

Since our last issue, the House has mainly been occupied in listening to the diatribe speeches of Southern members. Several ballots have been had for speaker, Sumner lacking four votes of an election.

On Thursday, Dec. 29, Mr. Grow proceeded to address the House, in answer to remarks made by Mr. Branch of North Carolina, charging him with defeating the Post Office appropriation bill of last session, and impugning his motives for his action on that occasion.

Mr. GROW. Such, Mr. Clerk, is the history of the proceedings of the two Houses of Congress on the Post Office bill to which the Senate attached their amendment increasing postage. Such are the authorities and decisions on which we relied to sustain the action of the majority of the House in relation to it. And had the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Branch] been as familiar with constitutional laws and parliamentary precedents as his long practice in legislation would have led us to suppose, he could have found sufficient and abundant reasons to justify my conduct and that of a majority of the House, without violating all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesies that are recognized in all deliberative bodies, by impugning the motives of his peer, and charging sordid and selfish considerations as the moving motive and cause of our action.

Mr. BRANCH. I desire to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether I am to understand his language as imputing to me any conduct that was ungentlemanly?

Mr. GROW. I said that the gentleman violated all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesies that are recognized in all deliberative assemblies. It needs no reference to parliamentary law to know that. The first rule of parliamentary law is that no gentleman has the right to impugn the motives of another.

Mr. BRANCH. I desire to ask the gentleman whether he means, by that language, to impute to me any conduct that is ungentlemanly?

Mr. GROW. I ask the gentleman to refer to his own language, and see what he thinks.

Mr. BRANCH. I demand of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to know whether he means by that language to impute to me any conduct that is ungentlemanly or unbecoming?

Mr. GROW. The gentleman charged, the other day, that I had defeated the Post Office appropriation bill, in order to compel the President of the United States to call an extra session of Congress. I say that such an imputation on my motives was not gentlemanly under parliamentary law.

Mr. BRANCH. I repeat the question which I have already asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania—whether he designs, in these remarks, to impute to me any conduct unbecoming a gentleman? A failure to respond I shall assume to be an affirmative answer.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Clerk, I take the language of the gentleman. What I have said on this plain English, and there it stands. The gentleman, the other day, impugned my motives of action on the Post Office bill. The impugning of motives in a legislative body is everywhere regarded, not only unparliamentary, but as ungentlemanly, under parliamentary practice and law.

Mr. BRANCH. I repeat that the gentleman has not responded to my inquiry, and that I shall take his failure to respond as an affirmative answer.

Mr. GROW. The gentleman can take just what he pleases.

Mr. BRANCH. I will do so.

Mr. GROW. I will read the gentleman's own language, from the Globe of Monday last:

"Now, I think I am justifiable, in the face of these facts, in saying that the design which the gentleman had in view was to kill the bill, and that the motive and object that he had was to compel the President to call Congress together shortly after the 4th of March."

That is the language to which I apply the parliamentary law; and I take back nothing that I have said.

SENATE, Dec. 30.—Mr. Rice of Minn. introduced several bills relative to public conveniences in that State, and also gave notice of a bill providing for a temporary government within the Territory of Dakota. Then Senate then adjourned till Tuesday next.

HOUSE, Dec. 30.—Mr. Perry of Me. moved a resolution that, until an organization was effected, members be restricted to twenty minutes speaking, and not more than once, until all members desiring to speak shall have been heard. Also, that all motions to lay on the table be decided without debate. But objections were made to offering the resolution, and Mr. Boyce of S. C. took the floor, and made an attack on the Republican party, charging it with obstructing due execution of the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. Stanton of Ohio replied, when there was a lengthened colloquy respecting the tariff bill of '57, partisan politics, &c., when Mr. Stanton, in view of the inability to effect an organization by the majority rule, suggested the adoption of the plurality. This was objected to by members of the Administration party, and Mr. Montgomery of Penn. moved that Mr. Corwin be declared Speaker for 24 hours, in order that a Deficiency bill might be passed for the relief of mail contractors and other Government creditors. Amid confusion, an adjournment was had, by one majority, until Tuesday.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.—The Special Committee of the Senate appointed to inquire into all the facts connected with John Brown's foray here subpoenaed Judge Arny of Kansas; Mr. Conway, Congressman elect from Kansas; Augustus Wattles, editor of the Kansas Herald of Freedom; Captain Montgomery, one of the Kansas free State border ruffian leaders; G. P. Lowrey, at one time Adjutant General of the free State forces of Kansas; Dr. Howe, of Boston; Mr. Sanborn, of New Hampshire, and Gerrit Smith.

