INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning June 12, 185?

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DAVID WILMOT,
of Bradford County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
of Philadelphia.

SUPREME BENCH:

JAMES VEECH,
of Fayette County.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
of Chester County.

Delegate Elections.

The qualified voters of the American party in the several Boroughs and Townships, and all others who sympathise or desire to co-operate with it at the approaching elections, (except in those Townships or Boroughs where delegates have been already chosen) are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections, in their respective districts, at one o'clock P.M., on Saturday the 27th day of June inst., and choose two delegates to represent each district in a County Convention, to be held at the Court House in Bedford, on Thursday the 2d day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, Prothonotary, Sheriff, Coroner, County Treasurer, Commissioner, Director of the Poor, and Auditor; and to appoint Senatorial Conferees, and to do whatever else may be deemed necessary to secure the triumph of our State, District, and County tickets, at the ensuing elections.

The principles to be vindicated, and the offices to be filled, are important; and it is hoped our friends in every district will all turn out to the delegate elections, and choose their best men to represent them, so that the action of the Convention, and the ticket which may be formed, may be every way worthy the good cause, and command a united and enthusiastic support. The Union State ticket is composed of men of pre-eminent ability; under the new Apportionment Bill we can elect both our Senator and Representatives; and with the harmony now existing in our ranks, proper exertion is all that is needed to secure the election of our entire County ticket.

By order of the American County Committee.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
June 5 1857. *Chairman.*

UNION CLUB, NO. 1,

Will meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening the 13th June, inst. Several addresses may be expected. Let our friends from the Borough and vicinity turn out in goodly numbers.

June 5, 1857.

In the last *Gazette*, John Cessna & Co., have the following article, in which they attempt to create the impression that we admitted that we had *lied* in saying that Packer voted for the Jug Law:

Gen. Packer and the Jug Law.

☞Mr. Jordan's organ of last week says: "We stated sometime since that Packer voted for the late Jug Law, and the Gazette says it is a LIE, as Mr. Packer was not in the Senate at the time. *This is correct*, he was not in the Senate."

Why, then, utter so deliberate a falsehood?—Who but the most depraved of the human species would be guilty of thus falsifying the public records to gratify the appetite for slander? After being compelled to admit their enormity, they perpetrate another in the declaration that he would have voted for it had he been a member!

Now it will be seen from the following article from our paper of the 29th ult., that we said no such thing. That paper professes to great sanctity, and fairness, and no ones but hypocritical scoundrels would *garble* an extract as they did that. Read our article below again, and remember that all the answer it has received, is the above garbled extract. They cannot and do not deny that Packer, whilst in the Senate, voted for a *Maine Liquor Jug Law*. Here's our article of two weeks ago:

PACKER AND PROHIBITION.

The *Gazette* denies that Wm. F. Packer, the Locofoco candidate for Governor voted for a Prohibitory Liquor Law. We stated some time ago, that Packer voted for the late Jug Law, and the *Gazette* says that it is a lie, as Mr. Packer was not in the Senate at that time. This is correct, he was not in the Senate at that time, and we were only wrong in the assertion as to the time he did vote for a Jug Law. Mr. Packer was in the Senate only a couple years before and DID VOTE FOR A MAINE LIQUOR LAW *on every vote in which the question came before the Senate*, and it is fair to presume, that had Packer been in the Senate, two years ago, he would have voted for the Jug Law, and also for the present Liquor Law. He not only voted for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, when in the Senate but he used his *personal influence in its favor!* Now the *Gazette* calls on its friends in Bedford County to vote for a *Maine Liquor Law* man for Governor, and abuses Mr. Jordan for voting for the same kind of a law. If the hypocrite of the *Gazette* wishes to proscribe Mr. Jordan for voting for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, is it not the height of hypocrisy and meanness for Absolom to call on free liquor men to vote for Packer when he also voted for a *Maine Liquor Law*!—We wonder what honest Locofoco who opposes *Prohibition* will vote for the *Maine Liquor Law* Candidate, WM. F. PACKER?

