On motion a Committee of five were appointed to draft Resolutions, viz: E. F. Read, William Jessup Jos. W. Smith, B. L. Canfield and Benjamin

Thomas.

In the absence of the committee, Judge Wilmot was called upon to address the Meeting, which he did in the masterly, forcible and eloquent manner, for which he is distinguished. The evils of slavery, the wide departure of the national Government from the policy of our Fathera in relation to that institution, and the unjust and dangerous spirit of aggression that actuates the Southern leaders of the present day, were all very clearly demonstrated to his hearers, and he advised the union and co-operation of all the friends of freedom, in resisting any further extension of slavery. At the conclusion of his long and very interesting address, the Committee, through their chairman, C. F. Read, reported the following resolutions :-

1st Resolved, That this Meeting in connection with, and as the representatives of the majority in this county at the late election, deem it proper to organize the Republican Party.

2d. That we pursue this course from the conviction that the late elections in this State and in the other Northern and Western States have determined that the Old Parties, Democratic and Whig, are both superseded, and that the people expect and demand a new organization.

3d. That the principles upon which we stand are first and primarily, decided, unswerving, and uncompromising hostility to slavery extension, in whatever guise it may be presented. Second, a modification or Repeal of the Pugitive Slave Law, so that full and entire preservation shall be given to the Rights of the citizens of the free States. 4th. That we will sustain no man for any office

whose views are not beyond any dispute or question on this great subject.

5th. That the members of the State Legislature from this District, are hereby requested to vote for no man under any circumstances whatever, for U. 8. Senator whose position as a friend of freedom is in the least doubtful, but they are hereby requested and urged to vote only for known, tried and incorruptible opponents of the policy of Slavery extension and aggrandizement.

6th. That the Public Domain belongs equally to all the States of this Union, and ought to be used for mutual benefit of the whole,-as a means of carrying out this principle and of securing the early and permanent settlement of the Public Lands,— "The Homestead Bill," so called, meets our most

full and entire approbation.

7th. That we hold most fully by the great printheir religious principles or conscientious scruples -Libertyof conscience being an inalienable Right. all proper efforts to promote the diffusion not only of elementary knowledge in Common Schools but the epening of the higher schools to the Poor and

9th. That an economical administration of the for, so long and so patiently. General and State Governmen's are indispensable to the purity and well being of the country, and we look with alarm at the progress of corruption, pecsurest means of prevention, a proper reduction of

10th. That we hold ourselves bound by no previous party ties or obligations,—we organize anew, and cordially invite all who hold by our principles to unite with us in this organization.

11th. That the compromising which secured Territory to Freedom, having been abrogated by the Nebrasha Kansas Bill, we are released from all compromises with slavery, and we shall claim not only the annulling of the repeal of the Missouri

mittee to prepare an address to the citizens of this committee also report a plan for the effectual organization and action of the party in this county

13th. That we earnestly solicit the friends of our principles who so fully triumphed at the late election, to organize the Republican Party in their sev eral counties at as early a date as practicable. The meeting then decided to take up and discuss

Resolutions seperately. Judge Jessup supported the second Resolution in an able and eloquent both the old parties are practically dead, and de-clared himself decidedly in favor of the organization of the proposed party. He was followed by C. L. Ward of Towanda, who opposed the formation of a new party as uncalled for, and defended the Nebraska Bill and the Administration of President Pierce. Judge Wilmot then spoke in favor of the Resolution. All the Resolutions reported by the Committee were adopted. On motion. Resolved that the proceedings of this

Meeting be published in the county newspapers. The Meeting then adjourned to the first Monday of next January Term of Court.

Kansas and Slavery.

