

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 15, 1860.

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.

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

## MR. GROW'S SPEECH.

We publish on our outside the great speech of Mr. Grow, delivered in the House, on the subject of "Free Homes for Free Men." This speech will add greatly to Mr. G's reputation as a statesman and friend of Free Labor. We append the following flattering comment from the *Tribune*:—"We publish this morning the Speech of the Hon. G. A. Grow to the House on Wednesday last in exposition and advocacy of the policy of devoting the Public Lands in limited tracts to the free occupancy and use of Actual Settlers thereon. Mr. Grow, though yet a young man, has honorably commended himself to the gratitude of his countrymen and the blessings of posterity by his early, ardent, persistent, efficient championship of the Free Homestead policy, and this speech will add to his well-earned popularity with the philanthropic, the thoughtful, and the poor. We trust it must be disseminated as widely as possible. Fifty thousand copies of it were subscribed for in the House, immediately on its delivery, though many of the Members were then listening to Gov. Seward in the Senate, and we presume a Quarter of a Million will in time be sent out from Washington City. We shall print Two Hundred and Eighty-odd Thousand copies of it this week in THE TRIBUNE, and have a pamphlet copy for sale forthwith. We do not believe a more effective document can be circulated by Republicans.

For the silly lie that ours is a "negro party"—that "it has no idea but 'nigger! nigger!'"—that it cares nothing or thinks nothing of the interests and welfare of White Men—and all that poor, miserable trash—may thus be refuted, when self-respect will not permit us to plead to it directly. Men of sense know that resistance to the Extension of Slavery is based on a desire to preserve the Territories to be settled and cultivated by Free Whites, instead of having them monopolized, as Alabama and Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas, Florida and Texas originally were, by the owners of human chattels. That the Republican policy is preferable for Black Men as well as White we rejoicingly believe; but it was in the interest and for the benefit of Whites that Thomas Jefferson first proposed, and Madison sanctioned, and Washington officially approved, the exclusion of Slavery from the Federal Territories. As it was then, so it is now; and when Congress comes to act on the subject of the Tariff, we shall again see which party acts in the interest and for the benefit of the Free Laboring Masses. Meantime, let us ask the People everywhere to read Mr. Grow's argument for the Free Homes and watch the action of Congress on that vitally important subject."

**THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.**—The Massachusetts shoemakers' strike is gradually extending over the State, and also into New Hampshire. The riotous demonstrations at Lynn widened the gulf between the manufacturers and their workmen to a degree that placed them in hostile attitudes. It is estimated that the number at present on the strike, including the women, is about 15,000. Of the continuance of the strike we have no means of determining but it is supposed there will hardly be a general resumption of work until next fall.

It is now supposed that the steamer Hungarian struck about midnight, when all but the watch were in their berths, in which case, probably, they were carried down with the vessel. A corps of divers have reached the wreck, and their investigations will determine the suspense entertained as to the whereabouts of the lost.

The Grand Jury of Jefferson County, Va., having found indictments against Owen Brown, son of John Brown, and Francis Merriam, two of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, Gov. Letcher has made a requisition upon Gov. Denison of Ohio for their arrest. Gov. Denison declines issuing warrants for their arrest, and states that he has already given his reasons to Gov. Letcher.

The Committee of the Virginia Legislature have reported that it is inexpedient for the Legislature to interfere with the sentence of Hazlett and Stevens, the Harper's Ferry insurgents.

The first of the Pike's Peak emigrants have arrived at Leavenworth. A dispatch from that place urges those contemplating emigration to wait until after the 1st of May, or the same distress may be experienced which was suffered last year. Subsistence for man and beast will be very precarious prior to the date named.

**FUNERAL OF WM. B. FOSTER, JR.**—The remains of the late Wm. B. Foster, Jr., were taken to East Liberty Station, near Pittsburgh, and arrived there on Wednesday 11-2 P. M., in a special funeral car suitably arranged for the purpose. The engine and cars were draped in mourning, and the offices at the stations along the road were hung with the same sad emblems of death.

