

STATE ELECTION.

For Governor, WILLIAM MEDILL, of FAIRFIELD. For Lieutenant Governor, LESTER BLISS, of ALLEN. Secretary of State, WILLIAM TREVITT, of FRANKLIN. Treasurer of State, JOHN G. BREESLIN, of SENECA. Judge of Supreme Court, THOMAS W. BARTLEY, of RICHLAND. Attorney General, GEORGE W. McCOOK, of JEFFERSON. Board of Public Works, WAYNE GRISWOLD, of PICKAWAY.

Thursday, July 29.

THANKS TO S. H. Lamborn for a bound volume of an abstract of the Seventh Census.

S. W. GILSON.—In our absence, two letters came to hand, highly recommending the gentleman, whose name heads this article, as the Democratic candidate for School Commissioner. He resides in the eastern part of this State, and from the letters we have received, we doubt not, he would make a good officer. Let the State Convention make the nomination, and we pledge our support to any of the candidates named, if nominated.

OBSERVER.—This is the title of a very neat little paper, published in Huntington, Indiana, by our friend T. J. Crawford.—We would judge from the number of advertisements in the paper that it is well supported, as it should be. Crawford is a young man of talent, energy and enterprise, and merits the undivided support of the Democracy and community of that section of Indiana.

ROBBER.—The Post Office in this place, was robbed of what money was in the treasury, and some of the letters were entirely destroyed. A man was found drunk, in the Post Office next morning; and is now lodged in jail to await his trial, and will probably find his way to a more substantial building.

MERCELES AHEAD.—We must say in behalf of our friends in that quarter, that they have done nobly. We have received more new subscribers and send more papers to the Mercersburg Post Office than any other office in the county. If friends in other portions of the county, would use a little energy our subscription list would soon be what it should—one that would sustain the paper respectfully.

All thanks to Dr. IRVINE, J. W. KENNEDY and others, of Mercersburg.

We have been advised by the Senatorial corresponding committee, that the Senatorial Convention, will be September 6th, and Upper Sandusky the place. We will give notice next week.

We refer the reader to Mr. Weisz's advertisement in to days paper. Give him a call.

The Carroll Picayune.

The editor of the Carroll Picayune, which is an excellent Democratic paper, in his last number states that the paper is now in its seventh year; that when first published it was only half its present size; that for four years he printed the paper without any regular help—and that he is little better off than he was seven years ago—with the same amount of money in his pocket—and that is one cent! That we should call doing a very profitable business yet, and yet, no doubt, some of his patrons consider him as doing well, and, therefore, concern themselves neither in extending his patronage, nor paying their indebtedness. These things ought not to be—Chillicothe Advertiser.

Yes, and we know how to sympathize with Bro. Cabel, as we have suffered from the same causes; nevertheless, we live in hopes of better days and times. There has already been a great deal said about the subscription & business of our office, being inadequate to continue prosperously; but with the many good promises we live in anticipation of yet realizing something.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The proposed Editorial Convention, suggested at the meeting of Editors on board the Mississippi, meets with general favor by the fraternity throughout the State. The time proposed is the 10th of January, '54, and the committee we learn intend fixing either upon Mt. Vernon, Newark, or Zanesville, as the place. Why not Mansfield? We are at convenient a point of access as any other, and more so than either of the places mentioned, from our Railroad advantages—and can give the fraternity as hearty a welcome and as good cheer as any other town or city in the State. What say you, gentlemen?—Mansfield Banner.

Our gentlemen, rather than you should quarrel about the exact place of meeting we would suggest Wooster as a compromise. We feel confident that if our brethren of the quill would honor our town with a visit, every citizen would use extraordinary exertions to lay in an abundant supply of pork, beans, potatoes, corn, hominy, codfish, pumpkins and everything else desirable. Just come along brethren, and try their hospitality and fodder. We'll guarantee you a befitting reception;—Wooster Democrat.

The provender may be all good enough in Wooster, Bro. Marchand, but we can assure you, if the brethren come to Upper Sandusky, we can add more variety to their accommodations. If you all want a happy time come out and see the Wyandots, and we can say, that the welcome will be as good a treat as any other town can give. But let's have the convention.

