Frightful Railway Disaster.

Breaking of the Galt Bridge—12 Men Destroyed—3 men buried in the ruins.

It becomes our painful duty to record the most frightful railway accident which ever happened in this vicinity. On Monday afternoon last, about three o'clock, as the Gravel Train employed on the Galt Branch was passing over the Bridge of the old saw mill in this town, the bridge gave way, precipitating twelve heavily loaded cars into the stream beneath, a distance of nearly 20 feet! When the locomotive (Huron) got about half way across the bridge, the engineer felt it giving way. With great presence of mind, he instantly put on steam, although the tender had partially fallen, succeeded in dragging it and one car to the other side. The coupling broke between the first and second cars, and before those on the engine could look around, the cars were plunging into the gulf beneath, burying three of the brakesmen among the crashing ruins. When we reached the spot, a considerable number of townsmen had already congregated, but the scene which met their eyes was so dreadful that some little time elapsed ere united exertions were put forth to clear away the wreck of cars which covered the unfortunate sufferers. It was plainly to be seen, however, that no hopes of the lives of any of the three men could be entertained, as even the wheels of many of the cars were broken, the heavy woodwork smashed into innumerable splinters, and the whole mass so jammed together, that it seemed almost impossible to clear it away. A large crowd of people by this time arrived, who immediately set to work, but it was nearly six o'clock before the shattered remains of the unfortunate men were extricated. Dr Cartier was in attendance, by request of the officers of the Great Western Railway, but life had been extinct long previous to the recovery of the bodies.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.—INCIDENTS.

The names of the killed are Thos. Lacy, Conrad Sexton and John Harnell. There were three other brakesmen on the train, two of whom miraculously escaped with slight bruises, while the third had fortunately passed over the locomotive to procure his coat. The conducter, engineer and fireman were also on the locomotive, and escaped. It is impossible to describe the position in which the deceased were found, but they presented a touching scene, rendered awful by the cries of relatives, and one which we trust it may never be our lot to witness again. All of the killed could be seen long before the efforts of our townsmen could clear off the broken cars to get them out. Thomas Lacy, who was last extricated, was horribly mutilated, having a frightful gash above the left breast, one leg broken, and three fingers of the right hand fearfully crushed and bruised. He was on the second car, and seeing his danger, made a bold attempt to escape by jumping, but fell back into the crushing mass and met a most fearful fate. Sexton was found embedded in gravel, both legs being almost crushed off beneath the knees. John Hartnell, who was married only about five weeks ago, although first taken out, was furthest underneath, having been caught between the wood of some of the cars when within two feet of the water, which is at that point about eighteen inches deep. He had evidently died from suffocation, as a heavy portion of a car was tightly pressed against his breast, and he appeared to have suffered but little other injury. He alone was visible when the catastrophe happened, and for some little time after, showed signs of life. Dr. Carrier, in his evidence before the jury, stated that the immediate cause of the deaths of all of the deceased, had been suffocation. The two brakesmen are not seriously wounded, but they both narrowly escaped, one of them particularly so. On his car nearing the broken bridge, he made ready to jump, and caught one of the iron bars, and thus saved himself. The shock was so great, and the man so terrified, that it was some hours after ere he was perfectly sensible.—[Dumfries Reformer.

ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE "BROTHER JONATHAN."—The origin of this term, as applied to the United States, is as follows: When General Washington, after being appointed Commander of the Army of the Revolutionary War, went to Massachusetts to organize it, he found a great want of ammunition and other means of defence; and on one occasion, it seemed that no means could be devised for the necessary safety. Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then Governor of the State of Connecticut: and the General, placing the greatest reliance on his Excellency's judgment, remarked; "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The General did so, and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army; and thenceforth, when difficulties arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-phrase, "We must consult Brother Jonathan," and the name has now become a designation for the whole country, as John Bull for England.

