

XXXIVth Congress.

The new Congress convenes at Washington, on Monday, December 3d. The elections of members to compose it have already been completed, except that four States each failed to elect a Senator at the late session of their respective Legislatures. The following is the list:

SENATE.	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MAINE. Term 7 yrs. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, 1857. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, 1859.	MAINE. Term 2 yrs. 1. John A. Wood, 1857. 2. John J. Perry, 1858. 3. Ebenezer Knowlton, 1859.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Term 7 yrs. 1. John P. Hale, 1857. 2. James H. Smith, 1859.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Term 2 yrs. 1. James Pike, 1857. 2. Aaron H. Crozier, 1858. 3. Alvan Sabin, 1859.
MARSHALLS. Term 7 yrs. Charles Sumner, 1857. Henry Wilson, 1859.	MARSHALLS. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
RHODE ISLAND. Term 7 yrs. Charles T. James, 1857. Philip Allen, 1859.	RHODE ISLAND. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
CONNECTICUT. Term 7 yrs. Isaac Towner, 1857. Jafayette S. Miller, 1859.	CONNECTICUT. Term 2 yrs. 1. William W. Wall, 1857. 2. James S. Stratton, 1858. 3. Guy R. Nelson, 1859.
VERMONT. Term 7 yrs. Solomon Foot, 1857. Jacob Colburn, 1859.	VERMONT. Term 2 yrs. 1. James McLaughlin, 1857. 2. Justin S. Morrill, 1858. 3. Alvan Sabin, 1859.
NEW-YORK. Term 7 yrs. Hamilton Fish, 1857. William H. Seward, 1859.	NEW-YORK. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
NEW-JERSEY. Term 7 yrs. John B. Thompson, 1857. William Wright, 1859.	NEW-JERSEY. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
PENNSYLVANIA. Term 7 yrs. Richard Brodhead, 1857. Robert W. Johnson, 1859.	PENNSYLVANIA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
DELAWARE. Term 7 yrs. James A. Bayard, 1857. John M. Clayton, 1859.	DELAWARE. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
MARYLAND. Term 7 yrs. Thomas G. Pratt, 1857. James A. Pearce, 1859.	MARYLAND. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
VIRGINIA. Term 7 yrs. James M. Mason, 1857. Robert M. T. Hunter, 1859.	VIRGINIA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
NORTH-CAROLINA. Term 7 yrs. David S. Reid, 1857. Ass. Biggs, 1859.	NORTH-CAROLINA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
SOUTH-CAROLINA. Term 7 yrs. Josiah J. Evans, 1857. Andrew P. Butler, 1859.	SOUTH-CAROLINA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
MISSISSIPPI. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	MISSISSIPPI. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
LOUISIANA. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	LOUISIANA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
FLORIDA. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	FLORIDA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
ALABAMA. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	ALABAMA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
MISSISSIPPI. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	MISSISSIPPI. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
LOUISIANA. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	LOUISIANA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
FLORIDA. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	FLORIDA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
ALABAMA. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	ALABAMA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.

