THE GREAT COMET.—The New York Commercial Advertiser informs us that information was received by the Arago "that the great comet of Charles V., as it is sometimes called, but better known to astronomers as that of Fabricius, has at last made its appearance, and will shortly be visible to the naked eye. It has been seen from the Paris Observatory through telescopes. It is not yet known whether it will appear as it once did, like a very large and bright star or with a tail one hundred degrees in length. Its first appearance was in 1264, and its disappearance took place on the 2d of October of that year, the day on which Pope Urban IV. died, as the world thought, in strange coincidence. In 1556 it reappeared and was observed by Paul Fabricius, astronomer to Charles V., who executed a map of its path, which was published in November of that year. The Emperor considered it as a special omen of his own approaching death; but he lived some years afterward. It was then described as a great and brilliant star. Its course was 'through Cephens and Cassiopeia.' The celebrated Dr. Halley calculated its elements more than a century afterward, and several others after him. The calculations of Mr. Bomme, of Middleburg, of the Netherlands, of recent date, are more precise, and are generally supposed to be more reliable than those of his predecessors. The astronomer finally came to the conclusion that in the year 1264 its shape and a period of 110,644 days, or 303,022 years, expedited by planetary disturbances by 4,037 days and that in 1856 its mean motion corresponded to a period of 308,169 years. Its present revolution he calculated would be shortened by perturbations 10 48 years, and the comet should reach its perihelion about the 2d of August, 1858. Mr. Hind the great English astronomer, does not, or did not, entirely coincide with Mr. Bomme. He wrote to Professor Littrow, director of the Observatory at Vienna, urging him to search for the original chart of Fabricius. This was accomplished after considerable exertion, through the medium of the newspapers, and with it was obtained, very unexpectedly, from the ducal libraries at Wolferbuttel and Gotha, a descriptive treatise by the Nuremburg astronomer, Joachin Heller, who had observed this very comet for fifty-three days, a much longer time than Fabricius had taken for his observations. Thus a more complete elementary series was obtained. Mr. Hind thereupon modified his own views, concluding that the comet would hasten its return, for several reasons of an astronomical nature and that its reappearance was near at hand. This, then, is the month during which the comet of Pope Urban and Charles V. should properly make its appearance. According to latest advices, as already mentioned, it has appeared to French observers, and will soon be visible to us.

ENCOUNTER WITH A RATTLESNAKE.—A correspondent of the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, writing from Lenoir, Watauga county, narrates the following incident:

As Mr. James M. Spainhour, of this place was riding along near the foot of the Blue Ridge, on the North side, in Watauga county, and near the river of the same name, on the 30th ult., he had the following very singular and rather dangerous encounter with a rattlesnake:

As there was a light mist, Mr. S. had his umbrella spread above him. He was riding near a bank on the right hand, higher than his head, occasioned by digging away the earth below in grading the road. Suddenly he heard the ring of the rattlesnake in the direction of the bank, and on looking around saw the snake in the act of springing towards him. It alighted, however, on the top of his umbrella, fastening its fangs in the cloth and tearing out its hold. His weight bore down the umbrella, and he fell off so near the lower edge of the road, that in an instant he was over the stone wall supporting the road, and glided out of sight in the thicket below.

EXPENSIVE CELEBRATIONS.—So think the Rochester people no doubt. So think the taxpayers of New York City. The fire works in the former city in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable cost individuals of that city nearly $200,000. The fire works on the same occasion cost the taxpayers of the latter city $50,000. In Rochester, on the first news being received of the success of the cable an impromptu celebration was got up, and was wound up by a fire which destroyed $25,000 worth of property. On the next night the formal celebration took place and at its close at eleven o'clock a fire broke out which raged until daylight the next morning, burning until it had burned everything within reach. The Union says that the 3d Presbyterian Church was burned and not a drop of water was thrown upon it. Every building on the south side of Main street from Stone to St. Paul streets were burned, including a number of fine blocks.

GREAT HAIL STORM IN MINNESOTA.—The late hail storm in Minnesota was of a most destructive character. In Freeborn Co., we are told, it raged as a tornado, tearing hundreds of oak trees almost into shreds, tumbling down fences, flattening corn fields demolishing gardens, and doing much other damage. In Fairfield, Geneva, Clark's Grove, &c., the storm was characterized by severe hail, which cut in pieces whole fields of grain, and completely destroyed numberless gardens. Some of the hailstones were of the size of hen's eggs. In the neighborhood of Faribault, chickens, pigs and sheep were killed outright, and cattle and horses that could not get under shelter were almost crazy with the fierce pelting of the storm.

PENNSYLVANIA WELL CARED FOR.—We believe the following is a complete list of Foreign Ministers from Pennsylvania, at present holding office: George M. Dallas, Minister to London; Wm. B. Reed, Minister to China; Joseph R. Chandler, Minister to Naples; Joseph B. Clay, Minister to Lima; Charles R. Buckalew, Minister to Ecuador. As there is supposed to be still room for more, ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia is an applicant for another appointment of the same grade. It is further noticeable that of all those in office, as above, not one has been a constant and true friend of Buchanan. He concilitates his enemies by the highest rewards, and leaves his faithful friends to take care of themselves.

