New Buildings.

Mr. EDITOR :- Having several times during the last year, heard intimations thrown out that our village was at a stand-still, giving no signs of growth, I have been led to inquire into the cause of such expressions, and to ascertain if the facts of the case would justify such observations. Before stating the facts I have gath- Saturday Morning, March 17, 1855 ered I will say that such ideas must have originated from the fact, that so little was doing in the centre of the town, to restore the numerons buildings destroyed by fire in the eighteen months previous to 1854. That the centre the town did, and still does, present a desolate appearance, compared with what it once did is undeniable : but because the number of stores is not multiplied, is it any certain sign that business is at a stand? The present number is doubtless below the demand, but I think they are about being supplied as fast as a healthy progress will require.

In the year 1854, the number of buildings creeted in our village, amounted to forty-oue; counting dwellings and such other buildings as are of respectable cost and character. Among the latter I have placed the Collegiate Institute, which I am told cost some \$12,000, the walls of which were up the year before, but it was mainly built and brought into use in 1854. The Presbyterian church was wholly built during the year, and cost some \$8,000-nor have I counted in my list the splendid dwellings of HON. JOHN LAPORTE, ULYSSES MERCER, and G. F. Mason, Esquires, which were finished and brought into use in 1854-nor vet the very large and costly new dwelling of EDWARD OVER-Tox Esq., the walls of which were, however, raised in the same year. Nor have I counted the enlargements partaking of the character of new buildings, such as those of J. A. RECORD, Mrs. H. A. MERCUR and ALLEN MCKEAN, each of which has cost enough to build a good sized dwelling. With these facts before me, I think our town has made some progress, not very rapid to be sure, but respectable, healthy. I also know that more mechanics were wanted all through the season, than could be had-a fair presumption is, that more would have been done, had there been more workmen. The buildings then crected here the last year, would, if brought together in some new spot, make quite a village, and create quite a sensation !

The buildings destroyed by fire, in the same time, number four dwellings, two small barns, one office, and a part of the bridge, in all, say eight : a sad loss to be sure, which benefited no one, but no very killing matter.

I now hear daily enquiries for dwellings and places of business, which are said to be difficult to find; and I am told that fifty more houses would be filled at once if they could be got, and I look confidently for renewed activity the coming season in our midst, especially in building. 0. D.

Towanda, March 15, 1855.

ENGLAND COUNTING THE COST OF THE WAR. -Mr. Bright, a clear-headed merchant of Engdred and fifty millions of dollars more for food



CHASE'S ATTEMPT AT EXCULPATION.

It is an inevitable and natural consequence of a departure from the path of truth and rectiinde, that the erring find themselves speedily entangled in an endless maze of falsehood and luplicity, plunging deeper and deeper into the byss of dissimulation and deceit, until finally, falsehood will answer no longer, and the wretch becomes an object of coatempt and scorn, crushed beneath a sense of guilt and infamy; or it may be, if hardened and seared in evil-doing. lefiant of the judgment and contumely of a

iscerning and correctly judging public. Our quondam friend CHASE, is experiencing this trath, equally applicable in a political as well as a moral sense, as the last number of the Montrose Democrat abundantly testifies. Convicted before the world, of altering a private letter, changing its language and perverting its meaning, he meets the charge by indulging in a tirade of billingsgate and invective, and in imputations the most gross, directed against

the private and judicial character of Judge WILMOT. Arraigned for the perpetration of a contemptible trick, inexcusable under any circumstances-charged with a crime affecting his character as a man, and his reputation as an if false, and which blackens his name and fame if true; he neither produces the evidence of his innocence, nor yet shows his contrition by pleading guilty, but launches out into a strain wor-

against Judge WILMOT all the crimes in the calendar, murder and treason hardly excepted. excuse in the following words:--Now with Judge WILMOT's private character. we have not anything to do. The people of this district will, perhaps, be astonished to learn, that the man they have so often and so

uobly sustained, and whom they finally elevated to the responsible position he now occupies, is both a gambler and a drunkard. He is competent to take such steps to vindicate his own reputation as he thinks necessary, and would not thank us, we are certain, for volunteering

in his defence. Mr. CHASE, however, by his own showing, has a heavy reckoning to settle. for having assisted to place upon the Bench a Judge whose character is sullied by such grave

and infamous practices as he imputes to Judge WILMOT.