The remains left Philadelphia in charge of a Committee consisting of EDWARD SMITH, Secretary Pennsylvania R. R. Company; THOMAS A. SCOTT, General Superintendent; Gen. A. L. ROUMFORD, CHAS. L. FRANCIS, Assistant Superintendents; H. J. LOMBART, Controller and Auditor; W. F. LEECH, Wm. H. WILSON, Chief Engineer; and DANIEL G. THOMAS, Member of Council.

At East Liberty the remains were met by a large concourse of citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, and were given in charge by the Committee from Philadelphia to a Committee from Pittsburgh, and were conveyed to the grave in the Allegheny Cemetery by Gen. HENRY D. FOSTER, of Greensburg; Governor BLACK, of Nebraska; R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, U. S. District Attorney, and Dr. JONAS R. McCLENTOCK.

**A FLUTTERING AMONG THE CORRUPTIONISTS.**—JOHN COVODE's resolutions to appoint a Committee to investigate matters in which Mr. Buchanan is said to be concerned, (says the *Harrisburg Telegraph*), causes a great deal of tribulation among the corruptionists. Ashmore, of South Carolina, permitted his anger to take on a white heat. When Mr. Grow very politely reminded the irate Carolinian that he was entirely out of order, the latter fairly foamed with wrath, and declared in very loud tones that Mr. Grow had done nothing during the entire session but call him (Ashmore) to order; and further, that he (Grow) might call him (Ashmore) to order one time too many. We are at a loss to know just what Mr. Ashmore intended to convey by this delicate hint, unless it was that Mr. Grow might take warning by the fate of Messrs. Sumner and Hickman. Whatever he may have intended, we hope Mr. Grow will continue to watch the steps of Mr. Ashmore and to remind him of such breaches of order as he may be guilty of. Mr. G. will thus be able to reach that "one time too many," if it be reachable, and then the public will know what it costs to preserve order in Congress. Mr. Grow has only to avoid stabs in the dark, and encounters with cavaliers who hunt in droves.

**DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.**—A little steamer built at Easton, Pa., to run between that place and Port Jervis, left Easton on her way up the Delaware, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday last. On arriving at the falls, a short distance above, she was moored, and when all was ready to start, her boiler exploded with a terrible crash, the pieces flying in every direction and the boat becoming in an instant a complete wreck. Some of the passengers on board were thrown fifty feet into the air; others were thrown into the water and slightly injured, and others dreadfully mangled. Thirteen persons are reported to have been killed, and as many more injured—all of whom were residents of either Easton or Belvidere.

**ROYALTY VISITING CANADA.**—It is now definitely understood that His Royal Highness Albert Edward Saxe Coburg-Goths, the Prince of Wales and heir to the throne of Great Britain, will visit the loyal subjects in the Provinces in the first week in June. Great preparations are making for his reception. The precedents for this visit are found in the advent of Prince William Henry—afterwards King William the Fourth—some seventy five years ago in company with Captain, afterwards Lord Nelson; and of the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. The ostensible object of the visit of England's future ruler is to officiate in placing the last stone of the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. He will probably visit some portions of our territory, and be lionized extensively.

**THE TARIFF.**—At the conference of opposition members from Pennsylvania Thursday, in regard to the tariff, they agreed to recommend to the Committee on Ways and Means to fix specific duties on iron at the following rates: On pig iron, \$7 per ton; railroad iron, \$12 common bar iron, \$15 per ton; fine bar iron, 1 cent per pound; boiler iron, 1 1/4 cents per pound; Russia sheet iron, 2 1/2 cents per pound. These are the principal descriptions, though scrap and other minor classes of iron are provided for. This proposition has not yet been submitted to the Ways and Means Committee, and may be modified before being presented in the new bill to the House. It is probable the tariff will be reported about the middle of next week, before all the appropriations are submitted, to give it a proper position in the order of business.

The Missouri Republican State Convention met at St. Louis on Saturday. F. P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown, Fred. Muench and James Satton were elected delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. It was understood that the delegation will stand 12 for Mr. Bates and 6 against him, as the nominee for the Presidency.