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

The new hotel building at the Springs is nearly completed. The Company have also put up two large bath houses, and have ornamented and improved the grounds. There have been over one hundred mechanics and laborers constantly employed at the Springs for several months past, in building and making improvements. When all is completed, it will be the handsomest, as it is the healthiest, summer resort in the Union. The hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 16th of June, and will continue open till the first of October. The Springs will be under the general superintendence of Mr. Willard, formerly of Washington City, and recently of the Burnet House, Cincinnati; his character as a caterer, is a guarantee that his guests will be well provided for. The Barkeepers and Clerks are all gentlemen, of pleasing address and obliging manners. Col. P. Gossler, the President of the Company, is well known as a gentleman of extensive business qualifications, under whose care and superintendence all the improvements have been made. The Company have been very fortunate in its selection of President.

The BEDFORD SPRINGS, from the medicinal qualities of its waters, and the salubrity of the mountain air, presents strong claims to the patronage of the public. Everything promises one of the most thronged and brilliant seasons we have ever had.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the severe storm on last Tuesday afternoon, the Cupola of the Court House was struck by lightning. One of the heavy beams inside was shattered to splinters, another was cracked, a small portion of the roof of the Cupola torn off, and part of the work on the outside, loosened and damaged. Small portions of the main roof of the Court House was also torn off. A portion of the lightning descended by the spouting, which it tore loose, and a portion down the chimney, into the Prothonotary's office, and tore the tin from the stove pipe hole in the chimney. Fortunately Maj. Washabaugh had closed the office a short time before, and no one was in any part of the Court House at the time. Several persons on the pavements near, were looking towards the Court House, and were quite stunned. The Court House bell was uninjured, although the beams were only two or three feet from it. It is quite fortunate that the new town clock which is now at Hopewell, awaiting transportation here, was not up, or the probability is that it would have been ruined. It is thought $100 will fully repair all damages.

LANCASTER CONVENTION.

The Convention of anti-union Americans, that portion composed of the old native element, met on the 3d inst., at Lancaster, and put in nomination the following ticket: For Governor, Isaac Hazelhurst, of Philadelphia, Supreme Judges, Jacob Broom, of Philadelphia, and J. E. Brady, of Allegheny, and for Canal Commissioner, John F. Linderman, of Berks County. Only nine Counties were represented, most of the Delegates being from Philadelphia. This will not injure the election of Mr. Wilmot, as nearly all those who favored the Convention would have voted for Packer, had they not taken up a candidate of their own; they will now vote for Hazelhurst. Besides nearly all the free Liquor Locofocos in the State, and they are very strong in the Eastern Counties, will vote for Hazelhurst in preference to Packer, who, when he was in the Senate a few years ago, voted for a *Maine Liquor Jug Law*. We consider the selection of this ticket the best thing that could have been done for Wilmot, and the death blow to Packer.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

According to promise we this week publish Letter No. 1. on this subject. Read it, and it will inform you how much State Tax has been paid into the State Treasury every year for the last twelve years, and it will show you also where these taxes, amounting in the aggregate to more than *seventeen millions of dollars*, have gone to, and to what uses they have been appropriated, and why it is our State debt yet remains forty millions and upwards, notwithstanding all our taxes paid. We will publish Letter No. 2. next week, and expect to continue the publication every week of others still more intersting, until our readers can fully understand the whole matter. In order to appreciate the writer's treatment of the subject properly it is necessary to begin at the beginning, and read the letters regularly in their order. This one prepares the way for others.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Isaac Mengel, Jr. He is an excellent mechanic, and his Cabinet Ware, for neatness of style and durability, cannot be surpassed out of the cities.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This medicine is advertised in another part of this paper. It is recommended highly.—Read the advertisement.

SANFORD'S LIVER REMEDY.—This is said to be a certain cure for many complaints. Read the advertisement.

BEDFORD BOROUGH.

