News from all Nations.

—G. B. Hanger's tobacco factory, at Hannibal, Missouri, has been seized, in consequence of the proprietor having violated the revenue laws. About 4,000 pounds of tobacc and cigars were secured.

—John Sullivan has been convicted at Nashville, Tenn., of robbing the office of the Southern Express of $9,000, at Dresden, Tenn. He goes to the penitentiary for five years.

—C. R. Johnson, assistant general superintendent of the Merchants' Union Express, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Tuesday.

—Three persons in all were killed by the recent engine explosion in Lowell, Mass. A corner's inquest will be held to morrow.

—The bursting of a kerosene lamp caused the death by burning of Phœbe Wilkie, at Fall River, Mass., on Monday night.

—A spiritualists' convention commenced in Buffalo on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Abigail, of Boston, died and left $171,000 to charitable institutions. The will was disputed, but the United States Supreme Court has sustained it.

—George Morrison, Thomas Thompson, and Wm. Alexander were drowned in Niagara river, near Buffalo on Tuesday. Their boat was capsized by floating ice.

—A postal car was accidentally burned on the 15th inst., about fifteen miles from Fort Wayne, Indiana, by which a large and valuable mail was destroyed, including foreign letters by two steamers for the Western States and Territories and the Pacific coast.

—Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, has votoed the bill repealing the State constabulary or liquor law.

—The Supreme Court, in Richmond, Va., has decided that the stay law is unconstitutional.

—Williams, Morehouse and Armstrong recently escaped faom Owego jail, but were soon brought back to durance vile.

—The heavy snow caused the roof of the Park Hotel barn, at Owego, to tumble in.

—The grading of the Southern Central railroad has been going on without hindrance, excepting last Friday, during the entire winter.

—There is a feud among the Owego barbers about obeying the ordinance of the village in reference to Sunday shaving.

—Tioga county elected eight Republican and two Democrat Supervisors.

—On account of the ice on the lake at the Geneva end, the Seneca Lake steamers have laid up, the Laugdon at Geneva, and the Magee at Watkins.

—A green station agent or operator, from up the Tioga road, blew out the gas in his room at the Dickinson House, Corning, the other night, with the usual consequences.

—At a fire in Tallahassee, Florida, a soldier named Pratt was burned to death. He was caught by a falling beam and could not escape.

—A number of negroes were summoned, a few days since, to serve on a jury at Chattahooga, Tenn., but Judge Adams refused to permit them to act as such.

—The safe of the treasurer of Louisa county, Iowa, was robbed by burglars on the night of the 7th instant of $17,000.

—On Thursday, the steamer Sallie List sunk twenty-five miles below Selma, Ala. No lives lost.

—A man named Sweeney was killed by the falling of the roof of the Oxford mine, in Scranton, Pa.

—Howe's building, Natick, Mass., was destroyed by fire Monday Morning.—loss $8,000.

—A boiler explosion in Cinginnati, Monday, partially bestroyed a chair factory.

—Burglaries nightly occur in Nashville, Tenn.

—John Johnson accidentally shot and killed his wife in Scranton, Pa., Sunday.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—Allen C. Fuller, formerly of this place, is one of the most prominent candidates of the Republican party of Illinois, for the nomination for Governor. In 1864 he was Gen. Oglesby's competitor, and was only beaten on account of the General's war record.

—All that is known in Ohio of the new Senator (McCreery) of Kentucky is that he is about 51 years of age, and, though always one of the leading Democrats of his State, has never before held public office.—In 1843 and 1845 he ran for Congress, but his district being largely Whig, he was defeated.

—The election in Arkansas to decide on the new Constitution, will take place on the 13th of next month. It is to be hoped that Congress will, before that time, amend the law by substituting a majority of all the votes cast for all the votes registered. As it stands now the law is subversive of the only correct principle in popular elections which recognized the supremacy of the majority.

—The Hon. Martin Grover, a distinguished Democratic leader in New-York, once gave a terse and graphic description of a Democrat: "A Democrat," he said, "is a man who don't believe that God ever made anybody quite as good as himself, and a d—d few worse."

—The Republican Convention of Indiana, Thursday, nominated Gov. Conrad Baker for re-election, and named the Hon. Wm. Cumback for Lieut.-Governor. The Convention unanimously named Grant and Colfax as their preferences for President and Vive-President. Mr. Colfax sent a capital letter to the Convention.

—*The Reading* (Pa.) *Eagle* calls on all Democratic soldiers to withdraw from the Grand Army of the Republic. The Democratic papers generally did the same thing during the war.

