

# Execution of Brown!

## His Interview with his Wife!

### His Remains taken North!

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.  
The interview between Brown and his wife lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until near 8 o'clock in the evening, when Gen. Talliaferro informed them that the period allowed had elapsed, and that she must prepare for departure to the Ferry. A carriage was again brought to the door, the military took possession of the square, and with an escort of twenty mounted men, the cortege moved off, Capt. Moore of the Montgomery Guards accompanying her. The interview was, I learn, not a very affecting one—rather of a practical character, with regard to the future of herself and children, and the arrangement and settlement of business affairs. They seemed considerably affected when they first met, and Mrs. Brown was, for a few moments, quite overcome; but Brown was as firm as a rock, and she soon recovered her composure. There was an impression that the prisoner might possibly be furnished with a weapon or with strychnine, by his wife, and before the interview her person was searched by the wife of the jailer, and a strict watch kept upon them during the time they were together. At the time of separation they both seemed to be fully satisfied, and the parting, especially on his part, exhibited a composure, either feigned or real, that was truly surprising. I learn from Captain Moore that she rather repelled all attempts on his part to express sympathy with her under her afflictions. She resented the idea that Capt. Brown had done anything to deserve death, or to attain his name with dishonor, and declared that the ignominious character of the punishment that was about to be inflicted upon him was as cruel as it was unjust. She regarded him as a martyr in a righteous cause, and was proud to be the wife of such a man. The gallows, she said, had no terrors for her or for him.

The character of the interview may be judged to some extent from this conversation with Capt. Moore, which took place previous to it.

She stated that she had not seen him since last June, about six months ago, and that they had been separated with the exception of a few days for nearly two years. They had, however, corresponded, and she had always felt a deep interest in the cause in which he was engaged.

I learn from Capt. Avis, the jailer, that the interview between the prisoner and his wife was characteristic of the man, and the direction given for the management and distribution of his property embraced all the minor details of his last will and testament.

Gen. Talliaferro was also present, and Capt. Brown urged that his wife be allowed to remain with him all night. To this the General refused to assent, allowing them but four hours.

On first meeting, they kissed, and affectionately embraced, and Mrs. Brown shed a few tears, but immediately checked her feelings. They stood embraced, and she sobbing, for nearly five minutes, and he was apparently unable to speak. The prisoner only gave way for a few moments, and was soon calm and collected, and remained firm throughout the interview. At the close, they shook hands, but did not embrace, and as they parted, he said, "God bless you and the children." Mrs. Brown replied, "God have mercy on you," and continued calm until she left the room, when she remained in tears a few moments, and then prepared to depart. The interview took place in the parlor of Captain Avis, and the prisoner was free from manacles of any kind.

They sat side by side on a sofa, and, after discussing family matters, proceeded to business. He stated that he desired his property to pass entirely into her possession, and appeared to place full confidence in her ability to manage it properly for the benefit of his younger children. He requested her to remain at North Elba, N. Y., on her farm, where she now resides, and which belongs to her. He desired that his younger children should be educated, and if she could not obtain facilities for their education at home, to have them sent to a boarding-school. He then gave directions and dictated to Sheriff Campbell a will, which directed that all his property should go to his wife, with the exception of a few presents and bequests which he made. To one of his sons he gave a double sylvan and to another a watch, while a third was directed to take a tomb, or monument, that marks the grave of his father at North Elba, and have his name, age, and the manner of his death, together with the cause, for which he had suffered, inscribed thereon. He directs that it shall remain at North Elba as long as his family continues to reside there. To each of his children he bequeathed the sum of \$50, to be purchased out of money coming to him from his father's estate. Also, he directs that a Bible, to cost \$3, shall be presented to each of his grandchildren, and that \$50 each be paid to three individuals, whom he named, if they can be found, and if not, to their legal representatives.