MAD DOGS.—The people of the Fifth Ward, north of the railroad, are considerably excited in consequence of several dogs having manifested smyptoms of madness. We understand that three dogs were killed in that vicinity last week, and all were apparently rabid. On Friday, a dog belonging to a Mr Ditman, on Martin Street, went mad and ran about the neighborhood causing the greatest alarm. He bit a cow, a hog, and another dog, and finally "bit the dust" in consequence of a bullet from a gun, in the hand of a man who gave chase to him as soon as he heard he was about. It will be remembered that Mr Schaffer shot a mad dog in St. Paul street a few weeks since. This was the first rabid animal seen in that vicinity, and he, it was said, had recently come from Buffalo, where mad dogs have been as plenty as bullheads in Niagara water. There can be little doubt but all the mischief has proceeded from this animal. Where it will stop we can't tell. There is an ordinance against dogs running at large without a muzzle. Let those who have valuable dogs shut them up, and let all curs running about the streets be shot.—[Rochester Union.

A city editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor assures his contemporary that a good many men in Michigan have done the same thing by marrying one.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamships.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Ships	Leaves	For	Date.
Edinburg,	New York,	Glasgow,	July 11
Hermann,	do.	Bremen,	July 12
Canada,	Boston,	Liverpool,	July 16
N. American	Quebec,	do.	July 19
Africa,	New York,	do.	July 23
Fulton,	do.	Havre,	July 26
Canadian,	Quebec,	Liverpool,	Aug. 2
Indian,	do.	do.	Aug. 16
TO ARRIVE.			
Canada,	Liverpool	Boston,	June 21
Baltic,	do.	New York,	June 25
Africa,	do.	do.	June 28
Fulton,	Havre,	do.	July 2
Canadian,	Liverpool,	Quebec,	July 2
Indian,	Liverpool,	do.	July 16
C. of Baltim.	Liverpool,	Quebec,	July 16
Washington,	Bremen,	New York,	July 16
Arago,	Havre,	New York,	July 30

☞ Single copies of the *Daily News* may be had at the counter of the publishing office Price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the *Chronicle and News* containing the news of the week may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d. each. Issued every Friday morning.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12.

The leading politicians in England, Lord Clarendon included, committed a palpable mistake when they excused themselves from taking serious notice of the extremely impudent conduct of President Pierce, on the assumed ground that his policy was dictated by his desire to ingratiate himself with the American people, with a view to his ultimate re-election to the exalted station he has so signally disgraced. The very fact of his founding his popularity on his hostility to Great Britain, discovers at once the bias of the minds of his countrymen, in whose judgment he had confidence, and whose votes he counted upon. Having been placed in office by the "voice of the people," it is but reasonable to believe that he was well acquainted with their leading sentiment. If, therefore, the majority of the people were friendly to Great Britain, as some would believe, if they regarded the inhabitants of that country with fraternal affection, and repudiated the remotest approach to collision, is it reasonable to suppose that Mr Pierce would seek to win their suffrages by urging a policy so opposite to their views and feelings? No, we think not. Mr Pierce, like all American politicians, was too wily to thus stultify himself. He knew (and we know it, too) that to conciliate the great majority of his countrymen, he must profess a policy or dogma popular among the masses. And when he adopted the course pursued in the Crampton business, he was well aware that it would be acceptable to the American Nation at large. It was openly represented by some of the respectable New York journals that Mr Pierce was only acting a part with a special view to securing to himself his nomination by the Cincinnati convention. Conventions for the nomination of Presidental candidates are not composed of the ignorant and low-bred rabble, but of such kind of *gentlemen* as constitute their members of Congress and State Legislatures. These men represent in conventions the predilections of the masses. Now, if Mr Pierce did not firmly believe the Cincinnati convention would endorse his anti-British principles, he would justly be regarded as acting the part of a madman or a fool to have committed himself so irretrievably as he has done. But he had felt the national pulse; he knew that the heart of the nation beat in perfect unison with his own, and that a bold anti-British policy would accomplish for him what it had done for Polk and Andrew Jackson. His failure there was not attributable to any act or expression of his own connected with the "American difficulties," but, rather, to a secret influence long before working against him in the dark, to supplant him by the elevation of James Buchanan, late Minister to England, whose "Ostend Manifesto," pointed him out to the pro-slavery men of the North and South as the man who would unite the great Democratic party in one unbroken phlanx. It was not that the convention hated England less, but that they loved slavery more: this it was that caused Buchanan to rise and Pierce to fall.

That a small proportion of the American Press and a goodly number of the mercantile and professional classes entertain warm feelings of attachment to the land of their ancestors, we freely acknowledge; but that the bulk of the nation hate England and her institutions, and would gladly assist in her destruction, a long acquaintance with Yankee land induces us firmly to believe.

