Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Jan'y 5, 1847.

The Extension of Slavery.

Of all classes of public men, those are the most despicable, who having been honored and distinguished by a confiding people, use the position they occupy, as subservient only to the gratification of personal ambition. With such, no measure, however affecting the interest of the country for good, has their sanction, until it is first ascertained whether it meets the approbation of those who have power and patronage.

Our Country has suffered unmeasurably by such men; they have contributed more than all other causes to lessen the bond of our Union, and diminish confidence in the practicability of a Republican form of government. Through them, the people are reproached, and often made "hewers of wood, and drawers of water." In no instance, upon a great question, has there been such a combination of effort to cheat and hoodwink the people of the North, as on that affecting the extension of Slavery. Scarcely an elector of either party in the North, can be found, who is not opposed to the further extension of Slavery; and who, never by their votes, will countenance a measure so repugnant to humanity. It is useless to deny this. No man in the North, dare go before the people, and plead the cause of propagating, slavery; the indignation would be overwhelming. Notwithstanding this, we are told that the people are opposed to the agitation of the subject; and that they are willing the South should extend human slavery over Free Soil. It is a libel—a gross and infamous libel upon the Free States.

We are aware that the action of the people on this subject, has been limited; but why is it so?—The reason is found in the truth of what we have said of certain public men, who calculate on the promises of the future to themselves alone. The task is allotted them, of being special pleaders, in attempting to draw the people off on some other issue than the true one. For this purpose they raise great constitutional question; the question on the rights of the South; the Compromises of the Constitution; the Missouri Compromise; the impracticability of the Proviso; and the incorporation of new doctrines in the Democratic creed. Such are the issues, dragged in for no other possible motive than to mislead and deceive the People, on the real merits of a measure, of vital consequence to them. Thus are the people prevented from acting, and are made, *nolens volens*, to sustain measures, a true apprehension of which, would be abominable to them.

What has the Constitution to do with the question of extending slavery into newly acquired and free territory? No man, claiming to know the Constitution can be sincere, who interposes it as an objection; he can have no other object than to mislead and prevent the free action of the people. The confines of slavery were fixed on the adoption of the Constitution: it was with great difficulty that most of the framers of it consented to tolerate slavery within the original thirteen States. Its extension was never contemplated. The Missouri Compromise was the effect of resistance to the encroachments of slavery. It drove slavery back from territory where it was allowed. If it was constitutional to do this, is it not as much so to say it shall not be extended to territory where it does not exist? If it was constitutional to declare, as by the Ordinance of '87, that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist in the North Western Territory," is it not equally so, to declare that it shall not exist in any territory similarly situated? Why is it, that since the period of the Continental Congress, the right to legislate concerning Slavery in the Territories, has been recognized, and yet now, by some political *hocus pocus*, it is discovered that to approve the extension of Slavery, is unconstitutional and impracticable! If so, there has been much unconstitutional and impracticable legislation on this subject. The present question, however, differs materially from any other that has arisen concerning Slavery. They sought the *restriction* of slavery, where it was allowed; this is not to restrict, but to prevent its *extension* to territory where it *does not exist*, and is *not allowed*. We wish our readers to note, and remember this difference.—We repeat, then, if it was constitutional and practicable to legislate for the *restriction* of Slavery, where by law it might and did exist, is it not equally so, to legislate against its *extension* to territory where it does not exist?

It is deplorable, that a question of this magnitude, so deeply and inseparably connected with the interests of Free Labor, should be strangled, by those, entrusted by the people, whom they are misleading. Will not the people call them to account, or instruct them as to their duty? Most of the free states, through their Legislatures, and members of Congress, took a firm and decided stand against the further extension of Slavery. In a short time, however, we find many of these Congressmen changing ground; and that too, without assigning any reason. Within a few months, their votes are recorded for and against it. Is it possible, that men, on a question like this, can possibly approve, and then disapprove, without any reason for the change? It is preposterous. No alternative is left us, but to attribute the change to corrupt motives; preference rather to preserve friendly relations with those in power, to a free discharge of duty.