SENATE.	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MAINE. Term 7 yrs. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, 1857. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, 1859.	MAINE. Term 2 yrs. 1. John A. Wood, 1857. 2. John J. Perry, 1858. 3. Ebenezer Knowlton, 1859.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Term 7 yrs. 1. John P. Hale, 1857. 2. James H. Smith, 1859.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Term 2 yrs. 1. James Pike, 1857. 2. Aaron H. Crozier, 1858. 3. Alvan Sabin, 1859.
MARSHALLS. Term 7 yrs. Charles Sumner, 1857. Henry Wilson, 1859.	MARSHALLS. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
RHODE ISLAND. Term 7 yrs. Charles T. James, 1857. Philip Allen, 1859.	RHODE ISLAND. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
CONNECTICUT. Term 7 yrs. Isaac Towner, 1857. Jafayette S. Miller, 1859.	CONNECTICUT. Term 2 yrs. 1. William W. Wall, 1857. 2. James S. Stratton, 1858. 3. Guy R. Nelson, 1859.
VERMONT. Term 7 yrs. Solomon Foot, 1857. Jacob Colburn, 1859.	VERMONT. Term 2 yrs. 1. James McLaughlin, 1857. 2. Justin S. Morrill, 1858. 3. Alvan Sabin, 1859.
NEW-YORK. Term 7 yrs. Hamilton Fish, 1857. William H. Seward, 1859.	NEW-YORK. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
NEW-JERSEY. Term 7 yrs. John B. Thompson, 1857. William Wright, 1859.	NEW-JERSEY. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
PENNSYLVANIA. Term 7 yrs. Richard Brodhead, 1857. Robert W. Johnson, 1859.	PENNSYLVANIA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
DELAWARE. Term 7 yrs. James A. Bayard, 1857. John M. Clayton, 1859.	DELAWARE. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
MARYLAND. Term 7 yrs. Thomas G. Pratt, 1857. James A. Pearce, 1859.	MARYLAND. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
VIRGINIA. Term 7 yrs. James M. Mason, 1857. Robert M. T. Hunter, 1859.	VIRGINIA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
NORTH-CAROLINA. Term 7 yrs. David S. Reid, 1857. Ass. Biggs, 1859.	NORTH-CAROLINA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
SOUTH-CAROLINA. Term 7 yrs. Josiah J. Evans, 1857. Andrew P. Butler, 1859.	SOUTH-CAROLINA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
MISSISSIPPI. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	MISSISSIPPI. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
LOUISIANA. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	LOUISIANA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.
FLORIDA. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	FLORIDA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Robert R. Hall, 1857. 2. James Buffington, 1858. 3. William S. Darnell, 1859.
ALABAMA. Term 7 yrs. Jefferson Davis, 1857. Jefferson Davis, 1859.	ALABAMA. Term 2 yrs. 1. Nathaniel B. Durfee, 1857. 2. Ezra Clark, Jr., 1858. 3. John Woodruff, 1859.

We have placed in *Italics* those who were elected as friends of the National Administration, and who are generally but uniformly with Pierce and Douglas on the Kansas question. Those in small capitals are Whigs or Know-Nothings of presumed Pro-Slavery tendencies; those in Roman, we trust, can be relied on to uphold the cause of Freedom in the Territories. At all events, such was the understanding of the people by whom they were chosen.

RE-ACTION IN MISSOURI.—Border ruffianism is on the decline. Western Missouri cannot afford to be lawless much longer. The iron is already entering her soul. "The suicide of slavery" in that quarter is well accomplished. The blind violence of Atchison has, under Providence, been made to do the good work of freedom. The latest and plainest evidence of a reaction in western Missouri, which must drive the ruffians to the wall, is a card to the public, signed by a number of citizens in Parkville, Platte county, Mo., relative to the case of George S. Park, who, it will be remembered, was driven from that place, and his paper (the *Parkville Luminary*) destroyed, because he dared to write and speak like a freeman. The card just issued is an elaborate document, setting forth with much circumlocution that communities have a right to protect themselves, and that the citizens of Platte county must protect themselves from mob violence. It appears that George S. Park has, in obedience to the wishes of many friends, returned to Parkville, and that his return was demanded by the business relations of a very large portion of the people of the town. But some border ruffians, who maintain the old spirit of war against men of free state opinions, had a private meeting, and appointed a committee to confer with the people of Parkville, concerning the propriety of again immediately expelling Park, and stated that he must depart within a certain time. The citizens of Parkville held a meeting and appointed a committee to report on the facts, and the card before us is their production. They state that they consider themselves quite competent to take care of their own affairs. Toward the conclusion of their document, the committee talk of "the fires of Lexington and Bunker Hill," and ask: "Why should it be expected that we, who still love to boast of the heroism of those days, now falter, or in any manner, display a spirit of compromise?" They announce that they ask nothing but those rights justly belonging to them, and which they hold sacred as life itself, and they pledge their lives and honors to maintain those rights—that is, to defend Park from the "Platte mob."—*Cin. Com.*

FOUR TEACHERS DEVoured BY CANNIBALS IN ONE OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The missionary ship John Williams, named after the heroic martyr of Eromanga, has recently completed a voyage among the New-Hebrides and other Western groups. Among the news she brings are some items of encouragement and others of great sorrow. The journal of the voyage says:—

"After a run of ten days from Samoa we reached the island of Aneiteum. The missionaries (Messrs. Geddie and Inglis) had nearly completed a census of the population. It contains about 4,000 inhabitants; of these, 2,600 profess christianity; the remaining 1,400 heathen are so scattered that they possess little influence. A considerable band of natives and four Samoans assist the missionaries. Thirty schools are now in operation, and about 1,500 persons under instruction.

