

We learn from the *Miners' Journal* of Saturday last, that there is quite a contest going on in the Locofoco party in Schuylkill county, between the Cameronites, and anti-Cameronites; the former boast that they intend to hold all their own way next fall. This is considered rather doubtful—as there is a determined and strong opposition to him.

Auditor General.

Among the names mentioned as candidates for Auditor General before the Whig State Convention, there are those of Wm. Williamson, Esq. Chester county; John Strohm, Esq. Lancaster county; Gideon J. Ball, Esq. of Erie; Hon. John Greedley, Montgomery; Thomas E. Cochran, Esq. of York; George Darsie, Esq. Pittsburg.

NEW POTATOES.—The editor of the Baltimore Sun has been shown a basket of new potatoes, many of them four inches in circumference, raised on a farm near that city. It is most remarkable that potatoes should have grown to such a size thus early, especially so cold and backward as the season is, and what is still more extraordinary, they grew in the open field.

Arrival Extraordinary.

The brig *Urano*, Capt. Soprado, arrived at New Orleans, on the 20th ult. from Malta, after a voyage of fifty-six days. The most important part of her cargo, or rather passengers, was a lot of eight camels, from the coast of Africa, consigned to one of the large Northern menageries. They are, we learn, to form part of the caravansary that is soon to attempt the establishment of a novel line of transportation across the great Western prairies to California.

HAY AND OATS.—Hay, oats, and every description of feed for horses and cattle, are very scarce and high in this market, at present. Hay is selling from \$14 to \$16 per ton, according to quality, and oats retail at 40 cents. There will be an immense quantity of feed required in this market, during this summer, and farmers and dealers may be assured of finding a ready sale for all they bring in, at high prices.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Wanting an Office.

Mr. Bond, the very worthy and kind hearted Marshal of the District of Illinois, has published the following notice in the *Springfield Journal*: To Applicants—Gentlemen: Please be patient—I have before me nine hundred letters on the subject of the census. The law has not yet passed Congress. I cannot answer or appoint until the law passes, and then I cannot appoint all the applicants. It would gratify me to be able to do so; for it is my belief that most, if not all, of the applicants are competent and honest, if the geography and sentiments of each shall be viewed as a true index.

An incombustible paper for roofing houses has been invented in Germany.

The Northern Texas papers represent the wheat crop, in that section, as very promising.

Upwards of 20,000 shad have been taken in one day this week by the fishermen in Newark Bay.

Two lottery prizes have lately been drawn in Troy—one of \$12,000 and the other of \$20,000.—We suppose twice the amount of money has been expended on blanks.

The new Mayor of Pittsburg having had a drunken man before him who had been picked up out of the ditch, before a tavern, dismissed the prisoner, but fined the tavern keeper five dollars.

An office of \$2,500 a year, going a begging for an occupant, and without finding one too, is a rarity indeed. Yet the office of Treasurer of the Mint at New Orleans is now vacant, and no one will accept it—because though the salary is \$2,500, the bond required is \$50,000. The Mint is closed in consequence—to the no little inconvenience of the holders of the gold lately received from California.

TO THE LADIES.—Kid gloves may be cleansed with milk. Husbands may be subdued by the broomstick. Paint of adhesive quality may be removed from the cheeks by washing in strong ley, and to prevent the skin from becoming rough, a point it afterwards with lamp oil. Monkey jackets, it is said, will not be in fashion this summer.

Mississippi, has appropriated \$200,000 for the establishment of Free Schools in the various counties of the State. A census of the children, in view of this object is to be taken.

County Surveyor.

The following section is contained in the law recently passed, providing for the election of Auditor and Surveyor Generals. The new office—in this county at least—will be one of honor rather than profit.

SECTION 5.—That the qualified voters of each county of this Commonwealth shall, on the second Tuesday of October next, and on the same day every third year thereafter, elect one competent person, being a practical surveyor, to act as county surveyor of the proper county, for the term of three years, who shall do and perform all the duties, and have and receive all the emoluments now pertaining to respective deputies of the Surveyor General.

