

Description of the new Senate Chamber.

[The Senate met for the last time in their old hall, on Tuesday, 4th inst., and after appropriate addresses, proceeded in a body to the new hall, of which is thus described:]

The general aspect of the new hall is light and graceful. In shape and dimensions it is similar to the new hall of Representatives, but to the eye appears more finely proportioned. The style and character of decoration is nearly the same in both houses, except that in the Senate the tone of color is much more subdued. The area of the floor is 80 feet by 46 feet and of the roof 112 by 80 feet, the difference being occupied by a continuous gallery around the four sides of the apartment, and capable of seating 1,200 persons. The inner roof or ceiling, of iron, is flat, with deep panels 21 of which are filled with ground glass, having in the center of each pane a colored medallion representing the printing press, steam-engine, cornucopia and other symbols of progress and plenty. The light is supplied wholly through the window in the roof, and the effect is good, a flood of light falling on the reverend signers on the floor, while the galleries remain in half-shadow.

The gas apparatus is placed above the ceiling, so that the light streaming through the panes may seem like a softened effect of sunlight. The ceiling is 35 feet from the floor, but presents an appearance of greater altitude. It is encrusted with floral and other embellishments in the high relief, and all of iron. The floor of the chamber is covered with 1,700 yards of tapestry carpeting, having a large pattern of flowers on a purple ground. Its effect is not unpleasing. Had time permitted a carpet would have been manufactured of color and design to harmonize—is for instance, of red stars on a buff ground. The Vice President's desk is a modest table of mahogany, as unlike as possible to the marble bar on which the Speaker presides. The places of Senators are arranged in three semi-circular rows around the seat of the Vice President.

The spectators' galleries are upholstered in drab damask rather too blue in tone for good effect. Ample accommodation is supplied, even to the extent of a ladies' robing room. Access to the galleries is obtained through doors of maple, inlaid with bronze. The gallery set apart for the press is filled with desks for about twenty persons, and it is understood that no one will be permitted within it unless specially accredited by the Vice President.

When the dust of a few sessions shall have taken the gloss off it, and the *gens loci* had time to settle himself, there can be little doubt this new chamber will be found in every way more fitting than the old.

The wings of the Capitol being of the Roman Corinthian order of architecture, the interior fittings and decorations are, of course, in harmony therewith. The hall itself is approached by two grand stairways—the east of Tennessee marble; the west entirely of white marble, of extreme purity. Neither is yet completed; but enough is shown by the broad marble steps, the massive balustrades of the same material, and the superb columns, with their capitals heightened with bronze, to indicate the magnificence of the design. Both stairways are lighted from the roof, with special adaptation to the walls being covered with historical paintings. This situation is considered the most favorable in the buildings for the execution of some works of art recording the deeds of history.

The Senators' retiring room and ante-chamber are the most highly finished rooms in the Capitol. They are in totally different styles. The retiring-room is entirely of marble, the roof supported by columns of rare beauty. It is impossible to desire any effect more chaste than this apartment presents, with the cold glitter of its walls and roof, "unadorned the most." Three mirrors, inserted as panels in the wall, are, each, of the dimensions of one hundred and twenty inches in height by sixty inches wide. The ante-room is excessive in ornamentation and is yet unfinished. The walls are divided by gilded work in *relievo*, into spaces for fresco paintings. The domed ceiling of the room is paneled, each panel being filled with a rosette of burnished gold. The four spandrels and the center of the dome have allegorical paintings executed in a superior manner, and forming a contrast to certain medallions in another portion of the building, where one represents a celestial being with a disheveled hip, and another, the Goddess of Melancholy, dancing the bolero.

The President's and Vice President's apartments, and the committee rooms, enter from the level of the Senate floor. All are decorated. Some few are finished, but the greater number are incomplete in consequence of the action of Congress in withholding supplies. The corridors and passages are likewise in progress of embellishment. All are paved with encaustic tiles. The arched roofs are generally finished in geometric designs, enclosing landscape and heraldic devices. The walls are covered with trelliswork of flowers and foliage, on which cupids and Native American birds, beasts, and creeping things are ascending and descending, with more or less resemblance to nature. Some of the flower and fruit pieces are gems. They might be cut from the wall and framed as originals of Lancelotti.

