The Prize Fight

The battle was fought at Long Point, some eighty miles from Buffalo, on the Canada shore. The steamers *Kaloolah*, *Globe* and *Galena* carried the combattants and their friends from Buffalo, the Globe taking Heenan's, and the Galena Morrissey's friends. The steamers reached the Point about four o'clock Thursday morning, but it took a long while to effect a landing, many having to wade to their arm pits in order to reach the shore.

It is stated by Heenan's second that the ground not being turf, it was not according to agreement, but that the spectators should not be disappointed in seeing the fight.—When all was ready for action,

"Mr Varrell, and another gentleman, who do as not wish his name mentioned, were chosen judges, and at 27 minutes to 4 the fight began, and lasted 21 minutes. In the first round Heenan had the advantage, gaining the first blood and the first fall; having lasted 4½ minutes. Both came up weak for the second. Very hard hitting; Morrissey down, with cries of foul, and Heenan over him.

The third fight sparring, with a clinch.

In the fourth, Morrissey got slightly the advantage.

Fifth, Heenan hit with great vigor, having fallen Morrissey with one tremendous blow, gaining the first fall.

Sixth, the hitting was very hard, Morrissey having got one terrific blow on Heenan's ribs, under the heart, which shook him violently, and fell heavily on him at the close. Heenan fainted on his second's knee but came up to time.

In the remaining four rounds, Morrissey had it completely his own way, Heenan being evidently exhausted, and in the 11th round, his second, Aaron Jones, threw up his cap and confessed the defeat of his principal.

The first round was the most terrific ever witnessed in the annals of the ring. After some little sparring and for full five minutes Heenan continued to pour upon his adversary a perfect avalanch of blows, which would have killed any other man in the United States, except Morrissey. It was in fact twenty rounds condensed into one, and ended with the total exhaustion of Morrissey, who was finally brought to the ground in a condition of perfect exhaustion. In this round also, Heenan met with an accident which in all probability aided much in determining the result of the fight. In aiming a blow at his adversary with his left hand he missed him and struck one of the stakes with such force as to break the bones of the middle and third fingers, causing intense pain, and very much disabling him. Notwithstanding this he continued to use his hand with great vigor, and on several occasions knocked his adversary down with his disabled hand."

Throughout the fight the most terrific blows were dealt out by Heenan upon Morrissey, who received them as though his head was made of iron. Heenan was in no fit condition for the fight. He has been for some time suffering from a sore on his right leg, which, on his arrival at Buffalo he had dressed by a physician, but at the time of the meeting the whole of his leg, from the knee down, was a complete sore, rendering it extremely painful to rest his weight upon it. He was earnestly advised by his seconds and friends to pay the forfeit and refuse to fight in such a condition, but he stoutly persisted in effecting the meeting. Heenan is a man of very large frame, standing six and a half feet in his stockings and, although now very thin and bony, weighs 215 pounds. He was 23 years old last May. Were his muscles and body fully developed he would be a perfect giant. He never before appeared in the ring and had never seen a fight, and entered the ring under many heavy disadvantages. Morrissey on the other hand was in splendid condition. The *Express* says "he presents one of the most splendid specimens of physical development we ever witnessed. Every muscle down to the end of his toes, has been brought out and hardened like iron. His fists are as smooth as a woman's, while the muscles of his legs are like so many bundles of twisting rope." Heenan was more distinguished for active and fearful blows, and Morrissey for endurance. The latter presented a much more "punished" appearance after the fight than the former. Both were active the following day. Morrissey declares that "he has fought his last battle" while Heenan and his friends say that he shall yet fight him.

The Buffalonians rejoice over the extraordinary quietness and good order that prevailed throughout the city, notwithstanding the crowd of shoulder hitters and hard cases who were in the place. Only one case of disturbance occurred which could be traced to this source. Heenan challenges Morrissey to fight him again for $8,000 or $10,000; but Morrissey will not accept. The spectators from New Orleans and Havana, can now go home and be the oracles in their circles of acquaintance, in reference to this great tournament. May it be the last to the wish of all lovers of good order and respectability.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Moral Bankruptcy.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

"It seems as if official corruption and fraud were holding jubilee in this city. The open and shameless manner that the public treasury is robbed exceeds all former years. Millions of dollars are thus squandered and stolen, and no one is brought to an account. Those who preside over the collection of taxes have made the discovery that immense sums have been fraudulently detained by the collector of taxes, and appropriated to his own account. What is true in this department is also true of corporations. One of the insurance companies of this city, that has stood high went before the board yesterday. Its capital was $200,000 all paid in professedly. It was represented as one of the safest and most reliable in the city. A friend of mine one month ago wanted to make an investment. A gentleman who held $60,000 of this stock advised this as safe stock. Yesterday a meeting was called of the stockholders. The concern was insolvent. The Comptroller of the State was present, and out of all the assetts, good and doubtful, only $70,000 could be found. The stockholders the loss is complete. Such events are of daily occurrence. It is difficult to tell what is safe and whom to trust. Commercial integrity and business honor seem to be a thing of the past. It cannot be denied that the late commercial crisis has seemed to sweep away much besides fortunes. The bonds between right and wrong have been broken down. And men who would have scorned to repudiate a debt, or appropriate what is not their own, seem now regardless of public sentiment or private honor.