—Returns from 122 counties in Texas are published, showing 56,678 whites and 47,581 colored voters registered, and 7,738 rejected applications; these last are almost exclusively whites.

—The Kentucky Democratic State Convention has renominated Gov. Stevenson and presented Mr. Pendleton, as their choice for the Presidency. The resolutions adopted demand the unconditional re-admission of the lately rebellious States and the promulgation of an universal amnesty.

—The Virginia Republican State Convention is called to meet in Richmond in five days after the adjournment of the Reconstruction convention.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday Feb. 27, 1868.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The annual report of the Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to the Stockholders, was submitted on the 13th inst., a synopsis of which has come to our notice, embodying facts and statistics of interest to the people of this section.

The Lehigh Valley railroad now in operation, extends from Easton to Mount Carmel, 100 miles; from Easton to Wilkes-Barre, 101 miles; from Easton to the extension of the Beaver Meadow Branch, 70 miles, of which more than 60 miles are double track, with extensive sidings and turnouts, equal in aggregate length to a third track, making over three hundred miles of single track, including sidings, reaching to the important coal fields of Mahony, Wyoming and Beaver Meadow; and by a connection with the Hazleton railroad, large supplies of coal tonnage from that and the Black Creek coal basin are received.

Under the charter to build a railroad from Wilkes-Barre to the New York State line, the controlling interest being owned by this company, the work of construction has been vigorously pursued, and nine miles of, from the connection with the Lehigh Valley road at Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, there connecting with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg road, has been completed and brought into active and profitable use. At the northern end of the line about twenty-one miles from Towanda to Waverly, is completed and a connection there made with the Erie railroad.

The amount received from the stockholders of this Company who subscribed for Lehigh Valley railroad stock, for the purpose of being appropriated to this work amounting to $1,721,120, has been expended.—Besides the fifth and last installment of nearly $400,000 payable on the fifteenth January ultimo., it will require, it is estimated, a million and a half more money to complete the road and procure a full supply of rolling stock, depots, and shops to meet the requirements of the business that will offer as soon as the road is opened.

Speaking of the proposed extension of their road from Pittston to Waverly, the report closes as follows:

In regard to the policy of building 103 miles of railroad, from a connection with the Lehigh Valley road, at Wilkes-Barre, to a connection with the Erie railroad, at Waverly, that work was undertaken by the Board of Managers of this Company, not solely on account of its own intrinsic value, but because it was deemed of vital importance to the interests of the Lehigh Valley railroad.

We have competition in the Mahony for the coal trade of that region. We have competitors for the coal trade in the Wyoming both south and east; but in regard to the road up the North Branch, when that road is completed we have no competitors on that line, and, to develop a rich and prolific country, rich in agriculture—as the opening of the road will do—is an object of primary importance to the interests of our road; besides it will open the best routes for the coal in Wyoming to Central and Western New York, and to the lakes, and will also open railroad communication north and south, for the bituminous coal of Bradford county. In passengers and freight this road will develop an extensive country now without railroad facilities, and by our close connection and control, we may reasonably expect a trade, both in amount and profit, that will amply pay the Lehigh Valley for all its outlay in that direction in the past and in the future. Independent of its great value as an adjunct to the Lehigh Valley, the directors have no doubt that the road up the North Branch will make a return of profits that will be quite satisfactory.

If it had been safe for the Lehigh Valley road to remain as it was, without looking to the future, the Directors would have had a far easier task than has fallen to their lot; but they felt the necessity of administering the affairs of the Company, not only for the present, but for the future. In undertaking this important extension, the Directors have no doubt that it will only add to the business and profits of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, but give it power to attract business to its main stem, that it otherwise could not command.

The wisdom of the policy pursued by the Directors, we have no doubt, will be amply proven by the success of the railroad from Wilkes-Barre to the State line, in earning profits for the stockholders. The Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company will have the shortest and most feasible route for the transportation of anthracite coal, from the coal fields of the Lehigh and Wyoming valleys to Central and Western New York, reaching a market unequalled in the country, by easy grades, to supply which, in a few years, will tax the utmost capacity of the Road and Canal.

The annual consumption of anthracite coal is increasing at a rapid and certain rate, as is the subject of mathematical demonstration. The populous and fertile counties of New York reached by this road, are already complaining of the scarcity of fuel, and are anxiously devising means by which the anthracite and bituminous coals of Pennsylvania can be cheaply procured. Already several roads are projected, looking to a connexion with this road at Waverly, and we have no doubt that within a few short years, there will be several divergent lines, carrying the coal into Central and Western New York from Waverly.