A man near New Orleans, has taken up the trade of killing alligators. Commencing in May last, he has killed over four hundred of these varmints. He hunts at night, carrying a pan of fire, and the monsters creeping close to him, he kills them every shot. The Picayune, of the 19th, says:

The skins of these alligators are readily sold at seventy five cents apiece. They are manufactured into water-proof boots and the most valuable and expensive shoes to be found in our market are made from tanned alligators hides. The oil, tusks and hides of these four hundred alligators have produced in the hands of our new hunter acquaintance $560, besides paying his current expenses.

John Mitchell, though a regular Democratic gun, sometimes makes an effective shot in his own camp. In a late number of his paper he says:

"We shall say in plain English, that the National Democracy is and must be a power created and held together, not by any principle of action, but solely and entirely by money, by the expectation and smell of money, by the tradition and tender reminiscences of money—and that its sole use is to cover over and conceal a rent that yawns and shall yawn eternally. This being the case, [illegible] does it pay at [illegible] fives, then whom [illegible]

For the Delaware Gazette.

A SECOND REPLY TO USHER.

MR. THOMSON—*Dear Sir*;—If you will bear with me in one more communication, I will not inflict another upon you, witeout I have very great provocation.

Mr. "Usher" has grown quite warm in his last article, and has not hesitated to indulge in much bitterness of spirit, and in language that ill becomes one of the *Apostolic succession*.

One would think, that a man, who loved the English Church, so ardently as he professes to, would be willing to stand forth in her defence in his own name. But perhaps he thought that the course he would have to pursue in defending that Church would better suit a fictitious name, than that of his own. The very fact that he is not willing to defend the Church of England over his own signature shows what he *really thinks* of that church. If from this church has come "*a very large proportion at least (if not all) of our literature*;" and if her clergy are so learned, why does not this clerical gentleman (Usher) stand forth in his own name in their defence? Does he assume this Jesuitical character that he may stab in the dark? Does he conceal his real name, that he may give vent, to bitterness of feeling that he would not otherwise dare to exhibit, owing to any position he may hold as a spiritual guide of the people? His object is doubtless best known to himself. And he is welcome to all the advantages which he can gain by such a course.

As the real point at issue between us is a mere matter of history, I shall content myself by giving some quotations from several of our best historians; and as "Usher" does not seem to be very well versed in history, I will be careful to give the author and page.

In my previous reply to "Usher" I gathered my historical facts from Mosheim page 409, and so am; I now call "Ushers" attention to what Lord Macaulay says. He will be regarded as good authority; since he is a Peer and of course a member of the Church of England.

Says Macaulay Vol. 1 page 14. "The struggle between the old and the new theology was long, and the event sometimes seemed doubtful. There were two extreme parties, prepared to act with violence or to suffer with stern resolution. Between them lay, during a considerable time, a middle party, which blended very illogically, but not at all unnaturally, lessons learned in the nursery with the sermon of the modern Evangelists, and while clinging with fondness to old observances, yet detested abuses with which those observances were closely connected. Men in such a frame of mind were willing to obey almost with thankfulness, the directions of an able ruler who saved them the trouble of judging for themselves, and raising a firm commanding voice above the uproar of controversy, told them how to worship and what to believe. It is not strange, therefore, that the Tudors should have been able to exercise a great influence on ecclesiastical affairs; nor is it strange that their influence should for the most part have been exercised with a view to their own interest.

Henry VIII attempted to constitute an Anglican Church differing from the Roman Catholic church on the point of the supremacy, and on that point alone. His success in this attempt was extraordinary * * * But Henry's system died with him. Had his life been prolonged, he would have found it difficult to maintain a position assailed with equal fury by all who were zealous either for the new, or for the old opinions.—The ministers who held the royal prerogatives in trust for his infant son could not venture to persist in so hazardous a policy, nor could Elizabeth return to it. *It was necessary to make a choice.* The Government must either submit to Rome or must obtain the aid of the Protestants, tee Protestants and the goverment had only one thing in common, hatred of the papal power. The English reformers were eager to go as far as their brethren on the continent. They unanimously condemned as unchristian numerous dogmas and practices to which Henry had stubbornly adhered, and which Elizabeth reluctantly abandoned. Many felt a strong repugnance even to things indifferent, which had formed a part of the polity or ritual of the mystical Babylon. Thus Bishop Hooper, who died manfully for his religion at Glodcester, long refused to wear the Episcopal vestments.—Bishop Jewel pronounced the clerical garb to be a stage dress, a fool's coat, a relic of the Amorites, and promised that he would spare no labor to extirpate such *degrading absurdities*. Archbishop Grindal long hesitated about accepting a mitre from dislike of what he considered the mumery of consecration. Bishop Parkhurst uttered a fervent prayer that the Church of England would repose to herself the Church of Zurich as the absolute model of a christian community. When it is considered that none of these prelates belonged to the extreme section of the Protestant party, it cannot be doubted that, if the general sense of that party had been followed, the work of reform would have been carried on as unsparingly in England as in Scotland. But as the Government needed the support of the Protestants, so the Protestants needed the protection of the government. *Much was therefore given up on both sides; a union was effected, and the fruit of that union was the Church of England.* * * * The man who took the *chief part* in settling the conditions of the *alliance* which *produced the Anglican* Church was Thomas Cranmer. He was the representative of both parties which at that time needed each others assistance. He was at once a divine and a statesman. In his character as divine he was perfectly ready to go as far in the way of change as any Swiss or Scottish reformer.