The lead-miners in Wisconsin and Iowa are meeting with great success. In the neighborhood of Fairplay, Wisconsin, two young men recently struck a lode from which at the latest advices, they were taking an average of thirty thousand pounds of mineral per day. Within a very short time they have raised three million pounds. Other lodes have been struck in the vicinity which promise a handsome yield. The Obushon Range mines, in Grant county, Wis., are said to contain vast deposits of mineral, large quantities of which are being daily raised. There is an equally promising show near Guttenberg, Clayton county, Iowa, on the opposite side of the Mississippi, and also at Fountain Hill above Eagle Point. Mining is being prosecuted in the bluffs around Dubuque with very encouraging results. The Express says that rich lodes are being struck daily.

The Giles county (Va.) *South-West* says engagements for pork have been made there at $7 per cwt. Hogs are scarce in that county and the impression is that prices will rule high.

Horrible Murder in New York—A Whole Family Attacked by one of Its Members.—New York, October 27.—A horrible massacre took place last night in West 30th street in this city. Two persons were murdered and five wounded, it is supposed mortally. The victims are the family of Francis Gouldy, lumber merchant, consisting of himself, his wife, two sons, two daughters, and a servant girl. The sons, aged respectively nine and twelve years, are already dead, and the wife is dying. The others cannot live.

The murderer, who is the eldest son of Mr. Gouldy, has committed suicide. The motive of the murderer is supposed to be revenged, he having been detected some weeks ago in the act of robbing his father to a large amount.

Later.—The following is an account of the horrible massacre. Last night young Goulding (the first dispatch says Gouldy—Rep.) returned home about 11 o'clock, laboring under delirium tremens. Proceeding to the cellar, he procured an axe and went to his father's chamber and attacked him, beating in his skull by several blows with the axe. The father cannot live. Mrs. Goulding, hearing the cries of her husband, rushed from another room to his assistance, and was in return attacked by the infuriated son, and very badly wounded.

His two brothers—one three years old and the other fourteen—were next attacked, receiving several blows from the axe. The eldest will not live. His married sister, with a child in her arms, was the next victim, but she managed to escape without being seriously injured.

Two servant girls, who had rushed into the hall, were next attacked and so horribly butchered that it is feared neither will live. Both have been sent to the hospital.

The assassin finaly went to his own chamber, where, after locking himself in, blew out his brains with a pistol.

The Goulding family have held a highly respectable position in the community. Mr. Goulding is an officer of the Thirtieth street Methodist Church, and is well known in New York.

Another account states that all of the family had retired when young Goulding returned home, except his father, who let him in. The father retired, when the son crept down from his own chamber with a hatchet or axe, and commenced the attack upon his father and next upon his mother, who lay asleep. Both of his brothers were also asleep when attacked. They are terribly mangled, and neither are expected to survive. The servants are said to have been attacked in their own chamber. The murderer then rushed to the room occupied by his sisters, one aged fifteen and the other fifteen months, but the door was fortunately locked, and they escaped injury. The father is reported to be dead, and the oldest son dying. The mother's recovery is also doubtful. The condition of the youngest son is also critical. The servant girls, it is supposed, are not fatally injured.

Mr. Goulding is a man of wealth, being a retired hardware merchant.

The murderer was only 19 years of age and was a clerk in a hardware store, and always bore the reputation of a fast young man. He had lately become very dissipated.

The St. Louis Democrat has authentic news from the Kansas gold regions, in the form of a letter dated "Lawrence, K. T., Oct. 19th, and signed "William B. Parsons." Mr. Parsons left Eastern Kansas in May last for the gold regions. He says there is no gold at Pike's Peak. The statement of the case is as follows:

On the 8th of July we arrived at the base of Pike's Peak, and on the next day commenced prospecting. We remained there five days, *and did not find a trace of gold and at the end of that time our old miners said they were satisfied there was no gold there, as there was no quartz, no bed rock except the surface rock, which is old red sandstone and micaceous granite, and no indications of gold about the soil.*

The Platte gold region (as it is called) was next prospected, without success. There are gold diggings, however in that vicinity, and the following professes to be and we presume is a candid statement of the facts in the case of the mines as they really are:

"No work is yet been done there—no claims to any extent have been made—the time has been spent in prospecting with pans a half a day here and a half a day there. No man has found a piece weighing "twenty-three ounces," or one ounce, or to my knowledge, one pennyweight. No man has made "one hundred" or "fifty" or "twenty" dollars per day. "To the best of my knowledge, information and belief," no man made sixteen dollars in one day. The men who were there when I left were working with pans, carried their dirt from four to seventy rods, and made from $2 50to $5 00 per day.