The shower of flesh, which fell in Hanover, Va. has been disposed of by Dr. Gibson, of Richmond, to whom specimens of the deposit were submitted. He says "that the substance is animal in its nature, most probably some species of fish, which, lying exposed and decaying on the shore, has been caught up by some counter current of wind, meeting at an irregular angle, upon the principle of the cause of the Water Spout, and thus carried high into the air, whence it has been dropped on places, perhaps far distant from the spot whence it was picked up."

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

Education.

"Is he handsome?" "Old!" "Young!" "Married!" "Single!" "Is he a Collegian?" "A Doctor!" "A Lawyer." "A Student of Divinity!" "Born in New England?" "What persuasion?" (Persuasion in New England means religious belief) "Is he tall?" "Short!" "Stout build!" "Slender!" "Gentle!" "Is he—" "Wonder what his Rules 'll be!" So goes the world as to Teachers, at first. After a time: "He hasn't dignity enough." "He's partial." "He's too cross." "He's too easy." "He punishes too much." "He lets 'em do as they please." "He wants to 'get round' parents and children." "He's selfish and ambitious." "He's too independent." "No, he isn't independent enough." "He's too religious." "He's too indifferent to religion altogether."—"He's too tall, or too short."—"Too handsome, or too ugly." "His manners are too gross, or too refined." "His dress is too much neglected, or it is the subject of too much care." Well, well, but the "Rules of the School," the "Rules." I have a book on School teaching, recently published in New-York. So, Mr. Editor, (not to be unreasonable on this subject) I will quote not old-fashioned Rules, but those of modern date. This Book contains very many Rules, or Regulations of what it calls the best conducted Schools in New England, and they are published expressly for other Teachers in framing Rules for their own Schools.

BOYS ARE REQUIRED:
To present a pen by the feather end; a knife, by its handle; a book, right side upward, &c. &c.
To write all requests on their slates, and wait till called.
To show two fingers when a pen is wanted.
To be particularly vigilant, when no Teacher is in the hall. (Hem! No doubt.)
To rest the body on the left arm, while spelling, &c. with about a hundred more 'of the same sort,' for each School.

But these "Regulations" are not enough, so in addition there must be a string of as many "Prohibitions."

BOYS ARE FORBIDDEN:
To use a knife, except on the conditions prescribed.
To write without using a card and wiper.
To study home lessons in school.
To press their knees in sitting against a form; (such as a bench, desk, &c. if I understand this weighty 'Prohibition,') besides many other important 'Prohibitions' too numerous to mention.—But I think these 'Rules' and 'Prohibitions' too small potatoes, as New Englanders say, to take up more space in quoting them. So these must be truly excellent Schools. But I wish to present this subject in a different light.

It is true that we hear sometimes here and there a solitary voice, coming up as if from the grave of buried years, urging that 'our Schools are well enough as they are; that they are as good as in times gone by, and having answered then, they need no improvement now.' We must not then go forward! But is the man to be found who dares to demand that our movement shall be retrograde! For backward or forward we must go—there is no such thing as standing still in the course of Education. Is Dead Immobility, then, uttered dolefully forth as from beneath the iron ribs of death, to be our eternal watchword?

Is this the motto we would read as our State banner floats upon the breeze? Or if, as all would desire, we are to go on advancing in regard to every other interest, should that of education, assuming that others could be advanced without it,—be left behind: If it could be separated from others, is this the first, the last and only one that is to be disregarded! Let him who would advocate such a policy at least stand out from the way of living and moving man, if he will not hide himself from their sight and companionship!

Next I shall endeavor to demonstrate clearly three things:

First, that the moral and social evils existing in society depend, to a great extent upon a wrong system of education.
Second, our present system of Education is wrong, because it is not in harmony with Nature—it does not rightly develop the physical, intellectual, and moral nature of man.
Third, a right system of education will do this—consequently, will reform and renovate the world.

(To be continued.)

Awful Steamboat Disaster.

The Steamboat, 'Belle of the West,' was burnt on the Ohio, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. She was bound from Cincinnati to St. Louis; and was first discovered to be on fire in the hold; and was immediately run ashore, near Warsaw, Kentucky, made fast, and the stage plank run out. Up to this moment, the flames had not burst forth.

The after hatch was then raised, for the purpose of letting water into the hold, but such was the pressure of the flames that all efforts to quell them were entirely fruitless, and in a few moments the whole boat was wrapped in flames.