In his character of statesman he was desirous to preserve that organization which had, *during many ages, admirably served the purposes of the bishops of Rome* and might *be expected now to serve equally well the purposes of the English Kings and their ministers.* His temper eminently fitted him to act as *Mediator*. Saintly in his professions, unscrupulous in his dealings, zealous for nothing, bold in speculation, a coward and a true serve in action, a placable enemy, a luke-warm friend, he was in every way qualified to arrange *the terms of the coalition between the religious and worldly enemies of popery. To this day*, the constitution, the doctrines, and the services of the Church retain the visible marks of the COMPROMISE FROM WHICH IT SPRANG. She occupies a MIDDLE POSITION *between the churches of Rome and Geneva.*" Here is the *compromise*, which "Usher" so emphatically declares has no existence, and which he supposes this community is foolish enough and ignorant enough to believe is a "fancy of my own." Now had Usher denied the existence of this compromise over his own *signature*, clothed with all the *dignity and loyalty* that the *Episcopal vestment* carries, the intelligent portion of this community *would not have believed him.*

Macaulay speaking in the same connection of prayer as to how it was performed in public worship by Presbyterians, and by Roman Catholics, says "Here again the Church of England took a *middle course*.—She copied the Roman Catholic forms of prayer, but translated them into the vulgar tongue, and invited the illiterate multitude to join its voice to that of the minister. In *every part of her system the same policy may be traced.*

In general it may be said that she appeals more to the understanding, and less to the senses and imagination, than the Church of Rome, and that she appeals less to the understanding and more to the sensen and imagination, than the protestant churches of Scotland, France and Switzerland."

"Nothing however," says he, "so strongly distinguished the church of England from other churches as the relation in which she stood to to the Monarchy. The King was her head. The limits of the authority which he possessed, as such were not traced, and indeed have never yet been traced, with precision." That the King was under Christ, sole head of the Church was a doctrine which they all with one voice affirmed; but these words had very different significations, in different mouths, and in the same mouth at different conjunctures.

Rather than grant to the civil magistrate the absolute power of maminating spiritual pastors, the ministers of the church of Scotland, in our own time, resigned their livings by hundreds. The Church of England had no such scruples. By the royal authority alone were her prelates appointed. By the royal authority alone were her convocations summoned, regulated, prorogued and dissolved Without the Royal sanction her canons had no force. One of her articles of faith was, that without royal consent no ecclesiastical council could lawfully assemble.

Nor did the church grudge this extensive power to her princes. By them she had been called into existence, nursed thro' a feeble infancy, guarded from bapists on one side, and from Puritans on the other, protected from Parliaments which bore her no good will, and avenged on literary assailants whom she found it hard to answer.—Thus gratitude, hope, fear, common attachments, common enmity, bound her, to the throne. All her traditions, all her tastes were monarchical. Loyalty became a point of professional honor among her clergy, the peculiar badge which distinguished them at once from the Calvinists and from papists.

The compromise arranged by Cranmer had from the first been considered by a large body of Protestants, as a scheme for serving two masters, as an attempt to unite the worship of the Lord with the worship of Baal. They were little disposed to submit in matters of faith to any human authority. They had recently, in reliance on their own interpretation of scripture, risen up against a church strong in immemorial antiquity and catholic consent.—It was by no common exertion of intellectual energy that they had thrown off the yoke of that gorgeous and infernal supeastition, and it was not in vain to expect that immediately after such an emancipation, they would patiently submit to a new spiritual tyranny. It was not to be expected that they would immediately transfer to an upstart authority the homage which they had withdrawn from the Vatican that they would submit their private judgement to the authority of a Church founded on private judgment alone, that they would be afraid to dissent from teachers who themselves dissentep from what had lately been the universal faith of Western Christendom. It is easy to conceive the indignation which must have been felt by bold and inquisitive spirits glorying in newly acquired freedom, when an institution younger by many years than themselves—an institution which had under their own eyes, gradually received its form from the passions and interests of a court began to mimic the lofty style of Rome. Since these men (the Puritans) could not be convinced it was determined that they should be persecuted. Persecution produced its natural effects upon them." So we see that as soon as the Church of England had sufficient power the nonconformist, the Puritans were persecuted. And judging from the spirit that "Usher" manifests towards them in his last article, he no doubt would renew the persecutions had he the civil power at his command. But the Puritans being on the side of truth and righteousness could bear this persecution with a Christian spirit. Macauley says, "The Puritans even in the depths of the prisons to which Elizabeth had sent them, prayed, and with no simulated fervor, that she might be kept from the dagger of the assassin."