The Missouri Compromise prohibited Slavery from Kansas forever. Its repeat permitted its in-troduction. Apologists for that repeal urged that it could have no practical effect,-that it only gave about it, -that the settlers were all opposed to Sla- of paper. very, and that Kansas would inevitably be a Free Senator Douglas, the nominal author of the resulted in the choice of a Pro-Slavery Democrat of the Arcaison and Douglas school by a large majority. This shows of how little value were the quieting assurances by which the advocates of the Nebaska bill have endeavored to allay the public sentiment against that measure. Of course it has not been brought about without effort; and the charit, illustrate forcibly the real nature of the popular sovereignty pretext upon which the justifications of

The President appointed Gen. REEDER Governor of the Territory. The Governor divided the Territory into sixteen districts, appointed Election Judges for them all, and gave them instructions to exclude the votes of all who they should have reason to believe had come into the Teritory for the purpose of voting. This gave a single Judge, appointed by a Governor who held office at the will of the President, full power to disfranchise voters at his discretion! This is the style of popular soveeeignty that prevails in Kansas. Its practical operation is illustrated in the following paragraph:

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT .- Just before going to press we are informed that immense crowds of Missourians have, within the last two or three days, been going over into Kansas Territory. The numbers are estimated to reach 3,000 cr 4,000, most of whom have passed through Independence, Kansas City, and Westport. A deputation was sent to Governor REEDER, to request him to open a polling place at the Shawnee Mission; and he was to take the matter into consideration.

DEEP Snow .- It snowed steadily for three days in Rochester. Nothing like it has occurred for many years. The snow is three feet deep in the woods,



Bradford Aleporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, FDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, December 16,1854.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

The Reportur will be furnished at ONE DOLLAR per annum invariably in advance, and will be sent no longer than paid for. ubscribers will have four weeks notice previous to the

expiration of their subscription; when, if it is not renewed, the paper will be stopped. Those in arrears can avail themse'ves of hese terms by settling. We shall give them until the close of the present Volume, when we shall stop sending the pa-

per to every subscriber in arrears. lay person sending us five new subscribers, with the Cash, will receive a copy gratis for one year; or Six Copies will be sent to one address a year for \$5. As the success of the Cash system depends upon its strict observance, our Terms will be impartially and in-flexibly adhered to.

Our New Terms.

We have yet to find the first subscriber, who i not pleased with our new terms. During the present term of Court, we have had an opportunity of learning personally from many of our oldest and best pations, their opinions, and in every case it has been highly satisfactory. It needs no argument to convince a subscriber who intends to pay for his paper punctually, that it is cheaper for him to pay One Collar in advance, rather than One Dollar and a half or Two Dollars, according to the length of time which payment is delayed. For our part we are satisfied that the price we have fixed upon, will be better for us than the old prices, with their inevitable delays and bad debts.

Many of our subscribers who are in arrears have promptly paid up, and taken advantage of the reduction. We trust that the remainder will speedily ciples of equal rights and equal privileges, and proscribe no man or set of men for the exercise of terms at any time, by paying arrearages. We have many subscribers who are owing us from one to 8th. That we hold to Universal Education for ten years' subscrip ion. If their accounts are not all, of every class and nation, and that we shall use attended to, by the first of June next, we shall be compelled to part company with them. We trust there is not one of the number who is not willing to do us justice, by paying what we have waited

Very many of the Country papers are adopting the Ready-pay system. Indeed, they will all be ulation and fraud, practiced by the employees of forced to do so, or be "crushed out" by the City the State and Nation. That we will seek as the Weeklies. Under the credit system of the country the exorbitant patronage of the General Government, and the speedy sale of the public works of the promises are all the country printers have to live upon. The incubus which hangs upon all the Country papers, like the Old Man upon the back of Simbad, is the papers they issue for which they never get pay, and the tardiness of many of the very ablest of their subscribers. If they could have their pay promptly for their labor, they would be enabled to give such time and expense to their papers, as would render them more worthy of pa-Compromise, but shall oppose any further slave
Territory or slave States, as a party of this Union.

12th. That William Jessup, Franklin Praser, O.

get-your pay system for the last fifteen years we G. Hempstead, Charles F. Read, Urbane Smith, are convinced that no newspaper ever did, or John Bradshaw and Seward B. Miller, be a Com-would thrive as it should, under its operation. We subjects embraced in these Resolut, are determined to have our pay for every paper we tions, and to report at adjourned meeting to be held issue, and if it leaves us but one hundred subscri on the first Monday of January Court, and that said bers we will en leavor to give them the full worth of their money.