The total number of passengers on board is estimated at 400—among whom were two companies of California emigrants, and about twenty families removing West. From the register it is ascertained that over sixty have perished, and the probability is that many have been lost whose names were not enrolled.

Such was the progress of the fire before the passengers could get out of their state rooms, after the first alarm of fire, all communication between the after cabin and forward part of the boat was cut off, and either all were compelled to jump overboard, or perish in the flames.

The scene is described as heart-rending. At the time of the deck falling in, a lady and a gentleman, with a child in his arms, who were standing between the chimneys, were precipitated into the flames.

A large number of horses on board were either burnt to death, or so badly injured, that they had to be killed to put them out of their misery.

The officers, it is said, saved their lives by jumping overboard.

We learn from the *New Orleans Crescent*, of the 13th inst, that over 8000 bags of Rio coffee have been sold in that city within a day or two, at eight cents per pound. Early in February the current price was 14 1/2 cents, so that the fall in prices since that time is about six and a half cents per pound, or more than \$10 per bag.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

April 22.—In the Senate, the following bills were passed:—to extend the charter of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg; to extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster; to extend the charter of the Lancaster County Bank; to extend the charter of the York Bank; to extend the charter of the Miners' Bank at Pottsville; to extend the charter of the Harrisburg Bank; to extend the charter of the Bank of Pittsburg; to incorporate the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank at Easton; to re-charter the Lebanon Bank; of Lebanon county; to extend the charter of the West Branch Bank, at Williamsport; to incorporate the Anthracite Bank, at Tamaqua; to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburg; bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Carlisle Deposit Bank; to extend the charter of the Wyoming Bank, at Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

But little else was done. In the House, the appropriation bill occupied the day, the appropriation of \$100,000 for avoiding the Inclined Plane on the Portage and Allegheny Railroad, was agreed to, with a provision that it shall not interfere with former appropriations made in this bill. Yeas 45, nays 41. A new section was adopted, taxing coal going North to the New York State line on the North Branch Canal, one cent per ton per mile. Yeas 50, nays 33. Various other provisions were discussed through the day.

April 23.—In the Senate, an apportionment bill introduced a few days ago by Mr. Muhlenberg was passed through Committee of the Whole.

A bill to extend the charter of the Kensington Bank was passed 16 to 9.

Mr. King from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to prevent the issue of relief notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and with a negative recommendation. The same gentleman reported a bill creating a sinking fund, and providing for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the State debt, with various amendments.

In Committee of the Whole, on a plank road bill, an amendment was proposed and adopted, striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting a bill to divorce Wm. Wetherill from his wife. These divorce bills are like the "snappers"—you may cut their heads off, but they won't die. A motion to proceed to second reading of the bill carried—16 to 13; and then an adjournment was carried, 16 to 15.

In the House, the appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on two amendments inserted in Committee of the Whole—one attaching to it the Apportionment bill; and the other the bill to erect the new county of "Monroe" to appropriate Speaker Best of the Senate. [Of all outrageous log rolling that has ever disgraced the Pennsylvania legislature, this last Locofoco project takes the lead.] The thing was a little too strong even for that party, and the amendments were struck off. The appropriation bill was then passed.

The bill providing for the election of Prosecuting attorneys by the people, passed finally. The yeas were ninety—the nays, Messrs. David Evans, George H. Hart, and Judge Porter. (The same bill was passed in the time of Gov. Shunk, and by him vetoed.)

April 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Malone presented remonstrances of citizens of Bucks county against the concurrence by the Legislature in the Act of New Jersey, in relation to the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company. The bill extending the charter of the Schuylkill Bank, reducing the capital thereof, and renewing the same, by subscription, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Crabb, and passed finally.

In the House, an amendment attached to a bill in the Senate, providing for the erection of the county of "Monroe" was taken up and discussed, an amendment submitting the question to the people of Columbia county was adopted, and the bill passed.

A Senate amendment relative to the improvement of the Delaware Division was discussed and disagreed to.

The Apportionment bill was then taken up and discussed till adjournment.

