

A Distinguished Arrival.

Among the passengers who arrived in the steamer Europa from Europe on Saturday last, was Mohammed Pascha, the Turkish Rear Admiral, who comes to this country to contract for the construction of a vessel which is to be the flag-ship of the Ottoman navy.

The Rear Admiral Mohammed Pascha is a young man, being only thirty-five years of age, and therefore may be considered one of the regenerated school of the present time, of which school many others will hereafter become distinguished as patriots and statesmen.

After serving his country in various grades of military distinction, Mohammed Pascha was in 1851 promoted to the command of the frigate Mahmoudieh. In this command he distinguished himself during the recent war with Russia, and was elevated to the rank of Rear Admiral and made Lord of the Admiralty.

Having a high standing with his government for his practical knowledge, it was determined to invest him with the extraordinary powers in effecting a contract for the construction of a frigate in this country, the first built here for the Turkish Government. The reputation of American naval architecture in Turkey has been for years very high.

The appearance of Mohammed Pascha is very different from that of the robed and turbaned dignities who were his immediate predecessors. His uniform is of a dark brown cloth, in the European style, with the exception of the national fez. His whole bearing is dignified and courteous; his dark oriental eyes full of expression, regular and commanding person, combine to present a most interesting exterior.

We have hitherto had no official representative to Turkey amongst us; and, considering the high rank of the distinguished individual who is now visiting us, our community should hail his arrival with all due honor and cordiality, for he is not to be regarded as a mere ship contractor, or an Admiral incoognito, but as the emissary of a nation which seems desirous to cultivate friendly relations amongst us.

SUB-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The steam-frigate Niagara left New York on Saturday, by special commission from the United States Government, to renew the attempt to lay down an ocean telegraph between Ireland and Newfoundland. The British Government, behaving with equal liberality, has commissioned the Agamemnon for the same purpose.

The cable, which was used last year, will again be employed, with its length increased from 2,500 to 2,900 miles. The machinery for paying out the cable will be materially improved. The rate at which the cable will be laid down may be estimated at five miles an hour. Mr. C. W. FIELD, of New York, will continue to act as general superintendent.

An attempt was made to burn down the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, situated on Zane street, above Seventh, in the Ninth Ward, about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The incendiary is believed to have been a person well acquainted with the arrangement of the building. The fire was confined to the room in which it was discovered. The books in the library were mostly saved in a good condition.

RAILROAD DECISION.—The Supreme Court of New York has decided that the rolling stock of a railroad is a fixture of the same, and not personal property; and that consequently a mortgage on rolling stock does not require to be filed as in the case of a chattel mortgage, in order to protect the property against judgment creditors.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL gives an account of a man, who, having got decidedly the worst of a fight which he provoked, at the close of the business expressed himself "sorry for what had happened." The fellow's condition was no doubt as sincere as that of a South Carolina Congressman, under similar circumstances.

MOROSE STEWART, when Gov. Packer only last week pardoned from execution, died last Thursday in the Allegheny Prison, of small pox.

The Homestead Bill.

Among the many measures which will contribute to extend the cause of free labor in this republic, and better the condition of the working classes, there are few that have a more direct bearing than that proposed by the "Homestead bill" which is before Congress; for it will contribute largely to the development of the public domain, now uncultivated or else concentrated in the hands of speculators.

As a question of national policy affecting the spread of our free institutions, encouraging individual and domestic industry, resting the foundations of our government upon a strong, manly, patriotic yeomanry, and spreading before us into the wilderness the civilization that is the pride and boast of the age, it does not admit of argument. It is too the climax to that amelioration of the land system of the United States, which has been so long maturing under free democratic guidance, and which has only been partially expressed by the exclusive and aristocratic tendencies of southern extensionists.

In view of this progression, we are glad to see that a subject of so much importance is receiving the attention of Republican members of Congress; for from the nullifiers we can, with few exceptions, hope for nothing. Their policy is to devote the territories to the spread of slavery and the cultivation of negroes, and of course, they oppose any modification that looks to filling them up with free citizens. To show this fact, it is only necessary to trace out the congressional history of the "Homestead bill" itself.

In 1851 the first homestead bill was introduced in the House which was supported by some of the most prominent of the Republican party. Among the ablest speeches then made in its behalf was that of Mr. GROSVENOR, of Pennsylvania, who, from that time to this, labored incessantly for the success of this measure. The bill passed the House the first session of the thirty-first Congress, in 1851, and was lost in the Senate by the refusal of that body to take it up for consideration; the slave extension interest generally opposing it.

