exercising constant vigilance and putting forth which now threatens the peace not only of the all his energies to prevent or counteract the Territory of Kansas but of the Union. tendencies to illegality which are prone to exjeets and himself set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove trate of the Territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomchallenge. If arrangements had been perfeeted by the Governor so the election for be held in the several precincts at the same time as for Delegate to Congress, any quessupervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the Delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of individual States

This interference, in so far as concerns its primary causes and its immediate commencement, was one of the incidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of the condition of the colored persons held to service in some of the States which has so long disturbed the repose of our country, and excited individuals otherwise patriotic and law-abiding to toil with misdirected zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories by the perversion and

abuse of the powers of Congress.

The persons and parties whom the tenor of the act to organize the Territories of Nebras ka and Kansas thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organization on the people of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect was ineradicably rooted in the convictions of the people of the Union, then had recourse, in the pursuit of their general object. to the extraordinary measure of propagandist colonization of the Territory of Kansas, to prevent the free and natural action of its inhabitants in its internal organization, and thus to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchante State

With such views associations were organized in some of the States, and their purpose was proclaimed through the press in language extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near to the Territory of Kansas, and especially in the adjoining State of Missouri, whose domestic peace was thus the most directly endangered; but they are far from justifying the illegal and reprehensible counter-movements which ensued.

Under these inauspicious circumstances the primary elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly were held in most if not all of the precincts at the time and the places and by the persons designated and appointed by the Governor, according to law.

Angry accusations that illegal votes had been polled abounded on all sides, and imputations were made both of fraud and violence. But the Governor, in the exercise of the pow- porarily. er and the discharge of the duty conferred and imposed by law on him alone, officially reived and considered the returns · declared a and the House Representatives "duly elected;" certified, and thus at length, in all the forms cation, complete legality was given to the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory.

Those decisions of the returning officers of parliamentary usage of the country applied to House of the Assembly must have been comqualifications and the election of its members: ing exclusively to the jurisdiction of the local regularities may have occurred in the elections, tive to Congress. it seems too late now to raise that question as to which, neither now nor at any previous time, has the least possible legal authority the legitimate assembly of the Territory.

tion, convened the Assembly thus elected to is deemed the most regular course, yet such an meet at a place callel Pawaee City. The act has not been held to be indispensable, and two Houses met and were duly organized in in some cases the Territory has proceeded withthe ordinary parliamentary form ; each sent out it, and has nevertheless been admitted into to and received from the Governor the official the Union as a State. It lies with Congress communications usual on such occasions; an to authorize beforehand, or to confirm afterelaborate Message opening the session was ward, in its discretion; but in no instance has communicated by the Governor; and the gene- a State been admitted upon the application of ral business of legislation was entered upon by persons acting against authorities duly constithe Legislative Assembly.

solved to adjourn to another place in the Ter | them, who have the power to form a constituritory. A law was accordingly passed, against tion and ask for admission as a State. No the consent of Governor, but in due form principle of public law, no practice or preceotherwise, to remove the seat of government dent under the Constitution of the United temporarily to the "Shawnee Manual-labor States, no rule of reason, right, or common School" (or mission,) and thither the Assem- sense confers any such power as that now claimbly proceeded. After this, receiving a bill ed by a mere party in the Territory. In fact, for the establishment of a ferry at the town of what has been done is of revolutionary charac-Kickapoo, the Governor refused to sign it, ter. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim as and, by special message, assigned for reason respects the local law of the Territory. It will of refusal, not anything objectionable in the become treasonable insurrection if it reach the bill itself, nor any pretense of the illegality or length of organized resistance by force to the incompetency of the Assembly as such, but fundamental or any other federal law and to only the fact that the Assembly had by its the authority of the General Government. act transerred the seat of government temporarily from Pawnee City to Shawnee Mission. Executive is plain. The Constitution requir-For the same reason he continued to refuse to lug him to take care that the laws of the Unisign other bills, until, in the cour e of a few ted States be faithfully executed, if they be days, he, by official Message, communicated opposed in the Territory of Kansashe may and to the Assembly the fact that he had received should place at the disposal of the marshal any notification of the termination of his functions public force of the United States which hapas Governor, and that the duties of the office pens to be within the jurisdiction, to be used were legally devolved on the Secretary of the as a portion of the posse comitatus; and, if that Territory; thus to the last recognizing the do not suffice to maintain order, then he may body as a duly-elected and constituted Leis- call forth the militia of one or more States for lative Assembly.