He says further, "The sentiments with which these men regarded Elizabeth has descended to their posterity. The nonconformists rigorously as she treated them have as a body always venerated her memory."

Says Hume in his history of England, p. 117: "These disputes which had been started during the reign of Edward, were carried abroad by Protestants who fled from the persecutions of Mary; and as the zeal of these men had received an increase from the furious cruelty of their enemies, they were generally inclined to carry their opposition to the utmost extremity against the practices of the Church of Rome. * * * On the accession of Elizabeth they returned to to their native country, and being regarded with general veneration on account of their zeal and past sufferings, they ventured to insist on the establishment of their projected model; nor want countenance from many considerable persons in the Queen's council. But the princess herself, so far from being willing to despoil religion of the few ornaments and ceremonies which remained to it *was rather inclined to bring the public worship still nearer to the Roman ritual*; and she thought that the reformation had already gone too far in shaking off those forms and observances, which without distracting men of more refined apprehension, tend in a very innocent manner, to allure, to amuse, and engage the vulgar. * * Scarcely any sovereign before Elizabeth, and none after her, carried higher, both in speculation and practice the authority of the crown; and the Puritans could not recommend themselves worse to her favor than by inculcating the doctrine of resisting of restraining the princes."

It is clear from history that the Puritans left the Church of England because of the severe restraints imposed upon them. Says Carwithen, a minister in the Church of England and Vicar of Sandhurst, Berks, in his history of the Church of England, vol. 1, p. 476; "They imposed more severe restraints on the liberty of the press, and decreed that no book should be published or printed against the Queen's injunctions, that all offenders should be punished by imprisonment and forfeiture of their books, and that the wardens of the company of stationers should be empowered to search all suspected places and to seize all obnoxious books. This decree was signed by eight of the Privy Council, in addition to seven of the High Commissioners. This arbitrary measure accelerated the open separation of the nonconformists from the Church. After waiting two months in the hope that some tenderness might be shown towards their scruples, several of the deprived ministers held a consultation with their friends and followers. After prayer to God and serious deliberation among themselves they came to a resolution, that as they could not have the Word of God preached, nor the sacraments administered without the idolatrous vestments. * * It was therefore their duty to seperate from the public churches, and to assemble as they could find opportunity, in private houses or elsewhere, to worship God, in a manner which might not offend the light of their conscience."

I might quote further but will not. This is more than enough. "Usher" need not look any longer for "Cobbett's caricature of the Church of England," but may busy himself in trying "Randolph's pop gun" on Mosheim, Macauley, Hume and Carwithen. That in my discourse, as preached on the 4th of July, which evidently stirred up 'Usher's' *holy indignation*, was the fact that I showed clearly that the Puritans because they adhered to certain *principles* were driven by the English Church and government from their own country, and that we as the American people are indebted to these very *principles*, to which they adhered, for our *freedom* and our *free institutions*. It is proper that I should here state that the italics in these quotations are my own, I have italicized those passages which I regard as particularly pertinent to the point before us.

And now, Mr. Editor, these historians have more than confirmed all that I said as to the Church of England being built upon a *compromise*, upon a new system devised especially under the reign of Elizabeth, and which I denominated as Elizabeth's Compromise. Now should not I imitate the example of the Puritans, and as they prayed for Elizabeth, who had imprisoned them, should not I pray for 'Usher.' What an unpleasant position does he occupy in view of these historical facts. How sad that one accustomed to wear the paraphernalia of the Episcopacy, should in his ardent defence for *royalty* place himself before the community in such an unenviable attitude. He says, "I am a man of peace, I belong to a quiet and peace-loving people who try to mind their own business." This may all be true, so far as his people are concerned I think they do mind their own business, and I think it is greatly to be regreted that 'Usher' had not tried a little harder, and succeeded as well as his people, and then he might not have exposed himself so much as he has.—I do not feel indignant toward 'Usher;' I pity him and hope that the time may come when he, like Dr. Aydelotte of Cincinnati and others, will so far loose his love for *royalty* and his veneration for that "*venerable body, the Church of England*" that he will not, by such alliances, be led into error.—As for myself I feel very easy in the position I have taken in this matter. In speaking the truth I can but expect that some will be offended, and speak ill of me. Our Saviour says, "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." Through the aid of "Usher" I shall probably be enabled to keep off this woe at least. With this I shall leave this subject, and pursue "Usher" no further. If he hereafter is not *man enough*, to write over his own signature, I shall consider myself too much of a man, to take any further notice of what he may say.