Rev. Mr. Hubbell, who has been dismissed from the ministry of Congregational Church in Avon, Mass., because his wife wrote a book called 'Shady Side,' has received and accepted a call at North Stonington. The book spoke in general terms of certain characters to be found in every village, who were very self-righteous and abominably mean in the transactions of every day life.

Ex-President Fillmore, it is said, may be daily seen in the streets of Buffalo, looking like one relieved from the drudgery of power.

The flux prevails to some extent in our town but does not prove fatal in many instances.

The Primary Elections.—Who Should Make Democratic Nominations?

The time for holding the Primary meetings will soon be here, and we wish to remind the democracy of the importance of attending to the matter judiciously—make good nominations, by doing as the Ohio State Democrat says: Why, Democrats, of course—those who maintain the Democratic party through its regular nominations. Who should take part in making nominations for the party? Those who will submit to the will of the majority of the party, as expressed at their primary elections or conventions—and none others. These remarks are drawn out by some fault-finding as to the action of the county Committee. They say in their call:

'The committee would suggest the propriety and importance of receiving votes only from persons known to be Democrats who will support the whole ticket when nominated.'

In this the committee were perfectly right, and if there is any reason why the committee have not always added this to their call, it was because it was a well understood and well settled principle that none but Democrats were to take part in making up the ticket for the party.

It will not do to allow men to take part in the nominations of a party, with a settled determination not to vote for the candidates of the party, unless, forsooth, their particular friends or favorites are nominated. The Whigs would no doubt be happy, as a party, to be allowed to vote at our primary elections, and choose a ticket for the Democracy; because such a ticket as they would choose for us they would be able to defeat very easily. A good Democrat who acts with the party because he believes it right, should be willing to support it in its organization, because it can only carry out its principles by adhering to its organization; and if he desires to break down its organization, he desires to break down the party, and thereby destroy its principles.

The party should protect itself from enemies, by preventing them from destroying it, except in the manner that Whigs endeavor to do it—by voting against the democratic nominations. Pretended friends can do the party more injury by being permitted to participate in the primary action, than open enemies; they can penetrate the ranks of the party with disaffection, and disorganization, the injury of which would be greater than double the number of open whigs; and the party are in duty bound to protect itself against such men, to preserve its organization.

There are many questions that might be presented by individuals to parties, for adoption, which the parties would not like to adopt. One we will mention, as an example, and we mention this because there are one or more who are leading men in getting up questions, not political for the adoption of parties, who might at some future day press it upon them. It will be recollected that some years since it was charged that a man by the name of Morgan was killed by some members of a certain society, and upon this a party was gotten up, and, in some places, they adopted the name of 'Anti-Masonic' Whigs, and for a time it threatened to break up the Masonic order, and turn society up side down. The ghost of the murdered Morgan was distinctly visible to many of these men,—at least they said so, and a few men lived on this excitement for some years, and some men were promoted to offices upon it. It was an alarming state of things if there were societies in our midst organized and sending out its members murdering our citizens; and if this were so, they should be broken up. Some good Democrats mixed themselves up with it, and defamed the party that they should avenge the supposed death of Morgan, and nominate good anti-Masonic Democrats. But the Democracy did not go off on a wild goose chase after the ghost of Morgan, but held to its organization, and kept it based on the principles of the party. The old party weathered the storm, while the Whig party, embracing as they do all temporary expedients and excitements, hugging it to its bosom, and was stung to death.

If any portion of men of the Democratic party, or Whig party, are dissatisfied with the parties to which they have belonged, or acted, because they will not adopt any new plank for their platform which they may ask they have the privilege of withdrawing from that organization and voting for men on both tickets, or men that are not on either of the party tickets, or they can start a new party on one or two ideas, or, if they see proper, they need not vote at all. But while they claim all these privileges, they must not find fault with the political parties for desiring to have them governed by the people who adhere to their organization, and abide by the nominations made at their primary elections or conventions.

Resolved.—The Democracy of Butler county, in convention, adopted the following sound resolution. We are opposed to placing the funds of the State in any System of Banking; and recommend the resolution to all good Democrats:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Butler county reiterate the expression of their approbation bill for the re-organization of the State treasury, known as the Independent Treasury Bill, which was defeated by the votes of recreant democrats in the last legislature, and that they will consider any man disqualified to represent them in the next legislature who is not emphatically in favor of divorcing the State treasury from the banks.

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The Emperor Nicholas.

