Bradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!
Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, November 29, 1851.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Messrs. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

DANIEL WEBSTER NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—There are now two candidates for the Presidency in the field—ROBERT J. WALKER, nominated by Kossuth; and Daniel Webster, nominated by a convention held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday last.

This Convention numbered about 2000 Delegates from the various towns in Massachusetts, principally from the manufacturing villages. It was presided over by Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, of Springfield. In an address prepared by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, the name of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER is presented as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election.

The address bases the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER, upon "National" grounds, discarding party issues. We make a short extract to show its spirit and purport:—

"We have thus endeavored, fellow-citizens, without over-statement and without injustice to others, to discharge the duty which has devolved upon us on this important and interesting occasion. We have sought to disparage no other candidate; we have endeavored to enlist no support on party grounds. The time has come, we think, in which the welfare of the country requires that mere party claims should yield to higher considerations: and we feel that in the support of Mr. Webster, good citizens of good parties and in both of the great sections of the country, may cordially and consistently unite.

Fellow citizens of the United States—On the 7th of March, 1850, Mr. Webster said, in commencing his Speech, "I speak to-day for the preservation of the Union. Hear me for my cause. I speak not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northernman, but as an American." To-day, fellow citizens, we also speak for the Union, and act for the Union.—We also speak not as Massachusetts men, but as Americans. We speak for that great cause so highly transcending all local considerations, and all merely party objects; the cause around which our hearts and our hopes all cluster; the cause of our Common Country."

TRIAL OF THE CHRISTIANA RIOTERS.—The trial of the prisoners arranged for treason, in being concerned in the Christiana riot, commenced at Philadelphia, on Monday last, before Judges Grier and Kane.

The prisoners are to be tried separately, and the first one called was a white man named *Castner Hanway*.

The following gentlemen appeared as counsel in the cases which are to be tried:—For the United States—U. S. District Attorney, John W. Ashmead, George L. Ashmead. For the State of Maryland—Attorney General Robert J. Brent, Hon James Cooper, R. M. Lee and James R. Ludlow. For the Defence—John M. Read, David Paul Brown, Thaddeus Stephens, Wm. J. Pierce, R. P. Kane, Theodore Cuyler, J. J. Lewis, Wm. A. Jackson.

The first day was principally occupied in examining jurors, and thirty-six were called, and but five sworn.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The returns from the election held on Monday last, make the House stand 196 whigs and 99 coalitionists, with eight towns to hear from—six of which gave anti-whig majorities at the State election. In Springfield, the bunkers and free soilers coalesced. The chances now are, that the coalitionists will have a small majority in the House, which secures the re-election of George T. Boutwell, the democratic candidate for Governor.

Just as the Webster Convention commenced its session, the coalitionists fired one hundred guns in commemoration of their victory.

FIRE AT ITHACA.—The Ithaca Falls Woolen Factory Mills were burned, on Friday evening, 21st inst. The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock, and before eleven the whole of the main building, wool house and dye house, were a heap of ruins. It is not known how the fire originated, but circumstances indicate that it was the work of an incendiary. It appears that the building was fired at both ends, and one fire went out after burning a hole in the floor. A small stock of finished goods was piled up in a room near the finishing room, and in which the fire originated. Most of the cloths were got out in a damaged state. The building and machinery was insured for twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars. Loss thirty thousand dollars.

☞ Tuesday afternoon, snow commenced falling, with scarcely a premonitory warning, and continued until evening, covering the ground with a fleecy mantle, to the depth of nearly a foot. The sleighing, for a short time, was tolerable, and well used, but at this writing, the air is as warm as spring, and the snow fast dissipating under its warmth.—Such a fall of snow, as early in the season, has not been known for years.

☞ There is a continual and just cause for complaint by our subscribers at *Heverlysville* and *Albany* post-offices in this county. The *Reporter* does not reach those offices, if at all, until it is some weeks old. That some one is culpable, by a gross neglect of duties, is beyond question. If the cause for complaint is not remedied, we shall appeal to head-quarters.

☞ The Irish Catholics of New York held a meeting at Stuyvesant Institute, on the night of the 18th inst., in aid of the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland. Bishop Hughes addressed the meeting and made some severe remarks against KOSSUTH.

☞ Col. H. L. Kinney offers to Kossuth and his companions ten thousand acres of land, situated on the Nueces River, in Texas, and as fertile as any in the Union.

☞ The members of the Editorial profession in in New-York intend to devise a suitable welcome on their part to the ex-Editor as well as the ex-Governor of Hungary, the illustrious Kossuth.

The Execution of H. B. Conklin for Arson.

UTICA, Friday, Nov. 21, 1851.