The heating and ventilating arrangements are said to be the largest in the world, those of the English House of Parliament not excepted. Every portion of the Capitol—that mountainous mass of marble—is at once ventilated and warmed by one apparatus. Eight boilers convey steam to coils set in different places of the cellars, supplying any required degree of heat, and, at the same time, motive power to two fans in either wing. One of these fans sends continual breezes of medicated air thro' the smaller apartments, while the other performs the same service for the Senate chamber. The air is graduated according to the atmospheric temperature without and the political excitement within—during a sectional debate never to exceed 90 degrees, and on ordinary occasions to range between 70 and 73 degrees.—Thirty thousand cubic feet of air are circulated through the chamber per minute which quantity may be increased to eighty thousand. The apparatus is completely under control. Any proportion of moisture may be imparted, from the delicious freshness of morning to the feeling that preludes a thunder-shower, or even till the atmosphere

It may be prudent to add that, as each room is furnished with flues and registers, Senators, on the first symptoms of asphyxia, can protect themselves from the indiscretion of operators. As regards the exterior of the edifice, the ground is yet in possession of the workman.—The approaches are encumbered with materials—the fallen columns and recumbent keystones, suggestive, with no disrespect to the able officer in charge, of

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 13, 1859.

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 renewed, 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 \$1.00; 12 copies for \$1.50; 24 copies for \$2.50; 48 copies for \$4.50; 96 copies for \$8.00; 192 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.

JOBS.—Work—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and a reasonable price—will be given 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.

An article appeared in the *Montrose Republican*, a week or two since, in regard to the Speakership and Clerkship of the House, which, as the contest is now ended, we feel bound to condemn in the strongest manner.—It was in very bad taste, and worse humor.—The editor must himself be satisfied by this time, that it was uncalled for, and improper. The election of Mr. CHASE, for Speaker, would have been gratifying to his friends in Bradford, as in Susquehanna, and we do not believe there has been any disposition in this section to depreciate his merits or throw obstacles in the way of his election.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We publish, on our outside, the message of Governor PACKER, and for the convenience of those who may not feel desirous of reading it at length, the following is a brief synopsis of its contents:

The finances of the State are represented to be in a very satisfactory condition, the receipts of the Treasury during the past year, being more than a million over the expenditures. The whole debt of the State is \$39,268,111.16. Eleven millions of which is secured by bonds received from the sale of the Treasury, the debt may be decreased one million during the present year.

The sale of the Public Works is approved, and the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, within two years, rendered probable. There is no further necessity for the Canal Board, and its abolition is recommended.

The Public School system is recommended to the attention of the Legislature. During the past year there have been 628,201 pupils taught in 11,281 schools by 13,856 teachers, at an expense of \$2,427,532.41.

The Governor recommends a separate department of the Government to have charge of the Public Schools. He is opposed to any increase of banks, or banking capital, and affirms the power of the Legislature to revoke the charter of a bank, when its continuance may be injurious to the people. He will not give his approval to any bill chartering a new bank, unless the system be changed. The notes of all banks should be secured by pledges of State stocks, and a law should be passed, authorizing new State loans to redeem the present overdue debt, with the banking privilege attached. The method of keeping the public money should be changed, so that the State Treasurer should not make deposits without requiring security for their repayment; all checks issued by the State Treasurer to be countersigned by the Auditor General and daily accounts of moneys received and paid to be kept in the Auditor General's office.

The Governor approves of the President's recommendation of specific duties, and urges the importance of incidental protection to manufactures; he deprecates the encroachments of Federal power, and the tendency to centralization, and approves of the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

We would, however, advise our readers to give the message a careful perusal. We are gratified in being able to state that it is an able paper, setting forth in a clear manner, the financial condition of the Commonwealth, and dwelling upon several topics which are of interest to every citizen.

In regard to national affairs the Governor takes strong Fokney grounds, and thereby places himself in a position of antagonism to the National Administration. While standing up for the rights of the people of Kansas to govern themselves, the Governor cannot forbear pitching into Senator SEWARD's doctrines, as proclaimed in his Rochester speech. We see nothing else in the message to condemn; and the message will add to Governor PACKER's reputation as an independent officer.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived in Washington Thursday night, and was met by a large concourse of citizens, who followed him to his residence. A serenade, by the band attached to the Marine barracks, was to have taken place, but was postponed on account of the sudden death of Gen. ANDERSON, in command of the barracks. Mr. DOUGLAS was called out, and made a brief speech, in which very little allusion was made to political matters.