During the course of conversation, Mrs. Brown asked him if he had heard that Gerrit Smith had become insane, and had been sent to the Asylum at Utica. He replied that he had read of it in the papers, and was sorry to hear it, but immediately changed the subject. The subject of the death of his two sons was spoken of, and Mrs. Brown remarked that she had made some efforts while at Harper's Ferry for the recovery of their bodies, to which end, she said, Col. Barbour had kindly consented to give his assistance. Capt. Brown remarked that he would also like the remains of the two Thompsons removed if they could be found, but suggested that it would be best to take his body with the bodies of his four sons, and get a pile of pine logs and burn them all together; that it would be much better and less expensive to thus gather up all their ashes together, and take them to their final resting-place. Sheriff Campbell told him that this would not be permitted within the State, and Mrs. Brown objected to the proposition altogether.

The prisoner said that he contemplated his death with composure and calmness. It would undoubtedly be pleasant to live longer, but as it was the will of God he should close his career, he was content. It was doubtless best that he should be thus legally murdered for the good of the cause, and he was prepared to submit to his fate without a murmur. Mrs. Brown becoming depressed at the remarks, he bade her cheer up, telling her that his spirit would soon be with her again, and that they would be reunited in Heaven.

With regard to his execution, he said that he desired no religious ceremonies, either in the jail or on the scaffold, from ministers who consent to approve of the enslavement of their fellow-creatures; that he would prefer rather to be accompanied to the scaffold by a dozen slave children and a good old slave mother, with their appeal to God for blessings on his soul, than all the eloquence of the whole clergy of the Commonwealth combined.

During the past week several letters containing checks and drafts had been forwarded to him by his friends in different sections of the country. These he indorsed, and made payable to his wife Mary A. Brown (one of them was for \$100 and one for 50) and handed them to her.

### THE EXECUTION.

On Friday morning the prisoner was brought out of jail at eleven. Before leaving he bid adieu to all his fellow prisoners, and was very affectionate to all except Cook. He charged Cook with having deceived and misled him in relation to the support he was to receive from the slaves; he was led to believe they were rife for insurrection, and had found that his representations were false. Cook denied the charge, but made little reply.

The prisoner then told the Sheriff that he was ready. His arms were pinioned, and with a black slouch hat on, and the same clothes he wore during the trial, he proceeded to the door, apparently calm and cheerful. As he came out, the six companies of infantry and one troop of horse, with Gen. Talliaferro and his entire staff, were deploying in front of the jail, while an open wagon, with a pine box, in which was a fine oak coffin, was waiting for him.

He looked around and spoke to several persons he recognized, and, walking down the steps, took a seat in the coffin-box, along with the jailer, Avis. He looked with interest on the fine military display, but made no remark. The wagon moved off, flanked by two files of riflemen in close order. On reaching the field the military had already full possession. Pickets were stationed, and the citizens kept back at the point of the bayonet from taking any position but that assigned them.

On his way to the scaffold, Mr. Sadler, an undertaker, who was in the wagon with him, remarked, "Capt. Brown, you are a game man." He answered, "Yes, I was so trained up; it was one of the lessons of my mother—but it is hard to part from friends, though newly made." He then remarked, "This is a beautiful country; I never had the pleasure of seeing it before."

On reaching the field where the gallows was erected, the prisoner said, "Why are none but military allowed in the inclosure? I am sorry citizens have been kept out." On reaching the gallows he observed Mr. Hunter and Mayor Green standing near, to whom he said, "Gentlemen, good-bye," his voice not faltering.

The prisoner walked up the steps firmly, and was the first man on the gallows. Avis and Sheriff Campbell stood by his side, and after shaking hands and bidding an affectionate adieu, he thanked them for their kindness, when the cap was put on his face and the rope around his neck. Avis asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied: "you must lead me, I cannot see." The rope was adjusted, and the military order given, "not ready yet." The soldiers marched, counter-marched and took position as if an enemy were in sight, and were thus occupied for nearly ten minutes. The prisoner standing all the time. Avis inquired if he was not tired. Brown said: "No, not tired, don't keep me waiting longer than necessary." He was swung off at fifteen minutes past eleven. A slight grasping of the hands and twitching of the muscles were seen, and then all was silent.