The bill to reduce Congressional Mileage was brought up in the House, March 6th, on motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and passed by a vote of 154 to 21. Seventy-seven members had voted to send the bill to Committee of the whole, that is, to stifle it, but only 21 of these ventured to vote directly against it. It is thought that the measure will be killed in the Senate.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The seventeenth term of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute closed this week, and an examination of the pupils took place on Monday and Tuesday last. We are pleased to know that under charge of the Messrs. Deans the Institute has, during the last year, been in a flourishing condition, as regards the number of pupils, while for superior advantages to those attending school, it has never been equaled. The examination proved that the pupils have been thoroughly trained in the respective studies they pursue. There may be schools of higher pretensions, but we do not believe there is one, in this vicinity, where greater advantages are to be had. The closing exercises took place in the Court House Tuesday evening, and attracted an immense crowd—Prof. W. H. DEAN delivered an address on the duties of Teachers, in which the subject was well and ably considered, and several essays and addresses were spoken.

**BINGHAMTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.**—We find the following in the *Binghamton Republican* of Feb. 13—"A Business Man." To all in search of an institution where a thorough business education can be secured, we know of no more where the facilities for acquiring the theory and practice of business life are greater than at this College. Being acquainted with many of similar character, we can cheerfully recommend it as a first class institution.

In a recent visit to the College Rooms, over the Susquehanna Valley Bank, we were greatly pleased with everything we saw. The rooms are commodious and fitted up with reference to commercial studies; the Professors are gentlemen, and thoroughly experienced in the various departments they are engaged in; the students are numerous, and intelligent, and seem anxious to profit by their teachings. We were exceedingly gratified to see the perfect order in which everything is kept, and to witness the rapid progress of the students, since our last visit.

To the young man about entering into business—to the young teacher, who intends making teaching a profession and to parents, who desire to have their sons well trained for the business battle of life, we recommend the Binghamton Commercial College.

**DEPUTY U. S. MARSHALS.**—Messrs. JOHN BLANDING of Harford, C. L. BROWN and A. J. GERARDSON of Monroe, and L. B. LATHROP of Springville, have been appointed Deputy U. S. Marshals to take the census of Susquehanna county.

The Bradford County Musical Association held its sixth annual convention in Long's Hall, Troy on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst., under the charge of Prof. PERKINS, of Tonkhanock, as leader. This not being the regular time for the convention, the attendance was not as numerous as it otherwise would have been; still there were about twenty present, most of the time. Mr. PERKINS acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of those in attendance, and by his kind, conciliatory and gentlemanly deportment, as well as his thorough drilling in the science of music, he gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he has become acquainted. He is quite a young man, but has evidently been a close student in the science which he now attempts to teach.

The exercises closed with a concert on the evening of eighth, which was well attended. The officers of last year were all re-elected, and the convention adjourned to meet at Towanda, on the Tuesday of the first week of January, 1861.

The following resolutions reported by the Committee were adopted by the Association: Resolved, That we at the close of this Sixth Annual Convention, do hereby reaffirm our confidence in the ability of such organizations, and we will still exert our selves to extend the sphere of influence and render still more permanent and useful the Musical Association of Bradford County.

And Whereas, This organization having been instituted for the purpose of promoting "knowledge in the science of Vocal Music," and this Convention for the promotion of that object, having been conducted by Prof. T. H. PERKINS to the entire satisfaction of the Association, Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due to Prof. PERKINS for the efficient manner in which this convention has been conducted, and that we hereby recommend him to the singing public, as a competent and efficient conductor.

Resolved, That our thanks are tendered to the citizens of Troy for their entertainment during the term. Also, that the thanks of the Association be tendered to S. W. POMROY for the use of his instrument, and to Mr. LONG, for the use of his Hall, and that these resolutions be published in the County papers.