HEALTH OF MR. DOUGLASS.—Says the Washington Star of Tuesday: "Senator Douglas, as is said, is far from being a well man, and his permanent recovery is very remote, if not doubtful. His disease is said to be rooted in the stomach. His purpose of going to Florida is presented by his inability to travel at present though it is his purpose to go South as soon as he is strong enough to travel.

Bradford Reporter.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 5, 1860.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

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 \$10 00 15 copies for \$22 00 10 copies for \$20 00 20 copies for \$35 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 dispatch, and at reasonable prices, with every facility for doing Double Books, Hand-bills, Ball Tickets, &c.

The office of the REPORTER has been removed to the wooden building two doors west of the former location.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—In another column is the call of the National Republican Committee. It met in New York on Wednesday last and fixed upon Chicago as the place for holding the convention to nominate a President, and the 13th of June as the time. A number of places were suggested to the committee, among them, Wheeling, Buffalo, St. Louis, Indianapolis. A strong inclination was manifested to make choice of Wheeling, but the fear that it might be misconstrued by our sensitive Virginia friends into a kind of bravado prevented the selection. St. Louis was considered as too far removed from a central location. The terms of the call are broad enough to satisfy all, save the most captious, and those intent on not being satisfied in any event.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR SEWARD.—The distinguished New York Senator arrived at New York on Wednesday week. After receiving his friends at the City Hall, on Thursday, he left for Auburn, in the afternoon. His homeward journey was a series of gratifying demonstrations of popular regard. At Albany, where he landed in the course of Thursday night, crowds were waiting to receive him, and he was escorted to his lodgings amid the blaze of torches and the glare of Roman candles. At Utica, Syracuse and Rome, as he passed those cities, the population was on the qui vive to greet him, which they did with the heartiest cordiality. It was, however, when he reached Auburn, his place of residence, that the most enthusiastic expressions of joy were uttered. Speeches were made, cannon fired, houses decorated, and all other known indications of popular satisfaction afforded.

A destructive fire on Thursday morning broke out in a frame factory in Backman at N. Y., destroying not only that building with its contents, but the stores of Bakley Bros. and Cyrus W. Field, with several others on Ann street, and some tenement houses—fifteen in all. The total loss of property is estimated at \$500,000, of which the two firms first named lost about \$100,000 each—mostly covered by insurance. Several families were driven out in the cold, which was intense at the time. Three or four firemen were badly wounded, and several others are said to be missing.

While Tom Corwin was breakfasting at Brown's on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, the conversation turned upon the nomination of General Scott at the Union meeting in N. Y. city. In reply to a question how it would be received, a member from Alabama replied that the South would regard Scott's nomination as worse than Seward's. Mr. Corwin promptly replied: "I think so, too; he is a fighting man." It is needless to say the member did not pursue the subject.

At an Union meeting at Rochester, Wednesday evening, a resolution was offered rebuking the sentiment that the election of a President having views contrary to the minority, would be cause for a dissolution of the Union, as announced in Congress and elsewhere. An effort was made to lay the resolution on the table, which failed, and it was finally adopted by a large majority.

The repulse of the marauders, who have beleaguered Brownsville for a month past, appears to have amounted to an utter rout. On the 14th ult., 300 United States troops marched to attack Corvins, and obtained a decided advantage, notwithstanding they had incautiously permitted themselves to be drawn into an ambuscade in the earlier part of the fray. On the 20th battle was resumed and after a severe struggle, the insurgents were defeated and put to flight. The latest accounts left the victors in hot pursuit.