For the present, this scheme may succeed, but the people are destined to decide the question.—It cannot be stifled. The people of the North never will consent that this Republic—this home of Freedom—shall be the nursery of Slaves for Free Soil. The slave trade is not more abhorrent, than the abominable business of breeding slaves for traffic. And yet, we are asked to acquire free territory by the treasure and lives of freemen; to extend to it human slavery, that thereby the old slave States may find a home market for the stock they are raising. Such is the true state of this question; and such will be its practical results, unless the people declare for Free Labor. That they will do this, we have no doubt, unless the prerogative of action is denied them.

E. A. Penniman, Esq., of Philadelphia, is recommended in the Doylestown Democrat, as a fit person for State Treasurer.

War Meeting in Tioga.

A public meeting was held in Wellsborough, on the 24th ult., to approve of the War, and for other purposes; at which the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United State, ordained and established to perfect the Union of the States, to establish equity and justice and insure domestic tranquility, and promote the general welfare of the country, is as faultless as human wisdom can make it, and should faithfully be maintained in the full integrity of its provisions.

Resolved, That the fundamental principles of the Democratic party are, to shield from encroachments the reserved *sovereignty* of each State, and the sovereign power of the people—to maintain inviolate the constitutional equality of all American citizens to guarantee the liberty, safety, property, and pursuits of the sovereign people, and to frustrate every meditated departure from the terms and stipulations of the national compact.

Resolved, That under the auspices of the Democratic party, our country has become prosperous, powerful and respected by all the nations of the earth. In two wars, notwithstanding the moral treason of a portion of our citizens, our soil has been redeemed from the pollution of an enemy's foot, and her brows have been encircled with an unfading chaplet of victory and unsullied honor.

Those who are familiar with the conflict in this Congressional District, in '46, on the issue of a tariff for protection, or a tariff for revenue, will be surprised to learn, that these resolutions eamnated from a committee, of which the editor of the "Tioga Eagle," was chairman. If we credit him now, what disposition is to be made of his course in '46; one gives the lie to the other. Can it be, that opposition to the Proviso, has such a marvellous cleansing power, as to wipe out all the stains of treachery, and make "simon pure" democrats of those who a short time ago, were opposing Democratic principles, and denouncing "Executive dictation," in regard to the Tariff of 1846? It is "strange, passing strange," that after the disasters that have befallen the Democracy, by enemies of their own household, men and presses, can be encouraged, in a business of sheer piracy. Of all occupations the most contemptible, is that of a political journal, of such easy conscience as to mould principles in a shape to justify themselves in contradictory positions. Plunder, and not principle, should be the declared, and not the concealed motto in their flag.

The resolutions are right, with one exception.—We respond to them most heartily—we hope the Democracy of the Union will never depart from them. But, was it reserved for the Democracy of Tioga, to declare its principles through a man, who as the editor of a professed Democratic Journal, was the first to desert and betray our cause; who constantly and zealously advocated the right of Congress to legislate for capital; to pass laws highly protective to certain classes, and which were a bold infringement on the sovereignty of the States? Laws, the effect of which had once caused a rupture, which threatened the dismemberment of the Union! Do not these things have a tendency to bring our party into contempt, and are we not all made to bear a portion of the odium? We heartily despise a venal politician; there is not a more fundamental principle of Democracy, than integrity; with it we triumph; abandon it, and we are abandoned.

We said there was an exception to the resolutions; we allude merely, to what are called "the fundamental principles of the Democratic party." If by this, is meant the fundamental principles of Democracy, we suggest whether those principles did not exist before the United States was dreamt of; and declared in the inimitable instrument, which reported the rights and equality of man, and announced the separation of the colonies from the Mother Country.

Death of Senator Fairfield.