tional defect attached to the legislative acts States. So also if the obstruction be to the of the Assembly, it is not pretended to consist laws of the Territory, and it be duly presented in irregularity of election or want of qualificato him as a case of insurrection, he may emand Eric R. R. have agreed to advance freight tion of the members, but only in the change ploy for its suppression the militia of any State | charges 10 per cent.

without local law, and of course, without the of its place of session. However trivial the or the land or naval force of the United States. ordinary guaranties of peace and public or objection may seem to be, it requires to be considered, because upon it is founded all that In other respects the Governor, instead of superstructure of acts, plainly against law,

Such an objection to the proceedings of the ist in all imperfectly-organized and newly-asso- Legislative Assembly was of exceptionable ciated communities, allowed his attention to be origin, for the reason that, by the express diverted from official obligation by other ob- terms of the organic law, the seat of Govern ment of the Territory was "located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth ;" and yet the Governor himself remained there less than two months. him from the office of chief executive magis- and of his own direction transferred the seat of Government to the Shawnee Mission, where it in fact was at the time the Assembly were plished for election of a Territorial Legisla- called to meet at Pawnee City. If the Gov ture an election of Delegate to Congress had ernor had any such right to change temporaribeen held in the Territory on the 29th day of ly the seat of Government, still more had the November, 1854, and the Delegate to k his Legislative Assembly. The objection is of seat in the House of Representatives without exceptional origin for the further reason that the place indicated by the Governor, without having an exclusive claim of preference in itmembers of the Legislative Assembly might self, was a proposed town site only, which he and others were attempting to locate unlawfully upon land within a military reservation. tion appertaining to the qualification of the and for participation in which illegal act the persons voting as people of the Territory would commandant of a post, a superior officer of the have passed necessarily and at once under the Army, has been dismissed by sentence of courtmartial. Nor is it easy to see why the Legislative

Assembly might not with propriety pass the Territorial act transferring its sittings to the Shawnee Mission. If it could not, that must be on account of some prohibitory or incompatible provision of act of Congress. But no tutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to prosuch provision exists. The organic act, as already quoted, says "the seat of Government "is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and it then provides that certain of the public buildings there "may be occupied and used under the direction of the Governor and Legislative Assembly." expressions might possibly be construed to imply that when, in a previous section of the act, it was enacted that "the first Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint," the "place" means place at Fort Leavenworth, not place anywhere in the Territory. If so, the Governor would have been the first to err in this matter, not only in himself having removed the seat of Government to the Shawnee Mission, but in again removing it to Pawnee City. If there was any departure from the letter of the law, it was his in both

But however this may be, it is most unreasonable to suppose that by the terms of the organic act Congress intended to do impliedly what it has not done expressly-that is, to forbid to the Legislative Assembly the power to choose any place it might see fit as the temporary seat of its deliberations. That is proved by the significant language of one of the subsequent acts of Congress on the subject, that March 3, 1855, which, in making appropriation for public buildings of the Territory, enacts that the same shall not be expended, til the Legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government." Congress, in these expressions, does not profess to be granting the power to fix the permanent seat of government but recognizes the power as one already granted. But how? Undoubtedly by the comprehensive provision of the organic act itself, which declares that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."-If, in view of this act, the Legislative Assembly had the large power to fix the permanent seat of government at any place in its discretion, of course by the same enactment it had the less and the included power to fix it tem-

Nevertheless, the allegation that the acts of the Legislative Assembly were illegal by realarge majority of the members of the Council brought forward to justify the first great movement in disregard of law within the Territory. withheld certificates from others because of One of the acts of the Legislative Assembly alleged illegality of votes; appointed a new provided for the election of a Delegate to the election to supply the place of the persons not present Congress, and a Delegate was elected under that law. But, sul sequently to this, a of statute, and with his own official authenti- portion of the people of the Territory proceeded, without authority of law, to elect another Delegate.