The better way for your readers to judge of the yield of the mines, is to know the 'prospect of the pan.' I have seen $1 50 in a single pan a few times—40 to 60 cents frequently, and hardly ever less than eight or ten cents. Californians will tell you that with three cents to the pan full they can make good wages. The Californians in our party say, that when they get sluices arranged, they can make every day they work, $15. There, then, you have the whole story. Unless some new 'diggings' have been discovered since September 20th, you can put down all reports of wages higher than $10 as extravagant, and receive them with a 'leetle' grain of allowance. If your readers are satisfied with any wages under that sum, let them go there and they will make it. There is room enough for twenty thousand mining claims. The gold is all 'wash gold,' and is, in the opinion of our wisest heads in the mountains, but the beginning of next year's discoveries.

A MINISTER'S TESTIMONY.

Hookstown, Beaver Co., Pa.,
February 5th, 1858.

We prefer buying Boerhaave's Holland Bitters for cash, to save the discount.—Hope to send you soon a recommendation from our Minister, testifying to its curative powers. (Signed.)

MOODY & CAROTHERS.

INDIGESTION.

Darkestown, Montgomery Co., Md.,
January 31st, 1857.

I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it without fear of imposition. (Signed,)

JOSEPH C. DELLETT.

FROM A DRUGGIST.

Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.,
December, 15th, 1856.

Messrs. B. Page & Co.

Dear Sirs—I purchased 1 doz. of your Boerhave's Holland Bitters, from your traveling agent, which has given great satisfaction in this section. Send me another dozen; for which I enclose the money.

W. V. BOVARD.

Last evening at about eight o'clock a Frenchman named Lewis Berriers, entered Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and took a seat in a front pew. In a few minutes he drew a revolver and pointing it at the pastor, Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, discharged one of the barrels. The ball passed close by his head, on the left, striking the wall of the pulpit behind him. The congregation was in great excitement. The man was seized, and handed over to the police of the twentieth ward. On his way to the station house he told the officers that Mr. Crawford had insulted him in the morning sermon. He is evidently insane.—*N. Y. Post.*

Bloody Tragedy at the Tennessee State Fair Grounds.

We are called upon this morning to record one of the most horrid affrays which has ever occurred in ous city.

From what we can learn, the cause of the difficulty was occasioned by a family feud of long standing. For years, the parties have been at war, and the hatred of one toward the other has continued to increase from the time it commenced.

She yarticulars beginning yesterday, are stated thus: Early in the morning Sam Cowan saw James Owen, in company with his wife approaching in the direction at which he was located, when they met Cowan spit in Owen's face. Owen said it was wrong time to settle the quarrel, and immediately seated his wife, told his brothers and friends of what had passed, and afterward prepared to make an attack. At about 11 o'clock the large crowd in attendance were started by a report of a pistol, the clashing of sticks and a noise and confusion generally. How it commenced no one is able to tell, but it occurred on the outside promenade of the amphitheatre, where hundreds of people congregated. It was soon discovered that some ten fifteen or twenty were engaged in the melee, some of whom, however, were endeavoring to suppress it.

On one side, Sandy, James and John Owen, and W. A Davis, were noticed, and on the other side, Samuel anp Geo. W. Cowan, Joel A Battle and son. Pistols were fired, sticks were used freely, and it appeared, says our informant, that men were being knocked down on all sides.—Owing to the crowd and the intense excitement, it is difficult to tell by whose hands the victims fell. Sam Dowan had Colt's repeater, and on examination, it was found that every barrell had been discharged.—Several others had fire arms, but to what extent they were used we cannot say.

By this horrible affair, Sandy Owen was killed, and Sam Cowan, mortally wounded. Jno. Owen shot in the side and thigh, the wound supposed to be mortal. Joel A. Battle's skull badly fractured. Thos. Battle shot in the wrist; Jas. Owen, W. A. Davis and others slightly hurt.

Gen. Batte, we understand, endeavored at first so create peace, but being used pretty roughly, he commenced upon his antagonists in dead earnest. He is an uncle of the Cowans.

Mr. Batte who was shot in the wrist was not a party to the affair, but received his wound accidently.

Mr. Sandy Owen was shot through the heart and died instantly. Sam Cowan received his injuries by being beat with sticks. His skull is badly fractured, and his head terribly mutilated.—*Nashville Gazette.*

[Correspondence St. Louis Republican.]

Love and Murder in Louisiana A Sabine Marriage

New Orleans, Oct. 3.