John Cessna & Co., make a great fuss about changes that have been made in Bedford Borough, within the last couple of years. If any change has been made, it has been by death, and Americans moving out and Locofocos moving in, and a half dozen traitors who were bought with petty offices, and promises of office. Now, John has been writing all the editorials that have appeared in the *Gazette* for several weeks past, and with all his flourish of trumpets *we dare him* to name ONE MAN that has left the Americans *that voted the Union American ticket last fall*. Point to one man, if you can. There has not been one man that voted with us that has left since then.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this excellent Hotel, in our advertising columns. Mrs. Cook is a landlady of superior qualifications, and takes pleasure in rendering every comfort to her guests.

The Hotel is under the general superintendence of Mr. Samuel Shoemaker, who has had several years experience in hotel keeping. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to his business qualifications as a Landlord and his character as a gentleman.

BROADTOP COAL LANDS.

We call attention to an advertisement in to-day's paper, of valuable Coal Lands, by Messrs. Lemuel Evans and Louis Anderson. These lands are in the heart of the Broadtop coal and iron ore region, and among the best there. Speculators will do well to examine the lands and attend the sale.

John Cessna & Co., have a long article, in the last *Gazette*, under the head of "Fr. Jordan, Esq.," in which that gentleman, is abused at a round rate. Such men cannot injure him, however, in this community. John wrote the article, and he cannot forget the seat in the Senate, that he can't get!

IMPROVEMENT.—C. Loyer, Esq., has erected at the front of his residence, a handsome portico of cut stone, surmounted by an iron railing of exquisite style and finish. Mr. Loyer is a gentleman of taste and public spirit.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual examination of classes at the Alleghany Male & Female Seminary will take place on Friday June 19th commencing at 8 o'clock A. M.

The exhibition will be held on the evening of the same day commencing at 7 P. M.

Let our friends attend the Club meeting to-morrow night.

THE HYPOCRISY OF DEMOCRACY.

Parson Brownslow, who has gained a world wide fame as a newspaper publisher, says some very severe things, but while they are severe, they always have the virtue of being true.

"Disguise it as they may, the hypocrisy of Democracy, added to their pernicious principles, constitutes the most dangerous, and destructive elements that was ever arrayed against the morality, peace and harmony of civilized society. The iniquity of wicked men and devils, never has invented and carried on anything like it. The utter depravity and wickedness of the whole scheme of modern Democracy, is every day becoming more apparent, and is being more and more appreciated by honest and moral men. Yet thousands and tens of thousands, of as good and honest men as any in the land, belong to this Anti-American wicked, pernicious, and corrupt organization. They are deceived, deluded and humbugged. Thousands of this class have withdrawn from it and look upon it with horror and disgust. Others have gone into the den, from the ranks of the Whig and American parties, who were notoriously corrupt, had no regard for principles, and were alone in pursuit of *spoils*. Honest men in their ranks can only escape now, upon a plea of *political insanity*. This plea would be received by an enlightened and charitable public.—Every honest man will admit that those who have remained in the ranks of the party, while the organization was warring upon American and Protestant principles, *could not be in their right minds*.

The leaders of this bogus Democratic party, affect to have a holy horror for a "Know Nothing," and advise the common people to shun them, as they would land pirates? The same demagogues, however walk "cheek by jowl" with an ignorant, drunken, riotous Irishman, as unlearned in our country's institutions and politics, as an unimitated son of Congo would be, and not blush at their companionship! They will permit a raw son of Erin, redolent with rot-gut whiskey, and black with bruises gotten in some breach of the peace or John Chinaman, too celestial in his education to know anything so intensely and radically terrestial as modern Democracy is, to go with them to the polls or to their tables, and into their parlors and not feel disgraced? They will permit a dirty, vulgar, uneducated Swede, from the dark mountains of Scandanavia, conversant to despotic divinity and refined brutality; or an effiminate and brutalized Turk, wreaking with the pollutions of his harem; or a beastly and besotted Esquimaux; or the maneating Patigonian, with tusks like a wild boar; or a mixed blooded and debauched Mexican,—any of these, or a disgusting and loathsome native of Shara;—they can go to the polls with any of these, thank them for their generous support, and tender to them the hospitalities of their houses, and not feel in the least disgraced! No matter what the color, the morality, or degredation of a foreigner, or the depts of the infamy of the prison from which he immerged, when he set sail for this country—even though he were the Chief of Thugs, the infamous compound, known as the double extract of the hellish depravity of those bloody marauding pirates, who come over in ships as balast, and pillage our large towns and cities, if they are only Democrats, as they invariably are, these Demagogues who hate Know Nothings with such undying malice, will lock arms with them, and march to the polls, and drink mean whiskey out of the same dirty tumbler, and sleep in the same *lousy bed*.

