

# THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 37.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, February 18, 1858.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

MR. KEITT APOLOGIZES.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. KEITT rose to make a personal explanation, as follows:—

Mr. KEITT rose to a personal explanation, saying the House would remember that its proceedings during the session of Friday were broken in upon in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for the violation of its order, dignity and decorum. He was the aggressor, and whatever of responsibility properly attached to that act, belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation it was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in the expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. Personal collisions are always unpleasant, very seldom excusable, rarely justifiable, never in a legislative body. He felt in full force the responsibility which he assumed, in saying he was the aggressor—and that the entire responsibility properly belonged to him. In this connection he had but one other remark to make, and that was whether any blow was directed at him or not, was more than he could say; at least, he was unconscious of having received it. With this explanation he parted from the subject.

Mr. Grow said he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature, and to the Christian community, and this is especially the case when they occur among law-makers in the midst of their deliberations. Bitter years, and the force of education, had satisfied him that this lesson was good and true, yet the right of self-defense he recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under all circumstances, whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict of the session. He tended the House most cheerfully whatever apology was due for this violation of its order and decorum, and no one regretted more than himself the occasion for the violation of its order.

This explanation of the chivalrous gentleman from South Carolina, reminds us very forcibly of the chap who mixed in a free fight, and emerging from a fence corner, where he had been "laid out" innocently and earnestly inquired "if lightning had struck any body else?" Mr. KEITT'S ignorance of what hurt him, is reasonable under the circumstances, and shows that Mr. Grow is able to resent "plantation manners" properly and effectually. The South Carolina bully before he takes another Northern member by the throat, should be certain that he was not raised near Tankhannock creek, because the people in that vicinity are celebrated for their pugilistic performances, and would "spile" without a knock down and drag out, once a week, at least.

We hardly know which to commend the most, the candor and magnanimity of Mr. KEITT'S apology, or the deed which has brought him to make it. The ruffian who could aid in the brutal outrage upon SUMNER, standing by armed with deadly weapons to prevent interference, and if necessary to aid in the consummation of the murderous and cowardly deed, can hardly be expected to entertain any deep feelings of regret at such an occurrence as that on Saturday morning, unless it be in view of the results to himself. While we will give him all the credit due for his unflinching assumption of the responsibility of the assault upon Mr. Grow, we cannot but think that had the result been otherwise, Mr. KEITT would not have been so ready with his apology. It may now be assumed as a settled fact, that the way to bring a free-catcher to his senses is to knock him down. Had Mr. Grow shown the white feather, or failed properly to resent the assault made upon him, the House would never have heard the apology given above.

As much as such scenes are to be regretted, as derogating from the reputation of Congress and damaging our character abroad, there is nevertheless a general expression of commendation for Mr. Grow, and a feeling of satisfaction that his arm should have stricken down the man who was a party to the outrage upon SUMNER. Of all the Southern men in the House, Mr. KEITT is the most dictatorial, the most supercilious, the most offensive in his manners towards Northern men. He seeks every opportunity to make it apparent that he holds them in contempt, and considers them no better than the slaves upon his rice plantation. As long as these manifestations were confined to exhibitions of voice and manner, he has been indulged, and we rejoice that the first proper opportunity has been taken to learn how that freemen would not submit to his impudence when coupled with personal indignity.

We will do the Southern members the justice to say that such is not the character of the great majority of the members from that section. Indeed, though the "free fight" on this occasion, assumed a sectional aspect, many Southern men condemn Mr. KEITT'S conduct, and rejoice in the punishment given him by Mr. Grow.

We should deplore this affray, did we not think its consequences in the future would be most happy. There is such a maxim as conquering a peace. It needed just such an occurrence to show the Southern men that they have a mistaken idea of the prowess and spirit of Northern representatives. The prompt resentment and pluck of Grow, and the gallant onset of POTTER, the WASHBURN'S, and others who dashed into the midst of the excited Southern group, will not be forgotten, nor fail to be appreciated. We have no fears that such a scene will again be provoked. It has been customary, in the past, in order to awe and subdue the North, to talk about "the halls of Congress being deluged with blood," by exasperated and sanguinary Southern members. There never was such a fair opening for that terrible result, as presented itself on this occasion. A Southern man knocked down—and a body of Northern men invading the portion of the House occupied by Southerners, with hostile demonstrations, might have provoked a bloody conflict. But instead, we have an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the singular spectacle is presented, of the Southern men, going over to the Republicans, explaining and apologizing, and a general and hearty good feeling immediately resuming its sway.