With his Judicial career, we have this much to do: We do not believe that the election of any man as a Judge removes him from the people, or divests him of the attributes and privileges of a Freeman. We desire to see the pro-

blem fully solved, and we believe it is in a fair way of solution, in the case of Judge WILMOT. land, and a member of Parliament, has been ter; but we cannot refrain from saying, that it; and that afterwards for certain reasons he figuring up one year's cost of the war. He the very bitterness with which Judge WILMOT he procured through a friend a copy. In a calculates that the British are paying one hun- has been assailed by CHASE and other members former quotation, he says, "we published the of the bar, is sufficient evidence, that they have letter from what we believed to be a true copy. no fears of disturbing the even tenor of the Now, it is somewhat singular that Mr. CHASE, extra on the same account; and what is there Judge's impartiality by their warfare, and that (if he speaks truly) should not have noticed obtained in return ? Wheat is selling in Eng- their professions of fear that his political pre- the omission of the words, "of the old line dejudices may sway him, are at once stamped as mocracy." We venture to say, that of all the most productive ever known. He gives it as If there be the slightest swerving from the not one, who would not have detected such an his solemn belief that if the foreign policy keeps strictest line of impartiality, forgetting that hu- omission. Certain it is, that when the garbled food up so high, six millions quarters of corn man nature is weak, and judgment liable to error, publish his short-comings to the world .--Specify the offence, and produce the proof .ing vessels, and sixty or seventy of the largest But until that is done, we protest against these steamers, instead of carrying passengers and vague fears, these undefinable apprehensions. manufactures to all parts of the world, are now We have all of us, enough of errors, both of commission and omission, to answer for, without being held responsible for undefined crimes and falling off of 5000 vessels, about 50 per cent. errors which exist only in the imaginations of in the English, and nearly 90 per cent. in the those who would be rejoiced to see us stumble The vessels of the other States have and fall. There are jealous eyes watching every step of Judge WILMOT's judicial career, and we assure the public that they will have timely and ample notice of any error or partiality he THE SUFFERING IN THE CRIMEA .- The allied may be guilty of upon the Bench. The charge against Mr. CHASE was a plain ing themselves on the termination of winter, one. It was an offence which if not disproved, was calculated to do his reputation great injury. To every right-minded man, the wilful alfor as soon as the warm weather and the spring tering of the contents of a letter to misreprerains commence, the animal decomposition from sent the views of the author, is but little short the multitude of dead bodies of men and horses of positive forgery. The alteration of a letter from Judge WILMOT to SIMON CAMERON is the sickness is now doing. A Freuch officer of charge against Mr. CHASE. How does he meet rank says, since the first landing of the troops it ? We will give his own language, to show in Turkey, 80,000 men and 40,000 horses have how obtuse the moral perception of the man he has had the letter in his possession-has We published the letter from what we believed to be a We published the letter from what we believed to be a correct copy. We have not now the original, and there-fore cannot compare them, but we are entirely willing to take Mr. WILMON'S word that the original does read as be claims, for we cannot see that his version makes any dif-ference in the sentiment and point of the letter. The ver-sion which we published made him say that he preferred Cameron over all his rivals, naming them, Buchanan, Daw-son, &c. &c., and those rivals named, everybody knows do belong "to the old line Democracy," as he terms them, We therefore can see no difference in the version as pub-lished, and the version which he gives himself; nor have we found any impartial mind that can discover the differ-ence. * * We published what we had no reason to believe was not a true copy of the letter, and what his

kindness." His election was preferred, under those certainly not unfriendly to him, that at certain circumstances, to an "old line Demo- the time of the first attempt to elect, he was crat." This is what Mr. WILMOT expresses, at Harrisburg, friendly to, and secretly endea-while CHASE garbles the letter to make him voring to aid CAMERON. At the next meeting express a preference for CAMERON over the thir- of the Convention, we were "on hand" ourself. ty odd candidates named to the Convention ! and whenever anything was said about him, it Yet the acute and legal mind of Mr. CHASE, seemed to be the general understanding that he cannot "see any difference in the point and sen- would, if he could, help CAMERON. The remarks timent," and he proclaims that his publication that we heard made in public conversations, is "a correct copy in all the essentials of cor- conveyed anything but a favorable opinion of

