georgia, indicating that the popular feeling is strong in favor of secession.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Governor Moore of this State, has published a proclamation convening the legislature on the 10th December, to determine on the course of Louisiana in the present crisis. There is a strong and growing feeling in favor of secession.

DISUNION SENTIMENT IN MISSISSIPPI. JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 24.—The members of Congress from this State have held a meeting, and unanimously declared for the Southern Confederation. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Toombs, and was attended by a large number of gentlemen.

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CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING AT LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Nov. 27.—The citizens of Louisville, of all parties, held a large meeting here last night and passed resolutions, reported by a minority of a committee on resolutions, deploring the election of a President of the United States, who had been elected by a majority of the electors, and declaring that Kentucky has a common interest with all slaveholding States; that the don't despair of justice within the Union, as both Houses of Congress are opposed to the newly elected executive; that Kentucky will stand by the Union, and will not consent to the nullification of the constitution; that the Governor call out the State forces to resist, and invite such aid as may be necessary from other States.

SECESSION FEELING IN MISSISSIPPI.—MESSAGE OF GOV. PETTUS.—THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATION UNANIMOUS FOR SECESSION. JACKSON, Nov. 27.—The Legislature of this State met here yesterday, pursuant to the call of the Governor. The members of the Legislature met here yesterday, pursuant to the call of the Governor. The members of the Legislature met here yesterday, pursuant to the call of the Governor.

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Paral Items. Official State of Maryland. The following is the official vote of the Legislature for President: Counties. Adams, 2724 2076 13 38 Allegheny, 10725 528 870 Armstrong, 3355 2108 20 20 Beaver, 2824 1621 4 58 Bedford, 2506 2224 14 86 Berks, 3650 2298 9 25 Blair, 5846 6709 430 130 Bradford, 7091 1188 9 22 Bucks, 6442 5174 487 222 Butler, 3640 2372 13 82 Cambria, 2277 1643 110-124 Centre, 1758 1301 309 21 Chester, 3021 2423 20 16 Clearfield, 1829 3078 203 202 Clinton, 1702 1244 12 12 Columbia, 1736 1244 72 30 Crawford, 1873 2906 86 14 Cumberland, 3779 2961 62 62 Dauphin, 4531 3183 26 147 Delaware, 3081 1500 195 109 Elk, 407 523 1 40 Franklin, 6190 2517 17 90 Fulton, 3454 3308 24 147 Greene, 788 911 1 49 Huntingdon, 107 47 1 49 Indiana, 1614 2645 26 17 Jefferson, 3019 1322 55 22 Juniata, 1704 1134 6 5 Lancaster, 1401 1147 2 62 Lebanon, 13352 513 728 41 Lawrence, 2947 178 16 31 Lehigh, 3668 197 10 403 Luzerne, 4170 4904 145 52 Lycoming, 7300 6923 137 01 Mercer, 1077 2402 2 48 Mifflin, 1701 1189 46 30 Monroe, 844 1222 291 0 Montgomery, 5826 6590 500 690 Northampton, 1043 786 311 4 Northumberland, 385 4267 115 171 Perry, 2371 1743 4 72 Philadelphia, 39223 21619 9274 7131 Pike, 381 831 1 1 Potter, 1545 621 422 130 Schuylkill, 2818 4928 422 130 Snyder, 1678 910 60 3 Sullivan, 429 497 0 0 Susquehanna, 440 2548 2 6 Tioga, 4734 1277 11 0 Union, 1824 812 28 6 Warren, 2284 1187 6 6 Washington, 4724 3755 8 91 Wayne, 2857 2618 1 2 Westmoreland, 4867 476 13 13 Wyoming, 1286 1237 3 13 York, 5128 5497 162 674

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday last was marked by a general suspension of business in our place. Union thanksgiving services were held in St. James' Lutheran Church, Rev. T. P. Beckers, of the Rev. Ref. Church, preaching the sermon—a brilliant effort.—Rev. Prof. Munkacsy and Rev. Mr. Dill also took part in the exercises. A collection was taken up for the relief of the suffering in Syria and Kansas—\$22 realized.—In the evening union exercises were also held in the United Presbyterian Church.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—On Saturday last, (Dec. 1st.) JACOB BUEZEL, Esq., Prothonotary, ZACHARIAH MYERS, Esq., Register and Recorder, and H. G. WOLF, Esq., Clerk of the Courts, retired from office, their terms having expired. That these gentlemen have discharged their duties well—promptly and faithfully—all who have had official business transacted by them will readily concede.—The offices have never been better administered.