Conklin suffered the extreme penalty of the law at 11½ o'clock this morning. His relatives passed the greater part of last night with him in his cell, and bid him a last farewell shortly before daylight. Rev. P. H. Fowler, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, (of which the unfortunate man's mother is an exemplary member) has been his spiritual adviser. He attended him this morning and afforded him the comforts of the Gospel in his last moments. The prisoner, ever since his conviction, has exhibited a proper spirit; he has been very much broken in heart for his past misdeeds, and has looked with hope and confidence for forgiveness. His conversation in regard to such as he thought had wronged him has all been in the most Christian spirit. He last night he declared to be the happiest of his life; and he again and again protested he would choose to die rather than live the life he had lived.

Rev. Mr. Fowler informs us that he cannot conceive how a man in Conklin's circumstances could act better than he has done since his conviction.

The instrument of death was a lever with one arm about two feet longer than the other, and was erected in the Jail-yard at Whitesboro. To the longer arm was attached three 56lb weights, and from the shorter the prisoner was suspended. The long arm was fastened with a cord to a beam, and by cutting the cord, the weights fell, and the other arm of the lever was suddenly raised about six feet.

In the inclosure about 200 persons were assembled, Jurymen, Special Deputies, and others. The Utica Citizens' Corps and the Witherall Corps were on duty.

At 11 o'clock the death-warrant, signed by Judges Gridley, Root, Evans, and Penfield, was read by the District Attorney to the prisoner in his cell; he listened to it calmly, and then shook hands with those about him.

At 11½ the prisoner was brought from his cell, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Fowler. He was attired in a black coat and pants, and his arms were tied behind him. On his head was the death-cap, and around his neck the fatal rope. He was placed on a chair beneath the gallows.

Rev. Mr. Fowler then said: "Conklin wishes me to say for him, that he has nothing to add to that which he has already committed to paper, but he prays that his awful example may be sanctified to all present—he prays that it may be a warning to all to shun his course, and to prepare you for the certain death that awaits you all—he entreats that you may all be ready at the appointed hour, to meet him in judgment." The reverend gentleman then delivered a fervent prayer for the pardon of the prisoner, and that he might be with Christ that hour in Paradise. Conklin said, "Jesus receive my Spirit." Mr. Fowler responded, "The Lord have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner was perfectly calm and exhibited no signs of fear, but met death like one who saw a better prospect beyond the tomb.

While under-Sheriff Osborn was adjusting the rope, Conklin once or twice repeated the words, "Lord Jesus receive my Spirit." The death-cap was pulled over his face, the rope was cut, and Conklin was instantly raised several feet from the ground. His neck was not broken, but the jerk rendered him insensible, and he probably suffered no pain afterward, although his pulse was observed, by Drs. Smith, Hallet and Cobb, who were in attendance, to beat from 12 to 13 minutes after he was first suspended. His death was easy though he lingered long. As he rose from the ground he clenched his fists, and there was hardly any other movement at first, but after a while a few convulsions, and then all was over. The body was suffered to hang about thirty minutes; it was then placed in a coffin and brought in a hearse to the residence of his father in the city.

Yesterday, Conklin dictated to Rev. Mr. Fowler a warning for all to shun his evil ways. He traces his ruin to saloon tippling and engine-house debauchery, and exhorts all to temperance.

The Confession is in his father's hands, and will not be published until Monday or Tuesday next. Possibly the names of the persons implicated may never be published, as it may be impossible to substantiate all the charges.

FACTS.—In the census tables for Pennsylvania in the year 1850, there are recorded 77,399 farms! Here, then, we have the source of wealth, and the cause of our vast prosperity defined; for it is the production of the farmstead that forms the basis of all other industry. Without agriculture we can have no trade—no manufactures—no commerce—no mechanical labor. Extend this basis of labor and you extend all other branches of industry, by the most facile and agreeable mode of self-interest operating spontaneously through individual enterprise. What a beautiful system of political economy does not nature provide for man? The bosom of the earth cultivated by labor, yields him nourishment. Variety of industry results in leisure, science, education, and literature, the fine arts, and all that exalts his nature, and subdues his evil passions. Thus one part of the world is subsisted by another that it may rise higher in intelligence, art, science, and invention. Agriculture lies at the bottom of all civilization; and the only wonder is that our census table for '50 does not show as many hundred thousand, as it shows thousands of "farms," which are the real castles of a free country; as the farmer is the natural nobleman of the soil. Pennsylvania has yet land enough uncultivated to produce that result; and the improvements now being prosecuted, and hereafter to be made, will show that effect by the next census. In all directions the facilities to a market are being constructed; while capital, operated on by the magic hand of labor, for without labor capital is worthless, is easily employed in increasing the tools by which it enhances its value and expands its bulk. Kings may boast of their slaves—but it is the pride of Pennsylvania to boast of her farmers.