That Mr. Grow is entirely blameless in the affair, is universally conceded by all parties. We know that his political opponents here applaud his spirit and pluck. If there is any fault found, it is with the forbearance he exercised towards the insolent and drunken blackguard, who evidently sought an opportunity to insult and assault him. As proud as his constituents have been of the ability which he has displayed in Congress, this affair has heightened their admiration of him, for it proves him to be a man who "knows his rights, and knowing dare defend them." It is not that he has felled the ruffian to the floor, but that he has shown that he possesses the kind of spirit which the North is anxious to see her Representatives exercise, in not submitting to dictatorial bullying.

The attempt, on the part of the President, and the Democratic leaders, to make Leocompton a party test, is already producing its legitimate consequences. A portion of the party, headed by DOUGLASS, WALKER and FORNEY refuse to aid in forcing upon the people of Kansas that iniquitous scheme, and professing great reverence for the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" insist that it shall be fully and fairly applied. On the other hand, the Administration and its satellites, are making pretty free use of the party whip, cracking it fiercely over the heads of those who are not willing to aid Calhoun in the scheme to defraud and disfranchise the people of Kansas. The party organs are denouncing and reading out of the party all those who do not support the Administration measure of admitting Kansas with the Leocompton Constitution, and pronouncing them to be renegades, traitors, Black Republicans, &c., &c.

One of the most virulent, violent and unscrupulous of all the Administration prints, is the *Pennsylvanian*. Not a spark of Northern feeling ever animates the breasts of its conductors, who seem endeavoring to find that "lower deep" of infamy and subservency by truckling and pandering to the slave power. It freely denounces FORNEY and those democrats who oppose the Leocompton Swindle, as "Black Republicans"—a term which the *Pennsylvanian* supposes is an extinguisher. A meeting of the "Democrats" who voted for James Buchanan in 1856, was held on Monday evening, at Philadelphia, over which JOHN W. FORNEY presided, assisted by one hundred and sixteen Vice Presidents and eighty-six Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by F. P. STANTON, late acting Governor of Kansas, was principally of Democrats, and is represented as being very numerously attended. The *Pennsylvanian* in reporting its proceedings, announces "THE BLACK REPUBLICANS AND THEIR ALLIES IN COUNCIL!" It further says that "The President of this meeting of Black Republicans and their allies, was Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, the editor of the Black Republican organ of this city."

The "Press"—FORNEY'S paper—maintains a dignified silence as to these epithets and denunciations indulged in by the *Pennsylvanian*—but gives notice that attempts to make party tests and place Democrats outside the party pale, will provoke a retort at the polls, and that tests will be made at the ballot-box against those who are now endeavoring to apply them to Democrats now.

These indications show the quarrel in the ranks of the "harmonious Democracy" is deep and irreconcilable. One branch or the other must succumb, and after doing penance, seek for absolution and forgiveness. It certainly will not be the Leocomptonites, because they care nothing for the popular will, looking to the Administration alone for favors and rewards. The other branch has gone too far to retreat, and their only safety is in the overthrow of the CALHOUN-

ites. Ostracised and proscribed by the Administration, and denounced by its pimps, they are consigned by the faithful to the ranks of the "Black Republicans." How they are to become reconciled, is beyond our comprehension. That the feud will enter into the coming election, cannot be prevented.

The editor of the *Lycoming Gazette*, in speaking of the affray in Congress, says "Mr. Grow is from the fourteenth district of Pennsylvania—better known as the 'Wilmot district'—and is a red-hot abolitionist."

This remark of the *Gazette* editor only shows what a wide diversity of meaning is given to this "wolf" term of Abolitionists. In the eyes of the Washington Union and the *Pennsylvanian*, the *Gazette* is an "Abolition," "Black Republican" sheet, and the Democrats of Lycoming, who recently denounced the Leocompton swindle, are in the same category, and recreants and traitors to the Democratic faith. The *Gazette* and the Democrats of Lycoming, will soon experience, if they have not already learned, that it is a very easy way to answer arguments by crying out abolitionist—and a very common way, too, to stigmatize and denounce a man who refuses to go all lengths for the South.