"At Tana, where the work had been broken up by the ravages of small-pox, we again landed teachers, who were received by a loud shout of joy.

"We were delighted with the improved appearance of things at Eromanga. The teachers had all been ill, nevertheless the work went forward. Since last voyage, the number attending religious services had been more than doubled.

"On reaching the Island of Fate, the distressing news brought on board that some of the teachers with their wives, left there on the last voyage, had been barbarously murdered. Only nineteen days after they were landed, the most cheering circumstances, the two Karatung teachers and their wives were murdered to furnish materials for a horrid cannibal banquet. The real reason of this sudden act of cruelty could not be learned."

A GIRL ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY ANOTHER GIRL.—We learn from the *Manchester Mirror*, that a fatal accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, in the Stark Mills in that city.

"An Irish girl by the name of Mary Haley, and another Irish girl about the same age, started in sport, to see which could reach a bobbin-box first, a little ways distant. Mary got ahead, and was about to reach it first, and the other girl gave her a push, throwing her head upon the corner of the box, and fell upon her, hurting her seriously and fatally. However, Mary did not apprehend any serious accident, and continued her work till the gates shut down. On her way home she felt faint and unable to walk, and spoke to a gentleman passing, told him she was dying, and asked him to carry her home. He looked at her and laughed, thinking no danger, and passed on. Soon after another person, whom she knew, came along and carried her to her home on Concord street. She insisted that she could not live, and a physician was sent for. He said she could not live two hours, and she died. She insisted that the girl who had caused the accident, should not be punished, as it was not intentional. She was buried on Monday."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Seymour, former proprietor of the Ah-wa-ga House, Owego, and more recently of the Ithaca Hotel, Ithaca, died suddenly in a fit of apoplexy, at his residence in Ithaca, last week. Mr. Seymour had recently returned the American Hotel, in this place. He was about forty-seven years of age—a very candid, intelligent and popular man. His death was very sudden.—*Elmira Republican.*

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.
TOWANDA:
Saturday Morning, December 1, 1855.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, in advance. Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates:
10 copies for \$5.00 15 copies for \$7.50
20 copies for \$10.00 25 copies for \$12.50
50 copies for \$25.00 100 copies for \$50.00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Job Work.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

MONKEY may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

KNOW-NOTHING CELEBRATION AT OWEGO!
In Tioga county, N. Y., there was at the late election a general "fusion" of the humker, silver-grey, dark-lantern, pro-slavery and run interests against the Republican ticket. The coalition was successful, electing Judge Strong and the rest of the county by small majorities, though the Republican state ticket had a plurality in the county.

We observe by the *Owego Gazette*, that on Wednesday of last week the K. N.'s and their auxiliaries had a grand celebration at the Ah-wa-ga House, of which the *Gazette* gives a very glowing and joyous account, and which is decidedly amusing.

We find that "during the early part of the evening speeches were made from the balcony, to the crowds in the street, by Messrs. Cushing and Sweet and Brower of the Ah-wa-ga." (We would have travelled all the way to Owego to have heard that speech of Brower's from the balcony.)

At half past 9 o'clock, (says the *Gazette*), the hour of supper was announced, and a procession was formed and marched into a basement, where tables were found to be spread with all the luxuries which a hungry appetite could crave, or heart desire. Mr. Brower, as usual, was "at home" with choice viands, polite and attentive assistants, and the most perfect order. (Brower isn't a Know Nothing at that business.)