Furthermore, we would remark, that if, as the New York *Courier* maintains, the people of the United States entertain sentiments of "affection and attachment" for England, how have they manifested it? When they saw their chief magistrate acting in concert with Marcy and Cushing to involve their country in a disastrous and unprovoked war, did the great commercial cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c., call public meetings to protest against the mad, the wicked, the foolish conduct of their government? Did they get up "peace addresses," *a la* Manchester, signed by thousands, to be presented to the British government, disclaiming concurrence with the views and acts of their chief, and imploring forbearance and moderation in the adjustment of pending difficulties? No such thing: they left such childish demonstrations of "affection and attachment" to be made by the people they had offended—the government they had insulted.

The indulgence of the readers of this journal is invoked for the frequent allusion to the now stale subject of the dismissal of Mr Crampton and the three Consuls. Did we not feel deeply the wound that has been inflicted on England's honor, reflecting as it does, in some degree, on her subjects in America, who are more exposed to the taunts and jeers of the braggarts over the border than are her own children across the Atlantic, the subject would have had less interest in our estimation: but, influenced as we are by a spirit that has always characterised this journal from its commencement, of unswerving attachment to that empire which from childhood we have been taught to revere, fidelity and consistency demanded a free expression of those sentiments we have from time to time uttered on the anomalous course pursued by our rulers at home. In the remarks in Thursday's issue on the conduct of the *Times*, the language employed may have appeared to some rather severe; this, of course is matter of opinion, but we are gratified in being able to show that the sentiment conveyed on that occasion is not confined to this journal alone. The *Assemblee Nationa* of Paris, a journal of distinguished character, and we believe an impartial observer of the matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, thus expresses itself:—

Scarcely has Mr Crampton set foot upon British soil, than he is openly disavowed by those to whom he has entrusted the defence of his public character and of his honor, tarnished in a cause which was that of his country. He is accused of levity; he is declared to be incapable of the functions entrusted to his management; and he has returned to London, in order to be present at the triumph of Mr Dallas. These accusations are not only strange in existing circumstances; they appear to us (we may be permitted to say *en passant*) supremely unjust. In mixing himself up with this miserable question of recruits, Mr Crampton only followed the instructions of his Government, as the whole world knows. It was not only in America that England directed her agents and consuls to procure for her men who were willing to exchange their blood for her guineas—the same instructions were given to her agents in Italy and Germany, and we have witnessed their results. Mr Crampton only followed the general instructions given. This was declared solemnly by the British Government, as long as their existed hope of his remaining at Washington. To-day Mr Crampton is only a compromised instrument, which it is desirable to get rid of. "He is an unsteady man, all of whose acts cannot be justified." With respect to the affront offered him, after all that has been written and said in his defence by the Ministers of Her Majesty, the insult does not, it is true, affect him alone; it rebounds on the Government and the country which he represented. But then it was offered with so many forms, and was accompanied with advantageous offers. Everything therefore can be arranged for the best. Manchester will not be short of cotton, and here exists, beyond mistake, the wole secret England is under the dependency of the United States, and 'Rule Brittania' is forgotten when it is necessary to procure the article indispensable for the life of its population! It is far from our intention to blame the prudence, the circumspection, and even the humility of the Government and statesmen of England which are commanded in the name of such great interests. But nevertheless we will permit ourselves to remark that the spectacle offered by the British Administration by no means corresponds with the idea we had formed of a great Government. This moderation, this patience, pushed to the limits of abnegation, in the presence of a cool and premeditated insult; this desertion of an agent who was declared up to the last moment worthy of responsibility; this facility of turning and viewing matters in their best light, astonishes us above all. But, after all, the honor at stake is not our own, and it is not worthy for us to take it under our protection.