Mr. Grow is no more an abolitionist than the editor of the *Gazette*, Gov. PACKER, Senator DOUGLASS, or any other freeman who dares to oppose the attempt to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution against their will. In the estimation of the *Gazette* he may be; but as the standard changes with different localities—we have no objection to the application of a term, which is just as freely applied by the National Administration satellites to all in the position occupied, by the gentleman above named, which we suppose, would include the editor of the *Gazette*.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The celebrated New England editor, poet and lawyer, JOHN G. SAFF, will read his poem, "THE PRESS," at the eighth in the Course of Lectures, on Wednesday evening, 24th inst., at the Court House. The following notice of the lecturer and his poem, is taken from the *N. Y. Sun*:—

"John G. SAFF, the poet of the evening, was then introduced. The subject of his poem was 'The Press,' and was treated with the pungent satire and humorous tone for which Mr. SAFF is celebrated. Yet the finer and better portions were not neglected. Mr. SAFF read his poem with admirable effect; and was frequently interrupted by the laughter which his wit excited, and by well deserved applause."

At a meeting of Lin-ta Hose Co., No. 3, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the members of the Towanda Brass Band for their liberality in giving a concert for our benefit, and that we will ever hold in remembrance this generous expression of their kindness.

Resolved, That the thanks of Lin-ta Hose Co., No. 3, be tendered to S. F. FERRIS, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, for his valuable services rendered in the negotiations for the purchase of a Hose carriage, and for his uniform courtesy and promptness during the whole transaction.

ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING AT WILLIAMSPORT.—The Democratic friends and neighbors of Gen. PACKER, held a meeting at Williamsport, on Saturday evening, Feb. 6, at which HENRY WHITE ESQ. presided.

Speeches were made by JESSE LEBERT, CLINTON LLOYD, HENRY C. PARSONS, CHARLES D. EMERY, ESQ., and finally adjourned with three cheers for STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

Among the resolutions adopted, were the following:

Resolved, That it was promised and expected by the Democracy of this county, that the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency would be a triumph of the principle of popular sovereignty over that of congressional intervention; that he would insist upon fair play in Kansas; that election frauds and certificates would be crushed; that Leocompton and Calhoun, as equally guilty with Lane and Robinson, would be dismissed; that the unjust laws enacted by a legislature elected by Missouri votes, would be repealed and nullified; and that slavery should not prevail there against the will of the majority. Under these promises and expectations we triumphed at that election, and without them, we must have been defeated. We shall still labor to make good our vows to the people.

Resolved, That the admission of Kansas, as a State, under the so-called Leocompton constitution, would be a violation of the principles and pledges of the Democratic party; in direct conflict with the Cincinnati platform, the Kansas-Nebraska act, the inaugural address of the President, the promises made to the people in 1856, and present public opinion; because it is notorious that said constitution is not the work of the citizens of that territory, nor has it been sanctioned by a majority of them, but it is a baneful concoction in sin and brought forth in iniquity.

Resolved, That we request our representative in Congress, to oppose the admission of Kansas, as a State under the Leocompton constitution, or any other constitution which has not been made by a convention elected under laws and regulations which afforded the whole people of the territory an opportunity to vote, and which subsequently has not been sanctioned by a majority of all the bona fide inhabitants at a fair election.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the admission of Kansas, under the Leocompton fraud, will not localize, but nationalize, the question; and be such an act of aggression and wrong as will produce resistance, and may lead to a general civil war.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Monday, February 1st, 1858. The several Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court and Common Pleas, were convened and opened at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon. Judge WILMOT President, LONG and PASSMORE Associates, all present. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Court adjourned, to meet again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; at which time court being called again called, and hearing being had on the applications for tavern licenses, and licenses for eating houses, &c. The Constables from the several townships made their returns as required by law, and the Constables elected at the recent election, as they were called, came forward and gave their bonds and took the usual oath of office.

The following Grand Jurors appeared, and were sent out under the charge from the Court:

Ira C. Bullock, Foreman; Francis Allyo, John Baldwin, William Burger, Mills Carr, John Conklin, J. D. Goodenough, John Griffin, G. L. Gamble, J. B. Hines, Evan Howell, Stephen Lyons, Ulisses Moody, Lyman Marcy, N. W. Bates, David Ridgway, B. P. Snyder, S. H. Shearman, A. A. Thompson, and Edward Walker; who were in session until Wednesday noon, at which time they were discharged, having completed the business sent up before them.