After supper speeches were made by Messrs. Cushing and Spencer, of Ithaca; Warner, Chaffield, Calhoun and Beebe. We copy the latter gentleman's remarks, begging our readers to remember that they were delivered after supper:

"Mr. Beebe, editor of the *Gazette*, arose and said in substance, that he was not in the habit of making speeches; but he could enjoy as well as any of them a good supper and a good time. He could unite freely with them in a common hatred of Abolitionism. He was an invited guest, and should therefore speak his sentiments, freely. He loved an Irishman as he loved himself, and he believed in free religious toleration. He was now and ever should be opposed to the views of the American party in their opposition to foreigners. He was for the freest liberty and the freest toleration. He could rejoice with them in a common triumph over an abolition sectional party. Fusion has been awfully confused; it is used up. In this he was decidedly American. With a few exceptions the two parties might commingle harmoniously together; and he hoped the time would come when these differences might be obliterated."

After that speech, our friend Beebe deserves a present of a dark-lantern, and a certificate of honorary membership.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Canada arrived at Boston on Saturday last, with six days later news from Europe. The news is unimportant, the excitement in Great Britain against the United States having subsided. Caurobert was at Stockholm making strenuous efforts to bring Sweden into alliance with the Western Powers. Great Britain was pressing some claims against Spain which excited unpleasant feelings. Nothing from the seat of war except an improbable rumor of a bombardment of Nikolaioff. The Allies in the South side of Sebastopol were receiving the Russian fire philosophically, being comforted by the expectation that the North side would soon be evacuated.

Miss C. M. Stratton is now engaged in giving instruction in Writing in this place, affording an excellent opportunity for those who wish to improve their chirography. Miss S. has already given instructions to several classes for nearly a quarter, and the evidences of improvement under her tuition are remarkable. She brings besides from places where she has taught the very highest testimonials of worth and skill as a teacher. The second quarter is about commencing, and we advise our citizens to avail themselves of the opportunity to improve the hand-writing of their children. Miss S. will be found at her rooms at the Ward House.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—It is not yet positively known who has been elected Governor of the State of Wisconsin. There seems, however, to be very little room to doubt that Mr. Bashford, the Republican candidate, has been chosen by a small majority over Governor Barstow, the present Democratic incumbent. The Democrats, it is believed, have elected their candidates for all the other State offices.

On the 31st ult., HENRY H. JESSUP, of Montrose, Pa., a son of Judge Wm. Jessup, of that place, was ordained as a Missionary to Syria, the ordination sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Cox, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Owego.

According to the *Chicago Journal*, there has been shipped, since the opening of navigation to the present time, thirteen millions one hundred and sixty-two bushels of grain. This does not include shipments by railroad. Over seven and a half millions of the above amount consisted of corn, and upwards of four and a half millions of wheat.

FROM KANSAS.

The Kansas Constitutional State Convention has been for some time in session, at Topeka, and concluded its work on the morning of the 11th inst. It was composed of delegates elected by the bona fide residents of the Territory, mostly sincere Free State men, but occasionally there appeared to be those whose objects were anything but such as the friends of Freedom could approve.

The President of the Convention was J. H. LANE, from Indiana, a member of the last Congress, who voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill, for which he was beaten at home. The absorbing question was Slavery, and though all united in the desire to make Kansas a Free State, there was a great diversity of opinion as to the preliminaries. Finally, the Convention adopted a Bill of Rights, which declares "that slavery shall not exist in this State," but recognized its existence in the Territory, providing for its disappearance by the 4th day of July, 1857.

An attempt on the part of Col. LANE and others like him to induce the Convention to endorse the Squatter Sovereignty of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, under the pressure of promises of reward and threats of political annihilation, came very near succeeding, and at one time, in a thin house, actually received a majority of the votes; but by the determined stand taken by Mr. Robinson and other friends of Freedom the vote was reconsidered and the dodge effectually killed.

Among the provisions of the Constitution as finally adopted, is one fixing the boundaries of the State in accordance with those laid down in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, extending west to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Married women are to be secured in their rights of individual property obtained either before or after marriage, and an equal right in the control and education of the children. In prosecutions for Libel the truth may be given in evidence and shall be deemed a justification. A State University and Normal Schools shall be established. The civilized and friendly Indians may become citizens of the State. Judges are to be elected by the people. Topeka is to be the Capital temporarily, till the Legislature shall determine a site for a permanent location of the State buildings.