We have no patience with these vile hypocrites, and their still more vile abuse of better men than themselves. God deliver the country from this *latter-day* Democracy and the low-down scoundrelism of a set of leaders stepped to the nose and chin in dishonor, treachery and crime."

ELECTION RIOTS AT WASHINGTON.

The municipal contest at Washington on Monday was one of the bloodiest on record. A general riot occurred, and several persons were killed and wounded. A dispatch from Washington says that "the immediate cause of the fuss seems to have been an attempt by the Anti Know-Nothings to keep such a full possession of the polls as that no American could approach within a stone's throw. For this purpose they crowded the vicinity with Irish, negroes, and ruffians of every hue each one of whom manifested the most determined resistance whenever a voter approached who was adjudged, in their *parlance* "A follower of the dark lantern." After several fruitless attempts to deposite their ballots, a number of resolute Americans concluded to press their way through, when the Irish finding themselves overpowered, drew their billies and commenced slashing away, —in their drunkeness and frenzy knocking as many of themselves down as anybody else In the general melee which followed, pistols were also fired indiscriminately,—stones, brick-bats, and missiles of every description hurled violently, pell mell, in every direction." The Marines were ordered out and after great difficulty succeeded partially in restoring order. Eight men were killed and sixteen wounded. The cartridges of the marines, beyond all reasonable doubt, did the principal mischief, since that those fatally injured were nearly all mere lookers on and not actual participants in the fight. An effort was made to renew the riot in the evening, but it was checked by the appearance of the artillery from Baltimore. The Democrats carried four of the seven wards and elected most of their candidates.—*Harrisburg Sentinel.*

SUMMARY OF THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

We have at length finished the reading of the official report of the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and below we present an analysis of all the principal points held by the several Judges and ruled by the Court. Our readers will find in it a curious illustration of the extent of differences among doctors, as well as of the glorious uncertainty of the law—an uncertainty the glory of which, as it seems to us, is not likely to be in the least diminished by this Dred Scott case.

It was held by seven Judges (M'Lean and Curtis dissenting) that the record showed on the part of Scott a disability to maintain his suit. Of these Judges, Taney, Wayne and Daniel held that the fact set forth in the plea in abatement in the Court below, and admitted in the demurrer, "that the plaintiff was a negro of African descent, whose ancestors were of pure African blood, and who were brought into this country and sold as slaves," showed him not to be a citizen of the United States, and therefore disqualified to sue in a United States Court; and that the suit ought, on that ground, to be remanded to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Grier and Campbell (making with the other three a majority of the Court) concurred in this remanding for dismissal, and such was the judgment of the Court. Both Grier and Campbell based themselves, however, not on the plea in abatement, but on the fact apparent, as they thought, in the agreed statement of facts which made a part of the record, that Scott was a slave, and on that ground disqualified to sue, and they both seemed to think that the more regular course would be to confirm the judgment of the Court below. Such a confirmation of the judgment below Nelson and Catron held to be the only proper course, thus siding, so far as the question of jurisdiction was concerned, with Curtis and McLean, while even Grier (making up, with the other four, a majority of the Court) went so far as to admit that the record showed a *prima facie* case of jurisdiction.