We have often in the course of our type and ink career, heard the surprise expressed why a paper could not be printed in the country as cheap as in the city. Such a surmise may perhaps be natural in those who are in no degree acquainted with the modus operandi. We will take the case of the Philspeech, wherein he expressed his conviction that adelphia Dollar Newspaper as an illustration. This is a paper which finds its way into many families in Bradford County, is a very readable paper, and s furnished at very extraordinary low prices. The proprietors of that paper are also the publishers of a daily newspaper, called the Ledger which is sold for one cent. This price of course, does not pay or the labor expended upon each issue, although its circulation is 50 000 daily; but it is filled with advertisements, which make up the deficit and afford a handsome fortune. The reading matter contained in the Ledger is taken every week, to make up the Dollar Newspaper, requiring but little, if any alteration. The establishment of course, has a large number of steam presses, which are as much expense or nearly so, idle, as running. It will be readily seen that the only item of expense, of any to the people the right to do as they should choose importance, in issuing that newspaper, is the cost

It must be remembered, that while we have bu movement, said that this would be the result. The a single County to depend upon, that paper has election for a Delegate to Congress, lately held, has the whole continent for its field. With an immense circulation, it requires but a very small profit on each paper to make an immense income. The proprie ors of the Dollar Newspaper can afford to furnish their paper at the price each sheet of white paper costs us, and yet make princely fortunes. Our acter of that effort, and the success which attended readers will observe at once, why such a thing as competing with the city press cannot for a moment be entertained. But fortunately for us poor printers, the city paper does not supply the wants of our inhabitants. There are local matters of the utmost importance, which they can only obtain through their coun'y paper. The better that is patronized, the more able it will be to minister to their wantsto gather up and report, the facts and occurrences which are interesting.

In this light we trust that every subscriber will promptly do his own duty, and when done, it will not require any great amount of time or exertion, for him to procure the name of some neighbor, and send it to us, accompanied by the money.

The following is the evidence of some of our contemporaries who have adopted the advance payment system :-

We observe that many of our country exchanges are adopting the advance pay system, and we hope it will soon be the only one practiced. It is an invariable rule with those city papers that the country press has to compete with, and is the main secret of their success in "crushing out" the latter; they have no bad debts to lose, nor good ones to be swallowed up in the expense of collection. The old system of credit, and two or three prices for a where there are no drife. Trains of cars were em- newspaper, (according to the time payment is made)

has the money to use in his business, and is saved the time and expense of running after it; while the man who agrees to pay \$1,50 at the end of the year, may be worthy of credit for a small amount, but he cannot do a very extensive business on that plan

without being speedily "wound up."
We adopted the rule of advance payment on the first of September, and are satisfied with its work ings thus far. We have not lost a dozen subscribers whom we would wish to remain with their way of doing business; but have got rid of quite a num-ber who always o sed for their papers, and probably always will .- Onondaga Gazett

We adopted the rule of advance payment son eighteen months ago, and it has worked so well that othing would induce us to return to the old credit system. In fact, we could not have kept the Joural alive till bis time, if we had not made the change. We have lost some good subscribers by it, which we regret, and think our friends ought to have prevented any decrease in our circulation, by personal effors in every Township to increase our ist .- Potter Journal.

The Towanda Post Office.

The public was astonished, last week, by the announcement that WM. H PERKINS was removed from the Post Office at this place, and Dr. H C PORTER appointed. Mr. PERKINS has been Post Master since May last, and in the performance of the ardoous, responsible and delicate duties of the office, has given the most universal satisfaction .-Giving up to the office his whole time and attenion, he has always been found at his post, ready, accommodating and courteous. It is no disparagement to his predecessors to say, that so general satisfaction has never before been given in the Post

It is not surprising, in view of the popular appreciation of his official conduct, that the civizens of his place should hear with feelings of astonishment and indignation that he has been removed, without a charge being made against his character as a man or an officer, without reference to the popular voice, and in express opposition to the feelings and wishes of nine-tenths of the persons doing business

It is not because one man is removed from office (even though injustice is done thereby) and another appointed in his place, that we deem the matter worthy of comment. It is because we believe the outrage which has been perpetrated here, should be fully understood by the Democracy of the county, as a blow aimed at nine-tenths of that Democracy, and which should have a lasting effect pon their political action hereafter.