Hon. John Fairfield, Senator from State of Maine, died suddenly at Washington on Friday, December 24th. A correspondent of the Herald says:—

Mr. Fairfield has been suffering for a long time from a diseased leg. A year ago he had a surgical operation made upon it, which relieved him, without causing any immediate inconvenience;—On Friday morning, having the advantage of the adjournment over to Monday, for repose, he seized the occasion again to call in his physician to repeat the incision, from which he had received such benefit in the first experiment. The operation was accordingly made by Dr. Magruder, the physician in the first instance. During the day, Dr. May was called in, but in the mean time a powerful solution had been applied to the wound, the necessity of the case doubtless suggesting some such stimulous to the nervous system in a direct application to the seat of the disease. But the symptoms rapidly became more alarming, and although every thing that the best medical skill and experience recommended was promptly supplied, the patient's sufferings continued to increase till about 7 o'clock this evening, when in great agony he expired. It was but Thursday that Mr. Fairfield reported, in pursuance of the President's recommendations, the bill for the appointment of assistant pursers in the navy. As chairman on naval affairs, he has been industrious, well informed, and useful, in a high degree, to the deliberations of the Senate. He was a modest and a valuable man, and the public, in him, have lost another faithful servent. Within the short space of a year, Pennypabker, of Virginia, Barrow, of Louisiana, Speight, of Mississippi, Huntington, of Connecticut, and Fairfield, of Maine, all of the Senate, have died. Mr Fairfield, we should suppose, was about fifty years of age. He was small in stature and of a delicate frame, much weakened for a long time past from the disease which has thus suddenly terminated his life.

His decease was communicated to the Senate on Monday, by Senator Bradbury, of Maine; and Senator Niles, of Connecticut, who paid a high tribute to his worth. In the House, Mr. Harrison, moved the usual resolutions of respect, and gave his testimony to the elevated character of the deceased.

"The Peoples Advocate," printed at Montrose, Pa. by Joseph Dow, has ceased to be. Cause of its death—want of the necessary support. The Advocate, was established in 1846, to support a portective tariff and defeat the election of Hon. David Wilmot. The Democratic party put no confidence in it, and refused to support it. This will always be the result of presses established to promote individual interests at the risk of dividing the party. It is a useless and rather expensive project.

Hon. David Wilmot, we regret to learn from Washington, has been confined to his room for several days, from the effects of a severe cold. He is probably by this time able to resume his seat in Congress.

Susquehanna County Bank.

We have taken unwearied pains to inform the public of the insecure condition of this institution, and if any suffer loss by it, it is not because we have neglected our duty, and permitted them with a blind security to touch its notes. It will be seen by the following paragraph, that the notes of the Delaware and New Hope, and the Susquehanna County Banks, are at a large discount in the city. The announcement here, caused a general "looking over" of "sub-treasuries," and but few we believe, escape unscathed. From the extraordinary exertions which have been made to procure a circulation for the promises-to-pay of the Susquehanna Bank, we fear many, who are unable to lose, will suffer from its failure:—

[From the Public Ledger.]

"We fear there is too much reason to believe that the Susquehanna County Bank and the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are in trouble, if not broken. The agency in this city for the redemption of the bills of one or both of these banks, yesterday refused to redeem any more of the bills, the agent alleging that he had received directions by telegraph from New York to suspend further operations here. The brokers, of course refused to buy them in the afternoon at any price. There are strong suspicions among some of the brokers of foul play in relation to these alleged failures, and until the entire solvency of both banks and their willingness to pay is proven, we advise our readers not to touch them."

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.—Mr. Benjamin Bosworth, died in Tewanda township, on the 28th ultimo, in the 93d year of of age. He was one of the remnant of our Revolutionary Soldiers, and had enjoyed the bounty of Government for a long time, of which he was justly entitled, as a patriotic and worthy citizen, and well deserving the gratitude of his country for valuable services rendered in time of peril, before which many quailed and stood aloof.

"Lancaster Intelligencer."—This paper has been purchased by E. W. Hutter, lately Mr. Buchanan's Secretary. The paper is much improved in appearance, and is well filled with temperate and well written articles.

Later from Mexico.

Petersburg, Dec. 28th.

Vera Cruz dates to the 20th have been received by the arrival of the Turot.

Gen. Patterson had reached the Capital with the train under his command. He left a garrison at Rio Frio, which place is to be made a permanent depot.

There was still a quorum of the Mexican Congress remaining at Queretaro up to the 6th inst., which is the latest dates received from that quarter. Rumors are afloat of a design entertained by this body of sending Commissioners to meet others on the part of the United States, for the purpose of arranging the terms for treaty of peace.