The body was several times examined, and the pulse did not cease until thirty-five minutes had passed. The body was then cut out, placed in a coffin, and conveyed under military escort to the depot, where it was put in a car to be carried to the Ferry by a special train at 4 o'clock.

Throughout the Northern States there were manifold expressions of sympathy during the day. A large meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which the last letters of Brown to his wife were read, and speeches delivered by Rev. Dr. FERRISS, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of Independent, LUCRETIA MOTT and others. Great disorder attended these proceedings. In Boston there was a colored council of condolence, outward tokens of grief were displayed in the streets, in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjournment for the day was proposed, and in the evening there was a grand Abolition rally, at which Messrs. W. L. GARRISON and S. L. SEWALL were the chief orators. At Manchester, N. H., great excitement for a time prevailed by reason of an interference of the Mayor with the tolling of the State House bell. There was a dense assemblage of people in the City Hall, Syracuse, to hear speeches put forth resolutions, and take money for the relief of Brown's family. The City Hall bell was tolled sixty-three times, in correspondence with the years of Brown's life.

The remains of JOHN BROWN arrived at Philadelphia at noon on Saturday, in custody of Mrs. BROWN and Messrs TINDALE and McKIM, of Philadelphia, and a reception committee, at the head of which was Rev. Dr. FERRISS, was in waiting at the depot. A large police force was detailed to preserve order. A considerable crowd, chiefly composed of colored persons, had assembled to witness the arrival of the train. The depot having been cleared of all except the policemen and reporters, the body was removed at 2 o'clock to the Walnut street wharf, to await shipment to New York. A large crowd followed the wagon in which the corpse was conveyed from the depot to the wharf. The evening line for New York brought the remains to that City, where they were only detained until morning, and a departing train carried them forward to Boston. Mrs. Brown came on from Philadelphia by the New Jersey Railroad. She remained over night with friends and proceeded to Boston with her husband's relics.

SEVERAL ACCIDENT.—A little girl, daughter of Mr. LAMPMAN, of Tioga, in this County, aged about 15 years, was accidentally shot by a young man by the name of RUSSEL, on Sunday last, while foolishly flourishing a gun, preparatory to going a hunting on that day. The shot took effect in the elbow of the girl's left arm, shattering the bone in a terrible manner. The arm near the shoulder, was amputated the next day by Dr. Churchhill, and the patient is apparently doing well. Let this sad accident be a warning to all, particularly those who profess better things, to be careful how they break the Lord's day.—*Oneida Gazette.*

## News from all Stations.

—Thomas G. Rutherford, late Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge, having been convicted of adultery, was on Saturday last sentenced at Pittsburgh, by Judge McClure, to pay a fine of \$133 33, and the costs of prosecution, and to imprisonment for one year in the county jail of Allegheny county.

—The controversy among the Democracy of Kentucky in regard to the instruction of the delegates from that State to Charleston in favor of Hon. Jas. Guthrie is increasing in bitterness, and evidently excites much feeling.

—The Board of Revenue Commissions will meet at Harrisburg next February for the purpose of adjusting the revenue and equalizing taxation. This board is constituted by one member from each judicial district, who is appointed by the judges of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth.

—Law is expensive, as well as vexatious and uncertain. In a recent case in Milwaukee, it came out that the income of one lawyer in that city for the year was \$19,000. Not so very uncertain!

—We see it stated that the Michigan Central Road has been now running thirteen years under its present management. In the time not a single passenger car has been broken up by any accident on the track.

—John Brown's ancestor, Peter Brown, came over in the May Flower in 1620; his grandfather was a captain in the revolutionary army, his father was a commissary in the war of 1812, and John Brown himself took part in that war.