A foreign letter in the Baltimore American gives the following description of the Emperor of Russia:

'The personal appearance of the Emperor and his manners so dignified and yet so graceful, struck me at once, and in all my near approaches to his person and his society, these feelings required new force. I regard him as a most extraordinary personage. In stature six feet two inches, but with the symmetry of a man of five feet nine inches: with a face uniting, what is rarely found in the same person, remarkable personal beauty and marked indications of intellect. I cannot better describe his fascination of manner than to say that if he were to sink all recollection of his position, his destiny and associations and enter one of our political assemblages he could make as many friends in an hour as any stump orator in our country. He is distinguished for energy and a high order of talent. He plans for the amelioration of the condition of his subjects are worthy of his ancestors, Peter and Catharine. The measures adopted as to the serfs as well as to the ancient nobility, and his vast designs as to railroads, will reign an era in the Empire. Besides the road to Moscow of 430 miles, he designs to make one from Columbia on the Oka, 100 miles from Moscow, below which there is constant steam navigation to the Caspian Sea.—Another is projected from this point to the head of steam navigation on the Don of the Black Sea, and from this point on the Don east to Saratov, near the mouth of the Volga, the Mississippi of Europe.—The domestic relations of the Emperor are the subject of constant commendation by his subjects, exhibiting in this respect a favorable contrast to the days of Catharine.

The intrepid character of the Emperor is the theme of every observer. He walks the streets alone, or is met often in a single sled or drosky superintending in person the condition of the city. He is the first at a fire, and I have been struck by the power and distinctness of his voice in giving orders to 30,000 men under arms. He exercises a supervision over vast details in the affairs of the Empire. He enjoys very able ministers, especially in the foreign and internal affairs of the Empire.

Honor to whom Honor is Due. Some very severe, and as was generally thought just strictures, were passed by the New York Tribune upon the ostentatious prominence given, at the opening of the World's Fair, to Military men, Politicians and Clergymen, and the contempt of labor implied by the absence from the stage of all representatives of the industry and ingenuity of the country. Especial emphasis was laid upon the silence observed in regard to the Architect and Builders of the Crystal Palace; and the more so, from the marked honors paid to Sir Joseph Paxton, the architect, and to Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors for the London building. A correspondent of the Times, however shows that no person is entitled to such credit as was justly awarded to Mr. Paxton, and that "through the mixing up of responsibility, the gross blunders in patterns and measurements—the regular "cutting and trying," or scribe-rule-process—the utter want of system from beginning to end, has been such as would have long since induced most men to drop their claims to the stock of the Association, as if it had been invested in moonshine, and the term, "a great failure," would have been the prominent feature in its history. Those who have led on the enterprise, have expended money like water—liberally, manfully—while all the great mechanics of this or any other country, who have had good opportunities of judging, have wondered at the hour and hopefulness displayed by the Association, during the progress; and ridiculed the weakness of that want of system, which has unnecessarily half doubted the cost of construction, and wasted at least two months of valuable time."

Great outrage at Mackinack.

On the 15th inst., the Sheriff of Emmet county, Michigan, went to Pine river to summons jurors residing there. As it had been given out that no man would be allowed to serve any process at that place he took two boats with a crew of seven men to each, all armed, believing that the presence of the number of witnesses would prevent resistance. He was mistaken. After serving the process the party returned to the boats, when they were fired upon by some forty men who had hastily gathered on the bluff immediately above them. More than one hundred guns were fired before they got the boats off the beach, and within range of five rods.

The party in the boats could do nothing but stand in plain view to push off the boat, and sit and row; their assailants came down on the beach and fired as they might be expected to at a mark. The firing continued until they got out of range when three boats filled with men started in pursuit. The leading boat in pursuit contained 25 men.

About ten miles out they came within range, and renewed the firing, and kept up a pursuing fire for five miles, when the Sheriff and his party made the bark Morgan, Capt. Stone, and where taken on board.

Six men were wounded, but none mortally, though more than 200 guns are known to have been fired, all in short range.

No pretense or excuse was made for this assault, except that they were determined to have no Law at Pine River.

Since the late rain the weather has been somewhat cool.

Monstrosities on Demand.