THE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT ALBANY.—The Albany papers of Thursday give the following account of the murder and suicide in that vicinity—

We hear that a terrible murder, followed by the suicide of the criminal, was committed last night on the Delaware Turnpike, near New Scotland, by a man named Moore, the wife, was this morning found lying dead in the entry of the house, the top of her head blown off. The body of the husband was found in the house, dead, with a double-barrelled rifle by his side. The bodies were first discovered by a passer-by, attracted by hearing the lamentations of a child, weeping over the remains of the father.

There were evidences upon the ground that threw some light upon the tragedy. A pail of milk in the entry of the house, had evidently just been brought in. The dishevelled hair of the woman, and her comb found in one of the rooms and evidently torn from her head, the state of her garments and the marks of violence upon the furniture and the floor, indicated that a personal struggle had preceded the crime. One barrel of the rifle at the husband's side was found discharged, one loaded; and the inference is that after discharging both barrels at his victim, the monster had reloaded both barrels, and consummated his career of crime. The time of the terrible drama was indicated by the attending signs to be shortly after the time for milking, and the husband had left a brick kiln in which he was engaged, a little before. Coroner Winne holds an inquest to-day, which will probably throw some further light on the horrible affair. The deceased leaves two child en.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.—*Baltimore, Nov. 25, 10, P M.*—The New Orleans mail, as late as due, came to hand to-night.

The Rio Bravo Gazette, of the 12th, confirms the report that the seige of Matamoros was attempted, after eight days skirmishing. Caravajal had fallen back to Reynosa, and it was thought would soon be reorganized at the head of an enormous force, and renew his revolutionary movements. The Spanish General, Urage, with a force of regular troops of from four to fifteen hundred men, was marching to aid Gen. Avalos, at Matamoros. Caravajal was so disposing of his forces as to command all the roads leading to Matamoros, and had a large force near that city.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Saturday morning, from Liverpool, bringing us four days later news from Europe.

The principal news is, another fresh and solemn nomination by Kossuth, in his great Manchester speech, of Robert J. Walker for the next President of the United States, (being the third time)—and also a plump, vigorous, and comprehensive declaration in favor of free trade and unrestricted commerce between nations. Free trade and commerce Kossuth calls, in his Shakspearean language, "the locomotive of great political principles!"

There is no other very striking point in the news by this arrival. Kossuth continues to receive the ovations of the English people, notwithstanding his republican avowals, and the continued attacks of the London *Times*. He has been received with distinguished honor at Birmingham and Manchester, at both of which places he made long and eloquent speeches, which were warmly applauded.

The London *Times*, after trying unremittingly to write Kossuth down, and to report him down, has at length knocked under itself, and refused to publish his speeches. There is a reason for this course. That paper is the organ of the stock-jobbers and loan contractors, who fear that the course which Kossuth is pursuing will depreciate the price of Austrian bonds, injure the Austrian funds, and derange Austrian finances, which are in a very ticklish position at present, without any prospect of a favorable change. This fact is, no doubt, the cause of the London *Times* ceasing to report Kossuth; but according to all appearances, the illustrious Magyar can get along without the *Times*, and without the patronage of the stock-jobbers.

There appears to be a lull in political matters in England, which may continue until the assembling of Parliament in February next. All parties appear to be resting on their oars, anxiously awaiting the introduction of the Reform bill, which it is well understood, Lord John Russell intends to place before that body as soon after its assembling as may be. The basis of the reform proposed is an extension of the elective franchise. How far it is to be extended no one knows at present; but to be satisfactory to the people, the concession must be considerable, and be followed by others. Reform is the watchword in England, and reform is the only means of warding off revolution, which will certainly break out in Europe before many years.—The time has come when a great concession of political rights must be made to the English people; and when it is granted, others will be demanded, until at length universal suffrage will be the rule.—This will be the ultimate result, for the masses are becoming loud in their demands. The pressure from without cannot be resisted by the government, and the arrival of Kossuth is making it more potent than ever.

The reforms about to be proposed by Lord John Russell must be followed up by other concessions. His bill will only be an entering wedge. The more that is conceded, the more there will be demanded, and the stronger and more irresistible will be the popular cry. When this takes place, the House of Commons, representing the people, will attack the corruptions which have so long existed in England. The church establishment will be assailed, reforms will be introduced in every department of the government, and a conflict between the Commons and the Lords and privileged classes will be the consequence. In such a conflict, the House of Lords would be demolished, and would be converted into a body resembling the Senate of the United States; and eventually the government would become as republican as ours, with a monarch without power at the head.—*Herald.*

Interesting from Washington City.

