

Pioneer Festival at Ithaca.

We were among those who attended the Festival of the Pioneer and Historical Association of the Susquehanna and Chemung Valleys, on the 24th inst. at Ithaca; and we are happy to be able to say that it was an occasion of very great interest.

The people of Ithaca, through their local committee, of which we believe Mr. Frost was Chairman, had taken great pains in perfecting the arrangements for the meeting, so as to ensure a pleasant and agreeable time to all who should unite in the festivities of the day, and it is due to them to say, that they succeeded most admirably in the undertaking.

At 12 o'clock, (noon,) the grey-headed pioneers in attendance, together with large numbers of their descendants, were escorted from the Clinton House to the Town Hall, by the Ithaca Band and a splendid Military company, both of which organizations are an honor to that beautiful village.

Arriving at the Town Hall, which was filled to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, the following officers of the Association took their seats upon the stand, viz:

- President—Hon. NICHOL HALSEY, of Trumansburg, Tompkins Co.
Vice Presidents—
PARLEY COBURN, Bradford, Pa.;
EDWARD TOMPKINS, N. Y.;
Hon. JOHN McDOWELL, Chemung, N. Y.;
ELDER DIMOCK, Susquehanna, Pa.;
Hon. G. H. BARSTOW, Tioga, N. Y.;
DANIEL QUIGG, Tompkins, N. Y.

As soon as the organization had been perfected, and after the band had played an appropriate air, the Rev. Mr. SCHENCK, of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Ithaca, being introduced to the audience came forward and offered up a most impressive and beautifully appropriate prayer for the blessing of God upon the occasion, and especially upon the old men who were present, and whose grey hairs indicated with unerring certainty that they had well nigh finished the journey of life.

The first business in order was announced to be reports from the several counties, respecting the decease of early settlers during the past year.

To this call Mr. PARLEY COBURN responded for Bradford County, but said he had not come prepared with any record of the deaths which had occurred in his county.

EDWARD TOMPKINS, Esq., of Binghamton, responded for Broome, giving a list of thirty-seven who had joined "the band of Pioneers" that had gone to the Spirit World previous to the former meeting at Binghamton. This Obituary record, which had been prepared with great care, and embracing as it did some interesting fact or incident in the life of each individual, is a document of very great interest, and will be hereafter published.

From the other counties nobody had come prepared to do justice to this most important feature in the objects of the Pioneer Association; and many were the regrets expressed at this inexcusable neglect.

Next on the programme was the annual address, which part of the performance was assigned to the Hon. ALFRED WELLES, of Ithaca, who acquitted himself in a manner that commanded the united applause of the large assemblage who had the good fortune to listen to him.

The exercises at the Hall were brought to a close by the Benediction, which was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. REED, of the M. E. Church, when the procession was re-formed and marched back to the Clinton House, where a sumptuous Dinner, prepared by the popular Proprietor of that establishment, was partaken of by as many as could find seats at the tables.

At the conclusion of the Dinner several matters of business were transacted, of which our notes furnish the following items.

After considerable discussion, the first Wednesday in June, 1858, was agreed upon as the time, and Montrose, Pa., as the place, for the next meeting of the Pioneer and Historical Festival.

Mr. TOMPKINS, of Broome, moved a resolution of thanks to the people of Ithaca, for the hospitable reception which they had extended to the Pioneer Association on this occasion.—Unanimously adopted.

On motion,
Hon. WILLIAM JESSUP, of Montrose, was chosen President of the Association for the ensuing year.

Mr. THOMAS BISHOP moved the appointment of a Committee by the Chair, consisting of one from each town in the County of Tompkins, to report at the next annual Festival through a Central Committee, consisting of NICHOL HALSEY, CALEB B. DRAKE, and DANIEL QUIGG, Esq's, the time of the first settlement, and by whom made, in their respective towns; together with such other information as they may deem interesting. The motion was adopted, whereupon the Chair appointed the following Committee in pursuance of it:

- LEWIS B. CURTIS, Danby;
HENRY BROWN, Enfield;
THOMAS BISHOP, Lansing;
PARRIS A. WILLIAMS, Enfield;
SMITH ROBINSON, Danby;
ROBERT H. S. HYDE, Caroline;
BENJ. G. FERRELL, Ithaca;
MOSKES CROWELL, Newfield;
HENRY D. BARTO, Ulysses.