It is rather a singular coincidence that now the World's Fair is finally inaugurated, and crowds of sight-seers are congregating at New York; there should be such a swarm of monstrosities, suddenly announced in different parts of the country. First there is the horned toad from New Mexico, alleged to have been found alive in solid rock, where he must have existed, if this is true, for thousands of years.—Next, there is out in Hoosierdom a two legged calf, which walks about at its ease. But, on reflection, this may not be such a curiosity after all. Then, from the same State, is advertised a family of six rats with their tails nicely platted together by nature's handiwork. Besides these, some lucky fellow in our own State has a horse perfectly hairless, and a colt of the same breed. But the strangest of all is a *lusine nature* lately hatched in Columbia, Pa.—a Shanghai chicken which toddles about on four legs, and gets on very comfortably, though at first it did not know which pair to go upon.

The hind pair made him rear up, and the front pair made him kick up. But after balancing the thing in his mind over night, he settled down next morning on his "all fours" boldly, and persists in that mode of locomotion.

To crown all, while we are writing, a tall Kentuckian enters the office, and hands out what looks like the petrification of an infant's head, considerably heavier than lead, and so ugly that it must have been made at a time when the "human face divine" was the human face diabolical. The eye, mouth, nose and ear could easily be made out. Part of the skull was gone, and the convolutions of the brain were as perceptible as in an anatomical subject. He picked it up yesterday afternoon, while gathering paving boulders, down in Boone county. We sent the man to Dr. Locke, as more competent than ourselves to decide on its character.

Putting all these things together, we think the visitors to the World's fair are likely to find some things there, not put down in the programme.

Rio Grande.

We clip the following item from the Brownsville (Texas) Flag of the 29th ult: "INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—By passengers from above, arrived on the steamer Camanche on Sunday last, we learn the following:

"On the 16th inst., information was received by Capt. Granger of the Rifles, stationed at Bellville opposite the Mexican town of Guerrero, that a party of 15 or 20 Indians had crossed the Mexican side, about eight miles above his post.—He immediately dispatched a party of men to follow their trail, and dividing the remainder of his company into parties stationed them in such a manner as to intercept the Indians on their return. Not more than 36 hours had elapsed from the time of their crossing the river when one of the divided parties discovered the Indians' return trail, which satisfied them that they were making for the pass in the river at full speed. The troops overtook them while crossing their animals; five Indians were killed on the spot; some five or six wounded; horses, arrows, bows, guns, blankets, &c., were taken from them, and those who escaped, swam the river entirely naked. It would appear that these Indians were fully aware of the presence of the Rifles of Bellville. They traveled 136 miles in 36 hours, despoiling the rancheros from the place of their crossing down to Jack Everitt's rancho.—They returned by way of Sons.

"Much credit is due to Capt. Granger for the admirable tact displayed by him on this occasion, and which resulted in so complete a route.

Reinforcement of Mexican Troops on this Frontier.

Troops are continually arriving at the Mexican towns on the frontier, numbers as we have never before seen on this line. Military encampments are also being established at points on the Rio Grande which hitherto have not been considered of sufficient importance to be guarded by custom house guards. The proprietor of a banking establishment in Camargo has been consulted upon a contract for baking bread for ten thousand men. It is reported by passengers recently arrived from Rio Grande City, that opinions are freely expressed on the other side as to the validity, in Santa Anna's opinion, of the treaty of peace, the same having been made and ratified during his absence, thus creating a question as to the necessity of complying with its observance. The 'divine mission' of Santa Anna to reclaim the lost importance of the Mexican territory is also alluded to. We do not take upon ourselves the responsibility to suggest what policy Santa Anna may have in this movement, on the contrary we give the information as a matter of fact. We conceive the Republic of Mexico can have no enemy in this quarter whose presence requires such an extensive armament, yet the opposite frontier is assuming so warlike an aspect, and reports as to the object of this movement are so corroborated that, be they founded substantially or otherwise, we deem the question a public one, and calculated to interest, if not affect, the community at large.—Brownville Flag, Texas.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—During the first six months of the present year twenty three thousand vessels passed, in the day time, the light house on Staten Island, at the entrance to the harbor of N. York. The largest number recorded in any one day was 284 vessels, and the smallest in the record was 19, which was on the 17th day of June. This would make about 50,000 vessels in the year, including those passing in the night time, of which no record is kept.

Russia and Turkey.

The following extraordinary document is published in the London papers of July 6.