rectness, viz; substance, meaning and sense." If his importance, and were not particularly flat-Mr. CHASE can find a single reader of common tering to him generally. That he was in the judgment to sustain him in such an untenable employ of CAMERON, we can only say that we be applied to the purpose for which the debt position, or who will accept such a lame apolo- firmly believe, and we know that such was the gy for his duplicity and meanness, we are de- belief of every anti-CAMERON man with whom ceived in the intelligence of the people of Sus- we conversed at Harrisourg: and we made it a onchanna. A more pitiful attempt at petty- point to "post ourself up" on the subject. He fogging we never saw-evasive, contradictory, has certainly been very careful throughout the and improbable. We trust, in all sincerity, contest not to "express any word of discouragethat-Mr. CHASE is able to satisfy his own con- ment or unkindness" of Mr. CAMERON through science-though moral perception must be ve- the columns of his paper, notwithstanding his ry weak, that can be satisfied with such excu- intimate personal relations with "the great ses. The ostrich, we are told, when pursued, Statesman and man of spotless private characburies its head in the sand, and foolishly ima- ter, JAMES BUCHANAN." What means this omigines that it is concealed from view. It is so nous silence, when Mr. BUCHANAN's body-guard

with our cotemporary of the Democrat. He is have been on the alert ? a lawyer ; and he would hardly insult the intelligence of a jury by asking them to render a followed Mr. CHASE through his twistings and subterfuges-that we have exposed his flimsy verdict for a client upon as weak a defence as he makes for himself.

Mr. CHASE takes no notice of the alteration of the word disparagement to "discouragement." because it serves him for a half column of frothy verbiage, in attempting to twist and torture the in our columns. We awaited the appearance expression to mean "no word of discouragement" at the election of CAMERON. He probably could CHASE would be able to explain with credit to see " no difference in the sentiment and point" editor, which it was in his power to disprove, of the words: though one referred to private character, and the other is made to refer to the election !

While he can see no infamy in the alteration of the letter, Mr. CHASE, evidently feels that thy of a fish-woman, and by inference, insinuates it is necessary to explain how he came in possession of the original. He blunders out a lame

> The first we heard of WILMOT'S letter was after the Rean in this place, which was regarded at Harrish made an attack upon CAMERON. Tach it was that we heard from some of CAMERON'S friends about this letter from WILMOT. Mr. LATHROP also informed us that he had heard such a letter was in being. Soon afterwards an in-cident occurred by which we were enabled to get it in our ssion-and honorably too. We read the letter to- an editor. ther, expressed our opinions upon it freely, and then

ded. * Mr. LATHBOP will not say that we read it to him for the purpose of influencing his vote for CAMERC and no other person at Harrisburg will say that they ev saw it in our possession. Soon after this, Mr. WILMO and no other person at harrisburg will say that they ever saw it in our possession. Soon after this, Mr. WILNOT's organ at Towanda assailed us, representing that we were-at Harrisburg for the purpose of aiding CANERON's elec-tion, (a charge most infamously false.) and then it was that we procured through a friend a copy of the letter to be used in self-defence against the wicked charges of Mr. WILNOT and his friends. Mr. WILNOT may therefore blame his over-zealous friends, not his enemies for the publica-tion of the letter. tion of the letter.

It will be observed, that "an incident" fortunately occurs by which he was enabled to get it in his possession-" and honorably too !"-Perfectly satisfactory to us, particularly after the last declaration: though we fear that inquisitive people will have some curiosity to know what that "incident" was.