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1851.

The Spanish difficulty is definitely settled, at last—the negotiations having been concluded this morning. The Spanish Consul will go to New Orleans in a Spanish national vessel, and his flag is to be formally saluted. Judge Sharkie is to go to Havana in a national vessel and his flag is also to be saluted.

The President will recommend to Congress, to make good all damages sustained by the Spanish Consul. As for the losses sustained by the Spanish residents, they will seek their remedies in the courts, and it is promised that the government will afford them every proper assistance.

The subject of the execution and punishment of the prisoners was not brought up; neither did Spain make a demand for reimbursements for the expenses attending the suppression of the invasion. Having treated the prisoners as pirates or buccaneers, she precluded herself from demanding damages from this government, which the unfortunate individuals executed had already paid with their lives. To have adopted a different course would have been to confess that she had violated her treaty stipulations by summarily trying our citizens and thus inextricably to have involved the difficulty by executing them as she did. She held that they had forfeited their citizenship and were themselves alone responsible for their conduct.

Will Mr Webster resign? Who knows? One day he says he will; the next day he is all adrift again. His most intimate friends now deny that he will unless some contingency, not now known, should arise.

Members of Congress are flocking in. The contest for Speaker will probably be a hot one foreshadowing forth the harmoniousness of the Presidential contest. Linn Boyd of Kentucky, as the Southern prominent candidate is believed will be elected.

SAD MORALITY IN A FAMILY.—The following melancholy particulars of the death of four interesting children of one family were related to us a few days since. Mr. Mrs. John B. Williamson, with their five children started for the North from Vicksburg, Miss in the latter part of October on the steamer California, and had a pleasant passage to the mouth of the Ohio. Below Smithland their boat got aground, and they accordingly took passage for Louisville on the Asia a Cincinnati and St. Louis packet, which happened to come up soon after. This boat was very crowded and dirty. The night they reached Louisville, their infant child Sidney Miller was taken sick, and the next night he died at the Galt House, where they put up. The attending physician pronounced the disease cholera infantum. The next day 7th of November, the family started for Cincinnati and on their way two of the other children were taken sick. When they arrived at Walnut street house in this city Cecilia aged seven years, was dangerously ill. She died on Sunday morning the 29th inst., of what was pronounced malignant scarlet fever. In the meantime the two remaining daughters, Florence and Margaret, were taken down with the same disease and notwithstanding everything was done for them which medical skill, parental affection, and the kindness of friends could suggest, they too, died. Thus was the cup of their parents' affliction filled to the brim. The oldest son, John Robert, escaped the fate of the others by proceeding to New York with his uncle, direct from Louisville, with the corpse of the little boy.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.—John Ryan, charged with the murder of Patrick Rafferty, has been convicted at Greensburg of manslaughter.

The tolls on the North Branch Canal this year, to the 1st of November, were $128,782—an increase over the same date last year, of $41,909.

A dinner was given at Greensburg, on Friday last, to Hon. John C. Knox, on his retirement from the Bench of that district.

George Wilson, a pattern maker in the Depot at Reading, was killed last week by the tool with which he was working at the lathe flying from his hands and striking him in the stomach.

A man named Hawkins was suffocated near Reading, last week, by going down into a well too soon after the discharge of a heavy blast.

The Democrats of Beaver county have appointed David Boles as Representative, and Thos. J. Power as Senatorial delegate to the 4th of March Convention at Harrisburg.

Fearful Catastrophe in New York.

(From the New-York Herald, Nov. 21.

One of the most lamentable occurrences that we have ever been called on to record, took place at Ward school No. 26, in Greenwich avenue, opposite Charles street, yesterday afternoon, when nearly fifty children lost their lives, and many more were so severely injured, that in all probability they will not recover. We will give the facts of the case at once, and as briefly as possible.

The school house is a magnificent four story edifice, with a winding staircase, from the first floor to the upper landing. This stairway is not spiral, but is formed of short flights of stairs winding round a square well. The first or ground floor is used as a play ground for the scholars, and is paved with flag stones. The second story of the building is occupied by the primary department of the institution; in the third story is the female department of the upper school, and in the fourth story the male department. The entrance to each of the school rooms is from the landings of the stairs. The outer side of the stairs was guarded by an ordinary wooden bannister, of no great height, and not firmly secured at the bottom, or where balusters were connected with the stairs. This description of the stairway will enable the reader better to understand what follows.