'By the grace of God, 'We, Nicholas I., 'Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias and Czar of Poland, &c., &c., &c., 'Inform all people.

'Be it known to our beloved and faithful subjects.

'The defense of our faith has always been the sacred duty of our blessed ancestors.

'From the day it pleased the Almighty to place me on the throne of our fathers, the maintenance of the holy obligations, with which it is inseparably connected, has been the object of our constant care and attention; these, acting on the ground work of the famous treaty of Kainadjir, which subsequent solemn treaties with the Ottoman Porte have fully confirmed, have ever been directed toward upholding the rights of our church.

'But to our extreme grief, in latter times, notwithstanding all our efforts to defend the inviolability of the rights and privileges of our orthodox church, numerous willful acts of the Ottoman Porte have infringed upon these rights, and threaten finally the entire overthrow of all that ancient discipline so precious to orthodoxy.

'All our efforts to restrain the Porte from such acts have proved in vain, and even the word of the Sultan, solemnly given us by himself, was soon faithlessly broken.

'Having exhausted all means of conviction, and having in vain tried all the means by which our just claims could be peaceably adjusted, we have deemed it indispensable to move our armies into the provinces on the Danube, in order that the Porte may see to what her stubbornness may lead.

'But even now, we have no intention of commencing war, in occupying those provinces, we wish to hold a sufficient pledge to guarantee for ourselves the re-establishment of our rights under any circumstances whatever.

'We do not seek for conquests; Russia does not require them. We seek to vindicate those rights which have been so openly violated.

'We are even yet ready to stop the movements of our armies, if the Ottoman Porte will bind itself solemnly to respect the inviolability of the Orthodox Church; but if obstinacy and blindness will it otherwise, then, calling God to our aid, we leave it to Him to decide our quarrel, and in full confidence in the right hand of the Almighty, we shall move forward on behalf of the orthodox faith.

'Given at Peterhoff on the 14th (26th) day of June, in the year of the birth of Christ, 1853, and of our reign the 20th.

'Sealed at the Senate in St. Petersburg on the 14th (26th) June 1853.

'To the original of this document the own hand of his Majesty is signed.

'NIKOLAI.'

From Constantinople we have letters of June 19. The most interesting portion of their contents is the text of the note sent by Reschid Pacha to M. de Nesselrode, in reply to his communication requesting the Porte to accept Prince Menschikoff's ultimatum. The passages of most immediate interest are those which refer to the threatened crossing of the frontier by the Kaussian forces. Attentively considered these passages are not found to contain an express declaration by the Ottoman Minister concerning the view which his Government will take of the projected invasion affecting the relations between Russia and the Porte. Reschid Pacha pronounces most positively upon the mortal character of the threatened act, but as to the effect which it may have upon the relative position of the two Governments now at peace he is silent.

'SUBLIME PORTE—DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

'To his Excellency Count de Nesselrode.

'Sir: I lost no time in laying before his Majesty the Sultan, my august master, the despatch which your Excellency has done me the honor to address to me on the 19th (31st) May last.

'His Majesty the Sultan has always shown, and on all occasions, the greatest regard for his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, whom he has ever looked upon as his sincerely and well disposed neighbor. The Sublime Porte, while entertaining no doubt of the generous intentions of the Emperor, has been deeply grieved at the interruption of relations between them which has unfortunately occurred, and which arises perhaps from the Emperor not understanding the real impossibility in which the Porte has found itself placed on the question raised by Prince Menschikoff with reference to embodying in a diplomatic engagement the religious privileges accorded to the Greek religion. Nevertheless, it is consoled by knowing that for its part it has in nowise contributed to produce such a state of things. In truth, the Ottoman Government has shown, from the beginning, the best disposition, and every facility relative to the questions which Prince Menschikoff was commissioned to settle in pursuance with the orders of the Emperor. And even in questions so delicate as that of the religious privileges of the Greek church it was still inspired by pacific sentiments and not refusing the assurances which tended to remove and reduce to nothing all the doubts which might have been excited in that respect, the Sublime Porte hoped, especially from the well known wisdom of Prince Menschikoff, that ambassador would be satisfied with the project of a note which had been communicated to him in the assurances that had been demanded.