Yours Truly,

O. H. NEWTON.

[COMMUNICATED.]

FAYETTE SPRINGS, Aug 16th, 1858.

MR. THOMSON—*Sir*:—I find myself snugly sojourning for a time among the deep gorges of the Alleghany Mountains, with a host of others. I am crowded into the Fayette Springs' Hotel. Never has there been a larger number here; every room is full; many are upon the floor, (*at times*) while the surrounding farm houses are forced to open their doors for the accomodation of the public. The average boarders and visitors, daily, is about ninety. They come from all parts. Many from our own State, some from Baltimore, New York, many from Pittsburgh, and a few from New Orleans; and I commend them for their good taste in the selection of a summer retreat. It is indeed a lovely spot, situated amid the dark cool shades of the mountain, where nature seems to have exerted herself with but pen and pencil. These Springs are eight miles east of Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., and accessible from Pittsburgh via. Connellsville Railroad, and coaches or steamboats to Brownsville, and from thence by stage. The ride up the mountain is grand beyond description; the road winds up the Laurel Summit for five miles, furnishing the greatest variety of the most magnificent scenery. The view from the top of the hill, challenges the world. You can see as far as the eye will carry you, though it be for hundreds of miles, the grand, sublime and beautiful are all so harmoniously blended, that it cannot fail to please, to enrapture any one. I mention a few of the guests at Fayette Springs.

Judge Leavitt and family, Cincinnati; Rev. Mr. Leavitt and family, Ohio; Judge Williams and family, Judge Hampton and family, Gen. Morehead and family, Harvey Childs and family. Mr. Childs is rich but not proud, talented and not vain, generous, bounteous and affable to all. Hon. Andrew Stewart and family, Hon S. W. Dawson's family, and many other distinguished personages I am not acquainted with. Upon our arrival at the Springs we were not met by the cold every day landord greeting, but by a good, old-fashioned, heartfelt shake of the hand, and "how-do-you-dew," which at once made me feel at home. Babcock is one of the best adapted persons for a hotel proprietor we ever met. Host, hostess and servants are kind and attentive. The table is very well supplied with everything eatible the mountains or valley affords. Visitors bounteous and sociable, with ten pin alley, billiard room, dances, bath-house, &c., and we find everything needful for a pleasant stay. But to me the most attractive, are those places of historical notoriety. Within five miles is *Fort Necessity*, Washington's first battle ground, the grave of the brave, but unfortunate Gen. Braddock, with that of Dr. Jumminville, Gen. Dunbar's Camp, Washington's Spring and Delaney's Cave, nearly all of which I have visited, and been fully repaid at each for my trip. Babcock and Fayette Springs is the only hotel that will favorably compare with Hosea Chamberlain and I. Hardin of the American House of Delaware. Hosea and Ike say by their looks, welcome, be at home. The American is well kept, table good, landlord kind, waiters polite and attentive, rooms and beds very clean. The American ranks among the first class hotels any where. The Republicans will make no nominations for Congress against Montgomery.

CROPS.—Wheat and oats a failure; corn and potatoes average about one-third of a crop; grass heavy; very dry, rain very much needed. Yours,

SCIOTO.

MORTALITY IN INDIA.—Mr. Russel writes to the London Times that "all over the northwest the troops are being housed and operations cease until the fierce heat has a little abated. The sun has been more deadly than the enemy. As if to try the endurance of Englishmen to the utmost the season has been such as has not been known since 1833. Those who know Bengal will understand when I say that on the 15th inst. one clergyman in Calcutta buried forty-eight Englishmen, chiefly sailors. In one ship the captain, chief mate, and twenty-six sailors had all apoplexy at once. Nine men from Fort William were buried one morning from the same cause. Her Majesty's nineteenth at Barrackpore, who are nearly all under cover, and who are most carefully looked after, have two hundred men unfit for duty from immense boils. Colonel Stratton of her Majesty's seventy-seventh, just arrived from Australia, marched his men to Dumdum eight miles with their stocks on. An hour after he and his instructor in rifle practice were both dead of apoplexy. All over the country paragraph after paragraph announces the death of so many men from apoplexy. Fortunately the rains are setting in, and in a month it will be comparatively cool."

A MAN DROWNED IN FOG.—On Sunday morning last, a party of several men from Germantown, in Montgomery county, and two from Winchester, in Preble county, went on a fishing excursion to the Miami, above Middletown. On the way they fell in with Mitchel Selby, who joined the party. They got drunk during the day, and determined for sport, to duck Selby, but in doing so they drowned him. They afterwards dragged his dead body into the woods covered it with brush and placed over this a log.