THE "ELIZA MARY" IN INDIA—A letter has been lately received from Capt. Gaskin, long and favorably known in this city, who, it will be remembered sailed hence in the Eliza Mary, for England, last year. The letter is dated at Akyab, a harbor on the river Ganges, 13th April, 1856, and contains a full "log" of the vessel from the day of her departure from Liverpool, 20th September last, to the time of her arrival at Akyab, on the 4th March, 1856, embracing a period of ninety-eight days, *thirty-eight* of which were spent at Sierra Leone, where Capt. Gaskin had the pleasure of meeting with the son of Commissary Clark, (well known in Kingston, and now of Toronto), of whom he speaks in most complimentary terms. The passage from Liverpool to Akyab, strict sailing time, was made in the unexampled space of *sixty-seven* days, in the course of which he passed several American and English ships which had sailed from the same port some days before the Eliza Mary. On the 22d of October, while in Lat. 11.33, N. Lon. 18.30 W., he encountered an "African Tornado" of great violence, which lasted four hours, doing considerable damage to the ship, and severely trying her powers of endurance. But Canadian timber and Kingston mechanical skill, combined enable her "to weather the storm."

Capt. Gaskin expressed his intention to sail from Akyab on the 14th April last, with a cargo of 10,000 bags rice, (about 1,050 tons), destined for Amsterdam, whence, he said he would with all despatch make his way to Canada, and finally settle down in Kingston, among his old friends and acquaintances, all of whom, there is no doubt, will be most happy to greet with a hearty welcome the "old commodore."

The number of emigrants arrived at New York up to July 9, was 59,916; to same date last year 75,323; showing a decrease of 15,407.

"The people of Eaton Rapids," says the Detroit Advertiser, "have experienced much annoyance for some days past, in consequence of the fish dying in the river.—On Monday and Tuesday, as many as twenty barrels of dead fish, which were creating an intolerable nuisance, were removed, but the stream filled up with them nearly as fast they were taken off. Below the dam, the river was so clogged up by them, that it was difficult to push a canoe through them. The mortality reached everything living in the water, such as lizards, frogs, crawfish, &c. We have heard no rational account of this circumstance, though it is perfectly well authenticated."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS WITH FEDERAL MONEY APPROVED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The Boston Advertiser of the 8th says:—"A report of the proceedings in Congress yesterday, will be found under the telegraphic head. In the Senate the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, recently voted by the President, was taken up. After debate, the bill was passed by a two-thirds vote, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. The bills for the improvement of the St. Mary's River and St. Clair Flats were also passed over the President's veto." Whereat the Advertiser rejoices, as many a western man will also rejoice.

The Havana correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Havana, Monday, June 30, 1856, says there is no longer the affectation of secrecy in relation to the Spanish relations with the Republic of Mexico, and their purposes for the reconstruction of that government, if their demands are not met by payment or reasonable acknowledgment. They are expecting all the maritime forces that can be spared from Spain, to which will be added troops from Cuba, to make good their intentions upon Mexican soil—should that necessity arise which it is hoped, by those ambitious for fame in their ancient fields of Spanish glory, may occur. It is urged that there is no more stability in the present government than there has been with previous political organizations—that the people are divided in political sentiments—subject to alternations, from one military tyrant to another—and, therefore, it is better for the general welfare to fabricate a strong government for the country, under royal prestige, and dispose of some Spanish Prince. It is said, that Spain will be sustained by England and France if there should be any action in favor of Mexico by the people or the government of the United States

Marmora Iron Works.

From the Montreal Herald.