APPOINTED PROFESSOR.—JOHN S. ROBINSON, Esq., formerly of Fairfield, this county, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, in Madison College, Sharon, Mississippi. It affords us no little pleasure to record this "promotion" of friend R.—He has fine qualifications, and will discharge his new duties efficiently and satisfactorily.

ALUMNI OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—A copy of the General Report of the Alumni of Pennsylvania College, dated September 19, 1860, has been placed upon our table. The Report will prove interesting, not only to the Alumni, but to all the friends of the institution.

The number of graduates is 302, located at present thus: Pennsylvania 178, Maryland 34, Virginia 18, Ohio 18, Illinois 14, New York 9, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 3, New Jersey 3, Iowa 2, Alabama 2, Kentucky 1, Missouri 1, Georgia 1, Mississippi 1, California 1, Indiana 1, Texas 2, Nebraska 1, Canada 1, England 1, India 2. They have entered upon professions in the following proportion: Ministers 156, Lawyers 35, Physicians 19, Non-professional, or in preparatory study, 92. Of those licensed to preach, 14 are engaged as professors or teachers, or otherwise than in the constant discharge of ministerial duties; 2 are missionaries in India. Fifteen of the graduates are or have been connected with the press; whilst nearly an equal number hold or have held judicial and legislative positions.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, the wife of Mr. Henry Felty, residing on Baltimore street, met with a very serious and painful accident. It seems that she was walking in the yard, and happened to tread upon a piece of loose board or plank, which gave way precipitating her with great force to the ground, dislocating her hip.—Dr. Hombough was immediately summoned, and who done all that human skill and science could suggest, to relieve her. Mrs. F. is, we are informed, lying in a very precarious condition.—Lancaster Spectator.

TAKE A PAPER.—An exchange truly says a newspaper in a family of children is worth more than a quarter's schooling.—Every boy, "worth raising," when he begins to read becomes delighted with newspapers, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. Besides, children amused by reading or study, are of course considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings on the streets, who ought to have been reading. How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books or papers for their families, would gladly give thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation. By all means, we repeat, "take a paper."

Terrible Scene. A Thousand Animals Burnt Alive.—We announced Saturday the burning of the Pacific at Uniontown, Kentucky, one of the finest steamers on the western waters. She had a very large quantity of live stock on board, and the heat of the fire, the creatures must have been sickeningly sight. One account says Mr. Robert Ford, a passenger, cut the halter of one of his fine horses, which swam ashore. A large bullock also swam out, but died as soon as it reached the shore. The scene of the burning boat and the loss of life and property, all piled to the stake, a prey to the devouring flames, was fearful and horrible in the extreme.—There were seven hundred and fifty sheep, and one hundred and thirty head of fat cattle, mules and horses, all burnt alive, with no chance of escape. In addition to the live stock there was upwards of three hundred tons of pork, bacon and flour on board, together with the destruction of the splendid steamer, involved a loss of nearly \$100,000.

Terrible Rail Road Accident. Five Lives Lost.—A Train of Cars Thrown into the Lehigh River.—March 24th, 1860. A terrible accident occurred yesterday at a point on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, six miles from this place. The usual train, consisting of one baggage and one passenger car, left here about 11:45 a.m. The cars were full, many of them having left with the intention of spending Thanksgiving day at different places on the line.—When opposite Beaver Creek dam a rail broke, and the trucks being thrown from the track, the passenger car, a Commodore, was hurled into the Lehigh river, down an embankment over fifteen feet in height. Many of the inmates of the car were ladies. So sudden was the shock that four of these were injured so seriously as to be unable to escape from the broken car after it had reached the river. Five persons, as far as known, were either killed by the fall or drowned.