The parties were subsequently arrested. Their names are Chasr Frantz, P. Besore, Benj. Christine, A. Weatherstander, J. Haynes, C. Dorman, J. Bowers, F. Casad, W. Rhinehart. The three last named were held to bail in the sum of $1,000. The others were discharged.—*Cin Gaz.*

FRIGHTFUL TAXATION IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune, of the 23d says: "The exact figures of the City Tax Levy for 1858, are shown in the official publication of the laws. The aggregate is ($8,471,091 31) EIGHT MILLION, FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE THOUSAND, NINETY-ONE DOLLARS AND THIRTY-ONE CENTS, or nearly *one hundred dollars per head for every voter in the city!!*"

The Gazette.

A. THOMSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Delaware, August 27, 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE.
WILLIAM V. PECK.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
CHRISTOPHER P. WOLCOTT.

COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.
WILLIAM B. THRALL.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
JOHN L. MARTIN.

FOR CONGRESS.
BENJAMIN STANTON.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
THOMAS W. POWELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

Auditor.
DUDLEY W. RHODES.

Sheriff.
CHARLES SHERMAN.

Prosecuting Attorney.
JOHN D. VAN DEMAN.

Commissioner.
CAREY B. PAUL.

Infirmary Director.
EZRA RILEY.

Coroner.
BENJ. F. WILLEY.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—We briefly announced last week that Hon. B. STANTON had been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republican Convention which assembled at Springfield on the 29th inst.

We have received no official copy of the proceedings. Hon. I. RANNEY, of Delaware, presided as Chairman, Messrs. SABIN, of Union, and HORR, of Champaign, officiating as Secretaries. The necessary preliminary action having been taken, by the appointment of the usual committees and the adoption of the reports submitted, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a Congressional candidate. The name of B. Stanton, of Logan, and F. B. Cole, of Union, were announced—and the vote stood for Stanton 180, Cole 16. The counties voted as follows: Clark 49, Delaware 45, Champaign 37, Logan 29, Union 10 for Stanton—Union 16 for Cole.

A resolution was adopted constituting the Chairmen of the Republican Central Committees of the several counties a District Congressional Committee, for the purpose of naming the time and place of holding the next convention, fixing the ratio of representation, &c. Also a resolution appointing a committee to convey to the Democratic Convention a proposition that the nominees of the respective Conventions should canvass the district together and discuss the political questions of the day before the voters—which proposition was accepted, and the matter is left in the hands of a joint committee, by which the necessary arrangements for the proposed discussions will be made.

The nomination was made unanimous after the ballot, and the best possible feeling marked the proceedings from commencement to close. Mr. STANTON having been waited upon by a committee appointed for the purpose and informed of the nomination, appeared before the Convention, and in his usual forcible and eloquent manner entertained the audience with a brief speech, which was devoted chiefly to an expose of the unparalleled extravagance and corruption of the present Administration. He was listened to with marked attention by the Republican auditors, and from the squirming of the few Buchananites present it was manifest they were hit hard and in a tender spot.

Mr. STANTON has been a true and faithful Representative, and an honor to the district. Delaware has always sustained him nobly, and our Republican voters will again, we doubt not rally to his support with an earnestness and unanimity that will insure for him in our county a larger majority than he has ever yet received.

EXCRUCIATING HONESTY.—We last week stated that WM. HUBBARD, editor of the Logan Gazette, had been nominated by the Democracy of this district as their candidate to run *after* Mr. STANTON, the Republican nominee. Mr. H. is a gentleman of respectable talent—was for a number of years a strong Whig, and his paper an earnest advocate of the doctrines of the party—but about the time the American party came into being he became estranged from his former political associates, floating around on the sea of politics for a time minus chart or compass, and without fixed principles, aim or object, so far as could be discovered from his weekly lucubrations, till finally he found himself a member in full fellowship of the Democratic fold—and in accordance with established custom the party lost no time in manifesting its appreciation of the acquisition to their ranks by elevating him to a front seat in the synagogue and according him a position vainly sought by one equally worthy who had been from the start a Democrat. That Mr. H. is an unusually *modest* man is clearly manifest from the following article, written by himself at the time when he was striving for the nomination which he has since secured. In the Logan Gazette of the 30th ult. he thus discourses in reference to the candidacy:

Some of the Democratic papers are discussing the pretensions of Conoressional aspirants in the district. For *ourselves*, unless some man can be *found*, who will make an earnest and thorough canvas, we prefer to let it go by default. We shall not allow ourselves to be used to any considerable extent for the purpose of giving an airing to the name of some gentleman hitherto obscure, who desires thus to be brought into notice. A Douglas Democrat, or a Popular Sovereignty Republican—a man of genuine talent and boldness—who can take the stump in every township in the district, would give serious trouble to the Republican nominee. On the other hand, if some dignified fogy, or some half-fledged disciple of Blackstone, be the nominee, Mr. Stanton will be elected by a large majority—and we are free to confess we don't care how large.

The yellow fever is prevailing with great fatality in New Orleans. The deaths on the 24th numbered 74, on the 25th 44.