At about two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, one of the teachers in the female department, a Miss Harrison, was taken with a fainting fit, and in order to her recovery she was carried into the passage way where a cry was raised of "Water! Water!" by one of her companions. This cry was not understood, or else the scholars thought that the water was wanted to extinguish fire, and the next moment the cry of "Fire!" was raised, and spread like wild fire through the building. In a moment subordination was at an end. The children from the primary department rushed to the stairs, as did also the scholars on the floor above them. The stairway was soon filled, and the press against the balusters so great that they gave way, precipitating the children over the stairs down to the ground floor—As the rush increased, so did the numbers that were hurled over the stairs into the space below.—Two of the female teachers made an effort to stop the children; but as great was the panic that their efforts were vain, and they were themselves hurried along with the current and in spite of their efforts were carried over the stairs into the space below.

In the upper room, the boy's department, Mr. McNally took his stand with his back against the door and forbade any one to go out. Although the panic pervaded his room as well as the rest of the building, yet he stood firm, and thus succeeded in saving the lives of many, perhaps of hundreds, for had the larger boys rushed upon the stairs as did the younger children, Heaven only knows how much more sad would have been the disaster than it now is. We learn that some of the boys jumped out of the windows, and that one of them had his neck broken by the fall. There were altogether in the building but a few short of 1,800 scholars. While Mr. McNally remained firm at his post, the destruction of life was going on below. Hundreds on hundreds went over the stairs until there was a pile of human beings—a mass of children—eight feet square and about 12 feet in height. The alarm was now given outside, and the police were soon at hand and took possession of the premises, as well as they could and commenced the work of handing out the children from their perilous position.

Those that were on the top, were of course, but slightly injured, but as soon as these had been removed, the most heartrending spectacle presented itself. Some among the policeman were fathers, whose own children were there. They worked manfully, and deserved all praise; many of them lifeless at first came to when they once more breathed the fresh air, but many alas were beyond aid, and death was but too plainly marked upon their pallid features. Some were injured by the fall, and lay writhing in agony; some moaned, while others shrieked with pain, and others again, when released, waried off for home, apparently unconscious of the awful scene through which they had passsed. One policeman, Mr. Seabring, on going to the school house, was on the instant, greeted by the sight his little girl's face; her head was all that was visible, her body being covered with those of her companions. Mr. Seabring, urged by paternal feelings, of course directed his efforts at once to the release of his daughter. While he was so engaged, a man came up and laid hold of him, saying "My child is there," and endeavored to take the place on which Mr. Seabring stood. Finding he could not move him, he struck at him, thus endeavoring to displace Mr. S., and get in a position to work more effectually in search for his lost child. Mr. S. succeeded in rescuing his child, who proved to be but slightly injured.

The bodies of the dead and wounded were mostly, unless claimed on the spot, taken to the Ninth ward station house which is near the school house.

In a few minutes news of the accident spread through the neighborhood, and mothers came rushing to the scene by scores, in all anguish, but all at first buoyed up by hope. Occasionally a mother would recognize the lifeless form of a child as it was lifted from the mass, and then the piercing cry of agony that would rend the air, on, God! may it never be ours again to hear. And now the neighborhood was thoroughly aroused, and crowds flocked to the scene of disaster. Many of the dead dying, and wounded, were taken to the station house, where the entire lodging room of the policeman was turned into a hospital, and their beds all used as couches for dead bodies or injured children. This was indeed a sad sight; parents who-e children were missing came here to confirm their hopes or fears. Here might be seen a lifeless body, with an agonizing mother standing over it, wringing her hands in the excess of her grief.

There was a father looking at the picture of sorrow, as he beheld the form of a loved one that he had so lately parted with in health, and then further on was a family standing round the bed of a little one, whose painful writhings gave evidences of the patients sufferings. One after another the bodies of the dead were removed; and at length litters were provided, and the wounded were carried away also.

CAUSES OF THE DISASTER.

From the Journal of Commerce.

It appears to be a well substantiated fact, as we learn indirectly from pupils and teachers, that for several days previous to the late disaster, a rumor had prevailed, and the apprehension had been frequently expressed by the children, that the building was in danger of falling. Of course, it was altogether groundless, and its origin cannot be explained; but its existence accounts in some measure, for the extraordinary panic which seized upon the minds of the children. With considerable number of those who escaped, the impression appeared to have been, that the school was actually falling.

As to the banisters, it appears that the teachers had not regarded them as sufficiently strong, and had alluded in conversation to their apparent weakness. The boys, it seems, had a habit of sliding down upon them. The facts in the case will doubtless be elicited by the Coroner's inquest to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Herald.

Several of the children, heretofore reported dead, are alive and will probably recover.