☞ The Republican party throughout the State are united in favor of re-nominating Gen. John F. Hartranft, and Col. Jacob M. Campbell, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, which they have filled for the last two years. No other candidates are named, and the State Convention, which assembles in March, will, of course, unanimously place them on the ticket It is quite probable that the Democracy will also re nominate their old candidates—Col. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, and J. P. Linton, of Cambria. Hartranft and Campbell carried the State in 1865, by over 20,000 majority, and it is more than probable that they will do better than that this year, no matter who their opponents are.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

A Free Railroad Bill passed the House of Representatives unanimously on Wednesday last. It provides that any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, not less than nine, may associate together for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for the public use, and shall be chartered as a corporation upon filing the necessary documents in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Not less than four thousand dollars per mile in length of the proposed road must be subscribed, and proper officers elected, before the application for a charter is filed. The capital stock must consist of at least ten thousand dollars per mile. Roads must be opened within six years of the time when they are commenced. When the necessary provisions have been complied with such companies shall be entitled to all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of the act regulating railroad companies, approved February 19, 1840, and the several supplements thereto. Railroad companies formed under this law may borrow not exceeding $20,000 per mile, but not to a greater amount that the capital stock subscribed, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. The other provisions relate to details, not of interest to the general public. This bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate and become a law without material change.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

The House of Representatives on the 13th instant, refused by a vote of 108 to 43, to admit JOHN YOUNG BROWN, claiming a seat as a representative from the second district of Kentucky, on account of his having "voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States."

The Senate on the 19th instant, refused by a vote of 21 to 28, to admit PHILIP FRANK THOMAS, claiming a seat as a Senator from the State of Maryland, for the same reasons as in the case of JOHN YOUNG BROWN rejected by the House.

As showing the tendency of the democratic party, in the approaching campaign, the following may be interesting:

The *Weekly Vindicator*, a democratic paper published at St. Josephs, Missouri, in its issue of the 7th instant, puts forth the following as its TICKET and PLATFORM, which seems to be indorsed by the democracy of the North-west.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1868,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS H. SEYMOUR,
OF CONNECTICUT.

OUR MOTTO.
A Free Vote or a Free Fight!!
OUR PLATFORM,
THE CONSTITUTION and the RIGHTS of the STATES!!
OUR DOCTRINES,
This is a WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT, made by WHITE MEN, for WHITE MEN and their POSTERITY, FOREVER!
DOWN WITH THE NIGGER.

Payment of the National Debt (if it is ever paid) in Greenbacks. A currency that is good enough for Working-Men, Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Artizans and Editors, is good enough for Yankee Shoddycrats! Down with the Bondholders!!

Subordination of the Military to the Civil authorities.

Down with the Satraps!!

EQUAL TAXATION and the RIGHTFUL REPRESENTATION OF ALL THE STATES, OR ANOTHER REBELLION!!

Revolution must be met by counter Revolution—Force by Force—Violence by Violence—and Usurpation should be overthrown, if need be, BY THE BAYONET!!

Down with the Test Oaths and Registration!!

Vive La Republique!!

At a meeting held by the Democrach in this city, October 19, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the *Missouri Vindicator*, as the true and faithful exponent of our party principles; and recognize it as the organ of the Democratic party in the North-west.

How far these evidences go in support of the claims put forth by the Democratic party, to being the great "Conservative Union Party" of the Country, every intelligent reader may judge.

In the case of the letting of the contract for the building of a new Jail in the District of Columbia, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, to which I referred in my last letter, the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which Hon. JOHN COVODE is chairman, find that gross fraud has been committed, which implies culpability on the part of the Secretary of the Interior in the letting of the contract, and recommend the annulling of the contract, and the abandonment of the site selected by the Secretary, as being entirely unsuitable for the purpose. The name of JOHN COVODE has became synonymous with economy, in all matters relating to the expenditure of public money, since his searching investigation and uncovering of the frauds under the administration of Buchanan, through his instrumentality.

The several appropriation bills for defraying the current expenses of the government for the next fiscal year have been reported to the House. The bill providing for the Legislative executive, and judicial expenses, and the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, has passed the House, and are pending in the Senate. The Army and Naval appropriation bills pending in the House.

The early time at which these bills are being pushed through, gives promise of an early adjournment.

The great reduction in the estimated expenditures for current expenses for the next fiscal year, and to meet which appropriation are being made to correspond, by the bills above referred to, will permit a great reduction in the internal taxes to be levied for the next year. The Committee of Ways and Means have decided to so shape the bill providing for the raising of Internal Revenue by taxation, as to provide for the raising of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This will be a reduction of one half or more, on the revenue from taxation last year, and will afford great relief to the taxpayers. The taxes will be levied mainly upon luxuries, and taken off from manufactures, salaries, &c.