Mr. PERKINS is a young man, and never has been a violent partisan, though agreeing in sentiment with the Democracy of the County. He was appointed Post Master at this place in May last, his opinions upon all the political questions of the day, being as well understood then as now. In the election which has just passed, he was the sup porter of the State and County Democratic Ticket, and we are not aware that his political orthodoxy has ever been questioned, unless opposition to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise is held as a idential election as that which shall settle, for weal the faithful manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, he is removed. And for what? As the "powers that be," assign no reason for the act, we can only judge by the best lights we can

Mr. Perkins suffers for the action of the Democacy of Bradford. Despite the claim that the gubernatorial contest did not involve the Nebraska feat in Pennsylvania has exasperated and discour aged the National Administration, more than the lisasters in all the other States combined If we disasters in all the other States combined. If we his long public service, remains behind. We fol-had persuaded ourselves that the question would low him as a light of the glorious past, preserved not be affected by the result, we frankly confess the National Administration, though despised and forsaken everywhere else, looked for consolation worth more to the nation and the world, than all before faltered in sustaining the cause of Slavery of living, breathing, God-created Democracy. It is Propagandism, failed, there was no hope. The the pure metal-the unalloyed "Old Bullion. esult has maddened this puerile Administration, and in its desperation it looks around for victims pon which to wreak its vengeance.

The Post Master at this place, unfortunately, has always been a friend of Judge WILMOT. At least he is not one of those who have been doing the lespicable and dirty work of Mr. W.'s traducers In the impotence of their malice, they tancy they can reach him, and through him the Democracy of the County by removing the Post Master at To wanda! Glorious achievement! Worthy of being recorded on the page of history beside the bombardment of Greytown! Fit deed for an Adminisration of little deeds! The Union is now safe. and the Democracy of B adford, who dare to be in ependent, are dreadfully rebuked and punished

The lesson which this teaches us, and should each the Freemen of this County, is never hereat er to aid or abet in the elevation of a doughface to office. If we are to be proscribed and outlawed for the consistent advocacy of our principles, at least let it not be done by men who owe their position and their power to our support and exertions. We would support a slaveholder cheerfully, if occasion should require; but your contemptible, non committal doughface, never! We will never again assist to place in power any man, of whom there is the least danger from treachery, or who will use the patronage of the Government to advance the designs of Slavery, requiring us to become equally ed out of the pale of the party. We have had enough of Polks and Pierces.

The littleness and meanness of this attempt to ounish somebody for the result of the late election is well as the political and pecuniary importance of the Towarda Post Office will be understood from the history of its journeyings to and fro, under its new possessors. On Saturday evening last, Dr PORTER took possession, and moved the concern into his drug store; on Sunday the mail was deliv ered there; and on Monday morning before daylight, it was moved back to its old location, given up to, and placed under the control of Bailey & Nevins, the former of whom was postmaster under Ty

LER and FILLMORE, and both of whom are Whigs. We believe that in this matter Judge CAMPBELL has been misled and deceived, by men in whose interity and confidence he has placed too much confidence. We do not believe that he intended by changing the Postmaster here, to remove a competent and worthy Democrat, for the purpose of placing the office in the hands of Whigs. If it was sure the Post Master General that he has done nothing to deserve it; and the act is an exhibition of did not believe him capable.

Chase for Benton.