We lately paid a visit to the Marmora Iron Works, and were very much pleased with what we saw there, and the bustle and appearance of business they exhibited. At present the works are not in "*full blast*," still there is a great deal doing, and the village of Marmora, which two or three years ago consisted of about a dozen old dilapidated houses, now can boast of a goodly number, mostly new, besides two very good hotels, one a large stone building capable of accommodating upwards of fifty people, (and we understand it has often been full). There are to be found there three very good stores, apparently well furnished; a saw mill, grist mill, a church and a school house, all in addition to the number of buildings wholly connected with the iron works, which of themselves exceed thirty in number. Thirty years have elapsed since we last saw Marmora, and truly the change was most gratifying. There is now a good macadamized road nearly finished from Belleville to the works, and to those desiring an interesting pleasure trip we would recommend an excursion to Marmora, for apart from the picturesque sail up the Bay of Quinte, which is really very beautiful, the Crow River, and the Marmora and Bellmont Lakes afford good fishing and very pleasant sailing, while deer and game abound in the immediate vicinity, and good fare with an obliging landlord at the Hotel. We are glad to see the works in the good hands they are in at present; if they can be worked to advantage, they will be, we feel sure, under their present management. We understand the quality of the Ore is very superior and the quantity unlimited, and the immense quantity of hardwood fuel which the Crow River and the Lakes and the Beaver Creek opens out, will be sufficient to supply the Works with charcoal for fifty years to come. As this business is a new one for Canada West (though now, by the way, in the hands of a Lower Canadian) and as it is likely to be a very large one, we have taken some trouble to ascertain how it is likely to affect and be affected by present interests. One fact will suffice for our present purpose. It is this. The American iron makers on Lake Champlain have to pay for their ore at the rate of from six to ten dollars a ton at their works, while at Marmora the ore does not cost much over one-fifth of that sum. We think then, that if these works are properly managed, they will prove a very good investment without the much-called for aid afforded by protection. At the same time we would call upon all our local consumers of iron to give the preference to the Canadian iron when they can do so without injury to their own interests. There is no doubt but iron of a superior quality can be manufactured to better advantage in Canada than upon any other part of the continent of America, and we wish success may attend the efforts now made to produce this indispensible article at Marmora. The works can now turn out, in each year, when working up to their full capacity, upwards of forty thousand pounds worth of iron, nearly one half of which, in weight, is in the crude state of pig metal, which is of a quality suited to manufacture the most approved railway wheels as well as machinery requiring great strength and toughness. These works could also supply railway car axles, required by all our railways, of a better quality than the generality of those imported, and at prices to compete with the foreign article. The iron is, from all we can learn, of very superior quality, being of the same nature as the Swedish iron, which is so remarkable for its great strength, combined with its great durability.

THE CHILDREN'S PAPER, published by T. Nelson & Sons, Toronto, is one of the neatest and best publications of the day. It is issued monthly at a very low price, and can be ordered through Mr Stacey at the Bible & Tract Depositary.

The different nations of Europe may expect to find their diplomatic relations with the Government of the United States, already so difficult, become less and less agreeable. The total absence of forms, united with an exaggerated national vanity, characterises the executive power of the United States; and if General Pierce believes it necessary for his re-election to quarrel with some other ambassador, we may await further scandal on his part. Whilst the Washington Cabinet shows itself so ticklish on the chapter of enlistments for the British service, it allows recruiting for the fillibusters of Nicaragua to proceed publicly. Offices have been opened for the raising of troops in New York, and officers of Walker parade in grand uniform in the streets with their soldiers.—*From the Paris University.*

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.—We congratulate the City we congratulate the County, upon the liberal spirit displayed in the City Council on Monday night. The Council voted £750 in aid of the Building Fund of the Local Committee of the Provincial Show. It is true that the vote for so munificent a grant was carried by a majority of one only; but those who did vote against it, did so probably for the sake of appearing provident in the eyes of their constituents; for all parties seem glad that it has been passed. The Citizens of Kingston will now possess a Glass Building that will be both a credit and an ornament to the City; for be it remembered, that though the property will be vest the Subscribers to that Society are mostly Citizens of Kingston.

ed in the Frontenac Agricultural Society, yet We have the additional gratification of stating, that the Leeds Agricultural Society at their last Meeting, voted the sum of Three Hundred Dollars in aid of the Glass Building on the Show Grounds. It is expected that other Agricultural Societies in this vicinity will follow the same laudable example. Kingston will be their centre.—Whig.

OUTRAGE IN DIAMOND HARBOR.—On Saturday night, between nine an ten o'clock, and outrage of a nature which can only be designated as most atrocious, was committed at Diamond Harbor. One Beatty had bought a house there, in which there lived some tenants whom he wished to eject, and being unable to do so with the assistance of the law, he determined to do so forcibly. Accordingly, some of Beaty's friends met together and made an attack upon the house, armed with knives and pistols, but were firmly opposed. In the assault knives were used freely and several parties stabbed, one of the defendants, named Miller, being twice run through the body and severely, if not mortally, wounded, his life at all events, being despaired of. There were other two of the defending party stabbed, but none of the assailants were either stabbed or seriously injured, so far as we are aware, and when the police arrived they had all managed to make their escape. All concerned in this cowardly and unwarrantable assault are, we believe, known, but we shall not at present mention their names, as the full particulars will soon be obtainable. It is neither our duty nor our design to screen wrong doing, by whomsoever committed.—[Gazette, Quebec.