In the Parish of Calcassieu, a few days ago a desperado named Le Bleu was killed under extraordinary circumstances. The newspapers of this city have published the occurrence but there are particulars, obtained from a private source, which have no appeared in print and which add materially to the interest of the affair. It appeared from early manhood Le Bleu, had been in the habit setting the laws at defiance whenever they conflicted with his own passions or desires, and often did so out of pure wantonness, or to gratify the devilish spirit which must have been strong within him. Some time ago he murdered two lawyers in the streets of Lake Charles, and on one occasion he compelled one of his negroes to seat himself by the side of the District Judge while the court was in session; in fact his deeds of violence, and his utter recklessness and lawlessness, had made him a terror to the whole parish, and he, no doubt, had come to think that the laws were powerless against him and that he could commit any crime with impunity.

As the story goes, Mr. Le Bleu took a fancy to the wife of a man named Fox, living in the parish, and proceeded in a most direct and summary manner to gratify his passion by getting up a sort of Sabine wedding. He visited her house in the husband's absence, produced a pistol and informed Madame that his horse would carry double, and that she must forthwith get up behind him. Whether she complied willingly or not is a question, but she certainly went with him, and they lived together up to the time of his death. As regards this forcible style of making love, I do not vouch for the truth of the statement, but so the story was told to me. During the recent term, of the District Court in Lake Charles, a tradegy of some description was confidentially expected. Le Bleu had threatened the Judge and several other persons, and in consequence they and their friends prepared themselves for a desperate encounter, the court room and the hotel, it is said, presented something the appearance of badly arranged barracks. One morning, bright and early, Le Bleu rode his mule into town, dismounted and proceeded to the hotel, with a long dragoon pistol in each hand, and a belt about his waist containing a revolver and a knife. He was evidently bent on mischief, but his enemies were on the watch, and before he could set foot on the porch he was saluted by a charge of buckshot from a gun in the hands of Mr. Fox, whose wife he had stolen. Three or four more shots were fired by other persons and Le Bleu fell dead with more than fifty buckshot in different parts of his body. Fox and two otherr were arrested as the persons who did the shooting.

October.—The Louisville Journal has the following beautiful reference to the beautifullest month of the year:

"We have always loved this month, and in our country it is a season for poets and painters to revel in. October is the very time to enjoy the animated crowds of the city life, and it is the time of times to admire God's marvels in the country, as he works his wondrous change from summer to winter, and scatters over the face of nature a rainbow veil to conceal the effects or "decays effacing fingers," as he would strew forget-me-nots over the grave of the flowers. October may be sharp and cold to us but we love it for its laughing skies, its gorgeous sunsets, and the bracing tones of its morning salutations. It paints the cheek of beauty to make it look more like the rose and it animates the step of manhood as if by a new infusion of natural vigor. We may in the spring time have flirted with coquettish April, with flowers in her hair and tresses flowing in the vernal breeze; but October, with her queenly gait, wreathed with the purple glories of the vine, her train borne by Exercise and Sport; clothed in rare and dazzling tints; her eye all animation and her steps all grace—she is our maturer love, and we are so attached to her that when we die we want to die with her.—"Die as the leaves do that fall in October." Beautiful in the country, where fields and and forests glow like many colored fires, and even beautiful in the city, which providentially is open at the top" to let in the glories of these cerulean skies and the crisp breeze of early autumn, till "the benediction of the covering heavens falls like dew."—*Richmond Whig.*

The sectional Democracy are rejoicing that they have the entire Congressional delegations from Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, and South Carolina. In these States a Republican is not permitted to exist, and of course the degenerate Democracy carry every thing without formidable opposition. If Jefferson should rise from his grave, and be a candidate for Congress, the pro-slavery men would drive him out of the State, or brand him as an enemy and a traitor.

The Gazette.

A. THOMSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Delaware, October 29, 1858.

The *New York Herald*, the great Administration organ of the city of New York, expresses the opinion that the Democracy will sustain a "crushing defeat" in both New York and Illinois next week, which will be but the prelude to its total overthrow and utter annihilation in 1860. It commences a long article in its issue of Friday last with the following paragraph:

From the apparently cordial union in the outset of all factions of the New York Democracy upon their State ticket and the common platform of the administration, and from the division of our opposition forces into three clashing and irreconcilable factions, we have heretofore considered the success of the Democratic party in our November State election as hardly admissable of a doubt. But recent developments and events, here and elsewhere, have dissipated all these favorable anticipations, and now from all the lights and shadows, facts and testimony before us, we frankly confess that we anticipate nothing else than a crushing defeat of our demoralized Democracy in November—a defeat which will include the election of Morgan and his State ticket, an opposition Legislature, and an increased opposition delegation in Congress.

It follows the matter up again on Monday and closes a long and savage article thus:

And whatever may be the ultimate issue, the November issue in New York and Illinois, from all the developments, movements and indications of the day, will dispossess the demoralized Democracy of the popular branch of Congress, and leave them without a foothold for 1860 in a solitary Northern State.

To this end the implacable and treacherous fire-eaters of the South, whose breath of life is agitation, secession, disunion and civil war, are actively working in behalf of Douglass; for with them nothing is more desirable than a purely sectional organization of parties, and that political chaos and revolutionary confusion from which reckless and worthless filibusters are likely to rise to the surface as honest men.