Mr. Sherman, the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House, is of Connecticut origin. His grandfather, Taylor Sherman, built the house now occupied by Nathan Beers. His father, Charles Sherman, was born in that house, and lived there until his removal to Ohio, in company with a large party of New-England people, who migrated to the Connecticut Reserve, in Ohio. Mr. Sherman comes honestly by his Republicanism, as the patriot blood of old Roger Sherman flows in his veins.

The last survivor of the Wyoming massacre is not dead, as recently stated, one being still alive at Torrington, Ct. His name is Jeremiah Spencer. He was eight years old at the time, and remember very distinctly many incidents connected with the event.

MR. GROW CHALLENGED!

Under our Congressional head, will be found a passage between Mr. Grow and Mr. Branch of North Carolina. We have copied the report of the Congressional Globe, that Mr. Grow's constituents might see precisely what his words were upon that occasion. Mr. Branch it will be observed, charges Mr. Grow with the defeat of the Post Office appropriation bill, and imputes motives to him, which the latter characterizes, "not only as unparliamentary, but as ungentlemanly under parliamentary practice and law." Mr. Branch tried the usual Southern method of bullying, and finding that Mr. Grow had no qualifications to make finally subsided.

Various reports have been telegraphed from Washington concerning a challenge and arrests, but it appears that immediately after the discussion, Mr. Branch addressed Mr. Grow the following note delivered by Gov. Winslow:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29, 1859. Sir—Will you please name a time and place, outside the District of Columbia, at which you will receive from me a communication in writing. Very respectfully, Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW. L. O. B. BRANCH.

To this note, intended as the preliminary to a challenge, Mr. Grow returned the following answer, through Hon. R. E. FENTON, of New York:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29, 1859.—P. M. Sir—Your note of the 26th inst. was placed in my hands by your friend, Governor Winslow, at 12 o'clock to-day. I know of nothing that makes it necessary for me to read a message outside the District of Columbia to you from a communication in writing. Your note was doubtless—as nothing else has occurred between us—based upon remarks made by me in debate in the House of Representatives in reply to your speech impugning my motives and the integrity of my acts as a legislator. On that occasion I used no language in violation of parliamentary law and not warranted by your remarks in the same manner. If your note is to be considered as a hostile character, then I have thus to reply. Regarding dueling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian people, and it being prohibited and detested a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men, even in cases of unbecoming provocation; and my personal rights, and the freedom of debate, guaranteed by the Constitution, shall defend wherever they are assailed. Very respectfully yours, GALUSHA A. GROW. To Hon. L. O. B. BRANCH.

The finale of the matter is given by the correspondent of the New York Herald:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1859. The difficulty between Messrs. Grow and Branch was clothed in so much mystery last night, that it was utterly impossible to arrive at all the facts. They are substantially as follows: About twelve o'clock on Friday, the 30th, Mr. Grow received a note from Mr. Branch, by the hands of Gov. Winslow of North Carolina. It was dated the 29th, and requested Mr. Grow to inform Mr. Branch where a communication in writing would reach outside the District of Columbia. Mr. Grow, upon consultation with his friends, on whose judgment he announced his intention to rely, no matter what their decision might be, at seven o'clock in the evening replied to the note of Mr. Branch, justifying his own course in the House, and announcing, in plain Anglo-Saxon language, that the practice of the colubine violation of the principles of Christianity, and considered a crime under the laws of his own State, and by the National Legislature, of which he and Mr. Branch were members, he could not recognize it, but would defend his personal rights, and the right of the freedom of debate under the Constitution, whenever assailed. This note was handed to Hon. Reuben E. Fenton at about eight o'clock to be delivered to Mr. Branch. Two hours after the reply was forwarded, a friend of Mr. Grow received a note, through a Democratic source, that the police had obtained information that there was to be a mortal combat, and were in search of the principals; and not wishing to evade any responsibility that might follow, Mr. Grow evaded the police.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock last evening Mr. Branch was arrested, and required to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 to keep the peace. Mr. Grow was not arrested until to-day at 12 o'clock, when he was required to give bonds in the same amount, though he had declined the invitation to disturb the peace.