April 25.—In the Senate, the Wetherill divorce bill passed a second reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brawley, Crabb, Drum, Frailey, Frick, Haslett, Hugus, Ives, King, Konigsmacher, Lawrence, McCaslin, Muhlenberg, Shimer, Streeter, Best, Speaker.—16.
Nays—Messrs. Brook, Fernon, Forsyth, Fulton, Guernsey, Jones, Malone, Matthias, Packer, Sadtler, Sankey, Savery, Sterrett, Stine, Walker.—12.

The Senate concurred in certain House amendments relative to the Delaware Division.

In the House, the Apportionment bill was discussed.

April 26.—In the Senate, the bill to annul the marriage contract of Dr. William Wetherill and Isabella, his wife, was taken up on third reading, and passed finally—yeas 14, nays 13.

A bill to incorporate the Bucks county Mining company was passed.

In the House, the Apportionment bill was passed, by a vote of yeas 48, nays 37. Forty-six Democrats and two Whigs (Messrs. David and Little) voted for the bill; and thirty-two Whigs and five Democrats (Messrs. Church, Dower, Green, Griffin, and Hemphill) voted against it.

The bill to extend the charter of the York Bank was passed; also the bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.

April 27.—The Senate was not in session.

In the House, the bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Mining and Exploring Company was passed.

The bill to re-charter the Easton Bank, Harrisburg bank and Kensington Bank, were acted upon favorably, though not disposed of.

A man will be choked to death in this town next Tuesday, by authority of the community, and we can see no special objection against announcing a fact like this before its actual occurrence.—*Paterson Intelligencer.*

This refers to John Johnston, condemned to be hung on the 30th ult for the murder of Judge Van Winkle and his wife.

The Hon. Morris Longstreth has, in reply to a letter from some friends, announced his determination not to be a candidate for Governor at the next gubernatorial election.

Free White Labor in the South.

The speech of Mr. Stevens in Congress has provoked from the whole pack of Locofoco presses in this State the most bitter denunciations and hostile demonstrations against its author. There has been no scruple about the instruments employed in assailing him. Extracts segregated from their context, and garbled in such a way as to make them seem to mean the very opposite of what they do mean in their proper connexion, have been paraded with a view to produce the impression on the minds of Northern laboring men that Mr. Stevens spoke of them as a degraded and debased class—a misrepresentation and falsification equally base and vile. It is astonishing that the Northern Locofoco presses, who are so patient under the insulting bravado and assumed superiority of the South—its assaults upon the most cherished principles of the free States, and its sneers even at the dough-faced subserviency of their Representatives to the dictation of the slave power—its gross calumnies, especially of the free white laborers of the North, whom it has not hesitated to declare to be less happy and comfortable and even freer than the Southern slaves—should burst out in full chorus of contumelious attack upon the Northern Representative who has had the moral courage to rise in the Capitol, and to hurl back upon this proud, boasting and arrogant slave aristocracy the javelins which it has discharged—to hold up this vaunted chivalry by force of the confession of one of its own organs, as a breeder and groom of slaves for sale, and to expose the inconsistency of their high professions of honor, freedom, morality, and religion, with their social system which rules despotically over the colored race, and lives from the sweat and labor of hereditary bondmen. Mr. Stevens' speech must be viewed from the right stand point, and then it will appear in its true light as a scathing, powerful and overwhelming rebuff upon the dictatorial spirit of the South, of the affronts which it has dared, and, in consequence of the absence of opposition, has become bold in casting upon the free States of the Union.