Mr. CHASE admits that he had the original the Cabinet to act together. letter in his possession; that he read it to Mr. We have no intention now to discuss the mat- LATHROP, and expressed his opinion freely upon war activity. hypocritical and false, by their own conduct. men to whom the letter was shown, there was letter made its appearance, the attempted imposition was instantly discovered by every one who had seen or heard the letter read: and Mr. LAPORTE immediately exposed the cheat through the columns of the Herald, at Harrisburg. It is this plain and convincing evidence which Mr. CHASE attempts to shuffle off, by claiming that his omission was not material to the "sentiment and point of the letter." He to, or perhaps a few thousand superior to the knows better than this : he understands perfectly well the state of popular sentiment in the North, and that while under the state of parties of which Mr. WILMOT speaks, the election of SIMON CAMERON would be "acquiesced" in, the people of this section have been expecting since the result of the last election, the selection of a sound friend of Freedom. Such an one is not CAMERON, and hence CHASE's anxiety to make Mr WILMOT appear as if willing and anxious now for his success. In our charity for Mr. CHASE we had hoped that he had never seen the original of the letter to Mr. CAMERON. He might then have plead in excuse that "he published what he believed for the better was apparent within the past few to be a true copy." But by his own showing read it to Mr. LATHROP-expressed "his opinions freely about." He cannot plead that he was so indifferent to its meaning, that a garbled and mutilated copy was imposed upon him .--His explanation has made the whole transaction look darker and more inexplicable for him. He has involved himself in a labyrinth of contradictions and improbablilities, which only make his conduct appear the more despicable and inexcusable. He may attempt to bespatter Judge WILMOT with foul abuse-he may assail him with

Amendments to the Constitution.

The resolutions proposing certain important amendments to the constitution, passed the Senate on Thursday by a large majority. The first proposition relates to the public debts of the Commonwealth, and provides that the aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted

by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the um of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debts of the Commonwealth ; and the money so raised shall may be contracted, or to pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

It is further provided, that to pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war, to repel invasion, to suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session, after the adoption of this section of the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund which shall not be abolished till the said public debt be wholly paid, to consist of all the nett annual income from the public works and It is more in sorrow than in anger we have stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now

existing, or that may be hereafter enacted, so pretexts. We have confined ourselves simply far as the same may be required to pay the into the letter. We do not seek to retort back terest of said debts; semi-annually, to reduce the ungentlemanly language he employs. It is the principal thereof by a sum not less than not such as our readers are accustomed to find five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at the rate of not less than of the Democrat with much anxiety that Mr. five per centum per annum ; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the loans of the Comhimself a transaction so nefarious on its face. monwealth, which shall be cancelled from time We felt that a mis-step of this kind was fatal

to time in a manner to be provided by law .-to the reputation and fortunes of a young man. No portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five The consequences are his own. Like the ghost hundred thusand dollars, mentioned in the first of the murdered Banquo this mutilated letter section of this article, but the said sinking fund ed, as explanatory, and as calculated to correct will rise up against him-a SCARLET LETTERshall be applied only to the purpose herein speto proclaim his guilt, and cover him with recified.

morse and confusion. An error in judgment The credit of the Commonwealth shall nat he might outlive and overcome-but the part in any way, be given or loaned to or in aid of he has had in this disreputable transaction will any individual company, corporation or assocling to him as the poisoned shirt of Nessus, ciation, not shall the Commonwealth hereafter destroying public confidence in his integrity, become a joint owner or stockholder in any and weakening the influence he should wield as any company, association or corporation, in this Commonwealth, or elsewhere, formed for any purpose. The Commonwealth shall never FOREIGN NEWS .- The steamer Pacific arrivassume the debts of any county, city, borough ed at New-York on Wednesday morning last. or township, or of any corporation or associa-She brings ten days later intelligence, which is tion, unless such debts shall have been contractquite interesting. The Palmerston ministry, ed to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or within ten days from its formation, had fallen to defend the State in war. The second propoto pieces-the Chancellor of the Exchequer, sition relates to municipal subscriptions, and the Home Secretary, and the chief Lord of the provides that the legislature shall never autho-Admiralty having resigned. The ostensible rise any county, city, borough or township, by cause of their resignation was the success of vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a Mr. Roebuck's motion for a Committee to instockholder in any joint stock company, assoquire into the mismanagement of the war. It ciation or corporation, or to raise money for or reach of all the children of the Commonwealth was well understood that, besides the cause speloan its credit to or in aid of such company or cified, there were points of private disagreement corporation wich rendered it impossible for the members of

" Kate Aylesford, a story of the Refugees."-It is noticeable that in the Parliamentary By CHARLES J. PETERSON, author of "Cruising explanations the members of the Government in the Last War," &c., publisher of Peterson's express hopes, confident hopes, that the pend- Ladies National Magazine. ing negotiations will lead to an honorable peace.