No evidence was adduced to show that Mr. Grow had violated the peace before the Justice. The charge was made by Mr. Thomas, upon what authority or evidence nobody knows—certainly not upon the facts.

All sorts of absurd rumors have been in circulation to-day in the metropolis about the affair, which have no foundation in truth. It has been intimated that Mr. Branch would assault Mr. Grow upon the street. Nothing has happened to-day to indicate such intention, and it is to be hoped that the good sense of Mr. Branch will induce him to refrain from any further demonstration. Mr. Grow has promanently Pennsylvania avenue without molestation.

The friends of both parties regret this occurrence. I have heard a rumor to-day that the friends of both parties—Senator Wade and R. E. Fenton on the part of Mr. Grow, and Gov. Winslow, Mr. McQueen and Mr. Moore, on the part of Mr. Branch—would make another effort to arrange the difficulty. The community generally seem to condemn the course pursued by Mr. Branch in sending a challenge, on the ground that there was no just cause for it, because he was the first aggressor in impugning the motives of Mr. Grow. The relations heretofore existing between Mr. Grow and Mr. Branch have been of a friendly character, and but for the excitement consequent upon a heated debate on a nice point at this peculiar time, there would not have been any misunderstanding between them.

The part borne by Mr. Grow in this matter, will meet the approbation of his constituents, and add to the fame he has already achieved as an able and fearless Representative. Almost every day during the present session the Republican members have been obliged to listen to charges made against their principles and themselves, of complicity with treason and murder. In our judgment, they have submitted with too much patience to the arrogance and bluster of the Southern Bobadils. And we are pleased to see that Mr. Grow has embraced such a just and fitting opportunity to teach member manners who in defiance of truth and parliamentary decorum impugns his motives. His manly and sensible answer to the challenge of Mr. Branch is just what his constituents expected at his hands. Opposed on principles of morality to duelling, they would not permit Mr. Grow to put his life in the hands of every Southern slave-driver, who

may from caprice or design choose to consider himself insulted—but they do expect that he will hold himself ready, when attacked, to defend his personal rights, and the freedom of debate, guaranteed by the Constitution."

Mr. Grow has demonstrated, in his Congressional career, that he will not permit either to be trifled with, and his determination and ability to defend them when attacked. His constituency watch, with pride and gratification, his able and courageous course, proud in the consciousness that they have a Representative who is more than a match for the Dictators of the South upon the floor of Congress, and who no ruffianism can deter from the faithful performance of his duty. If the Northern Representatives will follow out the course initiated by Mr. Grow, and when Southern Disunionists make their charges against the Republicans of complicity with murder, incendiarism, &c., promptly but resolutely hurl back upon them their conduct as unparliamentary and ungentlemanly, we should soon have less display of "plantation manners," and more of courtesy.

The Tribune remarks of Mr. Branch's challenge:

We have hitherto said nothing about the personal quarrel which Mr. L. O. B. Branch of N. C. has endeavored to fasten on Mr. Grow of Pa., because the remarks of both gentlemen in the Congressional debating-club had been fairly reported in our columns, and every one who read them must be already aware that Mr. Branch was first to give and first to take offense, and that his attempt to bully Mr. Grow into an apology or a duel was utterly unwarranted. Mr. Grow's response to his virtual challenge was exactly what it should be, and will secure the hearty approval of his constituents, and of all others who recognize the divine command, "Thou shalt not kill," as a "higher law" than the duelist's bloody code. Mr. Grow's position is eminently and nobly right, and will be nobly maintained.