Our esteemed friend of the Montrose Democrat has just issued a pronunciamento in regard to the next Presidential election. He is sensible to the last. We welcome him back to the common will not stop to enquire. He is for BENTON, first last, and all the time! (He should have added and for Sam Huston next.") Glorious old Ben-TON, faithful among the faithful he stands, pre-em inent in the towering grandeur of his moral and political independence and integrity. The patronage of succeeding Administrations has failed to corrupt him, or seduce him from the path of principle, nor have the attacks of enemies daunted him under circumstances when the bravest would have quailed. With him for President, how the rascals would fly from Washington, how thoroughly the Augean stables would be cleansed, how the moral atmosphere of office would be purified. Galphins and Garays, Gardners and Chickasaws would loose their hold upon the Treasury, and give up the ghost in very fright.

Next to him, our choice would be SAM HUSAON Perhaps, under all the circumstances, he is the nost available candidate, and availability in the next contest should only be second to merit. He possesses many points in common with Old Bullon. With either for President, we could never have cause to blush for the imbecility of the Chief Executive of our Republic.

Below will be found CHASE's remarks. We place them in our columns, that we may have them landy. We trust we shall never have occasion to reter to them. But we give him notice that we shall hold him to his text, and no dodging:-

"The country in its present political condition, now presents an anomalous appearance. The next Presidential campaign will solve a mystery which ow rests as dark as gloom upon all. In that contest men who have never before acted together poitically, and who hold no other opinions in com-non save upon the subject of Slavery expansion, will be found laboring and voting together; and this whether they form themselves into any distinctive organization or not. There will be a coming gether, because circumstances have so fixed it. d whether they act under eny political organization we do not regard as of importance, because such an organization, composed of discordant ele-ments, will have no essential element of perpetuity beyond the question of Siavery itseif. W either such an organization be formed or not, the menthe voters-will act together so far as voting is concerned, until the question shall be settled, and will act together no longer at any rate. The only difference that the organization can make, is in possibly giving more force and efficiency to the resistance of slavery aggression, while it may con-

long ago taken, and this movement will not alter or amend it. There will be no elections previous to the Presidential election in '56, in which we feel We regard the present as the most much interest. mportant and dangerous crisis in the history of this government, and we also regard the next Pres-Notwithstanding all this; notwithstanding or wee, the destinies of the government for future years. For that contest our flag is unfurled, and our action decided upon, if we shall be spared to participate therein. Regardless of any present political organization, we are for Thomas H. BENTON for President, and expect to vote for him if we shall live to vote at all. We have made up our mind to do it, because we regard Mr. Bexton as the purest living embodiment of those great principles upon which the Democratic party was found d, and which were exemplified in the administra-ions of Jefferson Madison and Jackson. Those question, there can now be no doubt that the de- great and better lights of the Republic have gone out-while Benton who has placed the most pro found and consistent expositions of their policy, in its purity, upon the history of the country, during to allume the more darkened present. The ver-quintessence of radical American democracy is to we were mistaken. To this State, above all others, be found in his doctrines. There is a substance sophers. It is the vital spark of republicanism,

"This is the platform on which we stand, and where we shall stand, and we therefore look upon all organizations with very much of indifference. We expect that the next Presidential campaign will be pretty much of a "scrub race." in which everybody will be "on their own book." We have started on ours early-and those who are for Benton we shall work with-those who are against him we hall work against. We have not, nor shall we abandon or compromise a single democratic idea that we have ever advocated, or which has formed a distinctive article in the creed of a Democrat. Benton embodies them all-we are for him and for them all. Those who have democratic principle at heart, have no excuse for not going for him, and those who have not, we want nothing to do with .-This is just where we stand-just what we feel and think. Others may make the best of it—it is a matter of indifierence to us.'

THE SUSQUEHANNA MEETING .- We invite the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Mass Meeting of Freemen, lately held in Montrose. The resolutions of that meeting are such as almost every Freeman will approve. Party lines are broken down; partizan distinctions obliterated in the new issues forced upon the Country, by the Slavery Nullifiers to detain the preponderance of Slave Power. Sooner or later there must be Union of Freemen to meet the issues thus forced upon us. The time is last hastening, when we shall be obliged to meet the question, or succumb to the plans of the Slavery-Popaganda. It is no time for Northern Freemen to allow old and obsolete issues to divide disgraced in falsehood and treachery, or be declar, and weaken them, when Southern men are unit, without regard to party.