N. BROWN, HENRIETTA POMEROY, C. E. WOOD, L. B. LATHROP, C. S. HAUSER, Committee.

The Elmira Press states that considerable excitement is existing at Athens, Pa., growing out of an assessment of forty thousand dollars upon the stockholders of the late Farmers' Union Insurance Company, of that place. It seems this Company retired from business and sold out, in some shape, to the Great Western Company, of Philadelphia. The latter Company now comes down upon the stockholders in the Athens Company for the amount above stated, and as it is divided among a few of the prominent business men of the place, it comes very hard for them to cash up, just at once. One of the heaviest stockholders has to pay the snug little sum of seventeen thousand dollars.

The London Quarterly for January is on our table. Its contents are the three colonies of Australia, Cotton Spinning Machines and their inventors; China and the War; The Roman Wall; Religious Revivals; Life and Works of Cowper; Reform Schemes.—Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold St. N. York. Price \$3 a year; 1 Review and Blackwood \$5; Blackwood and the four British Reviews, \$10 a year.

LINTA HOSE CO. No. 3, paraded the streets of our borough on Friday evening last, accompanied by the Towanda Brass Band. They made a fine appearance, as usual. Several of the honorary members were appointed, and complimented by "three cheers and a tiger," and the Company in return received substantial evidence of appreciation.

The spring term of Miss CHUBBUCK'S school will commence on Monday, March 26th.

BENDER has a personal notice in our advertising columns, to which he invites the particular attention of the public.

At a meeting of the Clisophsic Society of Princeton College, the following resolutions were reported and adopted:

Whereas, He has pleased God in his mysterious and all-wise Providence to remove from earth our friend and fellow Clisophsic, ROBERT ROSS HERBICK, of Athens, Pa., therefore Resolved, That the Clisophsic Society has sustained in his death a loss which will be felt by every true member of our body—his honest heart, joyous temperament, high intellectual endowments and moral worth having endeared him to all with whom he was associated. That while we bow with submission to the edifying hand of an omniscient God, we lament that a life so rich in promise and dear to his family and friends should be thus early ended; and that our sorrow is softened by the knowledge of that blessed hope of immortality, which cheered his parting hours. That we tender to the friends and family of the deceased our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement, while we unite with them in our prayers for the fruition of his hopes in death. That in token of respect for his memory we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be published in the Princeton Standard, the papers of his native county and in the Albany Journal. JAMES A. BRYAN, N. C. J. DENNIS LIPPINCOTT, PA. HENRY WARD, PA. Committee.

A Scholarship in the Binghamton Commercial College advertised in another column, can be purchased on application at this office.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1860.

Mr. EDITOR:—Facts and items associated with public business and men are generally interesting to newspaper readers. I propose to dot down a few things which are at your disposal. From this time forward legislation will proceed with a quickened pace. The Senate has resolved to hold two sessions daily; this has become necessary from the large number of bills reported by Committees and now on file. Most of the legislation thus far has been purely local; more general and important matters will soon be up. A General Banking bill has been presented, one in each branch, the bills differing somewhat. The tonnage question, and the Sanbury and Erie R. R. interests, will probably be on hand soon, when the ball will open in earnest and partners be in demand.

On Tuesday of last week both branches of the Legislature adjourned over for three days as a courtesy to the Democrats who wished to attend their Convention at Reading for the nomination of Governor. There will be no more of these long adjournments—at least there are some that will steadily vote against them.

During this vacation, a number of Senators and Representatives made a flying tour to Washington, it being understood that SEWARD was to speak upon the admission of Kansas. Being of that number, I give you the following fragmentary matters gathered by the way. It is eighty-four miles from Harrisburg to Baltimore by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, and forty miles from that latter city to Washington. The road traverses in the lower part of this State a splendid section of country. The farms are beautiful, the buildings, especially barns, are magnificent, and every thing wears the aspect of wealth and happiness.