During the time they were in session, the following business was brought up before them and was disposed of, as follows:

Com. vs. J. Whiston. Larceny—defendant charged with stealing money from Robert Prune, of Burlington. True bill.

Com. vs. R. Luther. Assault and battery, charged to have been committed upon one William Dull, of Burlington son of Joseph Dull. No bill, and county for cost.

Com. vs. J. N. Bates. Larceny—defendant charged with stealing one axe, the property of M. Slater in Wilmot township. No bill.

Com. vs. R. C. Smalley and Andrew Seibel. Assault and Battery, committed upon Michael A. Sullivan, in Towanda boro. True bill.

Com. vs. Warren Phelps. Assault and battery, committed upon Hiram K. Stevens of West Burlington. True bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Terry. Assault and Battery, alleged to have been committed upon Nicholas O. Coleman, of Wyalusing township. Grand Jury return no bill and county for costs.

Com. vs. James Drake. Larceny—Defendant being charged in three different indictments, with stealing various articles of merchandise, from the store of V. M. & H. E. Long, in Troy boro, upon all of which the Grand Jury return true bills.

Com. vs. Michael Mahon. Larceny—Defendant indicted for stealing two grind stones, fifteen bushels of oats, six meal bags and two and a half bushels of barley, the property of S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy & Co. of Troy boro'. True bill.

Com. vs. Peter Johnson. Malicious mischief—defendant being charged with administering poison to a mare, the property of J. W. Denison, of Wilmot township, and causing her death thereby. True bill.

Com. vs. John Sullivan. Larceny—Defendant charged with stealing of two buffalo robes the property of Samuel Walbridge of Towanda. No bill.

In the matter of the application for Rome Boro. Petition, application and survey, filed, wherein certain citizens of the township of Rome pray the Court to incorporate a village out of a portion of the township taken from the central part thereof, to be called Rome village, according to the survey filed, setting forth the boundaries, &c. Same day application is approved by the Grand Jury, and confirmed n. s., by the Court.

During the first week the following business in the Sessions, was brought before the Court and Traverse Jury and disposed of in order as follows:

Com. vs. Jeremiah Whiston. Larceny—defendant being indicted at the present Sessions for stealing money from Robert Prune, of Burlington. Jury sworn, and after a hearing defendant withdrew the plea of "Not Guilty," and pleads guilty and is sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for three months.

Com. vs. Warren Phelps. Assault and battery committed upon Hiram K. Stevens of West Burlington. Jury sworn and returned a verdict of guilty. Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of \$20.00 and costs.

Com. vs. William Gibson. Indicted for selling liquor to minors and men of known intemperate habits. Bill found at September Sessions last, February 2d, defendant appears and pleads guilty. Sentence of the Court suspended in consequence of the ill health of defendant.

Com. vs. R. C. Smalley and Andrew Seibel. Assault and Battery alleged to have been committed upon Michael O. Sullivan. Indicted at the present Session. Jury sworn

and return a verdict of not guilty, and the prosecutor for costs. Whereupon the said Michael O. Sullivan is sentenced to pay the costs &c., and in default of payment is committed to jail.

Com. vs. James Drake. Indictment for larceny brought to the present Sessions on three bills for stealing goods of V. M. Long and others in Troy Boro, defendant appears and pleads guilty upon each.

Com. vs. Michael Mahon. Indictment for larceny—Bill found at the present Sessions wherein the defendant is charged with stealing two grind stones, oats, barley &c., of S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy & Co. in Troy boro, defendant appears before the Court and pleads guilty.

Com. vs. Kenower Wormley. Assault and battery alleged to have been committed upon the complainant Hector Owen, in Ridgebery township on the first day of June 1857, True Bill at September Session last. February 2d, Jury called and sworn, and return a verdict of "Not Guilty," defendant for the costs, whereupon the said Kenower Wormley is sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed &c., until the sentence of the court be complied with.

Com. vs. Peter Johnson. Malicious mischief defendant indicted at the present Sessions on a charge of killing or causing to be killed a valuable mare, the property of J. W. Denison, of Wilmot township, on the 10th day of November last, Jury called and sworn, after a hearing defendant withdraws the plea of Not guilty and pleads guilty.

February 2d, on reading petition &c., R. R. Palmer is appointed Treasurer of LeRoy township for the ensuing year.