We trust that before the next Presidential contest we shall see such a fusion of Freemen, under one common banner, and in a common cause, as will forever stop the spread of Slavery, and by determining its boundaries, and saying to the institution "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," allay the discussion of the question, and remove it from the Halls of Congress, and from the politics of the

Doubtfur. - The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post tells us the following story of Gov. Bigles, during the late canvass, which we are somewhat inclined to consider apocryphal:-"To show how completely the Know Nothings have humbugged the candidates of other parties at the late elections, I may mention a story which is told hereabouts, that Gov. Bigler, when stumping the state of Pennsylvania, was, according to the custom, there, escorted from county to county by a committee of what supposed were leading and ac designed merely to oust Mr. Perkins, we can as- credited democrats, who would, on his going into the next county, put him into the hands of another such committee. Of course, their business was to smallness, malignancy and injustice, of which we advise, encourage and appland him, and they did this particularly when he most severe on the new party. What was his surprise at the end of the tedded in the drifts in every direction. The blockade was perfect from Monday until Wednesday away with, the better it will be for all parties. The

N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire, on Tuesday ducted all over the state not by democrats, but by to be the Deputy Secretary. Who the Attorney the disguised Know Nothings !"

Local Items.

To the Editor of the Bradford Reporter :-

Queries .- 1. Have we a Post Office amongst us? 2. Would it not be well to advertise the alternaions of the Post Office, so that our citizens would not be at the trouble of hunting it up?

3. As it is a traveling Post Office, should not the Department appoint a Route Agent to accompany it and adjourned, until Thursday morning, when the in its peregrinations?

4 As every body swears that every body else had nothing to do with the removal of Mr. PERKINS. and as no body Knows Nothing about it, may it not have been accomplished by that ubiquitous and mysterious gentleman called "Sam." He has been cutting up some strange pranks lately, and this may be his work.

Interrogatively, yours,

SNOW AND SLEIGHING -There is a fair prospect that the neglect to famish ics with a single day's sleighing last winter, will be more than repaid this season. On Sunday week, a violent snow storm set in, continuing all day Monday, and covering the ground with a fleecy mantle, to the depth of nearly or quite eighteen inches. It was, to all inents and purposes a regular old-fashioned December storm, such an one, as in past years, might be safely calculated upon about December Court. On Friday morning 8th inst., at 7 A. M. the theremometer stood precisely at Zero. The cold weather has apparantly fastened the sleighing upon us, and not withstanding the sun's rays endeavor to dissipate it, there is every indications of its being a permanent institution. The ice has also frozen in the river to such a thickness that it has been used for crossing, for a week past, affording an excellent substitute for our unfortunate Bridge.

LUMBER FROZEN UP .- There is lying in the waer, in the pool formed by the dam, a large amount of lumber, estimated at a million and a hall feet, rafted in expectation of a fall freshet, and ready for February sessions, 1854, for furnishing counterfer a trip down the river. The recent cold weather money notes to Wiley Fuller, and for conspiracy to and trozen this into the ice, in such a position that put counterfeit notes in circulation, &c. The Dis. t was in danger of becoming a total loss. For some days past, the owners have been engaged in sawing a canal in the ice just below the Bridge, rough which to tow their arks and rafts to the East side of the River, avail themselves of the prosection from ice treshets afforded by the Bridge nors and to intoxicated persons under the act of Embankment. Their efforts have been successful, and a large amount of lumber has been placed in situation where it is to be hoped it will be safe.

Masonic -At the annual election for officers of Union Lodge, No. 108, A. Y. M, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

W. M.-GEORGE E. Fox. S. W -HENRY J MADILL J W - WILLIAM LEWIS. Secretary .- E. H. MASON. Treasurer - GEORGE C. GORE.

At the annual election for officers of Bradford Chapter, No. 167, the following persons were elelected officers for the ensuing year :-

H P .- H LAWRENCE SCOTT. K.-George E Fox. S-E.O. GOODRICH. Secretary -E. H. MASON Treasurer .- HENRY J. MADILL.