Mr. L. B. CURTIS, of Danby, moved the appointment of a Committee of three from each county connected with the Association, to collect facts and statistics of historical interest, and report the same at the next annual meeting of the Association, at Montrose. We believe the selection of the Committees was left to the friends of the cause in each of the counties, and we hope the matter will command early and prompt attention.

Mr. BEBEE, of Owego moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. ALFRED WELLES, for the able and eloquent manner in which he had acquitted himself as the Orator of the day; and including in the same motion, a request that Mr. WELLES furnish a copy of his address for publication; and the same was adopted.

A number of ladies from Owego, Waverly, Towanda, &c.,—among whom,—especially from our own village—we recognized the Representatives of some of the very earliest of the settlers of this place,—honored the occasion with their presence.

Altogether the Festival was a good one—a happy re-union of the Old Pioneers and their descendants; and we can truly say that we left Ithaca feeling that we had been fully compensated for going over, and greatly profited by what we had seen and heard.—Owego Gazette.

Gov. HAMLIN of Maine resigned his office on Wednesday, and goes to Washington to take his place in the Senate. Joseph H. Williams, President of the Maine Senate will perform the duties of Governor until the next election.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 5, 1857.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 10 copies for \$5.00 15 copies for \$7.50 20 copies for \$10.00 25 copies for \$12.50 30 copies for \$15.00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB-PRINTING.—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at a reasonable price.—with every facility for doing Books, Blank, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

Money may be sent by mail, at our risk,—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of Candidates for Governor and other State officers, will be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 24th of March, 1857. Each District will elect Delegates in the usual manner, equal in number to its representation in the two houses of the State Legislature; and no person will be entitled, by substitution, to represent a district in which he does not reside. CHARLES GIBBONS, Chairman of State Executive Committee.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 27th ult., to meet on Monday next.

We have no news from the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, on Monday last.

Various rumors are in circulation regarding Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, but we believe nothing is yet definitely known, except that Cass and Cobb are certainly to have places. Even GLANCY JONES is in doubt. The President elect finds that it is not an easy matter to satisfy everybody.

CHENANGO AND NORTH BRANCH CANALS.—The Owego Times in commenting upon the importance of a connection of these improvements, remarks that the time has come for the counties of Tioga, Broome, Chenango, Madison and Oneida to unite their entire strength for the completion of the Chenango canal down the Susquehanna, till it meets the North Branch at Athens. The Chenango when projected was not intended to stop at Binghamton but to be continued so soon as Pennsylvania would bring the North Branch to the State Line, which occurred last summer. Now New-York has her duty to perform. The Chenango extends 97 miles, and cost the sum of \$1,737,702, the distance between Binghamton and the terminus of the North Branch at Athens is 38 miles. This ought not to cost over \$600,000 inasmuch as the Susquehanna connects the two points, and there are no heavy grades.—A few locks are all that would be required.

The annual examination of the several classes connected with the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, will commence on Monday the 9th of March, A. M., and continue till Thursday, 13th. The patrons of the Institution, and the public generally are invited to attend.

STATE TAXES.—The Board of Revenue Commissioners are in session at Harrisburg, trying to fix a basis of taxation for the next three years. They finally passed a resolution "that the total amount of taxes received and paid into the Treasury for 1856 should not be increased," by a vote of 18 to 6; and then postponed the further consideration of the resolution until Wednesday of this week. The Board have been delayed in proceeding with their business, in consequence of the returns from several counties not having been sent in to them.

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.—After hammering away at the Tariff for more than two months, the House of Representatives, on Friday last, passed the substitute of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, in lieu of the original bill reported by the Committee, by a vote of 110 to 84.

The Senate, however, will not pass the bill and Committees of Conference have been appointed. No agreement has yet been made, and the whole subject will probably fail.

A PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL IN WISCONSIN.—A "Personal Liberty bill," relative to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, has been passed by the Wisconsin Legislature. It directs trial by jury to be provided for persons claimed, punishes false and malicious arrests of persons as fugitive slaves with \$1,000 fine, and gives power to county courts to grant writs of habeas corpus.

SUICIDE.—Charles H. Whippo, a medical student, aged 23 years, committed suicide in Philadelphia on Wednesday.—Cause love and spiritualism.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—During the freshet in the Fox River, Illinois, a house was carried off from Aurora with a woman and child inside. They were rescued after floating some twenty miles.

Heavy rains in Northern Illinois on Tuesday and Wednesday created a sudden freshet in Rock River, whereby the Galena Air Line and the Illinois Central Roads were greatly damaged.

DR. KANE'S REMAINS, were on the 24th escorted to the steamboat landing in New Orleans, by a grand military and civic procession, in which the municipal authorities, foreign consuls, Free Masons, etc., participated.

Short Notes of a Hasty Trip.

To Waverley—A Model Stage-driver—Scenes at the Railroad Stations, by Gaslight—Pilgrims to Washington—Smoking cars—Harrisburg—Poor Dinners and High Charges—Official Celebrities—The Legislature, and our Members—Dog Tax—Dr. Kane—Miss Dix—Candidates for Governor—Military Convention—Adjournment of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1857.

Dear Reporter:—PEREGRINE'S compliments, and hopes that you may be rich as you are good. We have been below, and are to tell all about it. The "correspondents" always inform the papers that they started. Even Virgil particularly describes the incidents which befel his hero in getting down to the Shades. We began our trip down by going up to Waverley. Our horrid anticipations of mud and trouble were pleasantly dissipated by the chit-chat of our stage companions. The air was balmy as May. Old Winter had really fallen in love with a very young Spring, and in the ardor of dalliance, not finding her at all coy, he forgot to be stern and grim. I do pray, that her companions, the birds and buds, will not be silly, nor tempted to follow her too closely, for the frost king is a moody old sprite, and will yet bluster and blow, and may coldly nip their young hopes. Now, I like an occasional stage-coach ride. "It minds me of departed days." It admits of friendly fellowship which the cars do not. Could we always have an agile, good-looking, whistling, singing, good-tempered, kind-hearted and careful driver as JOHN, we would not pine for the completion of the North Pennsylvania R. R. By the way, has that great railway found its terminus below the mountains, rather than at Sodus Bay? Or are all the North Branch improvements, like the Canal, to be a quarter of a century in the womb of time?

At the Erie stations we found the blackboards constantly consulted. Some trains were chalked as "on time," others two hours behind time, and others still as abandoned. At Elmira we had some four hours' waiting for a train south. Having supped, we had time to study human nature by gas-light in the depot. Our attention was first attracted by the bluster of a short, sleek, fat and fussy gentleman who was vexing himself by endeavoring to scatter a crowd of provoking urchins, who should have been in bed, but who were attracted to every crevice, peeping in every hole, in the telegraph office, to catch a glimpse of three returned Californians who had been arrested as pickpockets at this point, from some of the trains, by a lighter-fingered telegraph despatch.

Need I stop to tell you of the various faces and characters and postures which humanity exhibited in the rooms of that depot? How some slept—how some couldn't keep still? An old lady coming from a visit to her grand children had a promise early in the evening to tell her when her train should come—trusting to the promise of a total stranger, not at all recommended by his pliz, she contentedly took a chair and slept, or seemed to sleep. Directly a loyng pair came in, with a flock of children, to wait for a train to come with the small hours. The dear old lady was awake immediately, and for three hours was busy in helping the young mother amuse the children, telling them of her own grandchildren, and from remote corners of her inexhaustible pockets bro't cakes, nuts and confectionary to satisfy the untimely wakefulness of strange children, to whom she must have seemed a fairy. Dear old soul! she "thought it couldn't possibly be time," when her train was at length announced.

The trains South are well filled by companies induced by excursion tickets to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the elephants at Washington. Uncle Sam's camels are all landed way down south, towards Texas and Utah, which is to become "Araby the blest." However that may be, the trains are going to the Capital to the tune of "The Campbells are coming." How true this may prove, is doubtful, from the reported illness of the great Elector.