It is true that his Highness Prince Menschikoff has, the second time, abridged the minute of the Sened which he had at first given, and in communicating at the last a project of a note he has made certain changes as well in the terms as in the form and title of the document; but the sense of an engagement being still found there, and as that diplomatic engagement cannot accord either with the independence of the Ottoman Government or with the rights of its sovereign authority, it is impossible to give to the motives of utter impossibility presented on that point by the Porte the terms of refusal, and to make of that a question of honor for his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Moreover, if complaints have been made of that impossibility by attributing it to a sentiment of mistrust, Russia by paying no regard to all the assurances offered in the most solemn manner by the Sublime Porte, and by declaring that it was indispensable to embody them in an instrument having the force of an engagement, does she not rather give a patent proof of her want of confidence toward the Ottoman Government, and has not the Ottoman Government on its part a right to complain? Nevertheless, in answering on these two points it refers itself to the high and known justice of the Emperor of Russia, as well as to the high reasons and the eminently pacific sentiments of your Excellency, which, moreover, and each has been able to recognize and appreciate.

'His Majesty the Sultan, by an imperial firman bearing his august hatt-i-scheriff has just confirmed anew the privileges, rights and immunities enjoyed by the Churches of the Greekite 'abantigou.'

'The Sublime Porte will never hesitate to maintain and to give the assurances contained and promised in the project of the note transmitted to Prince Menschikoff a short time before his departure.—The despatch received on the part of your Excellency speaks of causing the Russian troops to pass the frontiers. That declaration is incompatible with the assurances of peace and of the friendly disposition of his Majesty the Emperor. It is, in truth so much opposed to what one is justified in expecting from a friendly power that the Porte knows not how it can accept it, the military preparations and the works of defense ordered by the Porte as it is declares officially the considerable armaments of Russia. They constitute a measure purely defensive. The Government of the Sultan having no hostile intentions against Russia, expresses the desire that the ancient relations which his Majesty moreover regards as so precious, and of which the numerous advantages are manifest for both parties, may be re-established in their primitive state.

'I entertain the hope that the Court of Russia will appreciate, with a feeling of confident consideration the sincere and loyal intentions of the Sublime Porte, and will take into account the utter impossibility in which it finds itself to defer to the desires which have expressed.—Let that impossibility be appreciated as it merits to be, and the Sublime Porte, I can assure your Excellency, will not hesitate to instruct an Ambassador Extraordinary to proceed to St. Petersburg, to reopen there the negotiations, and to seek in concert with the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia an arrangement which, while it may be agreeable to his Majesty, shall be also such as the Porte can accept without affecting either the basis of its independence or the sovereign authority of his Majesty the Sultan.

'Your Excellency may regard it as certain that for my part I most earnestly desire such a result, and I indulge in the hope that such is also the desire of your Excellency.

'I pray your Excellency, &c.,

(Signed) 'Reschid.'

The latest telegraphic despatch in 'The London Times,' dated Vienna, July 5, states that the Pruth was passed at Leova by the Russian corps destined for the occupation of Wallachia, and at Skoulny by the corps which was to invade Moldavia. General Gortschakoff was to arrive at Bucharest on the 6th of July.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that Court Guylai was to leave there for St. Petersburg on a special mission relative to the Turkish question.

The Prince of Serbia had offered to place 45,000 men at the Sultan's disposal. Forty-four vessels were being armed at the arsenal, and the militia at Constantinople called out. It was stated that the occupation of Moldavia by Russia had caused Austria to unite cordially with England and France. Prussia remained neutral.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—We learn from Captain Sweet, of the steamboat North-erner, that on his way up, on Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, he came upon an immense quantity of the fragments of the upper works of a steamer, and they were scattered for a mile in extent over the water. The scene of the wreck was from three to four miles east of Bois Blanc Island, almost in sight of Mackinack.

Capt. Sweet examined, with the utmost care, the floating fragments of the wreck, but could discover no human beings to tell the story of the terrible catastrophe. It would seem that the steamer must have been blown or broken into a thousand pieces, and it is not likely that a soul has survived.—Lake Superior Journal June 25.

Some ten days since twenty acres of timothy grass, on the meadow of G. D. Dieken, at Drennon, Ky, was consumed by fire. A log of wood on the border of the meadow had been set on fire, and by some means it communicated to the grass in the meadow, which was consumed, together with a large quantity of rail fence.