—Senator Seward, at the latest advices was at Vienna, having just returned from the Holy Land. After a hasty trip to the Barbary Coast, he expected to return to America; but his presence at the meeting of Congress is doubtful.

—A little boy named Chase was found dead in his seat at school in Detroit, a few days since. No cause could be discovered for the sudden death, but it is supposed that he was seized with a fit of apoplexy.

—The London Times editorially pronounces the "Great Eastern" a failure. The Times says she will in a heavy sea, roll not a little, and her propelling power is inadequate to the mass which is to be moved.

—The Utica Observer says Gerrit Smith continues to improve. His bodily and mental condition are hopefully gaining. His appetite is better, and he sleeps rather than when brought to the Asylum.

—Col. Forney speaks of Judge Black, the present Attorney General of the United States, as "a person who is patiently waiting for the death of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States with a view to fill the vacancy."

—Kentucky is going in strong for James Guthrie for the Charleston nominee for the Presidency. It seems probable that the State Convention, which meets on the 8th of January, will instruct the Charleston delegates to go for Guthrie.

—The trial of Stephens, old Brown's confederate, will not come on until the sitting of the U. S. Circuit Court at Stanton, Va., in May next.

—Fifteen returning Pike's Peak emigrants are reported to have been drowned, in attempting to cross the Platte river in boats, within a short period.

—The clipper-ship Uncowah, which arrived at San Francisco on the 25th ult., from New York, reports that, on the 6th of August, when about fifty miles off Cape Horn, she fell in with a number of icebergs the largest of which was about eight miles long and three hundred feet high.

—Two married women met in the streets of Baltimore, Tuesday, and at once pitched into each other. A fearful destruction of bonnets and crinolines ensued, and finally one of the tresses being knocked down, the other seized a hair barrel and broke it upon her. Jealousy incited the combat.

—Charges have been preferred against Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Surveyor General of Kansas, of intoxication to an extent incapacitating him for attention to his duties.

The cannon invented by ex-Senator James, of Rhode Island, will, it is stated by scientific army officers, carry a shot, with accuracy, six miles and over!

—Advices from Brownville state that out of revenge, Cortinas had hung three Americans.

—The Republican National Committee will meet at the Astor House in New York Wednesday, Dec. 21, to decide on the time for holding the National Convention of 1860, and to agree on the terms of the call.

—We presume the attendance will be full, and that quite a number of leading Republicans not members of the Committee will be present on the occasion.

—Advices from New Mexico to the 7th inst., state that Colonel Fauntleroy had arrived at Santa Fe and assumed command of the department. The Indians still continued their depredations on the mail and emigrant trains.

—Major French, agent of the Treasury Department for the extension of the Capitol buildings, was arrested, in New York, on Saturday, by a deputy United States marshal, and taken to Washington.

—A despatch from New York states that Commodore Vanderbilt has brought out the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for \$2,000,000.

—A woman broke into Mrs. Gardner's millinery shop, in Danville, last month, but was caught and broomsticked before she could get away with her "things."

—On Friday last, Mr. Brown of Newberry, went out to fell a tree on Pine Creek—it was heard to fall and after some hours, he not returning, search was made, when he was found under the fallen tree—killed!

—Lock Haven is said to be fixed upon as the site for the Machine Shop of the Sanbury & Erie Railroad.

—Gov. Wise has been greatly hoaxed by letters. One from Lewisburg Union county says, that a secret organization in that place, with five hundred members, intend to drop down, on Virginia suddenly to rescue Brown, and this is called a reliable letter.

—The Scarlet Fever rages in Newville, Cumberland county, and many houses have been desolated.

—The Upper Missouri and Mississippi are full of ice, and the boats are delayed. Above Nebraska City, on the Missouri, there is an ice gorge, full five miles in length.

—Information has been received at Washington, which gives every reason to believe that the Liberal Government of Mexico, the Cabinet of which is united, will agree to the pending treaty of the United States.