Col. Bankhead, the newly appointed Governor of Vera Cruz, has issued an order requiring that the routine of public business should be continued as established by the late Col. Wilson.

The death of Capt. James Smith, of the Third infantry, is announced as having occured at Encerro on the morning of the 4th inst. of congestion of the brain.

A severe norther prevailed at Vera Cruz on the 13th, and three schooners were driven ashore.

The Arco Iris states that the Mexican government had called upon Generals Caualizo, Alcirto, and Lombardino to accept of commissions in a new army to be raised. This has met with the disapprobation of the Monitor and Republicano who say that they are unworthy from cowardice or want of capacity.

A sailor by the name of John Arcland, who had deserted from the U. S. schooner Flirt and joined a company of dragoons, was subsequently arrested by a party from the Flirt, and while attempting to escape was shot by a sentinel posted at the guard-house.

The North American of the 14th. inst., gives an account of a serious affray as having occured at the Capital on Sunday, the 13th. Three men belonging to the first and second Pennsylvania regiments were attacked by a mob of the leperos, in the western part of the city, and Luke Lloyd, one of the number was badly wounded. The others escaped and procuring a guard the mob was dispersed, after shooting three of the Mexicans and wounding several others.

Lieut. Whipple, the Adjutant of the Ninth regiment who was taken by the guerrilas in the vicinity of Vera Cruz in July last, and was generally supposed to have been murdered by them, is now in safety at Puebla acting as adjutant general to Gen. Lane.

Extensive Robbery.—Yesterday afternoon as Dr. Darlington, President of the Chester county Bank, was about to leave the broad street depot, in the train of cars for Westchester, he discovered that a small valise, containing the sum of $51,100, which he had received on account of the institution, over which he presides, had been stolen from him.

The time which elapsed between his getting into the car with the valise in his hand and his first missing it, was so short, that the thief must have been remarkably dexterous, the whole operation, as we are informed, not occupying two minutes.

Dr. Darlington at once repaired to the mayor's office, and Col. Swift and his entire police force, immediately employed themselves in the necessary steps to track the villian.

There has been no little sensation in the city, created by this high handed robbery, in open day, of so large a sum of money, at a time when so many persons were about. This is increased by the very general sympathy with the excellent President of the Bank, who has been so long and favorably known here, and whose character as a citizen, a statesman and man of science, does honor to his native state.

The Chester County Bank is one of the best and most reliable of the moneyed institutions of the state, and all who know anything of its circumstances, will feel confident that this loss, even should no part of the money be recovered, will not in any degree affect its stability.—*Philadelphia American.*

Riot and Robbery.—A riot took place at Narrowsburg, Sullivan county, on the 11th inst., among the workmen on the Erie Railroad.

It seems that the contractors on the Erie railroad in that vicinity have recently reduced the wages of their laborers, which greatly exasperated the latter not only against their employers, but against every one who expressed a belief that the reduction was proper. A man named John Verchau, who kept a public house at Narrowsburg, rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the hands, who came to the resolution of avenging the real or fancied injuries they had received at his hands. Accordingly, on the day above designated, they proceeded to the house of Verchau, armed with guns, &c., drove Verchau and his family from the premises, sacked the building, destroyed his furniture, took possession of some $1100 in specie and bank Bills and a bank book containing $300 in credits, tore down the house and burnt up the fragments.

The number of the rioters was about one hundred. The ringleaders have been arrested and are in close confinement.

A Terrible Riot at Old Yale.—A serious affair occured amongst some of the Collegians at Old Yale on Thursday night—to wit, two tutors and two students—resulting in the stabbing of one of the tutors with a sword cane. The stab however, is not likely to prove fatal. The other was knocked down with a bar of iron. The case, it is feared, will prove fatal. The names of the tutors are Emerson and Goodrich, the latter a son of Professor Goodrich, of Yale College. The names of the students are Tower, of Philadelphia, and Ewen, of Tennessee. The students were arrested, and held to bail in $4,000 each. They found bail, and were discharged. The affair produced great excitement. Goodrich is not expected to survive.