November Elections.—Important elections come off next week in several of the States. On Monday Louisiana elects State officers, members of the Legislature and Congressmen. On Tuesday New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois elect members of Congress and the Legislature, and State officers—Wisconsin holds a similar election on Thursday. On the 9th Delaware follows suit, and closes the elections for the present year.

The Louisiana delegation in the present Congress stands 3 Administration, 1 American—and there is but little room for gains or losses there.

The New York delegation in the present House stands 23 Opposition, 10 Administration—classifying several Anti-Lecompton Democrats among the opposition. With a union among the opponents of the Administration, a clean sweep of the Congressional delegation might reasonably be anticipated; but as the matter stands, with only a partial union, some changes against the Administration are hoped for.

The present New Jersy delegation stands 3 Opposition, 2 Administration. A union of the Opposition would also secure one if not two gains in this State, but it does not appear that such union has been effected.

In Massachusetts the entire delegation of 11 in the present House consists of Republicans—but in consequence of a division in our ranks in several of the districts, a loss or two is considered not improbable.

Michigan also has in the present House an unbroken Republican delegation of four—and it is not thought likely that any change will be effected.

The Illinois delegation stands 5 Opposition, 4 Administration; and it is hoped the coming election will show several gains on the Republican side.

The 3 members from Wisconsin are Republicans, and no change in that State is apprehended.

The present member from Delaware is an Administration Democrat, but the opposition are united and making a vigorous fight with a fair prospect of electing their candidate.

The contest in Illinois, as the time of battle draws nigh, increases in warmth, and for the last week or two the great champions have been exerting themselves to the utmost, and have both called in able aids from other States, Gov. Chase and Thos Corwin of this State being among those assisting Mr. Lincoln; while Douglas has also procured a number of able assistants, and secured letters of endorsement and sympathy from the Vice President and other distinguished Southern Democrats.

Both parties seem sanguine of success—and to show upon what grounds they predicate their calculations, we copy the following from a prominent paper of that State:

The Chicago Times, Senator Douglas's organ, claims ten thousand majority for its ticket, while the Republican journals claim even more for theirs. The latter certainly have the figures on their side. The vote of the State in 1856 was;

Fremont	96,189
Fillmore	37,444
Total Opposition vote	133,633
Buchanan	105,348
Opposition majority	28,285

The Opposition vote, which was then divided, is now completely united, while the Democratic, which was then united, is now more or less divided.

The complexion of the Legislature, however, is the point upon which depends the success of Douglas or Lincoln. The present Legislature stands:

	Democrats.	Republicans.
Senate	13	12
House	38	37
	51	49

Twelve Senators hold over, eight Democrats and four Republicans. It is therefore necessary for the Republicans to elect nine of the thirteen new Senators. Eight, they feel sure of, as the Senatorial districts are Republican, and they hope confidently to carry two or three more.

Of the seventy-five members of the House, the Republicans hope to elect at least forty. Both the Senatorial and Congressional districts have been so formed as to give "Egypt" and the Democrats every advantage. Were it not for this, the success of the Republicans would be beyond a doubt.

An official publication of the list of passengers of the ill-fated steamer Austria, burnt at sea on the 13th ult., shows the entire number of persons on board to have been 534, of whom 456 were lost and 88 saved.

The Result in Ohio.—The State Journal of Monday says official returns from all the counties in the State except seven had been received at the office of the Secretary of State, which make the avarage majority on the Republican State ticket about 17,500. Unofficial returns from all the other counties except one have been received through the local papers, which increase the majority to considerably over 20,000, and the county yet to hear from (Summit) will raise it to over 21,000. On the Congressional ticket the majority is considerably higher and will probably reach 24,000.

Assessors of Real Estate.—The following persons were elected Assessors for the re-appraisement of the lands and town lots within their several districts, on the 12th inst.

They are each required to give bonds in the sum of $2,000 for the faithful discharge of their duties, upon which they enter March 1st, 1859:

1. Berkshire—Thomas P. Myers.
2. Berlin—L. R. Ryant.
3. Brown—H. P. McMasters.
4. Concord—Daniel L. Kelley.
5. Delaware—Nathaniel Evans.
6. Genoa—George Williams.
7. Harlem—G. B. Hubbell.
8. Kingston—Robert Ferguson.
9. Liberty—Charles Stanbery.
10. Marlboro—Hugh Cole.
11. Oxford—Alva Patee.
12. Orange—Hudson Roe.
13. Porter—Charles Wilcox.
14. Radnor—J. R. McKinnie.
15. Scioto—W. M. Warren.
16. Thompson—Samuel Field.
17. Trenton—Robert Wilson.
18. Troy—William A. Perry.

We acknowledge our obligations to Auditor Rhodes for the above list. We do not know whether or not political lines were drawn in the election of these officers in the several townships—such was not the case in ours. Politically the gentlemen elected stand, we believe, 12 Republicans, 6 Democrats.