How exceptionable habits will draw people together! Next to the stage coach, give me the smoking car for shortening the tedium of the way. Here half a dozen gentlemen, from as many different parts of the Union, and as it happened, from as many different Colleges, shared each other's Havanas and budgets of news.

Having been twirled over five or six different railroads, changing baggage several times, going double the distance of a direct route was one completed to Harrisburg, we arrived in time for dinner. Dinner? Unfortunate reference! for who ever had a good dinner in our state capital? The charges are high enough, in all conscience, but heaven save the cookery!

As to the celebrities here, beginning at the top: Our Governor is pre-eminently a good man. He has increased in weight since I saw him during the campaign. Where he can find dinners in Harrisburg so to make his face shine I cannot imagine. The Secretary is a pleasant affable gentleman, but politic and wary. He wisely desires the school law to be tested before it is tinkered with. He recommends ten or a dozen State normal schools to be established, but they must be established by private enterprise and funds. This might ultimately effect the desired end by preparing the way for future appropriations for the endowment of such normal schools. But why not found State prisons or other State works, by individual enterprise? Would it not be more statesmanlike to recommend such appropriation as would encourage local enterprise to found and foster these much needed institutions? His deputy, H. C. HICKOK, who has the laboring oar in managing the Common School department, is a whole-souled educationalist, indefatigable in

his efforts, and ardent in sympathy for every move to advance the development of the soul of our glorious old Commonwealth. God speed him!

Our friend SCOTT is the best looking man in the Canal board. He has a good honest face. I was sorry to learn, as every friend of the North Branch will be, that Superintendent MAFFET, whose energy and skill have done such wonders in bringing that work to a completion, has been snagg'd, temporarily, I trust, by some quirk in the regulations of the Canal Commissioners. Additional legislation will doubtless set him with a free foot and strong hand to perfect his work in a manner as creditable to himself as it will be acceptable to the state.

My impressions of the House are favorable. All branches and interests are well represented. Our own members, Messrs. BANCROCK and NICHOLS, though young in legislation, stand well and do credit to the county they represent. They are clear-headed, prompt, judicious men, and are all alive to the interests of Northern Pennsylvania.

In the Senate chamber, our friend and neighbor, E. REED MYER, already holds an enviable position, and wields a powerful influence. Although I do not belong to the party which elected Mr. MYER, I cannot but feel gratified at his success in the Senate. Young members sometimes soon run themselves aground by speaking to every motion. Of this there is more than one example in the Senate this session. This rock our Senator has happily avoided. He does not speak when he has nothing to say. When he claims the attention of the chamber, he rewards it by well-digested thoughts, honestly spoken in good English diction, and always pertinent. Hence he is always listened to, and his words tell. Mr. MYER, from a special committee, has drawn up and presented an extended report on the Kansas questions, which was ordered to be printed, but I could not get a copy in time for this week. He has also drawn up a bill for a Free Banking system, which, however excellent it is, cannot, I think, be carried this session. He also has a vast deal of work in committee apportioning the representation of the state according to the increase of population. These will doubtless lead to lengthy debate.

Several local laws are proposed relating to dogs and sheep. Would it not be a good thing for Bradford to have a tax of fifty cents or a dollar on every dog—the proceeds to be expended by the County Agricultural Society in securing improved stock, implements and seed? A friend has estimated that there are as many as dogs as families; in the older townships not less than three hundred dogs each, and kept at an annual expense of \$15 a year each, a low estimate as provisions now range; and very low upon the old way of estimating the keeping of a dog at the price of a hog. Now if the 9,000 taxables keep only 8,000 dogs, they cost annually \$120,000—they prevent the extensive raising of sheep. After making due allowance for dogs really serviceable, there is an annual expense of \$100,000 for the curs. Let us have the dog tax; at any rate in our county. In the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for 1856, the average number of scholars is put at 11,367—the average cost of instruction at 36 cents each per month, making for the five months the schools are sustained, the sum of \$20,460 60. This is only one quarter the cost of the dogs.