A Lucky Printer.—The editor of the Lebanon Courier says that Thomas M. Myers, who recently married a Mexican senoria worth $300,000, is a printer, and a graduate of the Record office at West Chester.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

Interesting financial Intelligence—Another List of Failures—Decline in the Cotton and Grain Markets—Suppression of the Civil War in Switzerland—Opening of the Council of State at Rome, &c.

The steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, arrived Boston at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The British Parliament, for some days, had been engaged with the subject of trade and the financial condition of the country. It is expected that measures of a salutary character would be introduced.

The state of Ireland is truly frightful. The land reeks with assassination from one end to the other. Government has proposed a coercion bill, of a very mild and moderate character.

In Switzerland the civil war has been virtually terminated, by the surrender of Lucerne to the troops of the Federalists. The Sonderbund is deserted, and thus the hopes of the Jesuits are fully prostrated.

The affairs of Italy are in a fair way for adjustment. The Pope has opened the new Council of State of the Vatican, and his speech elicited unmixed approbation.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool, the stoppage of which caused so much excitement at the time, has resumed business under favorable circumstances.

The Asiatic cholera is stated to have advanced to the Prussian frontier.

The *Presse*, of Paris, states that the U. States government has purchased the islands of Lyra, from Greece, and will at once pay off the mortgage due. [This is Greek to us—*Herald.*]

The Washington arrived at Southampton on the 2d inst. She left New York on the 18th ult.

The steamer Caledonia arrived out on the 19th ult., and the packet ships Montezuma and Garrick, on the 24th ult.

The packet ships Fidelia, Capt. Yeaton, and John R. Kiddy, Capt. Luce, hence, each made the passage to Liverpool in fifteen days.

Foreign Items.—We are sorry to see the name of James Sheridan Knowles, the dramatic author, in the list of Scottish bankrupts.

The Splugaupass, over the Alps, is already closed with snow—also, nearly all the principal passes of the Alps.

The potato rot in France has proved very insignificant.

A Frankfort journal states that the King of Sardina had been attacked with a violent complaint in the chest.

A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, announces the discovery of the remains of the Emperor Charlemange.

An epidemic disease supposed to be the yellow fever, has broken out in the Canary Islands.

The trial of the celebrated Gipsey Claude Thirbert, and his 47 accomplices, for innumerble robberies, at the Court of assizes in Paris, resulted in the conviction of Thirbert and most of his associates.

Nearly the whole of the village of Provence, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, was recently destroyed by fire. Forty-two houses were entirely consumed, and 220 persons are left without a shelter.

The Commercio of Rome, says the dragoons of Parma had an affray with the Austrians, in which the people took the part of the former. Eight individuals were arrested, but seven of them were rescued by the people.

The Austrians appear less than ever disposed to evacuate Perrea.

The London Times hints at the probability of Ministers proposing to raise the property and income tax to five per cent., and endeavoring to remedy the original imperfections of the measure.

The shock of an earthquake was recently felt at Lucca, and other places in the neighborhood.

The Pope's refusal to sanction the divorce of Queen Isabella from her husband, is said to have been influenced by Louis Phillippe.

The vast valley of the Oder, Prussian Silesia, has been inundated by the overflowing of the Oder.—Incalculable damage has been done.

M. Parmentier, who was recently convicted by the French Court of Peers, of official bribery and corruption, along with M. Teste and General Cubleres, died recently at Lure, is supposed of grief and shame.

A new and fatal disease has recently broken out amongst the sheep in Hampshire, Eng. It is said to have been introduced by infected foreign sheep, and is called the small pox.

Great apprehensions are expressed that the winter will cause great distress in the Highlands, "but" says the *Scotsman*, "somebody or another draws at least £576,000 of rent from the counties in which the distress is prophesied."

Boudin, who was condemned to death in July last, at the assizes of the Loiret, for poisoning his uncle, was recently executed at Montargis.

A curious marriage took place recently at Voitour, in the Jura. A blind man more than sixty years of age, was united to a blind woman also turned sixty.