Men in the Rapids at Niagara Falls.—During Attempt to Rescue Him—Three Life-boats Sent from Buffalo—A Horrible Death.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 18.—A. M. This morning a man was discovered in the American rapids below the bridge, on a stump, and almost on the brink of the Falls. His name is Joseph Able. There were three men in a boat, two of whom have gone over, and this Mr. Able clung to the stump. Every thing is favorable for his rescue if a good life-boat can be produced in time. The boats that are here swamp immediately on being put into the water. Crowds of the strangers, and a great number of citizens through the banks. Some of them have just succeeded in floating a box of refreshments to him.

BUFFALO, July 16.

They have sent a life-boat by the train of cars Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Third Dispatch.—Three boats have been swamped in endeavoring to rescue the poor fellow.—They are now trying the fourth, which is a second life-boat. It is impossible to get any refreshments to him, and it is thought he will not hold much longer, but will lose his hold before he can be rescued.

Governor Medill.

The Ohio State Democrat says truly, and says it with knowledge based upon long personal acquaintance with Col. Medill, now holding the office of Governor, that he has been tried and never found wanting. As a member of the State Legislature,—as Speaker of the popular branch thereof,—as a member of Congress,—Assistant Postmaster General, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs,—as President of the Constitutional Convention, and as Lieut. Governor of the State,—Col. Medill has ever been the same straight-forward Democrat and attentive officer. With business talents inferior to none, added to high and commanding talents, we hesitate not to say that he will make one of the best Executive officers Ohio ever had. That, on the second Tuesday of October next, he will be elected to the high and responsible station he now fills, is a fact admitted to be so by his political enemies.

Relieved in Time.

The Buffalo Express says: 'The steamer Mississippi, on her downward trip on Saturday evening, picked up seven persons in a small boat, about twenty miles off Cleveland. They proved to be the officers and crew of the schooner Wm. Penn, belonging to Kingston, and loaded with timber. The Schooner sprang a leak and capsized on the day previous, and the poor fellows had been drifted about without oars to assist them or a mouthful of food, ever since.'

MORTALITY ON BOARD A VESSEL AT SEA.

The schooner Empire, Capt. Baker, arrived at Boston on Saturday, from Darien Ga. During the voyage all the crew consisting of two sailors, a cook and a boy together with the mate, died of Southern fever. The last man died on the 9th inst., since which time he has been obliged to navigate the vessel and bring her into port alone. Capt. Baker himself had been sick, but had recovered. He was for six days alone upon the ocean!

SNOW ARCH ON MOUNT WASHINGTON.

A party of travelers just arrived at Portland from the white mountains, report that on the 13 inst., in ascending the summit of Mt. Washington by a new route, they passed under or through a natural archway of snow, twenty feet high, and one hundred and sixty feet long—the crust above their head forty feet in thickness. The surface of this mass of snow extends over several acres, and has no signs of ice or crystallization.

SINGULAR DELUSION.—Sheriff Bartholomew, of Ashtabula county, is laboring under aberration of mind, supposing that many indictments are hanging over him, and that his ruin is sought, for some purpose or other. He left Jefferson on foot on the 3d, and has been traced to Warren, Pa. The delusion is the more singular, as Mr. B. is a very honorable man, and his public duties have been faithfully discharged. The Ashtabula Telegraph states his friends are in pursuit of Mr. B., and his case is pronounced one of those which yield readily under skillful treatment.—Cleveland Herald.

In West Manchester township, York county, on Wednesday of last week, a keg of powder having been left in a shed near the dwelling of Mr. Witmer, in the absence of the family, his son aged eight years, set fire to it with a match, and was so shockingly burned that he died in a few hours.

The man who is one thing to-day, and another to-morrow—who drives an idea pell-mell this week, while it drives him the next—is always in trouble, and does just nothing from one year's end to the other.

Fifty dollars reward will be paid to any person who will prove that he ever lost money by attending to his own business, or letting other people's alone.

How many fine hats cover a multitude of sins and worthless heads; and how many plaited shirt bosoms cover a cold, hollow cavern where there ought to be a heart.

An old German song says, in accounting for the general want of veracity among men:—

When first on earth the truth was born, She crept into a hunting horn; The hunter came, the horn was blown; But where truth went was never known.

There was frost at East Safford, Connecticut the 29th ult.