The Court also approve of the appointment William B. Horton as a Deputy Constable of Sheshegan, and Thomas B. Merrill a Deputy Constable of Litchfield.

February 2d, the Court appoint O. A. Vincent Esq., Town Clerk of Springfield township on petition to supply the present vacancy, for the ensuing year.

The Court having finished the business in the Sessions, on Thursday in the afternoon adjourned over to Monday the 8th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for a hearing of the causes upon the trial list in the Common Pleas.

[For the second week's proceedings, see the issue.]

## A Graphic Descriptive Sketch of the Scrimmage in Congress.

Did you ever see LAWRENCE M. KEITT?—Did you ever watch him when parading the hall, his head thrown back with the conceited air of a London cockney, his lascivious eyes staring brazenly at the ladies' gallery, his thrust-out elbows seething like dancing Jack's under a vigorous pulling of the string, and daintily treading the floor, much as a peacock with tail-feathers wide-spread would do if suddenly stricken with the spring-halt? KEITT must have been a "nigger driver" ere he came to Congress. His vulgar swagger, authoritative shake of the head, and whip-like jerk of the arm, as he marches up and down the aisles on the Democratic side of the chamber, crying out to his party colleagues in sharp tones, "Stand up!" "Go through the tellers!" "Sit down!" "Don't vote!" "Vote no!" all indicate that he has officiated as whipper-in of a gang of slaves on a cotton or rice plantation.

Last night, during the tiresome proceedings, KEITT was unusually ostentatious and noisy, strutting around the area in front of the Chair, talking and laughing loudly, blackguarding members, and regulating things generally, till he made himself so offensive that the Speaker, with marked emphasis, repeatedly pronounced his trivial motion out of order, while not a few gentlemen in the galleries longed for the privilege of leaping on the floor and "taking the conceit" out of the gabbling poppinjay below.

About 1-1/2, Grow crossed over to the Democratic side of the Chamber, to confer with HICKMAN, Douglas Democrat, of Pennsylvania. Having finished his conference, Grow was passing down the aisle to the area, on his way back to his seat. Just then Gen. QUINCY asked unanimous consent to submit a motion out of order. Grow, according to the usual custom, objected, saying, "I object, Mr. Speaker; let us go on in the regular order." KEITT, who was sitting two or three desks from the aisle where Grow was passing, said to Grow, in the most insolent manner, "D—n you, go over to your own side if you want to object. You have no business here any way." Grow replied in an off-hand tone, "This is a free Hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases in it"—still continuing to walk slowly down the aisle. KEITT rushed to the area, and turning round faced up the aisle just as Grow reached the bottom of it. With a swagger, KEITT said to Grow, "What do you mean by the answer you gave me?" Grow coolly replied, "I mean just what I said, that this is a free Hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases in it." KEITT retorted, "I'll teach you," and seized Grow by the throat. Grow knocked away his hand, stepped back a foot or so, and steadily eyed him. KEITT addressed him in intense anger, saying, "I'll let you know, you d-d Black Republican poppy!" Grow now retorted with emphasis, "I have a right to be where I please, and be where I please in this Hall." Instantly KEITT again seized Grow by the throat, and Grow as quickly knocked off his hand with his left arm, which threw KEITT partly round, and at the same time dealt him a heavy blow with his right fist, which hit KEITT just behind the left

ear. KEITT fell as suddenly as if struck with an axe. As he was going down, Grow gave him an emphatic shove between the shoulders, which caused him to strike head foremost, with his heels upwards, presenting to the galleries the appearance of a man trying to plunge through the floor of the House into the vaults beneath.

A hundred accounts of this affair have gone out. The above I give on the very best authority. The slaveholding version of KEITT'S fall is, that he tripped and fell. HE WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY GROW.