Ireland.—The Limerick Reporter states, that the poor in the vicinity of Kilrush and Kilkee are all starving.

It is said that a special commission is to be sent immediately to the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Clare and Roscommon, to bring to trial the persons committed in those localities on charges of agrarian outrages. The Judges likely to constitute the commission are Chief Justice Blackburn and Mr. Green.

Notwithstanding the extreme poverty of Ireland, the collection for the O'Connell monument, in the Popish chapels, on Sunday week, amounted to near £1500 in Dublin, £350 in Cork, and reached about £15,000 in the whole.

Lord Clarendon's admonitory address has had but a moderate effect in subduing the madness of the Tipperary boys. Defiance has been put forth in the shape of a counter-proclamation, signed by the Rock's old lieutenant, "Captain Starlight."—These counterblasts have been posted on all the public places of Nenagh, including the gates of the military and police stations. To give more character and expression to the threat, a pistol drawn in ink, and in the act of discharging a shower of balls, runs across the royal arms on the head of the vice-regal address.

Some idea of the alarm in the county of Roscommon may be gathered from a letter in the Globe: "I have seen the list of fourteen persons, resident in this county, whose sentence has been pronounced by the court of the "Black Sheep Office." Among the doomed are several Roman Catholic gentleman and one lady. Nothing can exceed the alarm that prevails amongst the industrious and respectable farmers and peasants, whose sufferings, under the existing dreadful state of the country, are infinitely more severe than those of the gentry. The measures instituted by Mr. F. French, of swearing in the tenantry as special constables and instituting patrols, has become very popular. Mr. Grace, M. P., has enrolled his tenantry, and those of lord Dillon have applied to be embodied in a similar manner."

From the foregoing it would appear that all dependence upon the existing resources of the law to cope with the murderer, is given up, and that men are compelled to organize themselves into armed bodies for the mutual protection of their lives and properties.

France.—Numerous meetings continue to be held in all parts of the country in favor of electoral reform.

The tribunal of correctional police of Paris, have sentenced, by default, M. Gedin, (late aid-de-camp of King Louis Phillippe,) for cheating at cards, to three years' imprisonment and 2000 francs fine.

The Debats states that a royal ordinance will appear in a few days, convoking the Chambers for Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Count Napoleon Duchatel, the present prefect of the Gironde, and brother of the Minister of the Interior, has been appointed minister at Turin, in the place of Count Mortier, M. de Bacourt, who was recently ambassador in the United States, is appointed ambassador at Naples, in the place of Count Bresson, deceased; and M. Piseatory, the present minister at Athens, is appointed ambassador at Madrid, M. Curond, consul of France in London, has been created a baron by letters patent.

We believe that the Prince de Joinville has resigned the command of the Mediterranean squadron, the alleged cause of which is ill-health.

The Minister of commerce has ordered the prefects to send him in returns of the weight of first, second, and third quality of wheat and oats in each department. These returns are necessary to enable the price of bread to be fixed equitably, and to permit the Minister of War to regulate the purchases depending on his service.

Russia.—Official accounts from St. Petersburg, dated the 12th ult., announce that the cholera had made fresh progress at Moscow. Between the 26th of October and 1st of Nov., the number of cases daily increased, 641 persons having been attacked during that period, 228 of whom had died. From the first appearance of the maladv in that city up to the 1st of Nov. 1187 cases occurred, 402 of which proved fatal. The patients belonged for the most part to the lower orders. The cholera had totally ceased in the government of Astrakan, where it carried off 3772 persons, and in that of Kourak, where 1087 died out of 1673 patients. At Kazan there were 1224 cases and 665 deaths.