If the tax won't do, let the tails be cut off just behind the ears of every dog that does not churn. Several beautiful eulogies were pronounced in the Senate on the death of Dr. KANE, the Arctic explorer. It is happy for our state that so many of her favored citizens, from FRANKLIN and RITTENHOUSE to the lamented KANE, have enabled themselves and her by their devotion to science, rather than by prowess in war.

Miss DIX, of charitable renown, has been enlisting the sympathies of the public and of legislators in the founding of a vast Institute for the training of idiotic children. An appropriation of \$50,000 is talked of—its success is at present doubtful. The Farm School, in Centre, is also asking \$50,000. It has formerly received, I think, \$10,000—but what more it can do for Farmer's sons than is afforded by every well sustained Collegiate Institute, is difficult to be shown. As a whole the General Assembly proposes great economy in the expenditure of the public monies.

From all that I hear, the Republicans and Americans earnestly desire to effect the nomination of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, if he will consent. The other party are talking up strongly for Gen. PACKER. We shall see.

There is a large convention of military men, from all parts of the state, met here at the call of the House Committee on the militia system. Captain ELLISBREE, of Wappasena, represents Bradford. The Legislature adjourns to-day to Monday, the 9th of March. Many are leaving—but crowds are arriving to attend the Democratic Convention next week.

Yours, by the way, PEREGRINE.

The Bradford County Teacher's Association, met according to adjournment in Terrytown, on Friday, Oct. 13th, at 11 o'clock A. M. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Mr. C. R. Coburn was called to the chair.

Messrs. J. L. Dodge, Benjamin Verbruyck and Edmund Horton, were appointed a committee to prepare and report an order of business for this meeting. Adjourned till half past 2 o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Dr. J. E. Ingham was appointed Chairman pro tem. The committee on the order of business presented a report, which was accepted and adopted.

The association then took up from the unfinished business of the last regular meeting, the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is advisable and in the opinion of this association proper, to have our schools kept open only five days in each week, and continue in session five hours in each day.

After a discussion of the resolution, in which Dr. Horton Messrs. Ingham, Durand, Coburn and Tracy took part, the motion was put and lost.

The following Resolution, which had been fully discussed at the last meeting, was taken up and passed.

Resolved, That the recognition of excellence in study and deportment is advisable, while the holding out of rewards for success in study, is evil and deleterious, the great motive being that virtue is its own reward.

Dr. Horton, the Chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported in part, and the report was accepted.

The following from the report of the committee was taken up, and after considerable discussion was carried.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all, and especially of teachers, to labor by word and deed to remove every barrier in the way of universal education.

The debate on this, which was carried by Messrs. Coburn, G. W. Ingham, Dr. Horton, Mr. Durand and Mr. T. J. Ingham, was confined chiefly to the special responsibility declared by the resolution to devolve on teachers, a subject which it was argued had been unduly exaggerated, and the tendency of which, was to excite the indifference of parents and others, if not to keep out of view the agency and interests and responsibilities of other parties in the great work of general education.

The Association then adjourned till half past 6 o'clock. At half past 6 the Association met and listened to an interesting address by T. J. Ingham, on "the importance of practical knowledge." The address was eminently forcible and practical, abounding in valuable maxims, and enlivened by many striking illustrations of the great principles of the science of mind.

It was Resolved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Mr. Ingham for his address.

An essay was read by Miss Julia Horton, on "teaching and teachers." The essayist presented some clear statements of fundamental principles, on the subject of teaching as a science, and the importance of studying it as a preparation for the work of teaching. Allusion to the subject of introducing the subject of our civil government as a study into our schools, led to the discussion of several debatable topics on this question which were handled in a style, witty, as well as logical.

It was Resolved, that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Miss Horton for her essay.

The following Resolution was then taken up for consideration. Resolved, That the practice of using all the public money to defray the expenses of either the summer or winter schools, is detrimental to the cause of education.

The discussion on this, was carried on by Dr. Horton, Messrs. Coburn, Guyar, T. J. Ingham and others. Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 9 A. M., met according to adjournment. The next meeting was appointed to be held at Rome, on Friday, June 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Dr. Worthing, Rev. D. Cook and Mr. S. H. Durand, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the meeting.