Following upon this movement was another the Governor are final, except that, by the and more important one of the same general character. Persons confessedly not constituthe organic law, it may be conceded that each ting the body politic, or all the inhabitants, but merely a party of the inhabitants, and petent to determine, in the last resort, the without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the The subject was, by its nature, one appertain- Territory into a State, and have framed a constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a authorities of the Territory. Whatever ir. Governor and other officers and a Representa

In extenuation of these illegal acts, it is aleged that the States of California, Michigan, oud others, were self-organized, and as such been possessed by the President of the United were admitted into the Union without a pre-States. For all present purposes the Legis- vious enabling act of Congress. It is true that, lative body, thus constituted and elected, was while in a majority of cases a previous act of Congress has been passed to authorize the Ter-Accordingly, the Governor, by proclama-ritory to present itself as a State, and that this tuted by act of Congress. In every case it is But, after a few days, the Assembly re- the people of the Territory, not a party among

In such an event the path of duty for the that object, or employ for the same object any It will be perceived that if any constitu- part of the land or naval force of the United

And if the Territory be invaded by the citizens of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being fully ascertained they shall most certainly receive the aid of the General Gov-

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a state or Territory. To do so would be subversive of public Freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional—that is, if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.

Our system affords no justification of revolutionary acts: for the constitutional means of relieving the people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agents and by repeal, are ample, and more prompt and effec tive than illegal violence. These constitutional means must be scrupulously guarded—this great prerogative of popular sovereignty sacredly respected.

It is the undoubted right of the penceable and orderly people of the Territory of Kansas to elect their own Legislative Body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social insticure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the Territory, has produced mischievous interference, on the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another .-Statements entirely unfounded or grossly exaggerated, concerning events within the Territory, are sedulously diffused through remote States to feed the flame of sectional animosty there; and the agitators there exert themselves indefatigably in return to encourage and stimu-

late strife within the Territory.

The inflammatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save unmitigated evil, North and South. But for it the character of the domestic institutions of the future new State would have been a matter of too little interest to the inhabitants of the contiguous States. personal or collectively, to produce among them any political emotion. Climate, soil, produc-tion, hopes of rapid advancement, and the pursuit of happiness on the part of settlers themselves, with good wishes but with no interference from without, would have quietly determined the question which is at this time of

such disturbing character. But we are constrained to turn our attenion to the circumstances of embarrassment as hey now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kansas to discountenance every act or purpose of resistance to its laws. Above all, the mergency appeals to the citizens of the States, and especially of those contiguous to the Territory, neither by intervention of non-residents in elections, nor by unauthorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the authority of the inhabitants of the Territory.

No citizen of our country should permit himself to forget that he is a part of its government, and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures; and that, therefore, the highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever of power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the Re-

Entertaining these views, it will be my im perative duty to exert the whole power of the Federal Executive to support public order in the Territory; to vindicate its laws, whether Federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance; and so to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroachment from without in the full enjoyment of the rights of self-government assured to them by the Constitution and the organic act of Congress

Although serious and threatening disturbances in the Territory of Kansas, announced to me by the Governor in December last, were speedily quieted without the effusion of blood. and in a satisfactory manner, there is, I regre to say, reason to apprehend that disorders will continue to occur there, with increasing tendency to violence until some decisive measures be taken to dispose of the question itself which constitutes the inducement or occasion of internal acitation and of external interfe-

This, it seems to me, can best be accomplished by providing that, when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the qualified voters, shall assemble to frame a Constitution, and thus to prepare, through regular and lawful

I respectfully recommend the enactment of law to that effect.

I recommend, also, that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may become requisite in in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Wisconsin now rejoices in two Governors—one elected by the people and another steel engravings, including portraits of Dr. by the State Canvassers. Both Bashford and Kana and Mr. Grinnell. The work will be and Barstow have taken the oath of office. and both will probably transmit messages to the Legislature. And the Senate being Republican, will doubtless receive Bashford's and tee Assembly Barstow's, so there will be a pretty kettle of fish. The Supreme Court will ave to decide between the contestants for executive honors.