LOSS OF THE SHIP OCEAN QUEEN WITH 100 LIVES. On Saturday, at Lloyd's, the intelligence received leaves no doubt that the London and New York Line of packet ship Ocean Queen, Captain Smith, has foundered in the Atlantic, with every soul on board. She had eightyty-five passengers and a crew of twenty-five hands. There is but little doubt that, like the Pacific, and other missing steamers, it is the floating ice which has caused her destruction. She left the London Docks on the 8th of February, and the last heard of her was on the 15th of the same month, off the Isle of Wight, when she signalled "all well." The American ship G. B. Lamer left the Thames same day, and narrowly escaped destruction by the ice. She returned from New York, and on Saturday cleared out for that port again. Another New York packet-ship, the Driver, which left Liverpool almost the same time as the Ocean Queen, with many passengers, has, it is feared, shared a similar fate.—[London Observer.

MONTREAL TURF CLUB RACES.—We learn that great sport is expected at St. Hyacinthe on the 15th and following days. The following well-known horses are expected to run:—Puss, Ferres, Colonel Gregson, Stour, Helene, Little Mischief, Charley Riley, Augusta, Broker, Bay, Boston, Berry, and many others from Upper Canada and the States.

A MISSING STEAMER.—We see it stated that at last accounts the steamer Golden Age was some time over due at San Francisco, and serious apprehensions were felt for her safety. Mrs Julia Deane Hayne and party, among whom is Mr Chas. Pope, of Rochester, were among her passengers.

TESTIMONIAL.—On his arrival in Liverpool, after the last homeward voyage, Capt. Grange, of the steamship North American, was presented with a highly complimentary address by the passengers, among whom were several of the leading merchants of the Province. While in Quebec, last week, he received another just testimonal to his merits, consisting of a Silver Cup and Salver.

RECOVERY OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED—Often when persons are apparently drowned the vital spark has not really fled, and by judicious management they may be recovered. At this season of the year, when many lives are lost while bathing, the means of of restoring persons apparently drowned, should be familiar to every one. The following are the principal directions, published under the authority of the Massachusetts Humane Society:

"Convey the body to the nearest house with head raised. Strip and rub dry. Wrap in blankets. To inflate the lungs by closing the nostrils with thumb and finger, blowing into the mouth forcibly; then pressing with the hand on the chest. Again blow in the mouth and press on the chest, and so on for ten minutes, or until he breathes. Keep the body warm, extremities also. Continue rubbing—do not give up so long as there is any chance of success."

HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.—Two of the workmen employed on the Genesee Suspension Bridge, Rochester, had a narrow escape on Saturday, from instant death, by falling from that structure. One of the men stepped backward from the loose plank on a scaffold and went down, catching, however, a leg of a fellow workman. The second man was drawn from the scaffold by the weight of the first but, clung to one of the wire suspenders with his hands until both could be drawn up. These men were hanging over the deepest chasm and were about 240 feet from the bottom. They were saved by the promptness of their companions and their presence of mind.—*Union.*

Life in the "Land of the Free!"

Westport, June 23rd.

William Gay, the Shawnee Indian Agent, was killed about two miles from this place on Saturday evening, near five o'clock. He was almost at home—the old Shawnee Agency—but not quite across the line when killed. The facts of the case, as stated in affidavit of J.W. Gay, son to the deceased, who was along, are these. Three men overtook his father; they asked him to take a drink. He did so. They then wanted to know if he was pro-slavery or anti-slavery. Gay answered that he was from Michigan. They repeated the question, when the deceased said he was in favor of a free State. One of the three then commenced shooting at him, a scuffle ensued, and the old man was shot through the head, being wounded in several other places.

The whole community are indignant at the authors of this foul deed; and every effort has been, and is being made, to get at the murderers, and I have no doubt they will be brought to justice. They have fled, but it is known where they have gone. You can see the difficulty of arresting a man here on the border; if the writ is issued in Missouri, the person for whom it is intended can get across the state line into the territory in ten minutes, and thus for the time evade the law.

The assassins cannot escape—let our friends north and south rest assured of that.

Young Gay, who escaped, is pretty badly wounded, but is doing well. The deceased was buried in the graveyard at this place yesterday, and the corpse was followed to the burial by a large concourse of citizens. In the afternoon, before burial, a meeting was held, which passed resolutions denouncing the deed and its perpetrators, and expressing sympathy with the bereaved family.