This is emphatically a brick city, containing, according to my recollection, about two hundred thousand inhabitants, and having many splendid private residences, and not a few costly churches and cathedrals. George Peabody, a native of Baltimore, but now a private banker in London, presented to the city authorities, some time since, five hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a scientific and literary Institution. The building is now in progress, the material is marble. The most attractive object, however, to a mere guest for the hour, is Washington's Monument. This memorial to the illustrious dead, stands upon elevated ground, is 180 feet high, surmounted by a marble statue, of the Great Man, 16 feet in height, and weighing, as I learned, over three tons. This huge image was raised by hand with the aid of pulleys. The city contracted with an individual to raise this statue to the top of the monument for eight thousand dollars. The work was accomplished with such skill that they gave him a premium of an extra thousand.

On the different sides of the base are the following inscriptions, the boys can copy and remember the facts:—To the memory of Washington, erected by the State of Maryland—Born Feb. 23d, 1732; died 14th Dec. 1799—Commander in Chief of the American Army, Jan. 15th, 1765. Resigned commission at Annapolis, Dec. 23d, 1783—York Town, Oct. 19th, 1781—Trenton Dec. 17th, 1776.—Inaugurated President, March 4th, 1789, retired to Mount Vernon March 4th, 1797.

You may say to your readers that Republicanism is discussed freely in this city, and by many openly and fully avowed, but Americanism is the popular political currency. You know H. WINTER DAVIS voted for PENNINGTON, for which the Legislature of Maryland have censured him by vote, and the Medical Students of Alexandria, (D. C.) have burned him in effigy—But the leaven of better principles is working among the people.

WORN OUT LANDS. From Baltimore to Washington there are few attractive features. The whole face of the country wears an aspect of sterility and desolation, as if in years past some terrible curse had swept over the land leaving barrenness and poverty in its train; whole broad fields are covered with a stunted growth of shrub oaks and dwarfed pines, which have sprung up since the plow was withdrawn and the cultivated interstices present the promise of a lean living to the laborer. These barren and forsaken fields read to the nation this solemn lesson: the tears and footprints of slavery accuse the very earth; and violated by so foul an outrage upon humanity, nature herself rebukes the system by withdrawing her products. To reclaim these lands would seem to me a hopeless task. I should much sooner carve out a farm from the woody hillsides of Bradford, and if any man should exchange a hundred acres of new land in your county, for the same number of acres in this wasted region, I should think the exchange a long stride towards the poor-house. The fact is, the very fiber of the soil is worn away, and to reclaim it, requires a new creation; it can be reclaimed, and so can a good plate of soup be made from a stone by adding a sufficiency of other ingredients. What this region needs is an abundant admixture of vegetable material, but so long as the land itself will not produce the vegetation, but the material must be drawn from foreign quarters, the process of reclamation must be tedious and expensive.

WASHINGTON APPEARS IN VIEW. Ah, there appears the city of "magnificent distances," resting quietly upon the banks of Potomac. The matters of interest here are numerous, but are so generally understood that a mere allusion to them is sufficient.

The Capitol buildings are stupendous, constructed of stone and brick, faced with marble. The reader will have an idea of this structure when he is told that it will cover, when completed, four and a half acres of ground. The Smithsonian Institute, Patent office, Treasury buildings and President's house, are located elsewhere—and are splendid structures. Enlargements and improvements are being made in and around the most of these at the present time.

The Washington Monument has been raised 184 feet, and there pauses. The plan is to carry it upward five or six hundred feet.

The hotels are famous for their dimensions, number of servants, and extortionary charges. In the Patent Office, among the innumerable objects of curiosity, the following relics attracted my particular attention, viz., Washington's uniform worn at the time of his resignation at Annapolis 1783, blue coat, buff pants and vest, with plain metal buttons. Franklin's cane, a knotted stick, varnished, with gold head; J. Q. Adams' ivory cane made from a single tooth, and the war sword of Washington that hung by his side during the struggle and blood of a seven years' campaign. On the lower floor is a marble sarcophagus originally the repository of the remains of the Roman Emperor, Alexander Severus, procured at Beyroot, in Syria, brought to this country by Commodore Elliott in 1839, and presented to the National Institute, as a resting place for the remains of Gen. Jackson. The proposition was made to the old hero to which this is a part of his reply, "I cannot consent that my mortal remains shall be placed in a repository prepared for an Emperor or a King. My republican feelings will not allow it. I have prepared an humble depository beside that where lies my beloved wife, where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid—both of us there resting in hope of a blessed immortality." Such sentiments and feelings are sublimer in their simplicity, than all the pomp and pageantry of funeral trappings.