Mr. HALE made an effort to get it considered, and on the test to vote but one southern senator voted with him. Mr. GROSVENOR and others made an effort to have the homestead policy incorporated into the democratic platform at Baltimore, in 1852, but the effort failed. In the session of Congress in 1853, Mr. GROSVENOR introduced a homestead bill and again made a telling speech in its favor, and was most active and vigilant in securing its passage in the House. It was again defeated in the Senate.

On the test vote to lay on the table, but six northern voted for the motion, and but nine southern men voted against it. In the next Congress, Mr. GROSVENOR again introduced his homestead bill, which, owing to the press of business, failed to be reached during the Congress; yet, on the first days of this session he again introduced his bill, and it has now been referred to the committee on public lands.

Our desire in calling attention to the subject at this moment, however, is not so much to evoke public expression from the community, for that was fully done, so far as St. Louis is concerned, by the declaration of the mass meeting at the rotunda on the 8th of January last; but rather to incite members of the present Congress to suffer no failure in bringing the matter to the test of a direct vote. It will set before the country an interesting record, and show who are prepared to sustain the cause of land reform, connected with the free labor extension, and also, who are fettered with the ignominious traditions of government monopoly.

If it fails in this Congress, it can only be because it is opposed as heretofore, by the slave propaganda of the southern seaboard, and even should it fail, that defeat would only give renewed vitality to the measure, and ensure its triumphant passage when the present administration loses its baneful ascendancy.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 18, 1853.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, 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: 6 copies for \$25.00; 15 copies for \$12.00; 10 copies for \$8.00; 20 copies for \$5.00.

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 WORK.—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, 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.

FROM HARRISBURG we have nothing definite in regard to the proposed annihilation of this Judicial District. The Judiciary Committees of both Houses met last week, to hear those interested on either side, but the result we have not learned. The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 12th, says that the Senate Committee will report the bill with a negative recommendation, while the House Committee is unanimously opposed.

We publish, in another part of this paper, an article from the Philadelphia Gazette, a conservative commercial paper of Philadelphia, and also an article from the Columbia Democrat, a radical Democratic paper in regard to this matter. They are interesting as showing how the attempt is viewed from different standpoints.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Late arrivals bring one week's later advices from Europe. The news is of great interest and importance. The debate in the British Parliament on the Conspiracy Bill, resulted in the defeat of the Ministry. The majority of the opposition was only 19, but it appears to have been sufficiently large, and sufficiently indicative of public sentiment throughout the country, to compel Lord Palmerston and his colleagues to resign.

He alludes to the course of the President, contrasting his silence on the Minnesota case with his zeal in favor of the admission of Kansas; and while he admits the different circumstances in the latter case, and expresses his high respect for the President, whom he is unwilling to blame, he thinks the President's judgment has been biased by the suggestions of selfish men, of inferior parts and questionable integrity. In conclusion, he declares his determination to do his duty fearlessly to Minnesota, and to resist wrong come from what quarter it may.

Our friend BEARDSLEY, of the Wayne County Herald, has a strange propensity for interfering in the affairs of this District. We have suggested to him upon several occasions, the propriety of attending to his own business, but with poor success, for on every opportunity he seems disposed to undertake the regulation of matters in this benighted section.

The Montour Iron Works, says the Danville Democrat, will be partially put into operation, early this month by a committee of the creditors. Arrangements to that effect have been made, and there will be no mistake about it this time.

The Montour Iron Works, says the Danville Democrat, will be partially put into operation, early this month by a committee of the creditors. Arrangements to that effect have been made, and there will be no mistake about it this time. The Messrs. GROVE will continue to superintend the Works; Mr. NORRIS will preside over the store; and Mr. THOMAS make the purchases in Philadelphia.

BURGLARY.—The store of D. W. C. HERBICK, at Troy, was entered on the night of the 4th inst., and goods taken to the amount of \$75 or \$100. The burglars effected an entrance by breaking out a pane of glass in the back door, and then drawing the bolt. No clue has yet been obtained of the robbers.

It is now hoped that the Railway link between Port Trevorton and Sunbury will be made by June next. Then hurray for a complete iron road from Baltimore to Elmira, and any place east or west.

IN THE LEGISLATURE we observe that a very large number of remonstrances have been presented against the proposed change in this Judicial District.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—The Musical Convention at Troy, commencing on Tuesday week, under direction of Geo. F. ROOR was highly successful, being attended by a large number of singers, and passing off to the great satisfaction and enjoyment of all participating.