This work is now in Press, and will be issued Nevertheless, none of the nations relax in their on the last of this month. It is said not only to be a true tale of the times that "tried men's The Emperor of the French seems determin- souls," not only a faithful picture of the maned to proceed to the Crimea, to see, in person, ners of '76, but one of the most thrilling, powwhat is going on, and no doubt would, if he erful, and absorbing stories ever penned. The could time his visit so as to be present at the Philadelphia Ledger says : It is on all hands fall of Sevastopol. England and Austria have pronounced the ablest original novel published advised him to stay at home. His absence, it for many years." The Philadelphia Mercury says it is "a novel of thrilling interest. Mr. PETERSON is deservedly a popular writer, and this story will add new lustre to his name-

LOCAL NEWS.

BRADFORD COUNTY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION -This Association held its second meeting in 'the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, at the pleasant little village of Smithfield, on the 22.4 and 24th ult.

The session commenced upon Friday, the 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M.; Rev. J. HENDRICK in the chair. After the usual preliminary business, the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to prepare business, reported a series of resolutions, upon subjects intimately connect. ed with the cause of education, and more especially with the system of common schools which report was accepted. The unfinished business of the last meeting, being the first to occupy the attention of the Association; the resolution relative to prohibiting all communication between scholars, during the hours of study, except such as shall be allowed by the teacher, at specified times, was called up, and elicited an animated discussion, which was participated in by many of the members. The debate continued till late in the afternoon, and the question was very thoroughly investigated upon both sides. After a fruitless attempt to introduce amendments, the resolution finally assed unanimously.

This was considered an important question. ov those most conversant with the schools of the County, and it is believed that the discussion, carried on as it was in a spirit of kindness and with an anxiety to arrive at truth, will have a salutary influence.

DR. ANDRUS, of Smithfield, offered the fol. owing :-

Resolved, That the study of any of the branches of an English education, ought to be encouraged in our Common Schools.

After a short discussion upon the principles embodied in the resolution, Mr. GUYER proposa false impression made by the action of the Association, at its last meeting, upon a resolu-

tion relative to the introduction of the higher branches into our Common Schools, the follow. ing resolutions, which he wished to have considered as a substitute for the one previously of. fered by Dr. ANDRUS :

Resolved. That this Association, deprecates the practice of studying the higher branches in the Common Schools, before a thorough ac quaintance is formed with Orthography, Gram mar, Arithmetic and Geography; and as teach ers of the Common Schools of Bradford County, we will discountenance the practice, believit to be inimical to the true interest of the cause of education.

Resolved, That we are in favor of graded schools, wherein the higher branches follow th primary ones, and thoroughness is the first and best consideration.

Resolved, That we believe the welfare of society, requires that our Common School should be so arranged, as to place within the the blessings of a full and ample schooling, in any department, and we believe that anything short of this will not meet the wants, or satisfy the expectation of community.

The amendment prevailed, and on motion. the resolutions were taken up and considered seriatem. After a full discussion, in which Messrs. GUYER, ANDRUS, COLT, MORROW, and others participated, the resolutions were severally adopted. During the evening session, the Association listened to an address from H. N. CHAMPLIN, upon the duty and responsibilities of parents, pertaining to teachers and scholars. The address was eminently practical, and well calcolated to direct the attention of parents to the cause of education. Miss C. A. STOCKWELL also read a well written essay upon the necessity of educating the masses. This article evineed much thought and a fine taste, in the arrangement of its several parts-both productions were listened to with marked attention DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BATH, N. Y .-- A fire A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Chan PLIN and Miss STOCKWELL.