The Ellsworth bequest to Yale College is not so large as it was reported to be, nor is it immediately available. Certain specific legacies, amounting to \$200,000, were left to sundry individuals, and the residue only goes to the College, in trust, for a fund to aid needy and deserving students. This residue will probably not be received for ten or fifteen years, and its amount is uncertain.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Illinois, Friday, 5th, by a majority of eight.

The troubles in Kansas continue to cause the Administration considerable anxiety. A special messenger arrived in Washington, from there on Saturday, who reports that MONTGOMERY, BROWN and their partisans were determined upon making a desperate stand.—The action of the Missouri Legislature in calling out volunteers, and appropriating money to be used against them, had caused a great deal of exasperation among them, and was likely to result in a bloody civil war. The interference of Missouri is much deprecated in influential quarters in Washington, and it is considered the duty of the President to forbid, or at least to take measures to prevent it. An extra Cabinet meeting to discuss the matter, was held on Saturday night, but the course of action resolved upon has not yet transpired, though it is considered likely that the interposition of the United States troops will be ordered. The Kansas Legislature, now in session, has as yet taken no action in the premises and Governor MEYER makes no mention of the troubles in his Message. The Legislature has adjourned to Lawrence, with the sanction of the Governor.

We observe that our Representatives have commenced early in the session attending to the wishes and interests of their constituents. It is not detracting from the reputation of the persons who have latterly represented this county, to say, that Bradford has never been better represented than by Messrs. SWEAD and KINNEY. We predict for them a legislative career, which will be honorable to themselves and satisfactory to the people whom they represent.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.] HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1859.

E. O. GOODRICH:—The Pennsylvania Legislature organized on Tuesday, the 3d inst., by electing Mr. CRESSWELL, of Blair, Speaker of the Senate, and W. C. A. LAWRENCE, of Dauphin, Speaker of the House. SAM. J. RAE, of Philadelphia, was elected Clerk of the House, and Mr. HOLCOMB, of your county, received the appointment of Assistant Clerk.

Mr. LAWRENCE is quite young, a gentleman of fine abilities, and, for a few years, has been connected with Hon. JOHN C. KUNKLE, of this place, in the practice of law. He is affable and courteous and starts off with fair promise as Speaker.

In the choice of Clerks, it is quite evident the cart has been placed before the horse.—True, Mr. RAE has, for some years, held a seat here as reporter for the city papers, yet it is feared he has not paid such attention to the rules, and complicated machinery of legislation, as will render him as competent as Mr. HOLCOMB. And then, to find Mr. HOLCOMB's equal in point of honesty, integrity and affability is acknowledged to be quite difficult.

Yesterday the Legislature commenced work. In the House a number of resolutions, usual at the beginning of the session, were introduced and passed. Among them I find one appointing a committee to contract for the publication of a reliable "Legislative Record." Mr. W. L. LISTON, of Tioga, pitched into last year's *apology* quite coolly and effectually. He thought if we could have nothing better in that line than heretofore, we had better throw our money to the dogs. RAMSDEN concurred.

Seven thousand copies in English and three thousand in German of the Governor's message were ordered to be printed.

A resolution was passed fixing Thursday next, for contesting the seat of D. R. MCCLAIN, Dem., of Philadelphia. A little fun ahead.

Mr. SWEAD, of your county, introduced the following resolution which was finally passed: Resolved, That there be added to the Standing Committee of this House, a Committee on Mines and Minerals, to consist of thirteen members.

Mr. KINNEY, of your county, presented a petition from the citizens of Orwell township, for fixing the place of holding elections in said township, and thereupon read a bill in place in accordance with such petition.

On motion of Mr. KINNEY, the rules were suspended, the bill taken up and finally passed. The bill fixes the "Orwell Hill public school house," as the place for holding such elections.

A bill, "short and sweet," was read in place by Mr. MCCLURE, of Franklin, and under a suspension of rules was taken up and passed as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That the office of Canal Commissioner is hereby abolished.

Upon the third reading the yeas and nays were ordered, which resulted as follows: Yeas 94; Nays 6. The yeas were of the very bilious democracy.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Bucks, read in place a bill to repeal so much of an act passed last winter as increased the salary of members of the Legislature.

The Governor's message was read at noon. As you undoubtedly have it, and will publish it, I will forego any comments. The reading of a portion of it, however, had a very acclimating effect upon the countenances of some of the democracy.