During the Concert, which was well attended, Mr. TOWNER, of Rome, "brought down the house" by introducing, as one verse of a song he was singing, an allusion to the late affray in Congress. The audience enjoyed the allusion, and manifested their appreciation of Mr. GROW'S performance and pluck, by spontaneous and unanimous applause.

—Still another Convention is advertised to commence on Tuesday, 30th inst., at LeRaysville, to be under the direction of Prof. G. B. LOOMIS—who once conducted a Convention at this place, to the entire satisfaction of those present. We have no doubt it will prove one of the most successful of the season.

OFF WITH HIS HEAD.—The Hon. MARSHALL McCASLIN, of Greene county, formerly Speaker of the Senate, but within the last two years Indian Agent, at Prairie du Chien, has been removed from that post, and Gen. SIRM CLOVER, formerly Canal Commissioner of this State has been appointed in his stead.

Mr. McCaslin had the courage, some two weeks ago, to write a letter to one of the members of the House of Representatives, from his county, apprising him of the state of affairs in that unfortunate Territory, and warning the Democratic party not to admit Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution; that civil war would be inevitable, and that the Democratic party would be destroyed.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHIELDS.—The St. Paul Times, of the 25th ult., contains a letter written from Washington, by Gen. Shields, elected U. S. Senator, under the new State Constitution of Minnesota, to Hon. R. G. MURPHY, President of the Minnesota Senate. In this letter Gen. Shields complains bitterly of the treatment that the representatives of the new State have received at the Federal Capitol.

He alludes to the course of the President, contrasting his silence on the Minnesota case with his zeal in favor of the admission of Kansas; and while he admits the different circumstances in the latter case, and expresses his high respect for the President, whom he is unwilling to blame, he thinks the President's judgment has been biased by the suggestions of selfish men, of inferior parts and questionable integrity.

A rumor has gained currency in some quarters recently, that Senator DOUGLAS intended to resign his seat in Congress. This is emphatically denied by Mr. DOUGLAS himself, who denounces the report as totally without foundation, and assures his friends that he intends to fight the battle in which he is now engaged to the end, and that nothing shall drive him from the position he now holds.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The election in New Hampshire has resulted in favor of the Republicans. Returns from 158 towns give Haile (Republican) 29,000, and Cate (Democrat) 24,000. The Legislature as far as heard from stand 140 Republicans to 59 Democrats.

The Lecture of JOHN C. ADAMS, Esq., on Monday evening last, was largely attended. The subject—"Ambition"—was treated in a masterly manner, and the lecture throughout was eloquent and sensible.

TWO CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.—Two children named Robinson, in Shamokin town, Northumberland Co., were suffocated on Tuesday last. The mother having gone to a neighbor's for a short time, leaving the children alone, on her return home found the room on fire and the children suffocated and somewhat burned.

The Middletown Press states that a young man named John Freeland, employed as brakeman on the New York & Erie Railroad, was accidentally killed on Saturday, 27th ult., near Sloatsburgh, by falling from the cars, having both legs and arm severed from his body by the wheels. Freeland was aged 21 years, and had been upon the road two months. He formerly worked at the saw factory in Middletown.

A desperate fight occurred, in the Virginia States' Prison on Saturday last, between a white and a negro convict, in the progress of which the negro was literally chopped into pieces with a broad axe.

Henry Ward Beecher is not to go to California; but what is better, his salary is to be raised to \$7,000.

The following article is taken from the Columbia Democrat, published at Bloomsburg. We published last week, an article from the Star of the North, protesting against this measure; so that the Democratic papers of that County have now both deprecated this outrage.

While the Senior Editor was on his way to Harrisburg, he sent to the paper, the above extract from some Harrisburg letter writer; and in his absence, we take the responsibility of reporting it to the people, and to all whom it may concern, with a negative recommendation.

First—We deny that the Legislature has any power, under the Constitution, to alter or abolish a Judicial District, other than by creating a new one, in which the people shall have the right to elect their Judge.

Second—We deny that the Legislature has any power, under the Constitution, to alter or abolish a Judicial District, other than by creating a new one, in which the people shall have the right to elect their Judge. A county annexed to this District is deprived of its Constitutional rights, by legislative enactment. It is the exercise of a very doubtful power.