on account of the war, while the government are spending one hundred millions of dollars land for 73s. 1d. a quarter, or 1s. 6d. higher than the highest price ever known since 1819. Yet the harvest of 1854 in England was the being kept out of the country by war, before two years are over the Government will shoot Englishmen in the streets. Hundreds of sailemployed most unproductively in carrying soldiers, horses, stores, shot, and shell to the Crimea. In the trade of the Baltic there is a Russian. also suffered a proportionate diminution. Prussia has suffered slightly ; Sweden forms the only exception.

soldiers in the Crimea have been congratulatwhen their sufferings, they hope, will cease .--But from all accounts there will only be a change from one form of suffering to another. laving unburied, will spread pestilence through the camp, which will depopulate it faster than Vast numbers of both now lie in is :--perished. masses, or scattered over the earth as they fell, it being impossible to inter them in the present state of the weather there, and they present a spectacle that is disgustingly horrid .-There they will remain to be consumed by the carion-eaters or to putrify on the return of mild weather.

ANOTHER SCHEME BROKE DOWN .- Senator Cooper has been appointed President of Col. Kinney's Central American Expedition. The project appears to have fizzled out rapidly since the suspicion of fillibusterism has tainted it, whether justly or not we do not know. There is one fact certain, the breaking up of all the schemes for the acquisition of territory by the second many impartant mind that can discover the differ-to believe was not a true copy of the letter, and what we had no reason to believe was not a true copy of the letter, and what his own correction shows to have been a correct copy in all the essentials of correctness, viz: substance, meaning and enter. It is possible that among the several copies taken, unintentionally a word or two might have been passed over, and not discovered, for the reason that it did not mar the sense. force, shows that theft has not yet become so popular as to be incorporated as a principle in crime, but our republic rests on better moral fore promise of longer endurance.

For cool impudence and for unblushing effronfoundations than the Grecian, and gives there und professions without perceiving their want purity of his motives. of trath and candor ? The dullest reader of

" Secret whispers, dark surmise, Or open and malicions lies "

but he cannot divert public attention from the tery, these extracts bear off the palm ! Does imputation under which he lies. A half utterour national ethics. In the palmy days of the Mr. CHASE consider his readers so dull of ap- ed, negative, slander, will not convince the pubprehension, that they will swallow his assertions | lic of the correctness of his conduct, nor of the

Mr. CHASE pronounces the assertion that he "bribery and corruption" case, in the New Mr. WILMOT'S letter will see that he is writing has been "at Harrisburg for the purpose of Jersey Legislature. A member of the House Very large and dangerous fires are rag- with reference to the past, while Mr. CHASE's aiding CAMERON's election, a charge most infa- was offered \$1000 to vote for the several bank ing in the pine woods between Savannah and mutilations make him refer to the present. Mr. mously false." If Mr. CHASE, being at Harris- bills before that body. The House has since Macon, Ga., and near Columbia, S. C. The WILMOT has been on terms of personal friend- burg, did not endeavor to promote the election killed these bank bills. It will be good for not "expressed words of disparagement or un- grossly misrepresented. We heard, through cause in the same proportion.

is said, would not, in any case, exceed thirty days.

Mr. CHASE apparently glories in its iniquity .-

Russia has declared war on Sardinia. It is stated, but on the faith of obscure correspon- Address J. B. Peterson, No. 102, Chestnut dence-that Tuscany has joined the Western Street, Philadelphia. Alliance. Naples has not.

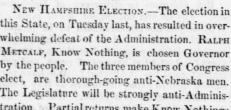
Affairs before Sevastopol are unchanged. A battle has been fought at Eupatoria. On the 17th Gen. Liprandi, with a force about equal Turks, attacked them, and after four hours' fir- about a dozen stores and numerous offices, the following resolution : ing retired beyond the range of the shells from the English ships, the Turks not pursuing. Omer Pasha commanded.

There is nothing whatever new from the Danube.

Lord Raglan is said to have resigned, to avoid recall. The Earl of Lucan and other officers have been invited to resign. Joseph Hume is dead-much respected and

regretted.