Far as they might have gone on other points, we would hardly have supposed that the Locofoco press would have conspired with the Southern members of Congress, in endeavoring to vindicate the Slave States from the charges driven home by Mr. Stevens that there free white labor is looked upon with contempt, and the white laborer held as an inferior class of the community. These presses, some of them, we notice, even copy, without disapprobation, the declaration of a Southern member that he has seen the white man and negro slave working side by side in the same field. Is this the condition to which the Locofoco party would reduce the free white laborer? What say our laboring men to working side by side with the negroes of the South? Do they approve that condition of labor which brings about such a state of things? If there is any one thing truer than another, it is that free and slave labor cannot flourish together. The whole South, with few and peculiar exceptions, is a proof of this. Where are its Mechanics? Its hats, coats, boots, all its clothing, are bought in the North. Its merchandise is brought from abroad in Northern vessels. Where are its flourishing towns, filled with busy mechanics and swelling in population and wealth, as in the free States? It requires but a glance at the dilapidations and decay of Southern towns of old fame, before the blight of slavery had time to do its work upon the land, to see the difference between the two sections. Where are the crowding thousands of emigrants from the oppressions of the Old World borne to Southern ports? The tolling German and hard-working Irishman have too much self-respect and dignity of character, to go there and be counted an inferior race, while they labor in company with the slave. They are found among the free—on the hospitable soil of New England—among the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania, or on the vast Prairies of the West, rather than on the ever verdant savannahs of the South with its genial sun and Italian skies, because in the one side Freedom and Equality—in the other Bondage and Degradation. It is for boldly uttering this truth that Mr. Stevens is assailed by Southern men, who find their echoes in Northern Locofoco presses. Long may it be ere the Northern Representative is afraid to vindicate the Nobility of Labor, and denounce the mischiefs of that system which makes work a disgrace to the white man, and causes it to reduce him to an associator with the slave!

York Republican

Post Office Robbery.

Some of our readers have occasion to know that several sums of money mailed in this city, and in other offices, for places beyond Philadelphia within a few months past, never reached their proper destination. The Department at Washington having been informed of the fact, measures were adopted to ascertain the reason, and suspicion has finally led to the arrest of Thos. J. Hough, late a clerk in the Phila. office. He had a hearing yesterday before the U. S. Commissioner in that city on a charge of embezzling money from letters, and was committed for a further hearing before the District Court to day.—*Newark Daily.*

Important from Washington.

"Sigma," the intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writes from Washington, under date of the 21st:—

I understand that Mr. Clay laid a proposition for the settlement of the Slavery question, before the Compromise Committee yesterday, and that after a good deal of discussion it was finally agreed to, and will substantially form the report. It is as follows:—

First—California is to be admitted as a State with her present boundaries.

Second—New Mexico and Utah are to have territorial governments, without any reference to slavery whatever.

Third—The right of Texas to be divided into four additional States, with or without slavery, as the people within them may desire, whenever there is a sufficient population, is to be fully recognized.

Fourth—The boundary between Texas and New Mexico is to be adjusted agreeably to the line and plan laid down in Mr. Clays resolutions.

Fifth—The right of the South to have their fugitive slaves delivered up, is to be strongly and emphatically declared.

Sixth—The slave trade in the District of Columbia is to be abolished.

Some difficulty was experienced with regard to Mr. Webster and Mr. Phelps, but it is said they finally agreed to support a report based upon these principles.

Messrs. Cooper and Barrien are not here—it is believed, however, that they will offer no opposition.

The friends of this "compromise" are sanguine of carrying it through the Senate by a majority of fifteen—and the House, by a proportionably large vote, as many northern members, it is said, have expressed their determination to support it, even at a sacrifice of their popularity at home. We shall see. The report, of course, is not to go in for two weeks yet.

Ice six inches thick was formed in a mill pond at Morristown, N. J. on the night of the 15 ult.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

At a Convention of the friends of Peace, held in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 4th of April, 1850, a State Central Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the Convention.

This Committee now address themselves to the people of Pennsylvania:

One of the objects of the Convention was to appoint Delegates to the *World's Peace Congress*, which will assemble in August next, at Frankfort, on the Maine, in Germany. This Congress assembled in the city of Paris, in August last; it numbered among its members Richard Cobden, the bold and fearless leader of England's working men; Lamartine, the glorious Statesman and true patriot; Horace Say; Victor Hugo, one of the leading minds of France; Emile Girardin, the ablest editor in France; Elihu Burritt, the American Blacksmith and honest man; Durkee, Walker, and others of America, and hundreds of the leading Democrats of Europe, where Democracy signifies free and fearless men, men whose lives are devoted to the rights of man. Yes, by hundreds and by thousands did the noble bearded and strong men of Germany, of Belgium, of England, of France, and of America, assemble in the Capital of France, the assemblage of the age. And most nobly did the people and the government at Paris receive them. They were received as free men should ever be, with open hands and hearts. The Government recognized them as the "Congress of Nations," and welcomed them as suited their glorious name. The people welcomed them with all the honors that used to be lavished upon kings. Nay, far more, these honors were freely given, in love and in gladness. The people recognized them as men, and they could give them no higher title. They called them brothers and took them to their affections. They loved them for the hundred battles that each had fought so bravely! not battles in which men were victims, and a people fighting a people; not battles of the bloody and remorseless sword, but in those conflicts of the mind and soul, where they had stood up against the tyranny of king-craft, the bigotry and the heartless sneers of aristocracy, the strong hand of oppression, and the prejudices of feudal power, braving contempt, imprisonment and death. It was for these bloodless but hard contested battles, for these most glorious victories, for the rights of man, that they were loved—and well did they deserve it. It was to appoint men to such a Congress that our Convention met, but being unable to find a representative for each Congressional district of the State as is desired, your Committee, (for we will, by your permission, continue so to be, until a wider organization is formed,) now call upon you to appoint your representative in the *Congress of the World.*