M'Lean and Catron held that as there was no appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court on the plea in abatement, the question of jurisdiction was not before the Court. Taney, Wayne, Daniel and Curtis held, *per contra*, that, as the Courts of the United States were of limited jurisdiction, the question of jurisdiction was always in order. Grier, Nelson and Campbell were silent on this point.

Three Judges—Taney, Wayne and Daniel—held that, although the Court below had no jurisdiction and the case must be dismissed on that ground, it was still competent for the Supreme Court to give an opinion on the merits of the case, and on all the questions therein involved. M'Lean and Curtis dissented from this view. In their opinion, any doctrines laid down under such circumstances must be regarded as extra-judicial. They based their right of going into the merits on the assumption that the Court below had jurisdiction, a view in which they were sustained by Catron and Grier. Nelson and Campbell, as they had avoided any expression of opinion on the question of jurisdiction, did the same on this point of judicial propriety; but Nelson, by confining himself, in his opinion, to the single point of the revival of Scott's condition of slavery by his return to Missouri, seemed to concur in the view of udicial propriety taken by M'Lean and Curtis.

Three Judges—Taney, Wayne, and Daniel—held that a negro of African descent was incapable of being a citizen of the United States, or even of sueing in a Federal Court. From this doctrine M'Lean and Curtis expressly dissented, while Nelson, Grier, Campbell and Catron avoided any expression of opinion upon it.

Taney, Wayne, Daniel and Campbell held that the Constitution conferred no power on Congress to legislate for the Territories, the power to make all needful rules and regulations being confined solely to the disposition of the lands as property, and even that authority being limited to the Territories belonging to the United States (i. e. the territory north-west of the Ohio) when the Constitution was made. They, however, seemed to admit a certain power of legislation in Congress, based on the fact of acquisition and growing out of the necessity of the case. M'Lean, Catron and Curtis held, on the other hand, that under the authority to make needful rules and regulations, as well as by the necessity of the case, Congress had a full power of legislation for the Territories, limited only by the general restraints upon its legislative power contained in the Constitution. Nelson expressed no opinion on this point; nor did Grier, except the implication in favor of the first view from his joining in pronouncing the Missouri prohibition of 1820 unconstitutional, though on what particular ground he held it to be so does not appear.

Taney, Wayne and Daniel hold that the Ordinance of 1787, though good and binding under the Confederation, expired with the Confederation, and that the act of Congress passed to confirm it was void because Congress had no power to legislate for the Territories. M'Lean, Catron and Curtis held, *per contra*, that the re-enactment of the Ordinance of 1787 was a valid exerciso of the power of Congress; while Campbell admitted—and in this Catron concurred with him (Daniel *contra*, the others silent)—that the Ordiance of 1787, having been agreed to by Virginia, became thereby a part of the compact of cession permanently binding on the parties, and was so regarded by the Convention that framed the Constitution.

Five Judges, a majority of the Court—Taney, Wayne, Daniel, Campbell and Grier—held that the Missouri prohibibition of 1820 was unconstitutional and void, while Catron argued that it was void because it conflicted with the French treaty for the cession of Louisiana. M'Lean and Curtis held the prohibition constitutional and valid. Nelson silent.

Five Judges—Taney, Wayne, Daniel, Campbell and Catron—a majority of the Court, held that slaves were property in a general sense, as much so as cattle, or at least were so reconized by the Constitution of the United States; and as such might be carried into territories, notwithstanding any Congressional prohibition. M'Lean and Curtis held *per contra*, that slaves are recognized property only locally and by the laws of particular States, being out of those States not property, nor even slaves, except in the single case of fugitives. Grier and Nelson silent.