—And not let us see whether the law of the land which sternly forbids dueling and challenging to fight by Members of Congress is worth the paper on which it is printed.—Either Mr. Branch has broken this law, or any one who chooses may drive an ox-cart through it with impunity. Let the country know whether this law is a reality or a sham. It is a reality, Mr. Branch has forfeited and must vacate his seat in Congress.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—The war which Spain has declared against Morocco may prove a more difficult enterprise than she anticipated. It seems that the Spanish invading force have suffered severely at the very opening of the campaign. The Moors, though little advanced in civilization, are a warlike people, and they hate the Spaniards with all the fierceness of religious fanaticism. It is said that the Emperor of Morocco has 40,000 regular troops, and that they are well armed and equipped for warfare. The war sprung up, in a great measure, from the traditional hatred existing between the Spaniards and the Moors. For nearly eight centuries the Moors held dominion in Spain, and though more than three centuries and a half have elapsed since their expulsion, the old feeling of religious prejudice still exists. Marshal O'Donnell, in his proclamation to the troops composing the expedition, thus expresses this feeling: "The Queen has placed me at your head that we might together fulfil a duty of patriotism, of religion and of military glory; a duty which for Spaniards are traditional and historical—war against the Moors." Spain engages in a new crusade against the Moslem, who, in turn, rouses up all his old fanaticism to nerve him in the combat.

The Washington Correspondent of the Herald says: "The prevailing opinion is that the present state of affairs will never be repeated if the House is ever organized. A law will be passed providing that after the trial of a reasonable number of ballots, and it shall appear that a majority cannot elect, the plurality rule shall then take effect. The most serious objections to the operation of the plurality rule in the present House are made by about twenty democrats who were in the Thirty-fourth Congress. They entertain the opinion that they were deceived under its operation at that time, believing when they voted for it they would secure the election of Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, and assert that the election of Mr. Banks was a surprise to them. They declare that they will not be cheated again; that they know the adoption of the plurality rule will elect Mr. Sherman, and cannot elect any other person, and it is therefore the last thing they will yield. Under parliamentary law they can prevent the adoption of the plurality rule as long as they can obtain votes enough to demand the yeas and nays, which requires only one fifth of the members voting."

Gerrit Smith has so nearly been restored to complete health, that he on Wednesday returned to his home at Peterboro', by the desire of his nearest and dearest friends, and the approval of his physician.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Marks D. Whitman, one of the members of the Legislature from Danphin county, died at his residence in Lykens, on Saturday 24th ult., from the effects of a severe cold contracted last fall.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, at Chicago has indicted eight citizens of Ottawa, Illinois, under the Fugitive Slave Law, who participated in a rescue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Calendar table showing dates for 1860, with columns for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes days of the week and various feast days like Good Friday, Easter, etc.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock (noon), for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election.

The Republican electors of the several States, and the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration; to Federal corruption and usurpation; to the extension of Slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the re-opening of the African slave-trade; to any inequality of rights among citizens; and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of right economy; and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion; and of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established in this Government at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District and four delegates at large to the Convention.

- EDWIN D. MORGAN, New York.
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Maine.
GEORGE B. FOSTER, New Hampshire.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont.
JOHN T. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.
WM. M. CHANCE, Rhode Island.
GIDEON WELLS, Connecticut.
JAMES T. SHERMAN, New Jersey.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Pennsylvania.
GEORGE HARRIS, Maryland.
ALFRED CALDWELL, Virginia.
THOMAS SPOONER, Ohio.
CASSIUS M. CLAY, Kentucky.
JAMES RITCHIE, Indiana.
NORMAN B. JUDG, Illinois.
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Michigan.
JOHN H. TREDFY, Wisconsin.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Minnesota.
ANDREW J. STEVENS, Iowa.
ASA S. JONES, Missouri.
MARTIN F. CONWAY, Kansas.
LEWIS CLAPHAM, District of Columbia.

HON. PRESTON KING, Senator from New York, and Hon. K. S. BRIDGMAN, Senator from Michigan, were in this place last week paying a visit to Hon. DAVID WILMOT. These gentlemen were all members of the House when the Wilmot Proviso plank numbered but eight members, and stood shoulder to shoulder through the contest. Now the friends of Freedom number enough within four votes, to elect a Speaker.