Rome and Belgium.—The interruption of the diplomatic relations between Belgium and the Holy See excites great sensation at Brussels. This interruption took place under the following circumstances:—A few days before the last Ministry of the Catholic party was overthrown, it appointed an ambassador to the post then vacant at the Court of Rome. The new Ministers paid no attention to the nomination thus made. After having revoked it, they selected to represent the Belgian Government at Rome, one of the most respectable men in Belgium, M. Leclere. But whilst the Belgian Ministry wrote to Rome to give notice of this nomination, the Catholic party is said to have addressed the Pope a sort of denunciation against the new Liberal Ambassador. The Holy father refused, in consequence, to receive M. Leclere, accounting for his refusal in terms which appeared to the Belgian Government to imply an intervention of the Holy See in the domestic affairs of Belgium. The Belgian Ministry consequently declared that it would not sent an Ambassador to Rome. This resolution has just been maturely discussed in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, on the occasion of a paragraph of the address, which has been carried almost unanimously in favor of the ministry.—*London Times.*

Proceedings of the XXXth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Washington, Dec. 27th, 1847.

In Senate.—The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock, but did not proceed to business.

Mr. Bradbury announced with much emotion the sudden decease of his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Fairfield, of Maine, paying an eloquent tribute to his eminent worth.

Mr. Niles of Connecticut, followed in a warm and feeling eulogy of the deceased, in which he paid a tribute to his open character, high integrity and many virtues. Mr. Niles offered the customary resolutions of mourning.

Messrs. Niles, Berrien, Breeze, Dix, Crittenden and Greene were appointed on the committee to make arrangements for the funeral, which is to take place to-morrow.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Jones of Tennesee, offered a resolution directing the Commitee on Revolutionary Pensions, to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to employ additional clerks, to attend to the applications for bounty lands or Treasury scrip. Various amendments were offered and discussed, but the debate was interrupted by a Message from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Fairfield.

Mr. Hammond, of Maine, pronounced a brief but touching and eloqnent eulogy upon the public and private worth of the deceased, and without any further business, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Washington, Dec. 28.

In Senate.—The Senate adopted the resolution to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Fairfield at his lodgings, and appointed the Hon. Franklin Clarke to attend the remains of the deceased to his native State. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Hunt gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Scott and the officers and men under his command, for the gallant victories achieved in Mexico.

Mr. Sawyer submitted a resolution regulating the trade of the whites with the Indians.

The Speaker announced petitions as the first business in order.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith presented a petition from the citizens of Indiana, praying for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, and moved to refer the subject to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cabell moved to lay the petition on the table, and the question was taken by tellers, and decided in the affirmative—yeas, 76, nays 70.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing their being in readiness to attend the funeral of Mr. Fairfield, and on motion of Mr. Williams the House adjourned to participate in the last honors to the deceased.

Washington, Dec. 29.

In Senate.—The Senate met at noon and was called to order by the Vice President. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the expenditure of the contingent appropriations; a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the overflowed public lands in Arkansas, and another in relation to the public lands at Sault St. Marie.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee upon Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the further prosecution of the war, and a second bill in relation to the volunteers.

Mr. Atherton, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill from the House, providing funds to meet a deficiency in the subsistence department, which was read a third time and passed.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Ashley asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read twice by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It related to the general preemption law.

Mr. Westcott, from the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, reported a bill to increase the number of examining clerks.

A message from the House was received announcing the decease of the Hon. Edward Bradley, of Michigan, and after a response by Mr. Felch, and the passage of the customary resolutions, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

House of Representatives.—After prayers by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, Charles E. Stuart announced the decease of Edward Bradley, of Michigan, and read an eulogy to his memory. After passing the usual series of resolutions, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A few rods north of the Armory on the hill at Springfield, is a deep hollow or dingle, down the bank of which the waste, dirt of the shops (consisting of old woilen rags, and cotton waste, partially saturated with oil, particles of iron mixed with the sweepings of the shops coal, dirt, &c.) has from time to time, for a long period been throw, until a large quantity of it has been accumulated. The mass of rubbish, some six weeks since, took fire spontaneously, and has been constantly burning since, notwithstanding the late powerful and heavy rains.