It matters but little where or how a man is buried, for if truly great and deserving, posterity will herald his virtues, though he have no monument; and if mean and debased, the sober judgment of the future will consign him to infamy, despite the costliest memorials. The great man's greatest monument is himself—his own true great life.

SENATE OF UNITED STATES. Now for a treat, Seward is to speak, the Vice President is in the chair; the galleries reaching entirely around the vast area are thronged, crowded, jammed with the wisdom and beauty of the city. The Representatives from the other chamber, have gathered in upon the Senate floor, all together forming a vast compact mass of human beings. The Speaker rises and all is hushed—he is entirely self possessed, his voice is not the best, his face thin, nose prominent, hair flaxen, in statue of medium size and his whole appearance not exactly typifying a colossal man. He speaks distinctly and slowly, has the speech entirely written, but is not confined to the manuscript.

Now let us look around. Over to the left sit Hale and Sumner, leaning forward and listening intently to what is said; directly in front of the Speaker is Crittenden, aged and dignified,—in the next seat is Mason, of Virginia, who to spite the Abolitionist has put on a suit of sheep's gray of domestic manufacture, thus practically declaring for non-intercourse with the Northern barbarians. Now to the left is Douglass, small in more senses than one. He has faced about so as to look squarely at Seward, watches him closely, occasionally takes notes or receives a whisper from some sympathizer.

We have now listened an hour, the Speaker has warmed up, his sentences are round and full, falling upon the opposition with the force of a sledge hammer blows. Hark! take down those words. "You say the Republican party is sectional. Come North, come to New York, come to the Owaseo valley where I live—hold your meetings, utter your thoughts freely, fully, loudly; you shall have a hospitable reception, an appreciating audience, and open ballot boxes to receive all the votes you can make. Are you less sectional than this? Allow us to come into your Southern States in like manner and utter our sentiments, and soon we will have as many Republicans with you, as you will have Democrats with us." Galleries applaud—Douglass fidgets—Southerners wince. When this great speech shall be read by millions of free men, I am confident that to hundreds of thousands of lips will spring the inquiry, why cannot our Government be administered upon such broad and noble sentiments—sentiments so entirely harmonizing with the genius of free institutions, so perfectly agreeing with the known views of our patriotic fathers, and so full of promise to the whole country in her onward march of greatness and glory. Why cannot a statesman entertaining such views, be elevated to the Presidency? Is there not with the intelligent masses an appreciation of such noble teachings? O come that better age when these principles shall be enthroned in the high places of power!

There is just this difference between Seward and Douglass. The one is a great Senator, the other a great stump—the one a statesman with feelings and principles broad as the rights of humanity—the other a political bull terrier, possessing a large amount of snarling talent qualifying him admirably for the encounters among pot-house partisans. Seward is a noble, manly embodiment of patriotism, a fully developed and true man; the little giant a cold, churlish exhibition of will and selfishness—an over swollen pimple that

needs pricking. Our national obligations are many, but the infliction of such a man upon us as President, would seem an excessive punishment.

A number of us, by invitation, called on Seward in the evening, and found him a most social and congenial man, entirely free from that hauteur assumed often by the would be, but never by the really great mind. We spent an hour with Sumner, and as we took him by the hand felt constrained to say, thank God sir, that you are again restored to health and to your wonted Senatorial duties. He is a noble fellow, a compound of brains and head overflowing with pure and philanthropic sympathies. He said his sufferings had been beyond description, but now felt himself almost entirely recovered. He looks older, and his face much more haggard than when we last saw him in 1848.

We had the honor of an introduction to Judge McLean. He has been thirty years upon the bench, and fills my idea, more fully than any man I ever saw, of an old dignified Roman Senator.