The official vote on the English bill in Kansas shows the majority against it to be 9,512. The entire vote was 13,088.

Hon. JOHN CAREY, of Wyandott county, has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the 9th district, at present represented by L. W. HALL, who is the Democratic candidate for re-election.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL has been nominated by the Republicans of the 3d district for re-election to the place from which he was unjustly ousted by a partizan majority in the House during the last session. Vallandigham, the present incumbent, is the Democratic candidate in the same district.

Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans of the 21st district. The vote stood Bingham 44, Eckley 18.

THOMAS C. THEAKER is the Republican nominee in the 17th district, now represented by WM. LAWRENCE, (Dem.,) who is the candidate of his party for re-election.

The Atlantic Telegraph is not yet open to the public. Despatches continue to pass between the operators at the two ends of the line, and congratulatory messages have been exchanged between the Mayor of New York and the Lord Mayor of London. The following is the latest despatch we have seen:

VALENTIA, Ireland, Aug. 25.—*To C. W. Field, New York City:* "I send my warmest congratulations on the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. God be praised!"

[Signed] SAMUEL GURRNEY.
Chairman Atlantic Telegraph Co.

During a recent visit to Springfield we were pleased to notice the evidences of progress and improvement which a ramble over the city developed in every quarter.—The pleasure of our sojourn was much enhanced by the courtesy and attentions of our brethren of the press, Messrs. NICHOLS, of the News and Journal, FREY of the Republic, and HILL, of the Press. We beg to make our acknowledgments to the first named gentleman for his flattering compliment.

THE GRAIN CROP OF 1858.—The Prairie Farmer gives the following estimate of the grain crop in the northwestern States:

After a careful examination of the whole subject we have come to this conclusion: that of the wheat crop of 1858 Illinois will not export more than six million bushels—perhaps far less; that Iowa will export less than than one million bushels—perhaps less than half a million; that Wisconsin will export not more than three-fifths as much as of the crop of 1857; that Indiana will export in about the same proportion as Wisconsin; and that there will be a falling off in Ohio of at least three millions of bushels. Bear in mind we offer these as very high estimates. A continuance of bad weather may reduce the amount for export to almost nothing. At present the quantity is wasting at the rate of many thousand bushels per day. How much old wheat there is yet in the country we do not know, but the quantity is certainly less than commercial papers estimate it. The corn crop will somewhat affect the price of wheat, but there is no possibility of its being an average yield per inhabitant in Illinois or Iowa.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—The Charleston Mercury indulges in the most encouraging views of the prospects of the Republican party. It closes a long article upon the subject of the late Kansas election as follows:

For our part we have, for some months past, looked to the mastery of the general government by the abolitionists to be just as sure to take place as any other event morally certain in the course of human affairs. The whole history of the country for the last twenty or thirty years points to this result as inevitable in the usual course of things.—The South could, ere the battle was fought and won, have broken up the deadly sequence of effect from cause, which was rolling over her destinies; but she failed to interpose for her protection, and now no mortal efforts in the Union, in our judgement, can arrest the triumph of abolitionism in seizing the government. It may be propitiated or postponed, as the man pursued by wolves arrests their attacks by throwing one child after another out of his carriage—but the wolves overtook and devoured him at last.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.—Minutes of the General Assembly for 1858 are issued. The total number of communicants is 143,510. The additions on profession of faith are 9,129; by certificate, 5,313; aggregate, 14,441. The total increase over last year is 4,395. Most of these statistics were made up at the sessions of the Presbyteries in the winter, and include but partial results of the prevailing revival. The church has contributed $88,439 22 to Domestic Missions; $64,558 70 to Foreign Missions; $65,571 87 to education; $60,592 52 to the publication cause; and $4,751 59 to the Commissioners and Contingent funds of the Assembly. The increase of members, &c., would have been much heavier, but for the defection of several Southern Synods and Presbyteries which have declared themselves independent, in consequence of the refusal of the General Assembly to cease talking about slavery.

Squire J. John, a wealthy gentleman, residing near Cincinnati, was accidentally hurried into eternity on the 19th instant. He rose early in the morning, according to his usual custom, and at about six o'clock a female domestic called him from his bed-chamber to drive away a hawk that was about to swoop upon the fowls in the barn yard. He passed out through the main hall of the house to a small corridor opening upon a porch in the rear, and requested a servant to bring his gun. She obeyed, and in reply to his inquiry said she did not know whether it was loaded but thought it was not. He then stood in the rear hall, looking through the door which opened upon the porch, and directed the girl to bring a box of percussion caps. As she turned to obey, he cocked the gun, and was about to blow into the muzzle, to prove whether it was loaded, when his favorite dog dashed through the hall joyfully, and in leaping upon his master, one of his feet struck the trigger, and discharged a heavy load of shot directly in the brain of Mr. John, killing him almost instantly.