Wednesday being the regular monthly meeting of the Engine Company No. 1, Capt. Tower determined to try his skill with the devouring element. After throwing on to the burning pile vast quantities of water, which seemed to have the effect to concentrate the heat rather than to quench it, it burst forth from the uttermost point, ejecting steam and smoke to a considerable height, giving us a beautiful miniature volcanic eruption. It still continues to burn, bidding defiance to the clouds of heaven and the Eagle Co. No. 1. On the bank, immediately over the burning pile is a magnificent elm, beneath the shade of which, in by-gone days, many a workman has repaired to refresh himself from the stream rippling down the bank near by. This burning mass seems to have embraced the roots of the tree, (robbing old Sol of his power,) warming it into summer life, expanding its buds almost to bursting, and in all probability will soon cover it with a beautiful foliage.—*Springfield Gazette.*

REPORTER ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1848.

MONTHS.	Sunday, 1st day.	Monday, 2d day.	Tuesday, 3d day.	Wednesday, 4th day	Thursday, 5th day	Friday, 6th day.	Saturday, 7th day	Calculated for Saturdays. Sun Rises H	M	Sets H	M
JANUARY, 1st Month.							1	7	23	4	37
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	21	4	39
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7	16	4	44
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	7	10	4	50
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7	3	4	57
	30	31									
FEBRUARY, 2d Month			1	2	3	4	5	6	56	5	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	48	5	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6	39	5	21
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6	30	5	30
	27	28	29								
MARCH, 3d Month			1	2	3	4	6	21	5	39
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	6	12	5	46
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	6	2	5	58
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	5	54	6	7
	26	27	28	29	30	31					
APRIL, 4th Month							1	5	44	6	16
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5	35	6	25
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	5	26	6	34
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	5	18	6	42
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5	9	6	51
	30										
MAY, 5th Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	5	2	6	58
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	55	7	5
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	4	48	7	12
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	4	43	7	17
	28	29	30	31							
JUNE, 6th Month				1	2	3	4	4	39	7	21
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	37	7	23
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	4	35	7	25
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4	35	7	25
	25	26	27	28	29	30					
JULY, 7th Month							1	4	37	7	24
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4	39	7	21
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4	43	7	17
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4	48	7	12
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4	54	6	6
	30	31									
AUGUST, 8th Month			1	2	3	4	5	5	1	6	59
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	9	6	51
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5	17	6	42
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5	25	6	35
	27	28	29	30	31						
SEPTEMBER, 9th Month				1	2	3	5	5	34	6	26
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5	43	6	17
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	5	52	6	8
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6	1	5	59
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6	10	5	50
OCTOBER, 10th Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	19	5	41
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	28	5	32
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6	37	5	23
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6	46	5	14
	29	30	31								
NOVEMBER, 11th Month			1	2	3	4	6	54	5	6	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7	2	4	58
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7	9	4	51
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	7	15	4	45
	26	27	28	29	30						
DECEMBER, 12th Month						1	2	7	2	4	40
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	23	4	37
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7	25	4	35
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7	25	4	35
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	7	24	4	36
	31										

Agents for the Reporter.

E. W. CARR, No. 410 North Fourth st.: and Sun building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock st., Philadelphia:
V. B. PALMER, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia; and 160 Nassau st., (Tribune buildings,) N Y:
GEORGE PRATT, 164 Nassau st., (next door to Tammany Hall) New York.

J. KINGSBURY, Jr.,

Dealer in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Oils Paints, Dye stuffs, Fish, Nails, Glass, Sash, Putty, Hats, Caps, Muffs, Boas, &c,

Has just received another extensive list of miscellaneous BOOKS & STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of writing, wrapping, and note PAPER, &c. Merchants supplied with School Books, Paper, &c., at wholesale prices.

☞ Brick store, cor. of Main & Bridge sts., Down Town.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A gentleman from Vermont writes as follows:

Cambridge, Vt., June 12, 1846.

Mr Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: For several years past my usual good health has been occasionally interrupted by spells of coughing produced by colds; a year ago last winter I was brought to the verge of the grave by a very severe cough, accompanied with pains in both sides, between the shoulders &c., which, with long continued night sweats, and other alarming symptoms, reduced me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I consulted physicians, and tried the various remedies of the day, but not one of them cured me. At last I procured Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and it saved my life; I have not enjoyed better health for many years, therefore I can recommend others who need it, to try it.

Samuel Bentley.

☞ The genuine signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper; Sold by A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Towanda.

☞ VIGILANCE COMMITT