The Senate of the United States is a dignified body, but the House is a bazaar garden, a perfect bedlam broke loose. Think of half a score of members on the floor at once, screaming, yelling, gesticulating, and another half score bawling "Mr. Speaker," "Order," "What's the Question," and the Speaker meanwhile hammering in dead earnest and commanding a peace, but hammering in vain; and you have an idea of the popular branch of Congress. Pennington fails to preserve order; no man ever surpassed Banks in this particular.

The Presidential feeling in Washington is this, Seward is the best man, he may not be most available. I give it as my judgment that Republican calculations in and about the Capitol, are looking towards Bates. Pity, that in this country a man can be so good, and great, and true, as to be unavailable.

G. L.

A PERSONAL RECONCILE occurred on Wednesday in a Washington bar-room, between Messrs. Landers and McGraw, two army officers, noted for their rival labors in surveying wagon roads to the Pacific. Landers charged McGraw with having slandered him in remarks recently uttered by the latter at St. Louis, and inflicted a blow or blows upon the alleged calumniator. The interference of friends prevented anything more serious.

NON-INTERCOURSE PLEDGES.—WHAT THEY AMOUNT TO.—The *New York Commercial* says One of the leading jobbing firms in a southern city, which gave its name prominently to an appeal to Southern buyers, dissuading them from operating in New York City, and to an agreement on the part of various dealers of the same class to import direct as much as possible, has been a heavy buyer in this market this season, as usual. The Southern retail merchants are buying very freely of New York jobbers this week, and political talk has chiefly died away in business circles.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE.—About half past nine o'clock on Tuesday evening last an alarm of fire was sounded. When we reached the street we observed the flames bursting from Mr. Storrs' barn, which was situated near his residence, right opposite the Alhwaaga House but on the opposite side of the Susquehanna river. The barn was built on the hill side front three stories high and on the back two. The fire must have been set on the back part and from the inside of the barn, because when first seen the flames were bursting out on all sides of the main building. From the first it was quite evident that the barn and all in it must be destroyed; but the fire companies turned to with a will, and soon had a steady stream on the fire. Engine Co. No. 3 placed their machine at the Susquehanna, over 150 rods, we believe, distant, and played into Engine No. 1, placed on the road. It was the largest stretch of hose we have yet seen, yet both machines worked beautifully. No. 6 placed their engine at a reservoir near the lower corner of the barn, and as long as the water lasted did good work. No. 5 was on hand, and when it became evident that the barn could not be saved it was pulled down on short notice.

The barn, grain, hay, oats, and carriages and horses were, we are glad to hear insured for \$800, which makes Mr. Storrs' loss perhaps not over \$200, the whole being valued at about \$1000. There were two horses, a large quantity of hay, straw, and grain, destroyed, besides wagons, carriages, sleighs, &c.

Mr. Storrs and his family generously provided refreshments for the firemen, but as usual the mass of folks who rush to fires to see plunder and devour, got in and almost totally excluded the firemen. We would not speak of this were it not unwilling that Mr. Storrs and his family should mistake those who behaved so rudely round his table for the firemen of the village. We looked in twice, and can safely say that nine tenths of those who then surrounded the table were not firemen. The Fire Department must take means to prevent the generosity of our citizens for being outraged as it has been for some time past.—*Owego Times*.

On the 19th ult., Dr. W. J. Keitt, brother of Hon. L. M. Keitt, was murdered by his slaves near Ocala, Florida. The Chief murderer, a negro named Lewis, was tried on the 29th, found guilty, sentenced, and immediately hung. He confessed his guilt, but refused to make any statement implicating others, though it was evident that he had not performed the diabolical act alone. He expressed no sorrow for having committed the awful crime, and viewed the preparations for his execution with stolid indifference. He was tried by a Committee, consisting of twelve freeholders, appointed for that purpose by a large meeting of the citizens of the county, held on that day. The trial was conducted with great care, at the place where the murder was committed. Two accomplices are yet to be tried.