DISPERSION OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

St. Louis, July 9.—Advices from Topeka, to the 4th inst., state that a Convention met there on the 2d, and passed resolutions in favor of the Republican party and denunciatory of the Democrats, appealing to the friends of free Kansas in Congress to stop the supplies until Kansas is admitted under the Topeka Constitution. Marshal Donaldson and Judge Elmore read to the Convention the President's February proclamation, and Govonor Shannon's proclamation, and one from Mr Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, also a note from Col. Sumner, saying that he would prevent the meeting of the Legislature. They were unheeded. About 800 persons were present, all armed.

Both branches of the Legislature met on the 4th inst. The roll was called, and a quorum found to be present.

About noon Col. Sumner entered the town with 200 dragoons, and planted cannon at the head of Kansas avenue. The troops were drawn up before Constitutional Hall, when Sumner told the citizens that he would not disarm them or break up the Convention, but he had orders to dissolve the Legislature and would do so. Sumner then repaired to the hall of Representatives and informed the members that he had orders to disperse them. He said, "I am called upon to perform the most painful duty of my life. Under the authority of the President, I am here to dissolve this Legislature. In accordance with my orders, I command you to disperse. God knows I have no party feelings in the matter, and will have none while I hold my present position in Kansas. I have just returned from the border, where I have been sending home the Missourians, and I am now here with instructions to disperse this Legislature. I again command you to disperse." Judge Schuyler asked if they were to understand that they were driven out at the point of the bayonet? Col. Sumner replied, "I will use the whole force under my command to enforce my orders." The House then dispersed. A similar scene was enacted in the Senate, which also dispersed.

The Convention was preparing resolutions endorsing the State Government and the Topeka Constitution. Fears of invasion have kept large numbers from attending.

FIRE AT TRENTON.—A little after midnight of Sunday last, a fire broke out in the stables attached to Cruikshank's Tavern, near the bridge, which resulted in the destruction of the entire premises, and also communicated to the west end of the bridge, which was consumed as far as the draw bridge, where the flames were arrested. Six or seven horses were burnt in the stable where the fire originated, five of which belonged to Mr Cruikshank, who lost several buggies, besides furniture, &c. Three other houses, viz, the Bakery of D. Allan, the shoe-shop of P. Moneghan, and a Cabinet shop, fell a prey to the flames, also a large quantity of lumber belonging to Messrs. Myers, and some wood on the wharf. Altogether the calamity was most serious. We have not heard how the fire originated, or whether any of the property was insured.—[Belleville Chronicle.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon a lad 8 or 9 years of age, son of Mr L'Croix, cabinet maker, was drowned while bathing a little below the upper bridge. After he was taken from the water, efforts were made to revive animation, but without effect. He had a most gentle and winning disposition, and evinced early indications of much talent. His loss is bitterly felt by his afflicted parents, and very much lamented by all who knew him.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY.—We regret to have to announce the death by drowning, this morning, of William T. Southwood, an estimable young man, late in the employ of Dr Holden, of this village. It appears that he, in company with some others, were bathing near Flint's wharf, about five o'clock, when by some miscalculation he got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, sank and was drowned. The body was raised about an hour afterwards, and taken home to his sorrowing relatives. He was an only son, was of an amiable disposition, and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the entire community. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Ib.*

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, a young man of the name of Dougall, while acting as brakesman to the dirt cars on the Railway near this town, while in the act of stopping the cars, was thrown across the track; they passed over his legs, breaking them both below the knees. Drs Ridley and Dorland were called, and they found it necessary to amputate both of the injured limbs—one above the knee and the other below It is uncertain whether the patient will survive the severity of the operation or not. The sufferer is a Scotchman, and has no friends in Canada His employers will, however, no doubt, make every provision for his case.—*Ib.*