Rumor had a large number of recent deaths; but the above is from the official record kept by the officers of the police in the Ninth Ward. The number of dead known to the authorities up to a late hour last night, was only forty-two.

It is singular so few limbs were fractured. So far only one child has been found who has suffered such injury, and that is the case with Jeremiah Edwards, who has a number of his ribs broken, and and had a fracture of the fibula.

Dr. Vanderpool restored one child from apparent lifelessness by the use of a galvanic battery. The little patient is now doing well.

There is no truth in the report that one of the teachers in the male department jumped out of the window.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—*New York, Nov 24.*—This afternoon, the wall of a brewery, adjoining the blacksmith shop, attached to the manufactory of R. Hoe & Co., fell, crushing in the roof of the shop, and killing two men, named Mackay and Brown, who were employed in the shop, and injuring a number of others. It is feared that others are buried in the ruins.

Lackawanna Coal Region.

We were about writing an account of a visit to the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Region, which we made last week, in company with Messrs. SELLERS and SPENCER, the able editors of the *Ithaca Journal* and *Chronicle*, when the *Journal* came to hand with an account so much more full and descriptive than we at present feel able to write, that we cannot resist the temptation to adopt it instead of preparing one of our own.

"The Lackawanna and Western R R. is about fifty miles in length, extending from Great Bend—conects with the Erie R. R.—to Scranton, a village of some 2500 inhabitants, lying fifteen miles south of Carbondale, in one of the great coal basins of Northern Pennsylvania. The Road crosses the Susquehanna at Great Bend and tends southward through a country as yet almost entirely unimproved, skirting the bases of mountains, and at times through dense forests, which stretch far away on either hand. On one part on of the road, for nineteen miles, the track follows "Martin's Creek," through a valley of but few hundred feet in width while the majestic hills rise abruptly for a thousand feet upon each side. With a solid and even track, commodious cars, and first class locomotive, we rapidly sped along until emerging from Leggett's Gap, a rent in the mountain, we wind around the hills and feast our eyes upon the beautiful valley of the Lackawanna, spread out before us. Just before reaching Scranton, the road crosses the river on a bridge of about 300 feet in length, and near 100 feet above the water, resting on a single abutment in the centre.

The coal mines belonging to the company, and which are the principal ones at present worked, lie about a mile and a half north of the village, and are situated on the west side of the valley, down which the Lackawanna river runs. The strata of coal where it crops out near the base of the hill, is about 6 feet in thickness, with one inch seam of slate running through it. This strata is of uniform thickness, and rises as you advance into the hill just sufficiently to allow the water to run off freely through the mouth of the mine. We were provided with a small lamp, and in company with Mr. Harris, the master miner, and our friends we entered a hole as black as Erebus, on our way into the bowels of the earth, to the scene of mining operations.—Some few hundred yards from the mouth of the mine we met a mule, led by a laborer, drawing several small cars loaded with coal. The latter had a lamp like those used by ourselves, hooked in front of his cap, and looked in the darkness like the fabled Cyclops with one eye in the centre of his forehead. After a rapid walk of some fifteen minutes we arrived where a company of miners were busy in detaching the coal and loading it in the cars ready for its reception. Three and a half tons is the required amount for a days work, and that quantity is generally produced by from 8 to 10 hours labor. The process of mining is to work away the coal at the bottom of the strata, where it lies against the slate, and then a proper and judiciously located blast, will loosen at times several tons. Two sets of hands relieve each other, one being employed in the day time and the other in the night time. The company have now lying at the mouth of this mine near 20,000 tons of coal ready for market; and the supply lying in the ground ready to be made available is beyond all computation.

Fifty miles is the length of the Lackawanna coal basin, by some 8 or 10 in width; and underneath this vast plain lies the purest and most beautiful anthracite coal ever dug from the bowels of the earth.

At the mouth of the mines stands a pillar of pure coal in a square form and about 8 feet in hight weighing 7600 pounds! which has been taken therefrom.

The Lackawanna R R. Co own immense tracts of coal lands, and all that is needed is cars and engines to deliver their products to consumers.

In addition to the richness of these lands in coal, iron are of excellent quality also abounds in great quantities.

A large steam saw mill is in progress of erection and a flouring mill and furnace for casting iron is in successful operation. A large smelting furnace is in constant operation, and also a very extensive rolling mill for the manufacture of Rail Road and other iron.

A splendid Hotel, and a magnificent church costing some $15,000, large engine houses, and other buildings connected with the operations, are in progress of erection. Hills are levelled, valleys filled up, and all the evidences of thrift are plainly to be seen. From its location and the great beds of iron and coal abounding in the vicinity, and the market opened therefor, we entertain not a doubt that Scranton will soon be one of the most prominent points of Northern Pennsylvania. The unfortuning enterprise of the company of which Col. G. W. Scranton is the head, has made the village which bears his name what it is—a city in the forest.—The same energy will not flag, now that the success of its labors is rendered so certain.