Messrs. KING and BRIDGMAN were limited in their stay to a single day, and were visited by many of our citizens, who regret that circumstances were such as to prevent their distinguished visitors from a more extensive acquaintance with the staunch Republicans of this District.

The next Public Debate of the "Alpha Epsilon Society," will take place on Tuesday evening January 10th, at which time an Essay will be read by HARRY WARD.

FOUND DEAD.—The dead body of an old man named ABEL EDWARDS—known as a trapper and fisherman herabouts (says the Waverly Advocate)—was found last Sunday, reclining against a stump on the river bank, near R. C. Wilson's, in Chemung, by some boys who were out sporting with their hand sleds. Near by were the remains of fire which he had undoubtedly kindled to warm himself by, and not far off laid an empty whiskey jug. The most natural inference would be that he had sat down, most likely intoxicated, with the view of warming himself, and the liquor and cold had lulled him to sleep from which he never awoke. It is supposed that he had come to his death three or four weeks ago, and his remains were consequently in a rapid state of decomposition. A coroner's inquest was had which probably resulted in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

There will be a Donation Party at the house of PETER VANORDER in North Towanda, on Friday afternoon and evening, the 13th inst., for the benefit of Rev. S. NICHOLS. All are respectfully invited to attend.

DONATION.—The friends of Rev. S. J. GIBSON, will pay him a Donation Visit at his house in Sheshegan, on Wednesday evening, January 11, 1860.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of this County have made the following appointments for 1860— Clerk—E. B. COLLBAGH. Mercantile Appraisers—A. D. Foss, of LeRoy. Constables—ULYSSES MERCUR.

Mr. COLLBAGH has discharged the onerous and responsible duties of Clerk with ability to the County, and satisfaction to the public, and his re-appointment will meet with universal approbation.

The County Auditors met on Monday last, to settle the financial affairs of this County for 1859. The board consists of Messrs. PRICER, MASON and TRAVIS. The large amount of business transacted and the heavy expenditures necessary for elections, bridges, &c., make the office of Auditor one of great importance to the taxpayers. The members of the present board has been selected for their honesty and cap city, and the public can rely with certainty that the interests of the County will be closely guarded.

The new Treasurer, WILLIAM GRIFFIS, Esq., gave the requisite bonds and entered upon the duties of his office on Monday last. His well known energy and business qualifications will ensure the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

The retiring Treasurer, Mr. E. P. SHAW has managed the business pertaining to the collection and disbursement of the County revenues with promptness and fidelity. It is no disparagement to his predecessors to say that the financial affairs of the County have never been in better condition than Mr. SHAW leaves them.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "We regard the composition of the Senate committees as an unmitigated political outrage. The chairmanship of every committee of any importance was given to a Southern Democrat. No Democrat from a free State was assigned any leading position. The whole programme was sectional in the extreme. The Southern Democrats were neither just, generous, nor magnanimous in thus appropriating to themselves all the political honors of the Senate. While the Democrats are opposing the Republicans as a sectional party, it does not look well to see them fill all the Senate committees up with chairmen taken from one section of the Union. The free States have Democratic Senators that are well qualified, by ability and long service in that body, for the highest positions, and there is no excuse for such an unequal arrangement. The designers of that programme could not have assisted the Republicans more effectually than they have by ignoring the existence of the Democratic Senators from the free States."

THE YACHT WANDERER.—The slave yacht Wanderer, who escaped from the United States Marshal in October last will be remembered, has re-appeared in charge of the mate, who has a strange story to tell of wanderings and adventures upon the high seas. It seems that one Lincoln P. Patten, of Bath, Me., was the skipper who ran off with the vessel, and that only a portion of the crew were privy to or could be brought to approve his plans; that he had no stores or nautical instruments, and that, with the aid of the British Consul at the Western Islands, where he put in, he had laid in \$5,000 of provisions, for which, having again run away, he had paid nothing. To recruit these stores when they were nearly exhausted, he had pursued several merchantmen with a design of plundering them; and it was while Patten was boarding a passing vessel with his piratical design, that his crew had run off with the stolen yacht, and made sail for America. The vessel is in the custody of the U. S. Marshal; the poor fellows who brought her back, and were in a state of great suffering and destitution, have been provided for.