CANAL COMMISSIONER .- The friends of Col. GEO. Scorr, of Columbia county, are earnestly and actively at work to secure his nomination to the above office. He is ably advocated by a number of our Democratic exchanges - among them are the Columbia Democrat, the Easton Argus and Easton Schningl. Col. S. is fivorably known to the Democracy of the State. -Patriot and Union

The richest man in Congress is the Hon, Wm. A'ken of South Carolina. His property is estimated at two millions of dollare. ncluding over one thousand negroes.

The Syracuse Chroniele says two hundred fugitive slaves have passed through that city the past year, and thirteen within the last twelve days.

The New York Central and New York

Brudford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturdan Morning, februarn 2, 1836. TERMS—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.
Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

ADVERTISEMENTS For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. OB-WORK—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and a reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

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

Republican Committees of Vigilance. THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY
COMMITTEE of Bradford, have appointed the following persons as
Committees of Vigilance for their respective districts, for

present year:
hany-Wells Wilcox, M. H. Codding, John Sterigere, Daniel Kellogg; Armenia—Alfred Ripley, David S. Becker, Alba Burnham -G. F. Horton, J. H. Morrow, Geo. W. Ingham, Asylum—G. F. Horton, J. H. Morros, Uriah Terry: Uriah Terry: Chang Jawashin—S. W. Park, John Griffin, David Gardner, Erastus Wolcott; Athens borough—N. C. Harris, C. Hunsiker, L. S. Keeler D. B Cotton; Burlington-Roswell Luther, J. W. Spencer, D. M. Alex Burlington - Hoswell Luther, J. W. Spencer, D. M. Alexander, James Nichols;
Burlington West—Plynn Phelps jr., Perry B. Pratt, S. H. Stiles, J. B. McKean;
Burlington borough—Philander Long, Chester King ley, Charles Lewis, N. T. Dickerson;
Columbia—James Bullock, Dummer Lilley, Andrew Gerbet, Long Strait Columbia—James Bullock, Dammer Lilley, Andrew Gernet, Isaac Strait; Canton—S. Newman, M. H. Case, S. Owens, W.Lawrence; Darel—R. Bull, D. L. Staates, F. Moody, Edwid Homet; Franklin—Nelson Gilbert, Thomas Smiley, J. M. Martin,

Festus F. Fairchild; ranville—Luman Putnam, William Bunyon, Benjamin Saxton, Harrison Ross; errick—I. A. Park, E. Carr, A. R. Brown, Abel Bolles; Festus F. Fairchild ; Litchfield—Milo Merrill, Cyrus Blood good, Stephen Evans, Heman Moore; LeRoy—A. D. Foss, S. Bailey, Charles Lamb, John Cole; Monroe township—Freeman Sweet, Daniel Decker, Chas. G. Hollon, Rowland Rockwell; Monroe borough—E. B. Coolbaugh, S. S. Hinman, Anthony Mullan, J. L. Rockwell;

onson, John W. Payson, Henry Gibbs. ny Mullan, J. L. Rockwell;
Orwell—S. N. Bronson, John W. Payson, Henry Gibbs,
A. G. Mathews;
Overton—James M. Haverley, William Waltman, Orange
Chase, George Hottenstine;
Pike—E. Crandal, R. B. Bailey, E. S. Skeel, G. W. Brink;
Rome—P. Forbes, O. Young, J. G. Tawner, F. W. Maynard;
Ridgbury—G. Cooper, H. Owen, W. Steven, J.D. Hammond
Sheshequin—O., H. P. Kinney, Charles Chaffee, C. W.
Billis, A. J. Cole;
Suringfield—C. H. Campbell, Ambrose, G. Brown, Amos

ingtield--C. H. Campbell, Ambrose G. Brown, Amos Knapp, Isaac F. Bullock; nithfield—G. K. McVannon, Orpheus K. Bird, Clinton E. Wood, E. G. Durfey: South Creek.—W. Y. Glines, Ira Crane, J. F. Gillet, Linus ne-William Griffis, Henry Noble, William