The time is not far distant when a Railroad will be completed from Scranton to the Delaware Water Gap and from there to New York City. The importance and feasibility of this route is attracting the attention of capitalists, and when the great question of all enterprises of this character, viz: "Will it pay?" is as it can be, satisfactorily answered, means will not be wanted to drive the work to a rapid completion."

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—*Baltimore, Nov. 25.*—The New Orleans Delta, extra, of the 18th, publishes full details from the Rio Bravo newspaper of the seige of Matamoros and the withdrawal of General Caravajal's forces. It is asserted that the retreat of the revolutionists was caused by a misapprehension at the moment success was about to crown their efforts. The forces of Caravajal commanded all the roads to Matamoros.

The American Consul at Matamoros, Mr. T J Waddell has issued a card, in which he denounces the revolutionists as a set of miserable and mercenary mistaken speculators, outlaws, adventurers, and robbers, and the editor of the Rio Bravo, at Brownsville, as a vile calumniator and hireling, preaching rapine and murder.

He says of the patriotism of the Mexican followers of Caravajal, that it is of that kind described by Dr. Johnson, to be the last refuge of a scoundrel.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—*Schenectady, Nov. 25.*—Yesterday afternoon, about 41-2 o'clock the gasometer of the Schenectady Gas works exploded, and seriously, if not fatally, wounded Patrick Donnelly. Mr. John Eaton, the Superintendent of the works, and a laborer, were also somewhat injured. Owing to some leaks in the gasometer, the bonnet was taken off early in the morning for the purpose of allowing some of the gas to escape, so that they could enter and paint the inside. The laborers, while Mr. Eaton was absent, and contrary to his express, and often repeated orders, took a lighted candle and were lowering it into the gasometer when it exploded, blowing it and the brick building erected over it to atoms, and throwing the men and rubbish in every direction. Providentially, Mr Eaton had but just entered the door of the gas-house, having been on business in the city, and, therefore escaped with slight injury.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.—Within the brief space of twenty years, the population of Europe and the United States, amounting in aggregate number, to about 240,000,000 of souls, have constructed and brought into operation a length of railway which, if continuously laid, would exactly surround this planet; and have expended in the accomplishment of this work an amount of capital of nearly $2,200,000,000. It appears, also, that there is still in progress a length amounting to about sixty per cent. of that which has actually been executed; so that, when the whole shall have been completed, there will be an entire extent of about 40,000 miles of railway, upon which a capital of $3,500,000,000 will have been expended. The United States has 428 miles of railroad for every million of population; United Kingdom, 250; German States, 116; Belgium, 122; France, 51; Russia, 37; Italy, 26.

News from all Nations.

—A strenuous effort to accomplish the abolition of imprisonment for debt is making in Rhode Island, headed by Lieutenant-Governor William Beach Lawrence, who, as chairman of a select committee of the late Legislature of that Commonwealth, on the subject, submitted a very elaborate report, exhibiting the many evils of the system, and urging a radical correction of them without delay.

—The Fayetteville Observer, of the 11th inst., says, that Cape Fear River, on that day, presented an appearance never before seen. It fell on the previous Saturday night and Sunday, from fifteen to twenty inches, leaving only five inches of water in the channel! The steamer Chatham, (which has been said to run whenever there is a respectable dew,) was fairly aground, with all the barrels she used as lighters.

—A man named James Mooney, a stranger, was stabbed in the street at Pittsburg, on Thursday night by an unknown person, and died immediately.—He had formerly been at work on the Central Railroad. A man, named Monahan, has been arrested on suspicion of committing the deed.

—A French commander, who, during an engagement, had kept himself prudently ensconced in a mill, was, after victory, loudly extolled by one of his partisans. "He returns," cries the eulogist, "covered with glory." "You had better say with flour!" remarked a by-stander.

—It is stated that the new Constitution of Virginia contains in the 11th article the following clause—"and no person shall have a right to vote who is of unsound mind, or a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer in the service of the U. S."

Calvin Fairbanks, convicted some time ago, jointly with Miss Delia Webster, of stealing negroes but subsequently pardoned by the Governor of Kentucky, has been again arrested for similar offences.

—J. K. Raymond, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, in Waldron, Ark., was killed lately by a Mr. Sweeney.—It is said that Raymond cowhided Sweeney, or attempted to do so, and was killed by him.

—In Wisconsin, within a circle of some 30 or 40 miles diameter, there is a Norwegian colony settled of 15,000 souls or more, and a church of 100 has just been formed among them.