The late prize fight between Morrissey and Heenan, seems to have excited to an extraordinary degree the "fancy" of every grade throughout the country. The New York dailies have filled columns and almost pages with details of the preliminaries, the fight, and subsequent comments, communications, and cards from the belligerents and their friends. Both Heenan and his trainer, Aaron Jones, challenge Morrissey for a fight for $5,000 a side and the championship of America; and the noted Tom Hyer, who had long since announced his retiracy from the ring, has reappeared in his old haunts, and challenges the world for 10,000 dollars a side.

J. Glancy Jones, the President's pet, who was so ingloriously defeated in the great Democratic county of Berks, at the recent Pennsylvania election, has been provided with a retreat from the annoying presence of his victorious opponents. He has been appointed Minister to Austria and accepts the appointment. Whom the people repudiate the President rewards.

The "*Standard*" appeared yesterday reduced in size, and is hereafter to be issued semi-weekly, instead of weekly, as formerly.

As a change of the kind would be of but little account to our town subscribers, most of whom receive news from abroad through the Cincinnati morning papers earlier than we could furnish it even if we issued a daily, and what little advantage would accrue to a *portion* of our country subscribers would be more than overbalanced by subjecting *all* of them to the payment of postage, an increase of the price of subscription, and the trouble of a semi-weekly instead of a weekly trip to the post office for their papers—we shall, until better satisfied than we are at present of the advantage or necessity of a change, continue to issue the *Gazette* as heretofore.

The Balloon Ascension, announced to come off Monday last, on the County Fair Grounds, proved a failure—and the very large crowd of persons drawn together by the promised exhibition, were far from being pleased at the manner in which the affair was conducted. Considerable dissatisfaction was caused by an attempt to collect an admission fee from those who entered the enclosure—which, being in conflict with the public announcement in the bills and the understanding with those who subscribed to the fund to pay expenses and make it free to all, was soon abandoned, and the matter of contributing left optional with those entering. The place selected was entirely unsuitable for the purpose, and the delay from various causes so great that all became fatigued and impatient, and the rowdy portion of the audience (amounting, we are sorry to say, to no inconsiderable number,) at times became turbulent and difficult of restraint. Many persons were on the ground as early as 9 o'clock A. M., and when we arrived, at 4 P. M., no commencement of the work of inflation had yet been made; and that process was only partially completed at 5, when the proceeding was terminated by the balloon striking against the projecting stump left in cutting a limb from one of the trees by which it was surrounded, which cut a large hole in it and caused a speedy collapse, which was followed by a rapid dispersion of the people, in no pleasant mood, many of whom had a long distance to travel after night to reach their homes. The affair was exceedingly farsical throughout, and generally regarded as a humbug. The opinion was freely expressed that no ascension was intended—but such was not the case, as the sequel proved.

It was then arranged that the ascension should take place Wednesday afternoon from Mr. Sweetser's pasture field in the northern suburbs of town. The place selected was very appropriate, being convenient of access, free from obstructions, and the conformation of the ground such that all could see without inconvenience to themselves or annoyance to those having charge of the balloon. The weather was very pleasant, and quite a large crowd, principally composed of town people, were present. Everything progressed satisfactorily, and at 4 o'clock the sustaining cords were severed, when the aeronaut boldly stepped into the pendant basket, and amid the shouts of the gratified crowd rose rapidly and majestically, making a most beautiful and successful ascension. There being but little wind, there was but a slight inclination of the balloon to the north west until it had reached its greatest height (estimated at one mile by Mr. Schotts) when it slowly passed off in the same direction and descended about a mile and a half from the starting point—coming down in the woods, lighting upon a large oak, on one of the limbs of which the basket caught, leaving the occupant to reach the body of the tree and clamber down as best he could. The balloon itself suffered seriously in the encounter with the branches.

All were highly pleased with the performance, the only regret being that those in attendance on Monday, and who went home so much disappointed, were not present to witness it.

Balloons with which men ascend are generally inflated with gas capable of keeping it elevated a great length of time, and by means of an escape valve, ballast, and other suitable rigging, including a large and well secured car, the aeronaut has a comparatively safe place to occupy, and can exercise much control over its motions as to enable him to select the time and place of descending as well as to determine upon its altitude. In this case the ascent was the more successful and daring from the fact that the balloon was simply inflated with rarefied air, was destitute of valve, and carried no ballast; consequently the occupant of the car had no control whatever over its motions, after leaving the ground—and in addition, instead of the usual deep, commodious and well guarded car, this was only an ordinary sized clothes basket, not over three feet deep, and fastened to the balloon by a limited number of small cords—a hoop sustained by these cords and reaching to the waist of the occupant of the basket when he stood up, being all that he had to steady and sustain himself with.