FALL OF THE UNION DEPOT AT TROY.—About one-third of the northern end of the roof and walls of the Union Railroad Depot, at Troy N. Y., fell at three o'clock Friday morning burying the offices of the Central and Saratoga Railroads. This depot is the largest in this country. The cause of the accident was the contraction of the iron chords of the arch from the ice in the early cold weather, which made the east walk give way. The watchman was in the other end of the building, and nobody was hurt. The loss will amount to about \$18,000.

A squabble between some blacks and whites at Bolivar, Mo., on Christmas night, Dec. 26, is magnified by report into a negro insurrection. Several negroes were arrested and thrown into prison. The whites were all armed, and terror prevailed. That it is a magnified story, may be inferred from the fact that the population of Polk County is (by the last census) 5,816 free inhabitants and 360 slaves. Bolivar is a post town, with 500 inhabitants, situated in the south-western quarter of Missouri.

Helpier has sent a splendidly bound copy of the unaltered edition of his "Impending Crisis" to Missouri Clark, with a letter, returning that gentleman his sincere thanks for the magnificent advertisement he has bestowed, free of charge, upon his book.

MARRIED. At the passage, in Canton, December 8th, by Rev. C. McInnis, Mr. NATHAN S. DENMBURG to Miss EMMA PALMER. At the same time and place, Mr. BOYD A. THOMAS to Miss ANNA PALMER, all of Canton, Tioga county, Pa. In Granville, December 11, Mr. ALFRED PUTNAM to Miss MARY A. SAKTON. Christmas Eve, at the house of Mr. John W. Kee, by Rev. Geo. McNeil, Mr. MALVERN O. BANNEY of Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., to Miss EMMA M. KEE, of Franklin, this county.

DIED. Of paralysis on the 3d of November, in Asylum, Mrs. APHIE HISHOP, consort of Mr. J. M. Hishop, in the sixtieth year of her age. The very sudden death of this estimable Christian lady, has spread a heavy gloom over the neighborhood in which she lived, and notice of it will be received with deep sorrow by a large circle of distant devoted friends. Her gentle manner, her amiable disposition, and her mild and quiet spirit, attracted many, and secured the affectionate regard of all who associated with her. None knew her but to love her, none became acquainted with her, without feeling the melting influences of those happy qualities which she had been gifted. In her early life she became a member of the Presbyterian church, and for more than forty years held fast the profession of her faith without wavering. Few persons were ever more conscientious, few were ever greater readers of the sacred scriptures. Her Bible was her daily companion. Her mind was filled with religious truth, and often in private did she hold communion with the Heavenly Father. In the various duties of life she was energetic and faithful, and in those more important ones of christian wife and mother, she attained to a peculiar excellence. Long will she be remembered by all who knew her, for her virtues and her graces. "Her children will rise up and call her blessed, her husband and he will praise her."

Lines written on the death of ADAM C. BESMER by PHILIP WORTH, and presented to the friends of the deceased as a token of his regard and friendship December 6, 1859.

Resting with her elder brother, Ere our hearts did least expect, Has gone home a sainted mother, With a righteous robe bedeck'd. Charming voice! and glorious calling! God a welcome message sends, Though to mortals quite appalling, Though severe the loss to friends. When God speaks, his grace consoling Tells a husband look above, Tells him though he's now condescending, Meet me in the land of love. Tells the children now repining Peace in me ye realize, Peace no sorrows are combining There no clouds obscure the skies. Tells the mother, pilgrim weary, After storms there comes a calm, Though the present scene be dreary Lean upon a Saviour's arm. Speaks to brothers who deplore her, And the sister far away, There is one Divine Restorer, Sent to guide to endless day. Yes, God speaks, not one forsaking, Bids the child to Jesus run, Tells each father to be taking Head, before may set the sun. May this warning voice be ringing In each sinner's head and heart, To the Cross 'till he is clinging, Neter more with Christ to part.