The object of this Congress is to bring the various people of the World into a better fellowship, and for this purpose they propose that disputes which may arise between governments shall be settled by arbitration as is done between individual men, and as in our Union where the various States have one common tribunal for the judgment of their causes. The ideas that impel them are that mankind are brethren, that the people of all lands have too often been the instruments of tyrants in their dark designs, and that they have too often been led into unholy and unjust wars by the selfish wants of grasping rulers, thus being made through misdirected energy, the mere butchers of men, who, like themselves, were poor men of the people, and not one of whom had ever the slightest cause to hate him he went to destroy. This congress proposes to offer no qualification for membership than the simple advocacy of Peace, and opposition to war, for among them are many who believe it wrong, in any case, to lift a hand against a brother, while there are others who believe that defensive war, and that only, is justifiable: but on this common platform of the people, who have of late taken the reins of rule into their own hands, they all can meet. Arbitration before fighting, and no afterwards. On this all of them, of us and you can meet. The platform is wide and strong, for it is founded on Christianity and built up by Democracy.

Then we ask you, as practical common sense men, to represent yourselves in this Congress of States, and do away with those most potent instruments of Kings, the bloody sword and ruthless bayonet, to stand away from the great curses, standing armies, standing national debts, and standing taxes, that grind the poor man—especially the poor man—down to starvation, or to ignorance worse than starvation.

Call your county or district meetings and appoint your district delegates.

If any person in this, your county, feels these things like a man and is willing to work for the cause, to him the Committee will be heartily thankful if he will write to its Correspondent Secretary, H. T. CHUD, M. D., No 104 Arch street, Philadelphia, stating his name, residence and Post Office, and giving us information on the following:

1st. As to the state of feeling in the county upon this subject.

2d. The names of all the newspapers, or periodicals, published in the county, naming those which have published this address, and the place of publication.

3d. The probability as to the event electing delegates to this Session of the Congress.

4th. The names of persons who are going to Europe before the middle of July next, and whether they will go as delegates to the world's Congress.

5th. Copies of the proceedings of meetings, if any are had in the county, upon the subject.

The Committee would also ask any person, thus inclined to aid our efforts, to collect what funds they can, and to forward the same to our Treasurer THOMAS MELLOR, No. 4 North Third street, Philadelphia. If they can collect but one dollar it will be thankfully received.

Funds are needed, as our Committee have already gone to a considerable expense, and they propose to publish an Address to the People of Pennsylvania, and would wish to place a copy in the hands of every voter in the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Chairman.

A Disgraceful Scene.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 17th ult. a scene occurred of the most disgraceful character—Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, having taken occasion, in a speech before that body, to indulge in gross personal reflections upon the course of Mr. Benton on Slavery question, the latter gentleman rushed towards him in a menacing attitude, when the former drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him. It was only by the most strenuous efforts of other Senators that the parties were kept from coming in collision with each other.

The occurrence will excite deep regret and mortification wherever it is known, and should impel the Senate, while vindicating its character from this stigma, to the adoption of measures which will effectually prevent the repetition of like scenes in future.

In the vicinity of Syracuse, hay is selling for \$13 to \$14 per ton; a higher price than it brought for many years.

Confession of Murder.

A young man named Balcom was arrested, last week, in Washington Co. N. Y. on his confession, while intoxicated, that he had assisted in the murder of Mr. White of Colebrook, Conn. published some time since.