The credulity of people touching investments of chance is truly marvelous. It appears by the report of the dead letter office that for the first quarter of the year ending April 1st, no less than 4,549 letters, covering upwards of $22,000, were received at that department of the general post office, and in nearly every instance have been returned to the writers of them. They were mostly addressed to lottery swindlers and quacks whose business arrangements have been seriously deranged by the prompt action of Mayor Tieman of New York, his special police, and the Postmaster General.

Hon. L. M. Keitt, in his late speech at Williamston, S. C., is reported to have said:

The Democratic party he thought was sounder now than it had been for years. It was because the South was now the majority in that party, and had driven off from it, numbers of the tainted, timid and feeble members of it from the North. He would not predict, but in his judgment, the Black Republicans would win the election of 1860.

The Rev. Mr. Arnold, grandson of the traitor, Benedict Arnold, is an Episcopal minister in England. He is the only male relation of Arnold living. He has a sister married, and they inherit a large estate in Canada from their grandfather.

NEWS ITEMS

A colony of white people has just been settled in Florida, on the ground deserted by Billy Bowlegs.

The Mobile journals contain a call for a meeting to form a "Wine Growers Association," with a capital of from $50,000 to 100,000.

It is a great peach year down in South Carolina and Georgia, and the finest specimens of that fruit are vended in Augusta at 50 cents to a dollar a bushel.

In the vicinity of Fort Colville, on the Frazer river, where the first discoveries of gold were made in 1856, the savages are making hostile demonstrations and have driven in the settlers just as they were engaged in harvesting their crops.

On the day of the recent election in Crockett, Texas, T. W. Donohue and W. Dickerson got into a quarrel, being heated with liquor, in the course of which knives and pistols were freely used. Donohue was killed on the spot, and Dickerson was thought to be fatally wounded.

The Daily Ledger, of Leavenworth city, has been informed that immediate application will be made to Gov. Denver to call an extra session of the Legislature of Kansas, in order that steps may be taken for the formation of another constitution for the Territory.

A little son of Judge Donaldson, in Montezuma, Indiana, was bitten on the arm by a spider, while sleeping in a cradle. The arm swelled rapidly, inflammation spread to other parts of the body, and the second day after the injury, the child died.

The sheriff of Leavenworth (Kansas) advertises for sale a yoke of oxen, and a *negro boy*, 16 years of age! Although nineteen-twentieths of the people of Kansas are opposed to slavery, the institution is *forced* upon them! Here is a practical illustration of "Popular Sovereignty."

OVERLAND FOR FRAZER RIVER.—The St. Anthony Express learns by a gentleman from the Red River of the North, that he met seven parties of emigrants bound for Frazer River, on his way down lately.—This looks as if the overland route is about being tried in earnest.

The Hatters' Bank, of Bethel, Conn., was robbed on Sunday night last of about $86,000, chiefly in bills of said bank. No clue has been obtained to the robbers. The bank cautions persons against receiving the bills of the bank until further advised.

On Sunday last, a slave woman about 45 years of age, owned by Mr. Cleveland, of Florence, Ky., gave birth to a child, and soon after she took the infant by the feet and beat its brains out. When accused of the crime she acknowledge her guilt, and gave as a reason that she would not raise up children to be slaves all their lives! Such is the "peculiar institution."

On Sunday week a German shoemaker named Bently, whilst hunting game in the vicinity of Milan, fired at what he supposed was a wood chuck. It proved to be a boy about seventeen years of age, named whidden, who was picking berries behind a tree. About twenty shots loged in his shoulder.—The boy is recovering.

At Paris, lately, a woman was bitten in the back of the neck by one of those large flies which feed on decayed meat, and died in a few days afterwards, suffering severely, and in spite of the best medical attendance. It is supposed that the fly must have been eating carrion immediately before wounding the woman, and that the virus which it introduced into the wound quickly spread through the system.

OLD WHEAT SPOILING.—We hear of several farmers who have found their old wheat spoiling in the granery from heating.—Those who have any old wheat on hand should examine its condition at once.—Fresh air and frequent stirring are effectual preventives if applied in time.—[Hillsborough News.

The Elkton (Md.) Democrat says:

"We understand that Mr. Nathaniel Wolfe, of Kent county, has sold the fruit of one of his orchards on Sassafras river for $7,000, to be delivered upon the shore. We also understand that Mr. Reybold, proprietor of the Cassedy peach farm, in Sassafras Neck, in this county, expects to realize over $30,000 from his orchards this season."

FEMALE EQUESTRIANISM.—This is to be one of the features of the State Fair. The Register states that the ring has been tendered for the purpose of a trial of skill in female equestrianism, and the first prize will be an elegant saddle, costing $50!

We learn that the number of cases of typhoid fever at the Ohio Penitentiary has largely increased, there being now some fifty or sixty sick. The hospital room is not large enough to accommodate all the sick, and the officers have been compelled to use the chapel as a hospital.