Kingsley, George A. Stephens; Sylvania B rough—Peter Monroe, N. H. McCullom, L. N. Tinkham, James H. Nash; uscorora—Edw'd C. Wells, A. J. Cogswell, Henry Mont-Bowman; Towanda—George Mills, A. D. Kingsbery, Ezra Rutty, Samuel Stratton; Troy borough—E. B. Parsons, George P. Newberry, Dan'l Dobbins, B. S. Dart; Troy township—Alonzo Thomas, Ezra Loomis, Amasa Greeno, J. M. Smith; Ulster—S. C. Hovey, D. J. Chubbuck, J. L. Gorseline,

Warren-Miles Prince, Jacob Rogers, James Cooper, Mi-randa Chaffee; Wells-Lo:enz ¡Grinnell, John Brownell, Newell Leo: ard, John Brasted; ard, John Brasted; Windham-Platt Vandyke, James M. Peck, James Olm-

sted, William S. Babcock; Wilmot-Jonathan Buttles, J. H. Turrell, J. L. Jones, Hiram Stone.

The Committees of Vigilance will call primary to times at such times as the County Committee may ereafter designate.

ALLEN McKEAN. January 22, 1856. Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT ON KANSAS.

We make room, to the exclusion of other matters, for the President's defence of the "border ruffians." After his annual message, perhaps we should not be surprised at anything that might emanate from him; but this unjustifiable and unexpected support of the invaders of Kansas has created a universal feeling of astonishment and indignation in the North. Gov. Reeder has published a letter in answer to it, which is at once dignified and severewhich we will given ou; readers next week.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

We are requested by the Secretary, WM. C BOGART, to state that the regular meeting of the Bradford County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, in the Boro' of means, for its admission into this Union as a Towanda, on Monday evening, February 4,

> Dr. KANE's forthcoming work, giving a full account of his last voyage to the Arctic regions, is now in the hands of Messrs. Childs & Peterson, of Philadelphia, and promises to be one of the most magnificent and elaborate works ever issued from the Press in this country. There are to be no less than three hundred illustrations, among them twenty four Kane and Mr. Grinnell. The work will be issued in two handsome octavo volumes, as early as possible, at the low price of \$5 for

On our first page will be found an interesting sketch of Dr. Kane by Dr. Elder of Philadelphia, to which we refer to our readers.

EFFECT OF NON-ORGANIZATION .- It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that Mr. Forney is Clerk only for limited purposes. He has, therefore, refused to recognize his requisition for funds to pay the officers of the House, other than the clerks employed immediately under himself. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-Keeper and Postmaster, employing in their various offices nearly 150 persons, have received no pay since the beginning of the session, and will receive none until the House shall organize.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND. - By a telegraphic dispatch to the Tribune, it is stated that the English mission has been tendered to ex-Vice President DALLAS, and will doubtless be ac- BUCHANAN for the Presidency. cepted. Dispatches will be sent from Boston by the next steamer to Europe requesting Mr. BUCHANAN to remain in England notil his successor arrives

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The SPEAKER of the Senate presented a petition from citizens of Bradford county, for a repeal of that part of the School law as provides for the election of County Superintendents; and for a reduction of the number and pay of the School Directors.

The SPEAKER of the Senate also presented two petitions from citizens of Bradford county, for the repeal of the restraining liquor

Mr. LAPORTE of the House, for the repeal of the law creating County Superintendent; for the reduction of the number of school directors and the appointment of town superintendents.

Mr. HOLCOMB, one of similar import. Mr. LAPORTE, one for the separation of the School from the State Department, and other modifications of the School law.

Mr. INGHAM moved that the House proceed to consider the resolution instructing our U. S. Senators to vote for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska Act; which, after some remarks from Messrs. Ingham and M'Carthy, was not agreed to-yeas 30, nays 65.

Mr. INGHAM, also, on leave given, offered a resolution that a select committe be appointed to prepare a joint resolution of the substance of the resolutions offered by him a few days ago. The House refused to proceed to the second reading of the resolution.