The Constitution is to be submitted to a direct vote of the People for ratification on the 15th of December next, and if adopted, an election for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, and members of the General Assembly, is to be held on the third Tuesday in January, 1856.

A letter from Kansas says that a letter to Gen. Cass, signed by every member of the Kansas State Convention, asking him whether it would be agreeable to him to receive the original copy of the Constitution of Kansas for presentation to the Senate, has been prepared and soon will be forwarded.

We have also a report of the organization of a Law and Order Convention, as it styles itself, at Leavenworth, together with the speech of Governor SHANNON on taking his seat as President. The speech is exceedingly interesting and important in its bearing upon the course of political events in Kansas. Gov. S. denounces, in the most vehement terms, the Free-State movement, and declares that all who resist the execution of the laws enacted by the late Legislature will be guilty of treason to the State. He asserts also that the National Administration is determined to support the late Legislature, and predicts that, in the coming Presidential contest, there will be but two parties—the "Black Republicans" and the Unionists. Resolutions embodying similar sentiments were adopted by the Convention.

We have also the intelligence that a bill has at last been found by the Grand Jury against M'Crea, for murder. The incidents of the affray in which M'Crea killed his assailant, acting himself most clearly in self-defense, will be remembered by our readers. The Grand Jury once refused to find a bill; but it seems that the presiding Judge added seven men to the Jury, who were known to be enemies of M'Crea, and that by this manoeuvre a bill has been returned.

Postage to be prepaid by stamps.—The Post Office Department notifies the public that from the first day of January next all letters (not free) must be prepaid by stamps, and Postmasters are required to have stamps on hand so that all who desire may obtain them. The evidence of prepayment of postage will then be the stamp only, and where not affixed by the parties sending letters the Postmaster must put them on.

ILLNESS OF MADemoiselle RACHEL.—The illness of this distinguished tragedienne has become so serious that her further performances in Philadelphia have been postponed, and she is to proceed to the South immediately. Her physician recommends a visit to Havana.

A number of the principal hotel and restaurant keepers of Philadelphia have been arrested and bound over for violating the Sunday liquor law. Among them are the proprietors of the Girard House and Jones' Hotel.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR Rusk.—The Legislature of Texas has unanimously re-elected Hon. Thomas J. Rusk to the United States Senate for the term of six years.

The *Boston Atlas* says: "John Van Buren, astrologer, who foretold 50,000 majority for the Soft ticket in New York, can be addressed (post paid) by any lady or gentleman desirous of knowing secrets of the past, present or future."

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Northern section of the Know Nothings assembled at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, 21st ult. There was not a large attendance, but few states being represented. The presiding officer was Gen. WILLIAMSON, of this state, and about the only politician of note present, was Ex-governor JOHNSTON, who we are informed made a strong National speech.

The great point of difference appears to have been upon the Slavery question. The leaders in the order are intent upon the spoils, and are willing to still or crush Northern sentiment, for the purpose of succeeding in the Presidential contest. The recent elections have somewhat revived the drooping hopes of such, and they are endeavoring to outstrip the democratic party in the race of subservience to the Slave-power. At the Cincinnati convention this disposition was predominant, though some of the delegates appeared to be possessed of 'back-bone.'

A number of motions having been made, the whole matter was referred to a committee, from which came two reports. The majority report characterises the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an infraction of pledged faith and demands its restoration; declaring that if efforts to that end fail in Congress, admission should be refused to any new state tolerating Slavery, and formed out of territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise; protests against coalescing with any party that demands an abandonment of the American principles or a disorganization of the American party; and recommends a meeting of the delegates at Philadelphia on the 19th of February next. This report, after much discussion, was finally adopted, in a vote of States, by 93 to 11.

The minority report was sustained chiefly by the Ohio and Michigan delegations. It insisted on the exclusion of slavery from the National Territory, and declared that proscription on account of birthplace was unwarranted. It recommended the party to act openly, regarded the Slavery question as the paramount issue, recommended river and harbor improvements, and a generous foreign policy.

The new bridge over the Susquehanna, at the York Furnace, about four miles below Safe Harbor, is now open for travel. It will be a great convenience to a very large section of country. It is the only bridge between Columbia and Port Deposit—a distance of 35 miles. It is on the new State Road from Gettysburg to the Buck Tavern, in Lancaster County.

DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.—The case of Abraham Becker vs. Reuben Gring, for the seduction of his daughter, was tried before Judge Jones, in the Court of Common Pleas, of Berks county, on Thursday and Friday, of last week, which resulted in a verdict of \$4,500 damages in favor of the plaintiff.

The last span of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bridge over the Susquehanna, on the Northumberland side, was put up last week. The bridge on the Sunbury side is also nearly up. Both will be sufficiently completed for the passage of locomotives before the first of January.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.—The *St. Paul Minnesota Democrat* says that the following is the complexion of the Territorial Legislature: In the Council, nine Democrats to five Republicans; in the House, twenty-two Democrats, eleven Republicans, and two Know-Nothings.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided at Pittsburgh, on Saturday, that the Sunday Liquor Law of 1851 was repealed by the law of 1855. The law of 1851, according to the Supreme Court, a local one, that of 1855 a general one.

The agents sent out by Louis Napoleon to this country do not confine themselves to the purchase of grain, but through the west they are actively engaged in buying large numbers of hogs and cattle.

Mrs. CONOVER, who took the first prize for riding at the State Fair Equestrian Exhibition, in Elmira, died recently from the effects of a cold contracted on that occasion.

APPOINTMENT BY THE P. M. GENERAL.—ANDREW FEE, Postmaster, Wyalusing, Bradford county, vice Mis. R. PERRY.

The trial of Louis Baker, for the murder of "Bill Pooley," was commenced in New York on Monday.

Post, Drinker & Co. have opened business, as Bankers, at Montrose.

TRIAL OF THE MAIL ROBBERS.—NAMES OF THE CONVICTED, &c.—Through the politeness of the Law firm of Brooks & Tomlinson, we learn that the trial of the last batch of Mail Robbers, arrested for depredations committed on Uncle Sam's leather bags, at this place and Binghamton, more than a year ago, has just been concluded at Buffalo, before the United States District Court, Judge Hall presiding, and with the following results:

John Talladay and William Miller, who both pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, were sent to the House of Refuge for seven months each.

William Gates pleaded guilty to the main charge we suppose—and was sentenced to a term of two years and six months in the State Prison.

Truman Elmendorf was acquitted. Thomas Powell is also reported to have been acquitted. Mrs. Phelps is still in jail awaiting her trial. It is highly probable that she will be convicted.

"The way of the transgressor is hard."—*Elmira Advertiser*, Nov. 22.

Letter to Judge Wilnot.

The outrageous, disgraceful, and wholly unwarranted attack upon Judge Wilnot, by E. B. CHASE, in the last *Montrose Democrat*, has called out the following letter to the Judge from the members of the bar in this county:

MONTROSE, November 19, 1855.
Hon. DAVID WILNOT—Dear Sir: We have seen, with feelings of deep regret, in the *Montrose Democrat* of the 15th inst., a most grossly libellous article upon you.

We are ourselves witnesses of its falsity in many particulars, and we intend this note as an expression of our confidence both in you as a man and in your entire integrity as a Judge. In our practice before you since you have been upon the Bench, we have never known a case in which we supposed you were influenced in the least by any political consideration.

With assurances of our high regard, Truly yours,
B. T. CASE, W. JESSUP,
L. F. FITCH, A. CHAMBERLIN,
H. H. FRAZIER, B. S. BENTLEY,
F. A. CASE, W. H. JESSUP,
C. J. RICHARDSON, F. FRASER,
L. P. HINDS, A. BUSHELL.

PARDON OF DR. BEALE.—AN AFFECTIONATE SCENE.—Dr. Stephen T. Beale was yesterday released from his confinement in Moyamensing Prison. Dr. Beale was convicted in October last of the offense with which he was charged, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of four years and six months from the 28th of November. After his incarceration he was confined alone in his cell, but his health having become much impaired, he was removed in June last to the hospital of the prison, where he remained until the time of his release. Gov. Pollock signed the pardon on Wednesday, the 21st inst., and the same night Col. J. H. McCauley, the chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, started to the city with the document