And now the *note* became general. As KEITT fell, Grow was seized by half-a-dozen Southerners, among whom was BARKSDALE, of Mississippi. They assert that their sole object was to stop the fight. Some believe them. But, in the twinkling of an eye, from forty to fifty Republicans came dashing across the hall to the scene of the encounter, headed by JOHN F. POTTER, of Wisconsin, who leapt into the midst of the fight, by the side of Grow, with the bound of a tiger, and commenced hitting right and left among the patriarchs with great vigor. Not exactly appreciating the pacific nature of BARKSDALE'S demonstration, POTTER gave him two or three "settlers," which BARKSDALE, in the pell-mell going around him, supposed were dealt by ELIOT WASHBURN, who just then happened to be in the vicinity—whereupon Patriarch BARKSDALE set himself in hostile array against Puritan ELIOT. Just at this juncture the mass of belligerents and peace-makers were crowding between BARKSDALE and POTTER, the latter in the meantime having seized the former by the hair—which, by the by, proved not to be the *bona fide* hair of the said BARKSDALE, but a wig, which the said POTTER had torn off, and for the time being converted to his own use. CALWALLADER C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, (these WASHBURN'S are all "bloods," seeing the bald BARKSDALE in conflict with his brother ELIOT, felt his paternal spirit stirred within him, and rushing upon BARKSDALE, brought down one or two blows "on the top of his head where the wool ought to grow."

What became of KEITT after Grow set the law of gravity in motion upon him, nobody seems able to tell, except KEITT himself—and he won't. The first that was seen of him after his headlong plunge, he was sitting on a sofa, in a safe corner of the hall, pale and haggard, looking like a whipped rooster who feels no disposition to "go in" and renew the fight.

All this time the Speaker was calling loudly to "order," rapping incessantly with his gavel, and shouting for the Sergeant-at-Arms. This colossal functionary seized the space (which looks like an Indian war-club, with a small metallic eagle perched thereon) and rushed among the struggling, surging, tossing members. POTTER, seeing a big fellow with a big head joining in the *melee*, was about to wrench it out of his hands, when the shrill voice of the Speaker (Col. Orr has a voice like a steam whistle,) urging on the Sergeant, suggested that the individual might be GLOSSBURNER, whereupon he struck out in another direction. POTTER is an athletic, wiry man, at home in a "muss." He got one or two hard hits himself, which he promptly repaid on the spot; and it is believed that the Chivalry will give him a wide berth during the remainder of the session.

In the thickest of the fight was seen PARSON LOVEJOY and Quaker MORT, struggling to keep the peace; though there was a lurking glance in LOVEJOY'S eye, which tended to prove, that on due provocation, he would, like him of old, try his hand at blowing AZAG in pieces before the Lord.

As evidence of the spirit which pervaded the free men in the hall, I will relate a scene which is said to have occurred between MONTGOMERY of Pennsylvania, and BOGOC of Virginia. Their seats adjoin, and are near the spot of the encounter. MONTGOMERY is a Douglas Democrat, an able lawyer, and a quiet, gentlemanly person. BOGOC is a good-hearted fellow, but he feels the blood of the Virginia F. F.'s coursing his veins. As BARKSDALE seized Grow, MONTGOMERY started towards the aisle. BOGOC seized him by the arm. Turning fiercely upon him—M. is a very large man—he said to B., (you may fill the blank with a most intense phrase,) "Let go my arm, —, or I'll knock you down!" BOGOC abstained.

Some hands were laid on knives and pistols. But, none were drawn. One Republican member, with a Colt in his pocket, anticipating a bloody issue, mounted a chair, so that he could see to good service without sitting his friends. A Republican reporter in the gallery, who happened to find a long knife in his pocket, tried to climb down upon the floor; but, finding this in vain, he proposed to drop his knife down, when a friend suggested that it might fall into the hands of his enemies; whereupon he laid down his knife and took up his pen.

To detail all this takes some time; and yet, the whole affair occupied only three or four minutes. After it was over, a feeling that a great danger had been averted, gave a sombre hue to thoughtful faces. When all had passed, the Speaker, who had borne himself firmly through the wild scene, was pale and nervous. The lips of many Anti-Leocomptonites were compressed, and the responsive *Yes* or *No*, during the remaining hours of the night, was hissed through some teeth rather than uttered from the mouth. If the mortal struggle, which at one moment was anticipated, had commenced, and blood had been shed, the Anti-Leocomptonites would have made a clean sweep of the Hall. All concerned may know that these gentlemen are in no frame of mind to submit quietly to insult.

The South is cowed. I know what I say—cowed. The promptness with which Grow knocked KEITT down in the very midst of the Southern side of the Chamber, and the alacrity and fire with which some fifty Republicans bounded across the Hall to join the struggle, appalled the Slaveholders. Father GIBBONS said to-day, "I have sat in this House twenty years, and I never saw the Slave Power so completely baffled and cowed as during this fifteen hours' contest."