On Thursday the House repealed the Liquor Law by a vote of 69 yeas to 25 nays, and the bill was sent to the Senate. In that body Mr. BUCKALEW moved its reference to a select Committee, on which motion there was considerable debate, but an adjournment took place before a vote was taken.

Mr. PRICE has introduced into the Senate bill for the security of railroad traveling, which defines duties, fixes liabilities, and renders that in certain statute law which now depends upon legal construction and decisions.— The bill requires that the baggage and freight cars shall invariably be placed in front of the passenger cars; steam whistles to sound an alarm at eighty rods from any crossing of the highway at the same level; speed to be reduced on approaching a draw; the running to be so regulated that no two trains moving in opposite directions shall be on the same track at the same time, without a switch and siding between them, unless the train that is out of time is preceded by an agent on foot, eighty rods in advance, with a signal; when any train rods in advance, with a signal; when any train is stopped when another is expected, a signal wanda—Hiram C. Fox, Samuel C. Means, J. H. Decker, is to be sent eighty rods in the proper direction. In enclosed or fenced parts of the country, cattle guards to be constructed at every commencement and termination of such enclosure. When a rail is taken up for repairs, a S. C. Hovey, D. J. Chubback, J. L. Gorsenne, S. N. Havens; S. N. Havens; each way. It is made a misdemeanor for any wysox—Moses Canfield—M. J. Coolbaugh, I. P. Spalding. George Strope; yala-ing-C. K. Ingham, Francis Homet, Elisha Lewis, crossing a railroad with a horse or vehicle, or -Miles Prince, Jacob Rogers, James Cooper, Mi- driving any animal on it when a locomotive is approaching within forty rods of such intersector for Speaker: Banks had 97, Orr 67, Fuller tion. It is also made a misdemeanor, with 35, Pennington 3, Edie, 2, Harris and Wilninety days' imprisonment, for a railroad conductor to get intoxicated. \$5,000 is the greatest amount which may be recovered of a railroad for any person's death through its negligence. No recovery of damages when the per- in a block of wooden buildings on the son is injured acting contrary to the printed side of Water street, which consumed regulations of the company. The punishment three or four dwellings, and resulted in for injury through the negligence of any employee of the road is twelve month's imprisonment. If death ensue, the punishment is the years of age and the girl four. They w same as manslaughter. Persons who put obstructions, whereby death ensues, shall be tried for murder. If injury is caused, the punish-

> IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—The Washington Union says :- Our attention has been called to the fact that some postmasters are in the habit of sending back to the mailing office letters reaching them for delivery, because they were not pre-paid by stamps, but by money .-This is wrong, and arises from a misapprehension of the law. In no case, indeed, should a letter, after it has reached the office of delivery, be returned for postage, much less should it be returned because the postage was not paid by stamps. It is the general duty of postmasters to see that letters are pre-paid by stamps, but when (having been pre-paid in cash, either through ignorance of the law, or inadvertence, or want of stamps on the part of the mailing postmaster,) they reach their destination, it is the duty of the postmaster to deliver them the same as though pre paid by stamps.

ment is ten vear's imprisonment.

It will necessarily happen, in the introduc tion of the stamp-pre-payment system, that supplies of stamps will fail to reach some of the small and remote offices at the proper time. and it would be doing violence to the citizens of those localities to return, and thus delay their correspondence, because of a circumstance so unavoidable. Entertaining this view of the subject, the department has instructed postmasters, not having stamps, to forward etters as heretofore when pre-paid by money. If an unpaid letter, from any cause, gets into the mail and reaches its destination, it should be delivered on payment of postage at prepaid

Gov. Pollock has appointed Robert Haw-EY Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Over and Terminer for Lycoming county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of GEO. F. BOAL.

Gov. BIGLER has authorized the Pennsulranian to state he is a fast friend of Mr.

The proceedings of the Republican meeting held in Pike township, will be published next week.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Jan. 28, 1856. In Supreme Court, to-day, Judge Black delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court in the matter of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, against the City of Erie. to the effect that the Railroad Company have the right to extend their road through Eric to the eastern boundary to connect with the North-East Road, and that resistance and destruction of property by the Mayor and Councils of Eric is unlawful and must be restrained. The injunction sought for was granted.