The Party of Permanency

As a matter of general political interest and a consideration that should not be suffered to pass out of mind with the present campaign, we call attention of our readess, before they lay aside their political discussions to the following answer of the Louisville Journal to the boast of the Enquirer, that the Democratic party, so called—without, however, either truth or justification—is the "permanent" party of the country: that it is "the only one that has stood the test of talents and time, and maintained the confidence of the people." This boast finds no foundation of palliation in the facts developed by the precarious and vacillating history of the party of whom it is made. The Journal says:

The Democratic party has been the least permanent of political parties of the country; it has been disbanded three times and reconstructed upon new basis and built up with more of that "cohesive power" which was necessary to its reamination. The Republicanism of Jefferson was the first Democracy though it never assumed the name—the epoch of its decadence was the quarrel between its leaders for the succession to James Monroe. The Albany Regency and the Richmond Junto built up the second Democracy, which was the Jacksonians. This existed twelve years and then shivered into splinters by cutting up against the Buffalo platform. The next reconstruction was under the counsels of John C. Calhoun, though Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, and Robert J. Walker, then of Mississippi, where the ostensible managers at the Baltimore Convention of 1844, and placed James K. Polk in nomination for the Presidency.

This was the third or Calhoun Democracy. It survived the severe crippling it received by the election of Taylor and Fillmore, but exhibited tokens of weakness from the contagious imbecility of Pierce, it patched up its broken constitution sufficiently to travel to Cincinnati, the effigy of a President nominated there soon fell to pieces like the made-up gentleman of Poe's story, and now it is hard to say where the Democracy is, or who is a Democrat.—For the third time, the party of periodical dissolution is "shattered and broken into pieces." The broken fragments will be collected together, as far as practicable, and carried to Charleston, in about eighteen months, and then we shall see the lead ers emulating the dexterity of the Ravels when they put together the different pieces of Harlequin, after he had been blown limb from limb by the Pantaloon! And after that, we shall have other boasts that the fourth reconstruction of "the party of permanency" has the confidence of the people.

The Expected Great Comet

The celestial visitor lately attracting so much attention, and appearing in its meridian glory like an immense sky rocket, was first identified with the long expected comet of 1264 and 1856; but the elements of its motion, so far as they have been computed, prove it to be a periodic comet, whose time of revolution is of short duration, being less than one-tenth the length of time taken by the comet of 1856. The comet now visible although of immense size, is not the "Expected Great Comet" which astronomers have predicted ever since the year 1847 and which was looked for and expected visible during the month of August this year. It is dignified by the title of Great Comet on account of its extraordinary size. The celebrated comet is mentioned by nearly all the European historians of the time, and was observed by the astronomers of the dynasties then reigning in the north and south of China.—It is described as presenting a most imposing appearance, with a tail 100 degrees in length stretching from the east part of the 'mid-heaven.' The size of the comet exceeded any remembered by those who beheld it. It was not of the same splendor in 1856 as in 1264.

With the elements of 1264, taking into account the attraction of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, between 1264 and the present time, and of Venus and the earth in 1856, it is found that the length of the comet's revolution at the time of perihelion passage to 1264, or its nearest point to the sun, was 110,644 days, or 301,922 years, and in 1855 it was 112,943 days, or 308,169 years; that the effect of pertubation by the above named planets, during its revolution from 1856 to the present time, will diminish the above period about 1,800 days; and, therefore, its present revolution will occupy about 111,143 days, or 304½ years. Mr. Hind, of Bishop's Observatory, London, by a hasty glance at the elements of motion, predicted its return in 1848; but the prediction not being verified, he thought it desirable to make a complete computation of the orbit, and after estimating the pertubations which before time had been designedly left out, he again predicted its return to perihelion on the 2d of August, 1858, when it would be moving in an orbit of 112,788 days' period. But this prediction was regarded as doubtful even by himself. With Halley's elements Mr. Hind computed the time of revolution in 1856 to be 112,943 days, and the pertubations to diminish the ensuing period about 1,797 days; according to the most reliable data, so that the next return to its nearest point to the sun will occur on August, 12, 1860.—N. Y. Post, 12th.

Another Change.—It will be seen by the following that the Republicans have gained a member of the Legislature:

William L. Edmiston, Esq., of Vinton county, has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. R. Stevenson, as Representative in the Ohio Legislature, from the counties of Jackson and Vinton. Mr. Edmiston is a Republican, and was elected by a majority of only fifte n votes. Last year, Mr. Stevenson, Democrat, was elected by several hundred majority.—McArthur Journal.

The Petersburg (Va.) Press announces that the Hon. S. Clemens, M. C., lately wounded in a duel with Mr. Wise, is lying in a very critical condition.

NEWS ITEMS

The State of Virginia taxes the railroads of the State one mill per mile for every passenger carried over their roads.

The Freestone, Texas Pioneer, says a large lion was killed recently on Nolands river, in Johnson county. It had killed nine horses in that vicinity.