Very inclement weather had caused suffering among the poor in England, and riots had occurred at Liverpool and Loudon. A change days.



whelming defeat of the Administration. RALPH METCALF, Know Nothing, is chosen Governor by the people. The three members of Congress elect, are thorough-going anti-Nebraska men. The Legislature will be strongly anti-Administration. Partial returns make Know-Nothings 123; Democrats 29; Whigs 3. The Legislature will have the election of two U. S. Sena-

A painful accident happened at Meredith, N. H., Tuesday, during the election. A floor gave way in the Town Hall, pitching some three hundred men into a heap eighteen feet below. Five or six are probably dead, and a great number are severely injured.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATION .- They have a

broke out at Bath, about 4 o'clock on Tuesday evening last in the Clinton House, totally destroying that building with Cayress Hall, and shops, &c. The following are among the hea-

viest losers :---A. Hess, Clothing Store ; Potter & Secley,

Clothing Store ; Hart, Hat and Cap Store ; R. W. Church, Hardware Store ; L. V. Church & Co., Hardware Store; Paine & Co., Dry Good Store ; Woods & Robie, Dry Good Store ; G. A. Rogers, Dry Good Store ; E. Hess, Drug Store ; L. C. Whiting, Dry Good Store ; Ferris Baker ; R. Campbell. Total loss from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

THE MONEY MARKET .--- Money is very abundant in New York as will be seen by the following paragraph, which we cut from the mo-

ney article of the Evening Post :--- The money market is amply supplied for all wants, whether speculative or otherwise, without any corresponding disposition to use the means available. Money rates continue to decline. The value of money is from four to six per cent. on the market, where there is no supposed risk .----Call loans 4a 6, discounts of prime paper 5a 6, of good paper 6 a 7.

GEN. SHIELDS' SUCCESSOR .- The Chicago Tribune says that Governor Matteson will not sufficient sum, to enable the Normal Depart give Judge Trumbull a certificate of his election to the United States Senate. He bases his refusal on the ground that the Judge is not eligible, under the clause of the Constitution which prohibits any Judge of the Supreme Court from holdin gany other office during the term for which he was elected Judge, nor for one year after the expiration of such term. Judge Trumball resigned the office of Judge, but the term for which he was elected has not yet expired.

U. S. SENATOR .- A joint resolution has been introduced into the Senate, for the election of Southern telegraph wires are destroyed for a ship with Gen. CAMERON. Towards him he had of Mr. CAMERON, then we are deceived, and he New Jersey if the same effect will follow the taken up on Monday last, debated on second reading, and postponed.

On Saturday, the 24th, the Association met at 9 A. M., and entered upon the discussion of

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty d every teacher, to maintain good order in school and adopt such measures as shall secure that important end, even if it becomes necessary to resort to corporeal punishment.

This question being one of vital importance, and a practical one withal, called out a spirit ed debate, in which H. N. CHAMPLIN, S. F. COLT, Dr. BLISS, Misses CHUBBUCK, PHELSS TRACY and COBURN, participated. Mr. Com proposed the following amendment :

Resolved, That order is essential to the suc cess of a school. In maintaining this, corpo real punishment should be a last resort ; 5 its infliction may be the imperative duty of the teacher.

The whole matter was finally laid upon the table to be called up as unfinished business the next meeting.

Rev. S. F. COLT offered the following, white was adopted without discussion :

Resolved, That we believe it to be the only effectual method of elevating the Common Schools, to provide schools in which teaches can be prepared for ; their arduous duties ; and that it would be the means of greatly improv ing the schools of this section of the Common wealth, if the Legislature would appropriate \$ ment of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute to impart instruction gratuitously to those wh will pledge themselves to teach in the Com mouwealth a specified time.

On motion of C. R. COBURN, O. J. CHURN BUCK, GIBSON BABCOCK, Mrs. MARTHA A. DAY TON, Miss F. E. HENDRICK, were appointed Committee, to report upon a series of tex books to be used in the schools of the County Mr. O. J. CHUBBUCK and Miss FANNY O. A. DRUS were appointed essavists for the nes meeting-also Dr. C. T. BLISS, E. GUVER and P. D. MORROW, a Committee to prepare bus ness for the next meeting.

On motion of S. F. Corr, Resolved, That Essays be solicited from members, (especial females) of the Association, embracing part