AT THE MEETING for the election of officers of Franklin Fire Company, No. 1, the following perons were chosen for the ensuing term:-

Foreman -GEORGE E. Fox. 1st Assistant - E. O. Goodsich. do.-WM B. Donge. Secretary -- N. T. Begart. Treasurer - ALLEN MCKEAN. Pipsman - W. W. MEANS.

THE WILKESBARRE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE .- The case growing out of the arrest of the officers engagledged fugitive slave, at Wilkesbarre, last year, was before the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, on Tues lay last, and Chief Justice Lewis gave the de ision of the Court. It will be remembered that the officers engaged in the attemp to capture the slave were arrested on a bill of indictment found by the Court of Luzerne County, for assault and a tempt to kill but that Judge Kane of the U. S. District Court, discharged them. They we re-arrested by order of the Supreme Court, and while in the custody of the Sheriff were taken before the United Stares Circuit Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and on hearing the testimony Judge GRIER ordered the Sheriff o discharge them. He obeyed the mandate. The present action was for an attachment against the Sheriff for contempt of Court. The decision declares that the United States Circuit Court had no urisdiction, and that the Sheriff was guilty of contempt in obeying the order for the release of the officers, but as he acted through ignorance the atachment is not granted

at New York on Wednesday last, with eight days for plaintiff for \$531. later intelligence, which is not, however, of much importance. Nothing definite has yet occurred at Sebastopol.

Since the terrible battle of the 5th of October, neither party has been in a condition to renew active operations. Reinforcements are pouring in for both armies, and it is probable the decisive struggle will soon occur. England and France have given notice that they

no longer recognize the four points as a base of peace; but intend to hold the Crimes, and will in heir own time, dictate terms of peace.

The English Parliament is to be convened, "for lispatch of divers important and urgent matters. Cotton is dull and lower, and breadstuffs have declined in price.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- We hear from the Sandwich Islands that the treaty of Annexation is on the point of being signed by the Royal Government, and will soon reach the United States. Though the facts stated by our present report with regard to the state of the negotiations are essentially the same as we had months ago, the general publicity they have now attained at Honolula shows that the matter has nearly reached its conclusion, and that in a few weeks the question will probably be brought before Congress for final

MASSACRUSETS ELECTION -The municipal elecion in Boston, on Monday, resulted in the re-election of Dr. Smith, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, by 1200 majority. In Worcester, Roxbury, and other towns, the entire Know Nothing ticket is

It is stated that Andrew G. Cuntin, of Centre county, is to be Secretary of State under Gov. General is to be, has not transpired.

Bradford County Court.

On the usual day for commencing the December Term of our County Courts, neither of the Judges was in attendance and but few persons interested making their appearance, owing to the severe snow storm of the preceding day, which had rendered traveling utterly impossible. The Court was opened day after day, by Prothonotary McKean Judges made their appearance, and business com

Eighteen Grand Jurors were in attendance and were sworn, EDMUND KELLEY acting as Foreman The following is a synopsis of the business transacted before them .-

Com vs. Sarah Riddle-Indictment for adulters and fornication. James D. Riddle, prosecutor,-Grand Jury find no bill, and County for costs. Com vs Philip Hull-Inditement for adulty with the above defendant, same prosecutor, and same decision by Grand Jury.

Com vs. Jonathan Buck, Jr -and Com. vs N Franklin Tuttle, and also Com. vs Samuel C Bouse These were indictments for violations of the Liquor Law of of 1854, commonly known as Buckalew's act." The Grand Jury found no bill on all these cases, and directed that the prosecuor, E S Tracy, pay the costs in the two first cases and the County in the last. Com. vs Wm. H Leonard-Indicted for adultery

and bastardy, &c. Grand Jury find a true bill Com. vs. Christopher E. Pierce-Indie ment for adultery and bastardy &c. Grand Jury find a true Com vs. Horace W Southwell-Indictment for

keeping tavern in LeRoy township, without a cense. Grand Jury find a true bill. In the case of Com vs B W. Ennis and Com us

Stephen Vought, no one appeared to prosecute, the defendants were discharged. Com. vs Albert Peterson-Indictment found at

trict Attorney having filed good and sufficient rea. sons, the Court direct that a nol'e prosequi be entered in this case Com vs Lorenzo D. Hart-Indictment found at September session. 1854, for selling liquor to mi-

1854. The Court consent that a nolle prosequi be en. tered in this case, for reasons filed. The law under which he was convicted not having been offi. cially published in this County until after the o lence was committed.