The question of publishing a reliable "Legislative Record," was up again to-day, Mr. GRITMAN, dem., of Luzerne, showed some *grit*. He sustained the character of the "Record" against the aspersions of the city members, saying that the reports in the city papers were garbled and many times false.

The Governor sent to the House to-day twelve veto messages. He "lays out" the Democratic Legislature of last winter without mercy. None of the vetoes affect your district.

The House adjourned to day at 12, to meet on Monday next. Yours, PETER KLAUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on Christmas day, arrived at New York on Monday evening. Her intelligence is without importance. The destruction of the emigrant ship *Isaac Wright*, of New York, by fire, occurred Dec. 23, in the Mersey, near Liverpool, not without serious peril to the lives of the numerous passengers, who were, however, saved without any loss of life. The ship belonged to C. H. MARSHALL'S Black Ball Line. Other disasters to American shipping were reported from the Mediterranean. The President's Message, engages largely the attention of the English Press, who in general deprecate its scope and character, and condemn the policy toward Cuba it indicates. It is looked upon also with great suspicion at Paris. The continental news has no more interesting features, than the details of the condemnation of M. DE MONTALEMBERT, upon his appeal, and the rumor of a serious insurrection in Serbia, resulting in the substitution of one hospodar for another. Quiet is preserved in Italy. The disapprobatory motion of General PRIN in the Spanish Chambers, relative to the Mexican expedition, had utterly failed, none voting for it but its author. The advices from India and China, through later, are of no general value.

A special message was on Thursday transmitted to the Senate of the State Missouri, by Gov. STUART, relative to the late deprecation alleged to have been committed by MONTGOMERY and BROWN, of Kansas notoriety, and asking for Legislative action. In accordance with his request, a bill was immediately reported, which authorizes the Governor to call out volunteers, and appropriates \$30,000 to cover expenses.

Favorable reports have been received from the Fraser river gold mines, and the last steamer from Victoria took \$200,000 in gold to San Francisco. A difficulty exists in Utah in serving a process on Brigham Young, as his guard obstruct the marshal in the discharge of his duty. The Camanche Indians are lurking round the stations of the overland mail route with hostile intentions.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., now Consul General for Japan, has been nominated to the Senate by the President to be the Minister Resident near the Government of the Japanese Empire.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1859.

In the SENATE, the Constitution adopted by the late Convention in Kansas was presented by Mr. SEWARD, and referred to the Committee on Territories. The French Spoliation bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. CURETENDEN, who addressed the SENATE in vindication of the justice of the claims. The bill is the one introduced during the last Session, and appropriates a sum not exceeding five millions. The Pacific Railroad bill then coming up as the special order, the Spoliation bill was postponed, and Mr. BIGLER finished his speech, commenced on Wednesday, in favor of the Railroad. He was followed by Mr. HARLAN, of Ohio, Mr. WARD, of Texas, and Mr. IVERSON, of Virginia, the latter of whom made a violent sectional speech, and expressed himself in favor of two roads, Northern and Southern.

In the HOUSE, the special order was the bill for the codification of the Revenue laws, and for other purposes, which was considered in Committee of the Whole. JOHN COCHRANE made a speech in favor of the bill, after which its further consideration was postponed until next week. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee, and gave rise to a spirited debate, which Messrs. GIBBONS, of Ohio, and BRYAN, of Texas, entered in a discussion of the relative good and evil resulting from the annexation of the latter State.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1859.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress Friday, though the proceedings were not devoid of interest. It was private calendar day in both Houses, and considerable routine business was done.

In the SENATE Mr. SEWARD presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for recent correspondence between the British Government and the American Minister at London, relative to the abuses of the American flag in the African Slave trade, and especially touching the case of the yacht *Harcourt*. A resolution, offered by Mr. HARLAN of Ohio, calling for information respecting the ships officers and pay of the Navy, was passed. It was then agreed to take up the French Spoliation bill, but on account of the illness of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, who was entitled to the floor, its consideration was postponed, and the Pacific Railroad bill came up, the debate on which occupied the rest of the day.