Miss Emily Matthews and Miss Nancy Cors were appointed essayists.

Dr. Coburn and the Rev. Mr. Sutherland were appointed to deliver addresses at the next meeting.

The consideration of the resolution under debate last evening was resumed, and, after considerable discussion was passed. While the practice referred to in this resolution, was in the remarks of the speakers generally, admitted to be unjust. The debate led to a general discussion of the Common School system of Pennsylvania, which was represented as inefficient, as by putting the schools under the care of School Directors, it excluded the control, and impaired the interest of parents, whilst on the other hand it was maintained that the system did not claim to be a perfect system, and that the fault of its inefficiency was in the indifference of the people, and not in the laws; under the operation of which, in many parts of the State, educational interests had advanced, and good schools were sustained.

On motion, the subject of Teacher's Institutes, laid over at the last meeting was taken up, and the following substitute to the resolu-

tion under debate was moved and unanimously passed. Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly request that the Senator from this District, and the Representatives of Bradford County, to exert their influence to secure the passage of a law to legalize the establishment of County Teacher's Institutes, in the several Counties of Commonwealth, and also render them such pecuniary aid, as shall best subserve the interests of the cause of education.

The following resolutions were then passed. Resolved, That by universal education, we mean not simply the elementary education of all persons, but we include in it, the equal right of all to be educated in every department of science.

Resolved, That "intellect is not virtue," and hence, all true teaching looks beyond mere intellectual culture, or book learning, and can be permanently successful only by being based upon the principles of Right, Truth and Justice.

Resolved, That the parents and guardians of children, are under the solemn obligation to give their personal attention to the instruction and education of those committed to their care, not only at home, but also at school, and they should therefore aim to select the best teachers, and provide for the best schools in their power, and encourage both teachers and pupils, by frequently visiting the schools, not as attentive spectators, but with a determination to know what progress is made by the children in their studies.

It was moved, and after a brief discussion unanimously Resolved, That a Common School system, which imposes equal burdens, and grants equal privileges is essential to the perpetuity of our system of government.

It was Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report to our next meeting, on the peculiarities of the School Systems, and their results in the different States.

The Rev. Mr. Landon, and Messrs. S. H. Durand and O. J. Clubbuck, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Coburn addressed the Association on the subject of teaching, presenting much important information, and suggesting many valuable practical hints to teachers.

It was on motion Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Prof. Coburn for his address.

It was on motion Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the citizens of Asylum, for their hospitality, and kindness to the members of the Association during our meeting, and for the deep and cordial interest taken in the business of the Association.

After prayer, the Association adjourned to meet in Rome, on Friday, June 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Important from Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1857. Instead of the Corruption Committee Report the House began this morning to consider the several appropriation bills, including the Army, Navy and others, which are passed with uncommon despatch. During the debate an exciting episode occurred, arising from the difficulty of Tuesday last, between Sherman of Ohio and Wright of Tennessee. About 12 o'clock, Wright, accompanied by Savage of Tennessee, walked over to the seat behind Sherman's, which is near the door, rather to the left of the Speaker.

Wright's friends allege that he only went to speak with Mr. Harris, of Maryland, in the rear of Sherman's, while, on the other side, it is asserted, Wright evidently had a purpose of insulting Sherman, so as to provoke him to a duel. Mr. Sherman, acting on the impression, and thinking he saw or heard something in the conversation or manner of Wright to confirm it, tossed a handful of wafers in the Tennesseean's face, thus throwing the responsibility of challenging on him—a responsibility which previously was supposed to lie on Sherman, in consequence of Wright's imputation of falsehood in the debate of Monday.

Of course the wafers were not palatable, and a row ensued. Wright, it is averred, put his hand suspiciously in his left breast pocket, and Sherman sprung on and struck at him, but was seized by Wakeman of New-York—Wright was simultaneously seized by Watkins of Tennessee, and Savage, and escorted to his seat. A great deal of writing ensued among the parties, friends collected in groups around them, and at the last advised, Messrs. Savage, Harris and Keitt, were engaged in earnest consultation outside of the Hall. If any challenge should pass, it must necessarily have come from Wright; but his friends, Keitt and Savage, have determined that no such demonstration, under the circumstances, is required.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1857. The House was occupied all day to a late hour on the Report of the Investigating Committee.