—Resolutions have been offered in the South Carolina Legislature that that State is ready to enter, with other Southern States, into the formation of a Southern Confederation; and that official information be given as to the condition of the State Arsenal, arms, ammunition, number of men enrolled in the State Militia, the style of their arms, &c.

—The tracklayers of the Sanbury and Erie Railroad have reached Youngsville—nine miles from Warren. The Warren folks, in their anxiety for a sight of the iron-horse, imagine they can hear him "snort" that distance!

—The House in which John Huss, the great reformer, was born, at Husinec, in Bohemia was recently destroyed by fire.

—The Canadian Parliament meets at Quebec on Wednesday, Dec. 8.

—The women in Minnesota find profitable employment in farming. It is said that the farm work in that State is now performed by about half as many females as males.

—The report that Kit Carson, the famous mountaineer, is dead, has been contradicted by Judge Wattle, who is direct from Mexico.

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, December 8, 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: 8 copies for... \$5 00 15 copies for... \$12 00 10 copies for... \$8 00 20 copies for... \$15 00

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

JOHNSON.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball-tickets, &c.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.—The citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the measures of the present National Administration, and to the Election of men to office who sustain those principles and measures, are requested to meet in their respective counties, and to elect Delegates equal in number to their representatives in the General Assembly to a PEOPLES STATE CONVENTION to be held at HARRISBURG, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1860, at 12 A. M., to indicate their choice for the next Presidency, nominate a candidate for Governor, form an Electoral ticket, appoint Senators, and to designate the time and mode of Electing District Delegates to the National Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary to ensure success at the General Election. LEVI KLINE, Chairman People's Executive Committee.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—Our advices from Congress are that after balloting on Monday without choosing a Speaker, an adjournment took place until next day. We have not received any statement of the vote. The Republicans did not hold a caucus, but expected to support the person receiving the largest number of votes upon the first ballot.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—We find a general concurrence in our views in relation to the mode of electing Delegates to the National Convention. The Pittsburgh Dispatch of the 28th inst., complains of the phraseology of the call for the State Convention, issued by Mr. KLINE. Mr. Foster, the editor of the Dispatch, is secretary of the State Central Committee, of which Mr. Kline is chairman, and he states that, after a full discussion by the committee, at the meeting preparatory to the issue of the call, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a State Convention be called to assemble at Harrisburg on a day to be fixed by the chairman of this committee, to designate the choice of Pennsylvania for its representatives in the General Assembly for Governor; to elect two Senatorial delegates to represent the State at large in the National Convention; to designate a time and mode for electing Representative delegates, in their respective districts, to the National Convention; and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient."

Mr. Foster contends that it was thus distinctly understood the Representative delegates should be elected in their respective districts, while the call for the State Convention announces one of its objects to be to "designate the time and mode of electing District Delegates." The State Convention cannot without a gross usurpation of power and outrage upon the rights of the people assume the duty of electing Delegates. In this District, the Delegate will probably be elected before the Convention meets at Harrisburg—at least our County Conventions will all be held to elect Delegates to the State Convention, and they in all probability will appoint Conferees, or take other action, to select a Delegate to the National Convention.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LINDEN, PA.—On Thursday of last week JOHN CREIGHTON, clerk in the store of Thos. Johnson, in Linden, Lycoming county, Pa., was instantly killed by the falling of a hoghead of molasses upon him. The Williamsport Gazette states that he was in the cellar of the store, while a party of men were endeavoring to let a hoghead of molasses into the cellar from the outside. He stood nearly under the hog-head endeavoring to assist in getting it down. While in this position, one of the ropes attached slipped off, and the hog-head with all its weight rushed down upon him, breaking many of the bones in his body, which caused instant death. He was interred in the old grave yard above Williamsport, on Saturday. He has lived in Linden for about five years, and at the time of his death was in his twenty-eighth year. He leaves a wife and one child.