The SENATE adjourned over until Monday, Saturday being the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

In the HOUSE, a bill was introduced by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, to establish an assay office at St. Louis. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, announced that he was ready to report the Oregon bill whenever the Committee on Territories should be called. A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, making appropriations for fortifications. A resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report under what law and by what authority the "Advisory Board of Agriculturists to the Patent Office" is assembled, and for other information relative to them. After the passage of eleven private bills in Committee of the whole, the HOUSE adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859.

Only one branch of Congress was in session—the HOUSE. A message was received from the President, accompanying reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, relative to the abrogation of the mail contracts of CORMACK and RAMSEY. The documents were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Secretary of the Interior was called upon by resolution for information as to whether the Rock Island military reservation has been transferred from the War to the Interior Department, and thrown open to settlers. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. FAULKNER of Virginia, calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of the cost for ten years of barracks, officers' quarters, &c. The HOUSE then adjourned, three or four motions with that object having previously been made.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Our citizens should not forget the lecture of Dr. MONTGOMERY, to be delivered at the Court House on Monday evening next. We have good evidence for believing that this will be one of the most interesting and popular lectures of the Course.

Our friends throughout the County are particularly requested to "make a note of" anything of general interest occurring in their neighborhood, which notes they will please immediately remit to this office. Whether put in circulation or not, we shall be equally under obligations.

All our prospects and prognostications of an "open winter, have been knocked into an iceberg, by the tally of the thermometer for this week. If any one has indulged in fears as to a short crop of ice, we hope they feel relieved, for weather such as prevails at this writing, would make an Esquimaux feel at home. The river at this place is frozen over, and is already passable for teams.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—The Fifth Annual Convention of the Bradford County Music Association will commence at this place on Tuesday next. The programme will be found in our advertising columns. The holding of these Musical Conventions has given a marked and gratifying impetus to the study of Music throughout the County, and introduced a taste and style which has elevated and improved its performance. Previous Conventions have been very successful, and yielded much instruction and pleasure to those in attendance. Since the Convention at Troy, Prof. Root has deceased, and CONDUCTOR OF these Musical reunions. His genial and happy manner takes hold upon his audience at the outset, and preserves their attention and interest to the last; while a large experience, joined with unswerving study, enables him to make most prominent those features which are most needed by those he seeks to instruct. The Convention will close on Friday evening, with a Concert, which will unquestionably, like preceding ones, be a "jam."

Such of our advertisers as may miss their notices from our columns this week, are respectfully informed that we have not had time to separate them from "the wreck of matter and the crash of forms," a slow and tedious process, and one not particularly admired by printers.

The position of Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives has been conferred upon JAMES HOLCOMB, of this County. It is not our business to complain of the action of the House, in selecting its officers, but it seems to us that it would have consulted its own interests by making him Chief Clerk. Ample experience, integrity, and undoubted qualifications, made him peculiarly fitted for that post; qualities in which he was not surpassed by any of his competitors.

BARCLAY RAIL ROAD AND COAL COMPANY.—The following is the amount of Coal shipped by the Barclay Company for the last three seasons:

In 1857, from July 14, to July 14, 1858, 17,590 tons, or 1,557,000 lbs. at \$1.25 per ton, \$1,946,250.

In 1858, from July 14, to July 14, 1859, 14,415 tons, or 1,297,350 lbs. at \$1.25 per ton, \$1,621,687.

The experience of last year has demonstrated that the business of the Company is destined speedily to increase to an amount only to be limited by the capacity to mine and deliver coal at their basin. Wherever introduced, it has given general satisfaction, and is pronounced superior to any in use for mechanical purposes and for generating steam.

FIRE AT MONTROSE.—On Monday night, 3d inst., the citizens of Montrose were aroused by an alarm of fire, and the barn of A. J. BAKWELL, in a central part of the town, was found to be burning. The fire was first confined to the upper part of the barn, in the hay, roof, &c., so that, although the whole building was filled with smoke, time was afforded for getting out the cows, a sleigh and other articles. The Fire Companies, as usual, brought their engines to the spot, and the fire was in a great measure subdued, though the hay continued to burn for a considerable time. No other buildings were injured. MISS KATE SEARLE, who was standing near William L. POST's barn, which was within a short distance of the fire, was accidentally thrown down, and one of the frightened horses that Mr. POST was removing from his barn becoming unmanageable, backed directly over and trampled upon her, inflicting some severe but not dangerous injuries.

DONATION PARTY.—A donation party will be held at the house of ASA STEVENS, in Standing Stone, on Thursday, 20th inst., for the benefit of Rev. E. CARPENTER. The public generally is invited to attend.