It was held by six Judges—Taney, Wayne Daniel, Campbell, Catron and Nelson—that whatever claim to freedom Scott might have had (if any which most of them denied), he lost it by his return to Missouri. This opinion, on the part of Taney, Wayne, and Daniel, was based on the law of Missouri, as recently laid down by the Supreme Court of that State. Nelson and Catron based it on what they thought the prevailing return on the fact that no sufficient slaves or master, appeard either in Illnois or Minnesota. M'Lean and Curtis held, *per contra*, that Scott had been made free by his residence in Illinois and that the rules of international law respecting the emancipation of slaves by the law of Missouri, which law had been improperly departed from and set at nought by the Missouri decision in the plaintiff's case; and that, on questions depending not on any statute or local usage, but on principles of universal jurisprudence, the decision of State Courts are not conclusive on the United States Courts as to the laws of the States.

Seven Judges (M'Lean and Curtis dissenting) held that by the facts on the record, it appeard that Scott was a slave, notwithstanding his residence in Illinois and Minnesota.

It appears from this analysis that only the following points commanded a majority of voices, and can be considered under any view as having been ruled in this case:

1. That Scott was a slave notwithftanding his residence in Illinois and Minnesota. Seven Judges to two.

2 That the Missouri prohibition of 1820 was unconstitutional and void. Five Judge against two; one silent, and one holding it void but not unconstitutional.

3. That, under the Constitution of the United States, slaves are as much property as horses. Five Judges, all slaveholders, against two non-slaveholders, the two other non-slaveholders being silent.

The question whetner any power of legislation over the Territories is given to Congress, by the power to make needful rules and regulations, is left hanging as if in mid-air, four Judges denying any such power, three maintaining it, Nelson silent, and Grier *in nubibus*.

We are happy to find that not a majority of the Court, but only Judges Taney, Wayne and Daniel, are the indorsers of the disgraceful perversions of history on the subject of the social and political position of the African race, which we have done something toward exposing.—*New York Tribune.*

ANOTHER STARTLING TRAGEDY.

Elder Pratt, the Mormon Killed—Seduction of a Wife in California—She Deserts her Husband—Steals away her Children, and is Sealed as the Ninth Concubine to her Debaucher.

We have to record to-day another painful narrative of Mormon iniquity, seduction and villiany, followed up in this instance, however, as it will be seen, by a summary vengeance from the injured husband. The account which we publish below is taken from the Van Buren (Ark) Intelligencer, and gives in brief the facts of the case pretty much as they have occurred. From the Fort Smith Herald and the New Orleans Bulletin we also have confirmation of the whole story, up to the last act in the drama, the tragic death of Elder Pratt, the Mormon Apostle. Thus it will be seen what utter ruin and devastation has been wrought in a virtuous family by the designing arts of a saintly scoundrel and the lures of a false and licentious faith. Here is what the Van Buren Intelligencer records of the termination of this affair.

"TRAGICAL."

"It is with regret that we have to chronicle the homicide, committed in our vicinity on Wednesday last, by Mr. Hector H. McLean, late of San Francisco, California, upon the person of a Mormon preacher. More than all do we deplore the melancholy affair that led to its commission. Pratt, was a man of note among the Mormons, and judging from his diary and his letter to Mrs McLean, he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. He had been a preacher and missionary of the Mormons at San Francisco, California, where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. McLean, whom he induced to embrace the Mormon faith."

"She was at this time living with her husband, Hector H. McLean; they were happy and prosperous until she made the acquaintance of Pratt and embraced the Mormon faith. She is the mother of three children by McLean, two boys and a girl, and seems to be an intelligent and interesting lady: converses fluently, and with more grace and ease than most ladies. About two years ago, and soon after she became a convert to Mormonism, she made an attempt to abduct two of her children to Utah, but was detected and prevented by her brother, who was then in California and residing with his brother-in-law, Mr. McLean. She soon after however, found means to elope with said Pratt to Salt Lake where, it is said she became his ninth wife.