If a District is abolished, then in the different districts to which the disjected members of the old are joined, they have a Constitutional right, in their new relation to a voice in the election of a Judge; but the most insane and vindictive exercise of power would not go the point of saying, that a Judge could be removed, in order to let the people of a district thus formed, into an election; and if not, then most certainly a portion of that District has been deprived of its rights under the Constitution.

With Judge Wilnot we have no sympathy; but we protest against so flagrant a violation of vested constitutional rights. We protest against so impolitic a course by the majority of the Legislature. Such an act ought to be beneath the dignity of the great democratic party.

Don't do anything so very ridiculous, so impolitic, so outrageous, so unconstitutional. P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from the Senior Editor, in Harrisburg, reiterating his views, favorable to the abolition of the 13th Judicial District. We think it due to him to state so much, and due to ourselves to say that we take the responsibility of the opinion above expressed.

Attempt to Legislate David Wilnot Out of Office.

An attempt is being made by many of our readers most already know, to abolish the thirteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania, and annex the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, of which it is composed, to the twenty-sixth and eleventh judicial districts, respectively.

The motive for this action is neither more nor less than to get rid of Judge Wilnot, the presiding judge of the thirteenth district. As the law now stands, a presiding judge is to be elected by the people of Bradford and Susquehanna in October next, and the probability amounts to almost a certainty that Judge Wilnot will be the choice of those counties.

Hence the attempt made by a portion of Wilnot's political, if not personal, opponents, to remove him from the bench by destroying his district, and defeating the will of the people of two counties.

Of course it becomes necessary for those engaged in this attempt to assign some reason for their conduct, and they are not slow to charge Judge Wilnot with incompetency, with entertaining political prejudices which warp and bias his mind, and with personal habits unbecoming to an occupant of a judicial seat.

All this trouble comes of an elective judiciary. There was a time when judges held themselves aloof from party politics. The courts of law, the seat from which justice was dispensed, were places from which partisanship was in a great measure banished. It is no longer. Judicial station is made the reward of party services, with much less regard to the fitness of the judge than his political services and influence.

What is the general deduction from all this? Plainly it is that judges should be removed as far as possible from the influence of party. It is notorious that party considerations are filling our courts, the final resorts for justice, and the last refuge of practical and constitutional liberty, with incompetent men; or at least with men who will be largely swayed by partisan motives and public sentiment.

There is little prospect of any thing being done this week.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1853.

In the House to-day, at the conclusion of the morning hour, Mr. Harris, of Ill., rose on a privileged question. He said that in a resolution of seven of the Select Committee appointed by the House to investigate certain alleged facts at the elections in Kansas, he wished to present a statement of facts.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Mr. Stephens to lay Mr. Harris' report upon the table, and the House refused to do so by the decisive vote of 97 to 112.

The motion then recurred upon Mr. Harris' appeal from the decision of the Chair, which motion was made to adjourn, and the yeas and nays ordered, and the House refused to adjourn by a vote of 89 to 129.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, asked that gentleman from Illinois would consent to his appeal lay over until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Stephens appealed to Mr. Harris to lay the majority to make their report to the Select Committee, and then there would be no objection to letting in his privilege question, or minority report.

Mr. Harris said he was willing that Stephens' report should be received as a part of the minutes and proceedings of the committee, but he would not consent to have it submitted as the report of the committee when it is a fact, as he has endeavored to state to the House that the committee had not executed the order of the House, and majority had strangled investigation.

The following South Americans voted the test vote against laying the appeal on the table, and against the Administration of Winter Davis and H. Morrison Harris, Maryland, Gilmer of North Carolina, and the sheriff of Kentucky, Ricard of Maryland, and derwood of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 11th. In the Senate, Mr. Chandler, of Mass., spoke against the Leocompton bill at the House of Representatives passed the bill, and Mr. Clegg reported a bill, which passed, to pay for the services of the Central America.

He said no precedent for the course proposed by Mr. H. could be found in the proceedings of the English Parliament or any other legislative body. The question whether there was one of privilege was the one to be decided. He said it was not. This movement (Mr. S.) considered the most important made in Congress, being revolutionary in character.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved that the pending appeal be laid on the table, 109 to 111. Mr. Harris inquired of Mr. Stephens whether objection would be made after to a minority report. Mr. Stephens replied that there would not. Mr. Harris said he would withdraw his appeal, and the majority take the chances for the bill. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 13th. If the six South Americans who voted on other day in favor of compelling the Select Committee to investigate fairly, should be relied upon, there will be no difficulty in securing that result.

There is little prospect of any thing being done this week.