MARONIC.—The M. E. G. H. P. of the G. C. of this State, has appointed E. O. GOODRICH, for the G. C. in the District composed of the Counties of Bradford and Susquehanna.

MESSRS. JOHN C. ADAMS and U. MERTER have purchased from Thomas Elliott the corner south of the Ward House, and will erect a building thereon, as soon as possible after the opening of Spring. The building will be built of brick, of three stories, the second story being designed for law offices for these gentlemen, and the balance for general purposes. It will be a gratifying change from the unsightly cellar that now yawns as if to engulf the passer-by.

The List of Jurors and the Trial List for February Term, are unavoidably postponed until next week.

The Atlantic Monthly, for January, begins a new year with a new volume. A special notice from the publishers, Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., informs us that Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe's contribution of "The Minister's Wife," began in the December number, and will be continued through the present volume. The "Professor" takes the "Autocrat's" place at the "Breakfast Table," and introduces a couple of new boarders. The Atlantic contains many good things, the best advice we can give is to begin the New Year by subscribing for it.

We will furnish this Magazine and the Reporter, together, for \$3 a year. The price of the Atlantic alone, is \$3 a year to single subscribers.

On Tuesday morning the Night Express, east on the N. Y. & E. R. R., ran into the rear of the Stock Express at Smithboro, shaking up the caboose, breaking some bumpers and injuring the engine and derailed the Express about two hours. The Stock Express usually switches off that place, but had not been able to do so, soon enough, owing, it is said to the absence of a switch tender.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—A correspondent of the *Tioga Advertiser* gives the paper the following account of an unfortunate occurrence: On Monday the 27th of December, the house of Mr. Josiah Griffin, in Charleston, was consumed by fire at about 2 o'clock, P. M., together with all the furniture, clothes, &c., of the family. At the time the fire occurred, Mr. G. was absent one mile from the house. His brother Smith Griffin was at the house engaged in making what is known as the "Arabian Balm," and for the purpose was melting resin and mixing it with turpentine over the cook stove. A little of the mixture dropped upon the stove and flashing up, like powder, the fire at once communicated with the contents of the kettle which was instantly in a blaze. He seized the kettle and started for the door in hopes to get it out before any serious damage was done. He had got two or three feet before the fire had caught his clothes, and found himself compelled to drop the kettle in order to save himself. As he did so the burning mixture spread over the floor, and the room was instantly in a furious blaze. To render the fire still more unmanageable, it at once communicated to some ten pounds of resin, one gallon of alcohol, and a quantity of turpentine which had been left a few feet from the stove. Mrs. Griffin was passing through the room at the time the mixture took fire, rushed to the window, and before she could effect

her escape through it, her clothes were on fire. She and Smith Griffin by rolling in the snow, succeeded in extricating themselves from the flames, but not until both were badly burned. A little daughter—an only child of Mr. Griffin, was at the time playing in the chamber. She fore help could reach her the house was in a blaze, and the child was consumed in the fire.

Smith Griffin had in the house about \$100—his all—paper money, which was burned. Josiah Griffin had about \$40 in bills burned.

The editor of the *Lewisburg Chronicle* defending Mr. GOW from an attack made by the *Argus* on the distinguished Representative: "The *Argus* intimates that because its editor lived in a 'neighboring country' to Mr. GOW, he may 'know more of the man' than we do. Well, we lived in the same county with Mr. GOW for five years, and five more in an adjoining county; and whether toiling for his widowed mother on a backwoods farm—aiding his older brothers in running lumber on the Tunkhannock creek to a market—a student in the academy at Harford, in the college at Annapolis, or in the law at Montrose or Towanda—or for a FIFTY TIME in the varied relations, we have yet to hear the first word of sympathy to him as a man or as a citizen. He is not a 'Bully' but he is a gentleman, at home as well as abroad, to be as well as in public life."

We know that the people of this district consider Mr. GOW one of the "ablest men" in Congress. In Congress it may be that the editor of the *Lewisburg Argus* has better opportunities for obtaining information than the editor of the *Chronicle*. The fact cannot be concealed that he was reared on Tunkhannock creek, which is famous for its fighting men, and where the people "spile" if they can have a "manly" fight. And then, the ready way in which he speaks "science," and "can travel on his muscles." We wonder after all, if he "travel somewhat of a 'bully'." At least we would advise our "Southern brethren" in Congress not to try their "plantation manners" upon us.