The total value of the taxable property of Hamilton county is $115,000,000. The total tax levied amounts to $1,837,476 76.

A writer in the Ohio Cultivator states that Messrs. Loughry Brothers, of Adams county, Ohio, realized $10,000 on a peach orchard the present year.

In the balloon race Steiners' balloon had 30,000 cubic feet of ascending power, while Godard's had 36,860.

Two children were recently burned to death in a house, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, set on fire by the carelessness of drunken parents.

The U. S. ship of the Line, the Sabine, after having been on the docks for over forty years, is at last finished. She sailed on last Saturday, to join the fleet destined for the chastisement of Paraguay.

An extraordinary memorial has been addressed by 507 Austrian priests to the author of the Concordat, complaining first of "poor pay, and urging the abolition of celibacy and the monkhood.

Beef cattle at New Orleans—for some reason or other that does not appear—is selling just now at, till now, unheard of prices. The papers quote at from 15 to 30 cents per pound. Sheep and veal sell at New York quotations.

A church in New York city, only two blocks from the 22d Ward Police Station House, has been compelled to abandon its meetings on Sundays, on account of the noise made at a drinking house in the immediate neighborhood.

The nett proceeds to the Post Office Department for the sale of stamps, for the quarter ending September 30th were $1,334,900.

Bayard Taylor and family arrived from Europe on Wednesday morning. He has been absent about two years and a half. He will devote the coming winter to lecturing. His first appearance will be before the Mercantile Library of New York city. Subject, "Moscow."

Hon. Millard Fillmore has written a letter to a committee of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, saying that he has withdrawn entirely from the political field.

The Chess championship is still unsettled. By the latest accounts from Europe it appears that Morphy was gaining rapidly in his great contest with Harrwitz, when the latter very conveniently took sick, and though abundantly able to play chess with others, is still too unwell too meet Morphy.

Returns from the census of Texas, now nearly complete, show that the population of that state amounts to about four hundred and fifty thousand.

In the Berks county district, Pa., the official majority of Swartz, (anti-Lecompton Democrat) for Congress over J. Glancey Jones, is 19 votes. Jones received 7302 votes; and Swartz 7321. In 1856, Jones had 6002 majority. When old Berks thus repudiates the mad policy of the National Administration, there is hope for the country.

The London *Times* says that all appearances indicate that the present Atlantic cable must be given up, and hopes that the experience gained will be used to insure that success which is finally certain.

The Extent of the Betting on the Recent Election.—It is said by those who ought to know, that the betting on the recent county election in the city alone, will not fall short of $150,000. Although this sum has been lost by one side, it has been gained by another, and will be kept in circulations before.—*Cin. Enq.*

Chinese Sugar Cane.—We were shown yesterday, a specimen, both of syrup and sugar, made out of the Chinese Sugar Cane, manufactured by John A. Spencer, near Somerset. The syrup is clearer than any we have yet seen, and the sugar presented a fair appearance. The indications are that, with care and attention, this product will yet prove a valuable auxiliary to the agriculture of this country.—Zanesville Courier.

The first steamship that crossed the Atlantic was the Sirius, in 1838. The regular line of European steamships was started by Mr. Cunard, in 1840, and since that time there have been lost on the stormy Atlantic eleven vessels, making an average in eighteen years of one in every eighteen months.

Two persons, Manifee of Boston, Licking county, and Vonburg of some other place, were arrested at Zanesville on Monday, for robbing an old gentleman of $240. Manifee, proving a good character, was discharged, Vonburg was still on trial.

A Whole Family Burned to death.—Mr. Hiram Robinson, his wife, and two children, were consumed with a house in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 19th inst. The family had just moved in, and it is supposed the fire caught in the night from a stove pipe while all were asleep. The neighbors knew nothing of the fire until the morning, when they found that Mr. Robinson's house had disappeared. On going to the spot, nothing was to be seen but a heap of ashes and four half consumed bodies. They were found near where the door had been, indicating that the unfortunate inmates were awakened but suffocated before reaching it.

Colonel Kinney informs the editor of the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* that he has concluded his negotiation with the Mormons for the sale of his interest in Central America, and has received an earnest of $200,000 as part of the purchase money. He is to receive $2,000,000.

The National Intelligencer, in commenting upon the ridiculous claim of the Democratic party to be an anti-bank party, asks the very sensible question, "Why is it, if the Democracy is in favor of a hard money currency, that after twenty years of Democratic rule, we still have almost exclusively a paper currency?" Why indeed? By their fruits ye shall judge them.

James Thorp, a colored teamster of Newark, N. J., has had $75,000 left him by a gentleman in North Carolina, which will be paid over as soon as his identity can be satisfactorily established. Thorp is a native of North Carolina.

Pike's Peak.—From the Leavenworth *Journal* of the 15th we learn that Mr. Phillip Peers, a gentleman who had been in the Rocky Mountains for the last four years, has just arrived in that city, direct from Pike's Peak mines, bring