Mr. Gilbert made a speech which left an impression in his favor. He did not talk like a guilty man. The House refused him a trial, which Gilbert admitted the impracticability of at this late day, and he then resigned. It then laid all proceedings in regard to his case on the table.

Mr. Matteson sent in his resignation through Mr. Morgan, on the ground that the action of the body in Gilbert's case showed that he, too, would be denied a trial before the bar of the House. The resolutions of the Committee in his case were then taken up, and passed, excepting the one for expulsion, which was suspended by his resignation. The first resolution, declaring him guilty of corrupt practices in the Des Moines grant, had but 17 votes in its favor. On the second, declaring him guilty of defaming the character of the House by its charging corruption on its members, and thus proving himself unworthy to be a member of it, there were 75 votes for laying it on the table. A vote on its passage was then taken, and it passed without a division.

Mr. Welch's case next came up, and he went to trial on the testimony presented by the Committee. Mr. Stanton of Ohio opened in his favor by an able, luminous, complete argument, which seemed to determine the House in his favor. He was followed by Messrs. Seward of Georgia, Smith of Virginia and Harris of Maryland on the same side. At 9 o'clock the House had not voted on the case, but it was highly probable that it would reject the recommendation of the Committee and exculpate Mr. Welch.

Ten, P. M.—The House has just adjourned after action on Mr. Welch's case, exculpating

Bradford County Teacher's Association.

The Bradford County Teacher's Association, met according to adjournment in Terrytown, on Friday, Oct. 13th, at 11 o'clock A. M. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Mr. C. R. Coburn was called to the chair.

Messrs. J. L. Dodge, Benjamin Verbruyck and Edmund Horton, were appointed a committee to prepare and report an order of business for this meeting. Adjourned till half past 2 o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Dr. J. E. Ingham was appointed Chairman pro tem. The committee on the order of business presented a report, which was accepted and adopted.

The association then took up from the unfinished business of the last regular meeting, the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is advisable and in the opinion of this association proper, to have our schools kept open only five days in each week, and continue in session five hours in each day.

After a discussion of the resolution, in which Dr. Horton Messrs. Ingham, Durand, Coburn and Tracy took part, the motion was put and lost.

The following Resolution, which had been fully discussed at the last meeting, was taken up and passed.

Resolved, That the recognition of excellence in study and deportment is advisable, while the holding out of rewards for success in study, is evil and deleterious, the great motive being that virtue is its own reward.

Dr. Horton, the Chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported in part, and the report was accepted.

The following from the report of the committee was taken up, and after considerable discussion was carried.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all, and especially of teachers, to labor by word and deed to remove every barrier in the way of universal education.

The debate on this, which was carried by Messrs. Coburn, G. W. Ingham, Dr. Horton, Mr. Durand and Mr. T. J. Ingham, was confined chiefly to the special responsibility declared by the resolution to devolve on teachers, a subject which it was argued had been unduly exaggerated, and the tendency of which, was to excite the indifference of parents and others, if not to keep out of view the agency and interests and responsibilities of other parties in the great work of general education.

The Association then adjourned till half past 6 o'clock. At half past 6 the Association met and listened to an interesting address by T. J. Ingham, on "the importance of practical knowledge." The address was eminently forcible and practical, abounding in valuable maxims, and enlivened by many striking illustrations of the great principles of the science of mind.

It was Resolved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Mr. Ingham for his address.

An essay was read by Miss Julia Horton, on "teaching and teachers." The essayist presented some clear statements of fundamental principles, on the subject of teaching as a science, and the importance of studying it as a preparation for the work of teaching. Allusion to the subject of introducing the subject of our civil government as a study into our schools, led to the discussion of several debatable topics on this question which were handled in a style, witty, as well as logical.

It was Resolved, that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Miss Horton for her essay.

The following Resolution was then taken up for consideration. Resolved, That the practice of using all the public money to defray the expenses of either the summer or winter schools, is detrimental to the cause of education.