BOLD BURGLARY.—On last Tuesday night three men came to the house of Henry Southard, Sen., residing in Blooming grove, about 5 miles north of Williamsport, and attacked him on the steps in front of the house, carried him into the house, threw him on the bed, and then bound him hand and foot; after which they treated his wife in a similar manner. They then robbed him of some six or seven hundred dollars in gold and silver. While two of the villains were helping themselves to the money, one stood over the victim with a loaded pistol, threatening to kill them if they made a noise. They also stole a gun and some other trifling articles. The gold was principally in \$20, \$5, and \$2 1-2 pieces. Mr. Southard is not able to describe the villains, on account of the darkness of the night. A reward of \$200 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves, and the recovery of the property. This is the boldest act that has ever come to our notice.

The Evening Post pays Mr. Grow the following handsome and well-deserved compliment: "Prominent among those who are spoken of as likely to be nominated for the post of Speaker by the Republican members of the House of Representatives at Washington, is Mr. GROW of Pennsylvania. He is an able parliamentarian, and a man of acknowledged decision and force of character. He was put forward as a candidate for speaker two years ago by a caucus of the Republican members of the House, and this circumstance may lead to his nomination a second time, unless some considerations respecting the election of a Clerk of the House should stand in the way, which it is very possible may be the case."

## IS THIS A FREE COUNTRY.

We are accustomed to indulge in a great deal of patriotic hifalutin' about this "great and glorious country" being the "land of the brave and the home of the free," and Fourth of July orators exhaust all the power of the language in expatiating upon the unlimited freedom of thought and speech enjoyed under the protection of the American Eagle, and draw flattering comparisons with the surveillance exercised over both under other governments.

Recent events have raised some doubts in our mind, whether we are really any more favored in that respect than we should be if we were under the rule of Louis Napoleon. We have only to step over the boundary of Pennsylvania upon the soil of Virginia to find a worse despotism exercised over the conscience and the thoughts of men than exists under the most arbitrary governments of Europe. Gov. Wise has taken possession of the Old Dominion, and he rules like an autocrat. Spies dog the footsteps of strangers, who may be unfortunate enough to be obliged to cross his dominions—the cars are stopped and citizens arrested and held in custody for the utterance of their honest convictions—a passport system is adopted of the most odious kind—the rigor of martial law enforced upon suspected persons—and all the most odious features of the tyrannical governments have been enforced during the past week, in a manner to arouse the indignation of every American citizen.

To advance the success of the schemes of this crazy aspirant for the Presidency, the rights of citizens have been outraged, their persons subjected to insult, and the worst passions of the Slave holders have been pandered to. The state of society which would give occasion for, or countenance such disgraceful exhibitions, and dangerous assumption of power, proves that beneath the whole fabric there must be some great radical wrong, obnoxious to the spirit of our institutions, and which has only to be handled by a tyrant like Wise to be dangerous to their perpetuity.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The last foreign news which is important, may be stated in a few sentences.

England, terribly alarmed at the presumed hostility of NAPOLEON, which, we believe, does not exist, is prepared for the worst, and taking measures for increasing her military and naval means, defensive and offensive.

The King of Sardinia seems to have tricked NAPOLEON. The Constituent Assemblies of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna elected the Prince de CARIGNAN Regent of Central Italy. VICTOR EMMANUEL did not allow the Prince, his relatives, to accept this responsible dignity. The Prince then named the Chevalier BUCCHICAMPANI as Regent, and Mr. Good-Company has actually started to assume the reins. VICTOR EMMANUEL'S excuse to NAPOLEON will be that of two evils one must choose the least, and that if the Chevalier with the social patronymic had not been made Regent, Count CAVOUR or General GARIBOLDI would have been the man, and more difficult to manage. The Congress of Italian affairs, to assemble at Paris, will include the Five Great Powers (France, England, Prussia, Russia and Austria,) and also Sardinia, Naples, Rome, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain. China is said to have virtually repudiated her newly ratified Treaty with this country, by refusing to open the ports of Saantopl and Taiwan, as thereby stipulated. We believe, however, that by the Treaty itself, the Chinese might thus refuse, while the dispute with France and England was still pending.