Public exercises will be held at the Hall of the Alpha Epsilon Society, on Friday evening, 26th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. An address will be delivered by O. S. DEAN, and a discussion will take place.

Mr. COLFAX, member of the House of Representatives from Indiana, has introduced a bill for the organization of a new Territory, to be called Colona. The Territory will embrace all the recently discovered gold regions of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, &c., and will extend from the one hundred and third parallel of longitude to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and from the thirty-seventh to the forty-second parallel of latitude—making nearly a square. It will include part of the present Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New Mexico—the greater part being taken from KANSAS. Mr. COLFAX believes that by the coming Summer there will be a population of at least twenty thousand persons in the proposed territory.

THE UNSALTED NOBLEMEN.—Lords CATHENISH and GROSVENOR, and the Hon. Mr. ASHLEY, whose reported scolding by the Black feet Indians caused something of a sensation a few weeks ago, are now in New-York. Still from having been scolded, they did not even encounter any Indians at all in their rambling across the parties; but they shot several buffaloes, and one of them bought an Indian's scalp, which he is taking home as a trophy. They will remain in this country some six weeks longer, when they will return home.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact, the whole system. Until Dr. Greene discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medicinal science had exhausted itself in vain attempts to cure this disease.

MARRIED.

In Ridgely, Jan. 4, 1859, by D. H. Burman, Esq., Mr. GEORGE H. KENDALL, of Veteran, Chemung county, N. Y., to Miss MELISSA M. WILLEY, of Franklin, Bradford county, Pa.

DIED.

In Troy, N. Y., on the morning of the 21st of December, WILLIS F., only son of James A. P. Ballard, aged 13 years, and 27 days.

WILLIS possessed an affectionate heart ever ready to a kind act, he had gained the esteem and respect of all who knew him. Feeble in person and in kind the vitality of youth, he fell an easy victim of the fell destroyer. Hard indeed it was for his devoted parent to part with his only and fondly loved son. But he is comforted with the blessed assurance, that the one lost to earth, has gone to a better world, where affliction, sickness and death do not come. The deceased will rest in peace.

The shot that kills the wounded bird, The stroke that falls the lightning bolt, Are blows dealt by mercy's sword, So death to me.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MUSICAL CONVENTION!

OF THE BRADFORD COUNTY MUSIC ASSOCIATION. WILL be held at the BOROUGHS OF TOWANDA commencing TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1859, to continue four days, and to close with a GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, on Friday, January 22, 1859.

MR. W. B. BRADBURY, of NEW YORK, EXERCISES—Morning Sessions—Singing Church Music—Elementary Instruction—Reading Music—Expression—Practice in the Major, Minor and Chromatic Scales—Improvement—Time Keeping—Cultivation of the voice—Exercises in Position, Breathing, Vocal and Consonant Elements, Resonance and qualities of Tone.

ARTISAN SESSIONS.—Part Song and Glee Singing. Instruction in the Theory and Expression, with Miscellaneous Practice, and Remarks, &c.

EVENING SESSIONS.—Church Music, including Instruction in Hymnology, Chanting, Anthems, Choruses, with practice for public performance, &c.

The "JUBILEE," and the "NEW YORK GLEE and Choir Book" will be used by the Convention as Text books. Selections will be made from other works for occasional performance.

The more than ordinary attention given to the study of Music throughout this county and vicinity, at the present time, and the acknowledged success of former Conventions of the Association, under the direction of Mr. BRADBURY, lead the Committee to expect a large attendance at its present session. Every effort will be made to render its sessions pleasant and instructive. Arrangements will be made to provide members from a distance with comfortable accommodations, at reasonable rates.

ADMISSION TICKETS TO THE WHOLE COURSE: Gentlemen, \$1.00; Ladies, 50 cts.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: J. G. TOWNNER, J. C. GLENN, J. P. DAVIS, W. C. BOGART, Sec'y, C. R. COBURN, Pres't. Towanda, Dec. 15, 1858.

LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, their petitions for license under the existing laws of this County, and their several applications will be heard before the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

FOR A TAVERN: Lemuel T. BROWN, of Burlington, Ind.; H. M. HOLCOMB, of Bradford; J. S. MORGAN, of Lewis; O. S. MORGAN, of Lewis