The House passed on Wednesday, a "bill for the relief of American Citizens abroad," also "a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812," both of which are now pending in the Senate. C.

Excitement at Washington!

Usurpation by President Johnson!

Removal of Sec. Stanton and appointment of Gen. Thomas—Refusal of Stanton to surrender the Office—Arrest of Thomas—Passage of a resolution Impeaching Johnson.

The country was startled on Saturday by the announcement from Washington that the President, the day before, had assumed to order the removal of Secretary STANTON from the War Office, and to appoint Gen. LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of War *ad interim*.

When the fact was comunicated to the Senate, that body immediately went into Executive Session; and after a discussion of over seven hours, resolved that the President had no constitutional or legal power to make the removal. This action was communicated to the President and to Mr. STANTON, and Mr. STANTON, in view of that action and his own convictions of duty, refused to vacate the office.

In the meantime Gen. THOMAS assumed under the order of the President, that he was, in point of fact, Secretary of War, and issued an order signing himself as such, directing all officers of the War Department to obey no other person than himself, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Subsequently to the issue of this order Judge D. K. CARTTER, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, granted a warrant for the arrest of Gen. THAOMAS, upon the charge of violating the Tenure of Office Law, and he was arrested and held to bail.

Mr. STANTON, at once, on receipt of the order for his removal, dispatched a copy to the House of Representatives. A resolution was immediately introduced impeaching the President of high crimes and misdemeanors, which was refered to the Committee on Reconstruction, and the House adjourned. On Saturday morning the Committee met, and after considering the question decided by a vote of seven, all Republicans, to two, both Democrats, to report the resolution to the House for impeachment. It was so immediately reported and the House proceeded to the consideration thereof. The debate was long and earnest on the subject, the session extending until nearly midnight, when an adjournment was had to Monday morning at ten o'clock.

As was generally believed, from the action of the House, on Saturday, the resolution of impeachment, as previously agreed upon, was put to decision at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, and resulted in a full vote, of a strictly party character, 126 to 47, Carey, of Ohio, and Stewart, of New York, were the only so called Republicans, who voted against the resolution.

The announcement of the result elicited no manifestation, but the immense audience which had filled the galleries and corridors all day, gradually dispersed till it was reduced less than one-fourth the original number.

Mr. Stevens moved to reconsider the vote by which resolution was agreed to, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to, this being the parlimentary mode of making a decision final.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and acquaint the Senate that the House will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same and that the Senate take the order for the appearance of of said Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report the articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to take testimony under oath.

The Democratic members attempted to resort to filibustering, but were cut off after an ineffectual effort by a motion to suspend rules so as to bring the House immediately to vote on the resolution.

The rules were suspended and the resolutions were adopted. Yeas 124 nays 42.

The speaker then announced the committees as follows:

Committee of two to announce to the Senate the action of the House, Messrs Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Bingham of Ohio.

Committee of seven to prepare the articles of impeachment, Messrs Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Stevens of Pennsylvania, Bingham, Ohio, Willson, of Iowa, Logan of Illinois, Julian, of Indiana, and Ward, of New York.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The President to-day nominated to Senate, Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, to be Secretary of War, in place of Edwin M. Stanton, removed.

He also sent to the Senate, executive communication in reply to resolution, recently passed by that body arguing and insisting that he not only had right under the constitution and tenure of office bill to remove Mr. Stanton, but also to appoint Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

Gen. Thomas made his appearance at the War Department at 11 A. M.—Thomas said on entering Mr. Stanton's room, "Well, sir, I am again directed by the President of the United States to demand of you, possession of archives, records and all property of the War Department, and I am now here, sir, to make that demand."

Mr. Stanton replied, "I do no acknowledge the authority of the President to issue such an order, as I informed you on last Saturday, I refuse to surrender the War Department to any person and I again order you to your post as Adjutant General of the Army."

To this Gen. Thomas answered "I certainly will not obey that order and I insist upon being recognized as Secretary of War, *an interim*."

Mr. Stanton repeated his refusal to permit Gen. Thomas to perform any functions of the Secretary of War, and Gen. Thomas took his leave and entered the room of Gen. Schriver.

It is supposed that an application for a writ directed against Mr. Stanton, to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department, will be applied ror to-morrow.

The Senate referred the nomination of Thomas Ewing to be Secretary of War to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It is now ascertained almost beyond a doubt that the orders left by Gen. Thomas with the Assistant Adjutant Generals of the War Department, to lay before him the business of the Department, will not be obeyed. Every one in office, from Townsend to the messengers, are instructed by Mr. Stanton to obey no orders except such as emanate from him.