A STRANGE CLAIMANT FOR AN ENGLISH EARLDOM.—An extraordinary and mysterious affair is now in course of examination both by English and French lawyers. A claim is about to be raised by a poor trumpeter in a French regiment of Chasseurs, to the estates and titles of one of the first earldoms in Great Britain. The story goes that the late earl, having sundry reasons for residing on the Continent, had ceased for many years before his death to hold any communication with his family. Now and then the lawyers dispatched on business to Fontainbleau, where the late earl had taken up his residence, would bring back most cheering news for the heir apparent to the title, in his shape of an account concerning the misanthrophic habits of my lord, who would wander alone whole days in the forest, sometimes, indeed, remaining away for days together, and living in solitude in the hut of a sabot maker, situated in the very bosom of the wood. But the lawyer, whose hurry back to roast beef and coal fires, evidently marred his professional clearness of understanding, was completely at fault in the calculations. His lordship did not wander alone in the forest, neither did he remain in solitude when there. The sabot maker had a daughter of a powerful mind, voice and manner, before whom his lordship soon learned to tremble like a child. The trumpeter we speak of has in his possession certain documents, brought to light by the circumstance of living next to an English soldier in an ambulance before Sebastopol, which gives this moment sleepless nights and aching hearts to a noble English family, whose high position about the English Court renders them peculiarly conspicuous. These documents prove that the powerful mird of the sabot maker's daughter was too much for my lord, and that just before the birth of the trumpeter, she had acquired the right of placing the coronet of the countess on a brow remarkable for, it appears, the bump of decision, which was developed to an extraordinary degree. But neither the powerful mind nor decision of character could avail, she dies in giving birth to the trumpeter, whose infancy being spent in the sabot maker's hut, without the smallest care or knowledgement, save from his maternal great grandfather, who, believing him to be the child of shame, had sought rather to conceal than display his existence. It was the singularity of a French soldier bearing an English Christian name which led to the discovery we mention. A curious scene is nightly beheld in the good old town of Fontainbleau; two Englishmen at the Cheval Bleau, drinking brandy and water together, and who, having come hither for the adverse parties in the affair, have been all day long busy, the one in ransacking the whole place for the witnesses of the marriage of lord ——, the other in hunting up proof of his lordship's insanity, so as to annul the marriage altogether.

WHAT THE THUNDER AND SMALL BEER OF THE UNITED STATES IS REALLY LIKE.—The British Government have treated the paltry and ill-natured conduct of the United States, in regard to the recent dismissal of Mr Crampton, as a certain herculean blacksmith, in the Napiers' employ in Glasgow, treated his little belligerent wife. That is, the *wee* wife would beat, and scratch the huge blacksmith, who, receiving the chastisement with great composure, got into disrepute with his fellow workmen. They could not understand why such an immense man—for he was six-feet-six, and proportionately broad across the shoulders—should let such a wee body of a wife thrash him; and so they—thinking that every able-bodied man's character in the establishment was compromised by the circumstance, to say nothing of the dreadful example it set to all their wives,—complained to Mr Napier on the subject. Duncan—for that was the man's name—was duly called up to answer for these short-comings on his part, and after being properly and solemnly interrogated on the portentous affair, he candly admitted that he had been thumped and kicked on sundry and divers occasions by his homeopathic better half; "but," he quietly added, "*the reason, Zur, is that it pleases hur, and it doesn't hurt I.*"

Now it strikes us, as we have said, that the petty scratching affair of the American Government dismissing Mr Crampton, is vastly like the wee wife's endeavors to damage her gigantic husband. Certainly John Bull can safely say, "it pleases them and it dosen't hurt I."

For what, if war had been even dreamed of, much less seriously meditated, is the position of the two powers? The one has a navy in perfect working order, which is the wonder of the world. The other has a few stray ships and steamers, which are not sufficient, as against the navy of England, to guard a schooner full of oysters. The United States, too, have maritime cities, which are the very soul of commerce, the trade, the manufactures and the business of the entire Union, but which the British navy, improved as it is by steam, and rendered doubly efficient by gun-boats, could reduce to ruins in a few months. Whilst England's maritime and commercial cities would be as free from harm as if she had not an enemy in the world. Besides, Britain, within the space of a single month, could force gun boats and war steamers enough into Lakes Ontario and Erie—for the looks on the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals are large enough to pass them—to destroy most, if not all, of the commercial cities bordering on the Lakes. In no other point of view, therefore, can the belligerent, or rather the swaggering conduct of the States be viewed, save in that of the wee scratching woman thumping her side-of-a-house of a husband. And John Bull, and his able-bodied sons, the Canadians, can really afford, like Napier's men, to laugh at the quiet and composed way in which the old gentlemad receives the petty hits and scratches of the littlest, the lowest, and the most mischievous government that ever ruled the United States.