In all of Wise's mad pranks at Charlestown there is but one redeeming feature;—and that is, granting permission to Mrs. Brown to visit her husband, giving her charge of his remains, and allowing the disinterment of her murdered sons. But the manner in which she was received at Charlestown, indicates that the permission was granted for the purpose of insulting and wounding her feelings by the display of military. We fail to appreciate the delicacy of receiving with a military display and martial honors a woman whose mission was to spend a few minutes with a husband doomed to the scaffold, and whose hours were about to close upon this world. Perhaps Gov. WISE feared that the noble-hearted woman had designs of a rescue, and the thousands of military were displayed to show her that the attempt would be hopeless!

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.—It is with pleasure we notice the prominent position occupied by the talented young Senator from Lancaster—Gen. B. A. SCHAFFER—for the Speakership of the Senate. He is well calculated to make an efficient and popular presiding officer, and from present appearances, will be chosen with great unanimity. His upright and gentlemanly course in the Senate for the last two years has attached to him many ardent and true friends in that body, who will, we doubt not, with pleasure give him their support. While we have no desire to prejudice the claims of other gentlemen aspiring to that position, we cannot do less than express our opinion as to the fitness of Gen. S., and our gratification that he should be so generally regarded with favor.

We regret to record the sudden death of John O. Rockefeller, who, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, leaped from the third story window of the State Capitol Hotel, at Harrisburg, early on Monday morning. Mr. Rockefeller had acquired wealth and competence as a contractor, and but for the demon intemperance, would have been a useful member of society.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SWINDLER.—A well dressed, oily-tongued knave, with sandy hair and bluish eyes, has been palming himself off for a day or two as D. N. Toucey, an agent for the great periodical and news-papers, Ross & Toucey, of New York. He takes subscriptions for one of the magazines, and gives printed receipts, signed by himself as the agent of the firm. A dispatch from Messrs. Ross & Toucey pronounces him a swindler and lying rascal, who has been getting the public all summer. We hope he will be speedily caught, and an end put to his swindling operations. Friends of the Press, pass him around, and put the public on their guard.—*Scranton Republican.*

Copy those above, and add that this smooth faced, "oily-tongued" second was in Towanda on the 18th of November, and received subscriptions, and money for "Our Musical Friend," giving printed receipts and singing his name D. N. Toucey, pretending also that he was a brother of one of the firm.

This scamp galls is grieved in his address and well calculated to deceive, talks very rapidly and says a great many things with as much assurance as though he believed them. He is rather good looking to strangers, but would not be considered so by those to whom he sold music, if they could get a second sight of him. Papers will confer a favor upon the public by giving the contents of a special notice, before he collects more money for the firm of Ross & Toucey.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—On Thanksgiving morning, the discovery was made that the Post Office at this place had been entered the preceding evening, by removing a pane of glass from the back door, and a large quantity of postage stamps, a small amount of change and a number of letters taken. About 10 o'clock some boys accidentally discovered the stamps, &c., hid under a board pile on the towing path, in the northern part of the borough. Amongst the letters &c., was a number of playing cards, which had evidently been accidentally enclosed in the deposit. These cards were supposed to be belonging to OWEN FINLAY, and of course pointed him out as being implicated in the robbery. He was arrested, and a quantity of cards of a similar description, with a large number of three cent pieces found upon him. After an examination before Justice BOGART, he was committed to await his trial before the U. S. District Court at Williamsport.

The postage stamps were mostly recovered, but a number of letters are supposed to be missing. [The above notice was written for last week's paper, but accidentally omitted.]