"After the elopement of Mrs. McLean, her parents who resided near New Orleans, wrote to Mr. McLean, in California, to send the children to them. He did so. Several months after this, Mr. McLean received news that his wife had been to her father in New Orleans, and eloped with the two youngest children. He immediately left San Francisco for New Orleans, and on arriving at the house of his father-in-law, he learned from them that Mrs. McLean had been there, and after an ineffectual effort to convert her father and mother to Mormonism, she pretended to abandon it herself, and so far obtained the confidence of her parents, as to induce them to entrust her in the City of New Orleans with the children; but they soon found she had batrayed their confidence and eloped with the children.

"They then wrote to McLean in San Francisco, who, upon the receipt of their letter, went to New Orleans, and, learning from them the above facts in relation to the affair immediately started in pursuit of his children. He went to New York and then to St. Louis. While in St. Louis he learned that the woman and children were in Houston, Texas. On his arrival in Houston, he found that his wife had left some time before his arrival to join a large party of Mormons en route for Utah. He then returned to New Orleans and from there to Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, with the expectation of intercepting his wife and children at that point.

"On arriving at Fort Gibson, and while there, he found letters in the Post Office to his wife, from Pratt, some of which were mailed at St. Louis, and others at Flint Post Office, Cherokee Nation. We are unable to give the contents of these letters with particularity, but they contained the fact that McLean was on the lookout for her and her children, and that they were betrayed by the assumed and gentiles, and advising her to be cautious in her movements, and not let herself be known only to a few of the saints and elders. McLean then, upon affidavit made by himself, obtained a writ from the United States Commissioner at this place for trial, and, after an examination before the Commissioner, were discharged.

"Pratt as soon as released, mounted his horse and left the city. McLean soon after obtained a horse and started in pursuit, and overtook Pratt about 8 miles from the city, and shot him. Pratt died in about 2 hours after receiving the wound. This is a plain narrative of the facts, as we heard them from the most reliable sources, which we give to our readers without comment, as we feel that we are unable to do so with justice to all parties. But deeply do we sympathise with McLean in the unfortunate condition in which Mormon villainy and fanaticism has placed him."

LOCOFOCO HOSTILITY TO THE SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

The Locofoco leaders appreciate the loss that their party would sustain by a sale of the Main Line of our State Works, and they are consequently putting forth every effort to defeat the sale, notwithstanding the almost unanimous wish of the people, and the act of the Legislature providing for a sale. We learn that Henry D. Foster and Chas. R. Buckalew, two leading Locos of the State, have been engaged as *counsel* by the party, to obstruct the intention of the law, and to endeavor to retain the works in the hands of that corrupt, plundering organization. It has been proven, over and over again, that these works are an annual, *absolute loss* to the State of from one to two millions of dollars, which sum goes into the pockets of corrupt hangers-on about the works, who are pensioned on the State for the purpose of doing the dirty work of the party; and yet, in the face of this, these Locofocos have the hardihood, in the light of day, to persist in factious efforts to prevent the State from getting rid of the incubus. If any other party were to be guilty of such a high-handed attack on the interest of the State, for the benefit of thieving peculators, in would be hooted from existence; but Locofocoism is so notoriously based on the "adhesive power of public plunder," that such conduct on the part of its members is looked upon as but consisteut with its vitality, and is borne with tameness and patience. This is truly a wonderful world we live in; and not the least of its wonders is the fact that a party like Locofocoism can find honest men giving it their support.—*Lebanon Courier.*

LOVE.—An instance has been related by a trader, of an Indian squaw, whose husband was so passionately enamored of her that, sitting one day opposite to her in his wigwam, gazing on her supposed beauty, he suddenly started up, and seizing her by the nose with his teeth, while she, without opposition or remonstrance, permitted it, bit it off. On her desiring afterwards to know the cause of such treatment, he said he thought her too beautiful, that he was apprehensive some others might love her, but that now, though he could still love her as much as before, yet others might not. At the same time acknowleding that he never had the least cause for jealousy.

Flour in Baltimore, $7,50 and $7,62, Wheat, $1,80 and $1,90, Rye $1,15, Corn, 50 cts. Flour in Phiadelphia, from $7,50 to $8,50, according to quality.