Several members of the press endeavor to see Gens. Townsend and Williams this morning, but were refused admission by the former.

Despatches have been received from Union League Clubs from all points proffering their services in support of Congress. On the other hand, the President received numerous proffers of support from Democratic Clubs in various parts of the country.

The second step in the great and imposing work of impeachment was taken Tuesday. Mr. Stevens arose in his place, in the House, and stated that the Committee of the House appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform it as to the action of the House in the matter of impeachment had fulfilled their duty. Upon asking the Senate to take order for the appearance of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, before them, the Senate replied "Order shall be taken."

The articles of impeachment will be reported for consideration and passage by the House. The body voted that their consideration should take the precedence of all other matters which might come before the House, that the remarks should be confined to fifteen minutes in length, and a vote taken upon the next Legislative day, after the discussion on the impeachment article began. The Committee on rules of order introduced a bill that, pending the resolution to suspend the rules, the House may entertain one motion, that the House do now adjourn, but that after the result is announced it shall not entertain any other dilatory motion, until the vote is taken on suspension. This provision was made to prevent filibustering by a minority of less than one-third on any day when it is in order to suspend the rules. The Committee on articles of Impeachment, appointed by the House on Monday, composed of Messrs. Boutwell, Stevens, Bingham, Wilson, Logan, Julian and Ward, held their first meeting for consultation, yesterday afternoon. It seemed to be the impression that few charges would be preferred, and only a small number of witnesses would be required, such having been the expressed desire of certain Republicans. The article will not be presented until the Senate shall resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment.

The attendance in the Senate yesterday, at the beginning of the session, was unusually large in anticipation of the visit of the Committee of the House. In the midst of the proceedings of that body, Messrs Stevens and Bingham entered, the former leaning on the latter. Profound silence reigned, while Mr. Stevens proclaimed their mission by the order of the House.

After a brief debate, the Senate nominated a committee of seven, to make arrangements for the trial of the President. Impeachment seems, therefore, as at first believed, to be inevitable. Some hesitation is expressed, on the part of some Republican Senators, about voting, before a decision shall be reached in the Supreme Court, as to the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill. The President avers that he is willing to place himself before the country, on his last message, respecting the grounds for the removal of Mr. Stanton. The gravity and solemnity of the proceeding of impeachment have impressed both branches of Congress, who will move with all due caution and deliberation in the consideration of a subject which requires the most calm and unimpassioned judgment.

☞ In a recent debate in the U. S. Senate, the following extraordinary statement was made by Senator CAMERON in answer to the declaration made by Senator JOHNSON that Gen. LEE was never arrested:

Mr. CAMERON. I will tell you why he was not arrested. General Lee called on a gentleman who had my entire confidence, and intimated that he would like to have the command of the Army. He assured that gentleman, who was a man in the confidence of the Administration, of his entire loyalty, and his devotion to the interests of the Administration and of the country. I consulted with General Scott, and General Scott approved of placing him at the head of the Army. The place was offered to him unofficially, with my approbation, and with the approbation of General Scott. It was accepted by him verbally, with the promise that he would go into Virginia and settle his business and then come back to take command. He never gave us an opportunity to arrest him; he deserted under false pretenses. I should have arrested him in a moment if I had had a chance at him, and I have always regretted that I never did get that chance. I thought the Senator referred before to the case of Joseph E. Johnston, who was the quartermaster general, and it was of him I spoke first. In regard to Gen. Lee's case, I think he behaved worse than any of the men who acted so treacherously to the government.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President sent to the Senate Saturday, the following nominations: GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England; JAMES R. HUBBELL, of Onio, to be Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador; Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, to be Lieutenant-General by brevet, and to be General by brevet; WM. H. FARLEY, of California, to be Surveyor-General of California; AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District, Indiana; HENRY LYLES, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the Country of Washington, D. C.

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR LANDON.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial*, in referring to the great debate in the Stanton resolution in the State Senate, thus speaks of Hon. GEO. LANDON.

Several speeches were made for and against them; but the leading ones were made by Senator Wallace, from Clearfield, *against*, and by Senator Landon, of Bradford, in *favor* of them. Wallace, is a "head and shoulders" above any other Democratic Senator in ability and tactics; and makes a very plausible argument, even on the wrong side of the question; but Senator Landon overtops him when it comes to originality of thought and forcible and impressive delivery. In fact there are few men in the State who can elucidate a subject more clearly or rivet conviction in the minds of an audience more certain than Mr. Landon. Command of language vivid imagination, and earnestness of delivery are the characteristics of Mr. Landon as a public speaker. He is acknowledged the best orator in the Senate.