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, while a young man named SYLVANUS BARN, a brakeman on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, was attempting to get on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Express train, at Canton, he slipped and fell to the ground. The train being in motion at the time, one of the wheels of the car passed over his right foot in an oblique direction, dislocating all the bones and severely crushing the foot. He was brought to Elmira Saturday night, and Dr. H. H. PERRY sent for, who carefully treated the injured foot. Although still suffering much pain, he was yet doing as well as could be expected.

TROY LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The fourth of a series of lectures before the above Association was delivered Monday evening by Rev. J. G. CARSWAGEN. We understand that these lectures are well attended, and that the Institute is in a flourishing condition.

See advertisement of "Tioga Point Agricultural Works," in another column.

SHIPMENTS OF COAL by the Barclay Rail Road and Coal Company:—

Previous Shipments..... 25,770 tons.  
For week ending December 3..... 668  
Amount for the season..... 29,329 tons

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN WYALISING.—Only a few days ago a citizen from an adjoining town, who is habituated to the use of intoxicating drink, came into this place about one-half sober, and in that condition went to the tavern and drank until he became beastly drunk. He went from the tavern across the creek, and was going up the steps leading into Mr. C. P. WELLS'S grist-mill when he fell and struck beneath the feet of a horse and received a blow that fractured his skull. Twelve pieces of the skull bone were taken from the wound, and he bled very freely. He was supposed as good as dead, but now is slowly recovering. This is but one of the many cases that might be mentioned in which serious results have been produced in this same town by selling liquor to drunkards and minors in direct violation of the law. The temperance men of Wyalising began to think that it was high time to take the matter in hand and see what could be done with offending liquor dealers. After considering what could be done, the following notice was circulated:

We the undersigned unite in calling a public meeting at the Methodist Church, in Wyalising, on Saturday Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider measures and propose such action for the promotion of Temperance and the preservation of good order in this community as seems demanded in the present posture of affairs.

J. R. Welles, Phileas White,  
T. J. Lacy, Russell B. Carrington,  
G. A. Baldwin, Jephtha Ryder,  
P. Deane, M. B. Ryder,  
A. Lewis, Benjamin Ackley,  
G. W. Jackson, Nathan Stallford,  
D. Harmon, John Tracy,  
D. W. Brown, J. M. Manny,  
J. K. Brown, J. M. Brown,  
Joel Stallford, Harrison Lamb,  
G. M. Bixby, John Lynch,  
A. Degray, John P. Ely.

The meeting was held upon the appointed day. E. H. VAUGHN was chosen President, and E. P. WALLING Secretary.

After the speeches were given a Resolving Committee was appointed, who are to take cognizance of all violations of the liquor law in the town, and bring to justice all who have or may become liable to prosecution.

This Committee consists of E. B. VAUGHN, G. M. BIRBY, G. W. JACKSON, ISAEL CAMP, J. R. WELLES and D. W. BROWN.

Also a Finance Committee was appointed, composed of Rev. D. COOK, Rev. T. S. DEWING and Harrison Ackley. Wyalising, Nov. 20, 1859.

DONATION VISIT.—The friends of Rev. J. G. NOBLE, will pay him a Donation Visit, at the Franklin Hotel, kept by Mrs. J. M. MARTIN, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, 21st inst. A general invitation is extended to participate.

A valuable span of horses belonging to C. L. WARD, Esq., were drowned by accidentally falling from the narrow opposite this place, into the river.

At a regular meeting of Franklin Fire Company, No. 1, held at Fireman's Hall, of Saturday evening, Dec. 3, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

Foreman—JOHN F. MEANS,  
First Assistant—J. V. GREIER,  
Second Assistant—ASA DOUGLAS,  
Pipeman—HENRY L. ADAMS,  
Secretary—J. W. MIX,  
Treasurer—ALEX. M'KEAN.

A notice copied by us in the Reporter of the 24th ult. from the Lewisburg Chronicle, concerning the settlement of ministers, contains an error, which we are requested to correct. S. G. DARE is settled at Canton, New Jersey, while Elder LOOMIS is the settled pastor at Canton, in this County.

SEVERAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, about ten o'clock