—The Gettysburg Sentinel says, that Wm King, Esq., late of that place, has been promoted to the desk of First Clerk in the bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in the Navy Department at Washington, at a salary of $1400 per annum.

—The wreck of the ill-fated Erie, says the Buffalo Advertiser, has again been discovered, submerged at a depth of sixty feet, about three miles from shore, opposite the town of Bandt in this county.—The Silver Creek mail is informed that the hulk has been visited in submarine armor, and was found in an upright position, favorable for shipping operations, which are to be commenced as soon as will permit.

—Governor Floyd has issued his proclamation announcing the ratification of the new Constitution by the people of Virginia, by a majority of 37,625 out of the small vote of 77,495 polled. There are, however, 16 counties from which no returns have been received. The Governor directs a general election to be held on the 8th of December, as provided for in the Constitution, for a Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General; and members of the Legislature.

—Henry T. Kimbrough, convicted at Savannah a few days ago, of robbing the post-office at Columbus, Ga., of a letter containing $6 000, has been sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for eight years. Robert Melton, also convicted of stealing a letter from the mail, received a similar sentence, at the same time.

—The day of human sacrifices is not ended.—During a six weeks' stay of Mr. Becoft, a British consul, in Abomey, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomy, forty-two persons were killed as sacrifices "to water the graves of the dead." So numerous are such sacrifices there, that the place is characterized as the "Golgotha of skulls."

—Hon. Daniel Webster acknowledges the receipt of a petition to the Queen of Spain, in behalf of the surviving Americans of the Lopez expedition signed by many of the most respectable citizens of Mobile, and states that it has been forwarded to the American legation, Madrid, with proper instructions respecting its presentation.

—The Sag Harbor paper tells of a radish raised in that village, which measured 3 feet 3 inches in length, and 13 inches in circumference in the centre of the bulb, and weighs 12lbs. Can't our neighbor send in a quart of salt?

—At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Wabash Water, Lawrenceburg, Indianna, there were present the father, brother, four sons, one son-in-law and a nephew—all preaching the gospel.

—At Johnstown, Pa, on Friday last, the house of Mr. Muller, a Catholic clergyman, was robbed of $4,800 in gold, which had been deposited with him for safe keeping, by the laborers on the Railroad. The thief made his way to Pittsburg, where he was arrested, and all the money recovered, with the exception of about $90.

—Richard Jones, convicted at St. Louis, in 1849, last, as principal in the second degree of murder in the first degree, of Ephraim Hibler, a city watchman, was, on the 25th ult., sentenced to be hanged on the 19th December.

—Edmond Glore, a man of advanced age and large family, has been convicted of the murder of Thomas Carpenter, in Madison county, Va.—He is sentenced to be hung on the 19th December.

—At a recent term of the District Court in Cass county, Iowa, the jury rendered a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff in the case of Brown vs. Shaw. The defendant was charged with adultery with plaintiff's wife, and secreting her and her children.

—Much excitement has been occasioned at Panama by the murder of a Mexican young lady by an Englishman on the way to a fandango. He was immediately attacked by the natives, but rescued by the Governor.

—Mrs. Schnebly, residing near Fairsley, Washington county, Md., who has been suffering under a depression of mind, a few days ago, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat, but was fortunately discovered in time to save her life. The Cumberland says that she is comfortably situated as to world's goods, and has a husband and a family of children.

—A respectable young man, named John Butler, was instantly killed, at his saw mill in Washington county, Md., a few days ago, by a large log rolling over his head and breast.

—Mr. John Bowland was thrown from his horse a few days ago, near Kingston, Somerset Co., Md., by which his leg, above the knee, was broken.

—A new M. E. Church is said to be dedicated at Darlington, Harford county, Maryland, on the 16th instant.

—The party who commenced digging for a mine in Oswego some time since, under the direction of a clairvoyant girl from this city, after suspending their labors for a while, recommenced operations last week, and have excavated some 25 feet down to the hard-pan. Although beyond a doubt where the earth has been stirred before, these enterprising dupes continue their work with commendable perseverence.

—Some Laborers on the New London and New Haven Railroad, a few nights since, in order to have a "bit of a row," took 25 kegs of blasting powder, used for blasting, and "blew 'em off!" By sheer luck, no personal injury was the consequence—but the sound of the explosion was heard a distance of ten miles.

—Suicides in New York average one a day according to the estimate recently made by the Chief of the State Police.

—Capt. Moses, of the Packet ship New York, has been arrested in New York, for bringing passengers more than allowed by law. The ship has also been attached.

—In Virginia, twenty-three papers have raised the Fillmore flag.