Com. vs. Philip P. Sweet-Indicted at May ses. sion, 1854, for forging of certain receipts. In this case, the Prosecuting Attorney, with the consental the Court enters a nolle prosequi, for reasons filed. Com. vs. Wm. H Covert-Indictment found, and defendant convicted at September Sessions, 1854 for violation of the Liquor Law of 1854. In this case, on motion to pronounce sentence, the defeadant produced a full pardon, from Gov. Bigler, dated November 11, 1854, in consideration of the non-publica ion of said Act of Assembly.

Tavern Licenses -- In the manner of the applies ion of L. D. Bowman, for license to keep a taver in South Towanda, and of Samuel Hager, in Can on township, and remonstrances against the same the Court appoint the third Monday of the present term for hearing the same.

Com vs. Simon Ovit-Indicted at May sessions, 1854, for larceny in stealing from Silas S. Myers, the sum of \$54 in bank notes, on the 16th of April 1854. The jury after hearing the evidence, find the defendant not guilty.

Com. vs Susan Jones -- Indicted at Sept. sessions for passing a counterfeit \$10 bill, on the Rochester Bank, to Ira Wolcott, on the 18th of July last. The Jury find the defendant not guilty, and the pr tor, Ira Wolcott, pay the costs.

COMMON PLEAS. Divorce Cases -On the petition of Hariet Wilcox, the Court decree a divorce from her husband, Ma-

On the petition of Moses Gustin, the Court decree divorce from his wife, Phoebe Gustin. On petition of Uel C. Porier, the Court decres a livorce from his wile, Juliet Porter.

Stephen Pierce vs. Jacob Harkness-Ejectmentlo tract of land in Springfield township. The just returned a verdict for plaintiff. On application, an inquest was held upon the

lunacy of Reuben Pettes, who was declared to be a lunatic, and the Court grant an order for his to moval to the State Lunatic Asylum. John Vanderin's Administrator's vs. the Comits of Pennsylvania-This was a suit commenced a

1839, for the value of a certain tract of land in Wy

alusing, under an act of Assembly for the relief of Connecticut claimants, within the limits of the old Foreign News .- The steamship Pacific, arrived seventeen townships. The jury returned a vertice Stiles vs. Mitchells-Suit in ejectment for about three acres of land in Springfield township. July

find for the plaintiff. S. W. Alden vs Richard & James A. Paine-10 ion of replevin, to recover a yoke of oxen. The

jury find for the plaintiff. \$60 06. The following is the official vote for Gor-

ernor and of Lieutenant Governor of New York:

GOVE INOR. Myron H. Clark Horario Seymour Daniel IIIImann 156.495 122,282 Greene C. Bronson 33.850 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Henry J. Raymond 157,166 William H Ludlew 128,633 G A. Scroggs 121,037 Elijah Ford

The recent storm at the North was in worst one that has visited that region for years-On the lakes there have been some lives and much property lost. The shores of North river are lines with stranded canal boats, barges and sloops. The snows extended over Canada, where it is ver

Congress.-The proceedings in Congress the far have been unimportant. It is now pretty delnitely settled that no business of any important will be transacted until after the holidays are over The various Committees are busy, however, and some show of work will be made in the interim.

FATAL ACCIDENT !- On Wednesday evening di last week, as Charles Sterling, of Hemlock tosa ship, Columbia co, was returning home from this place, it is supposed he fell out of his wagon, and killed himself. He was found lying between the front of his wagon and his horse, quite dead; the horse stanling on one of his hands. The de ceased leaves a large family in destitute circumstances, and was himself unfortunately, addicted intemperate habits .- Columbia Democra