In the case of the Erie and North-East Road against Joseph Casey, the Court was divided Judges Black, Lowrie and Knox, held the repeal of the charter of the Road was constitutional and valid, while Chief Justice Lewis and Judge Woodward held it to be unconstitutional and voic. The case is to be taken up to the United States Supreme Court.

Doings in Congress.

House, Jan. 25. After an ineffectual at tempt to repeal the resolution cutting off debate, the House balloted three times for Speaker. On the last ballot, the 127th, Banks had 94. Orr 64, Fuller 25, scattering 12; necessary to a choice 98. Adjourned.

House, Jan. 26.—The Session was passed in the disposal, without discussion, of resolu-tions to the following purport; "1. No man shall be elected Speaker who

does not fully and heartily sympathize with a large majority of the country for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or who shall hesitate to exert himself for the restoration of that restriction."

This was rejected. Yeas, 102; Navs, 103 "2 The restriction ought to be restored as proper indication of the wisdom, patriotism and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, and as the necessary and certain means of reviving harmony and concord among the States of the Union, essential to our welfare and the perpetuity of our institutions"

This was adopted by one majority. 3. Uscless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise and unjust in every section of the Union. but until the restriction is restored it is a solemn duty we owe to the past, present and future to steadily and firmly persist in the efforts to that end."

This was rejected by a majority of three 4. The agitation of the Slavery question is unwise and unjust to a portion of the people, injurious to every section, and ought not to be countenanced." This was adopted by one majority.

5. The repeal of the Missouri Restriction was an example for useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question.' This was adopted by a vote of 108 to 93.

and then the House adjourned. SENATE, Jan. 28 .- Gen. Cass made a long

speech on Central American affairs. He thought all things were going smoothly, and the President was doing his duty. Mr. Col lamer gave his views on the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. Mr. Seward obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned to Thursday.

House .- Mr Leiter moved the Plurality rule, which motion was tabled, 106 to 101. Some personal discussion ensued upon a le ter published in a Cleveland paper, reflecting severely on the course of Mr. Campbell and others. The House then voted the 128th time liams 1 each. Necessary to a choice 101 .-Adjourned.

Two CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.-About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out death of two children (brother and sister) w perished in the flames. The name of the dren was Burgess-the boy being about six literally burnt to a crisp, and presented on of the most horrible and heart-rending sight which we have ever been called on to with Their parents, it seems, were out to a da on the preceding evening (having first lock the little creatures in their bedroom,) fr which they returned in the morning to themselves childless, bewail their bereavement and confront an indignant community. children could easily have been saved after minutes after the fire was discovered had the fact that they were in the building been known. -Elmira Ade., 26th.

A CLOSE SHAVE .- A while ago, one hot day, very wealthy miser of this city died of choice ra, and it was found necessary to place his body in the coffin without removing his usual apparel. One of his heirs, who was standing y, suggested, just as the lid was being faste ed, searching the deceased's pockets, which we done, and the searcher also found an ordinar, money-belt around the corpse, containing ord \$5,000 worth of notes, bills, &c.-Chiago Tribune.

The freezing of the Ohio River, by the acilities thus furnished for crossing from Ker tucky to Ohio, seems to have stimulated many of the bondsmen of the latter State to attempt their escape. We learn from Cincinnatiof the recapture on Monday of several of these fugtives, not without tragical circumstances of the most affecting character. A mother finding escape hopeless from the hands of the slare catchers, to save her three children from being dragged back to Slavery, cut their throats, is stantly killing one and severely wounding the other two. Six of the fugitives were captured but eight, belonging to another party, are said to have effected their escape.

THE NEXT QUARTER of the Towns Female Seminary under the charge of Misse HU ONS will commence on Monday, February 11. Towanda, January 30, 1856.

J. D. HUMPHREY S NOW RECEIVING an excellent assortment

L boy's, ladies', children's and misses' BOO'S & L ES. Also, Shoe Pegs, Thread, Linings and Findin which he invites public attention.

he subscriber, are invited to make payment. the subscriber, are invited to make payment. These venient may call on C. Frisbie, Esq. or T. Hampier, Orwell, previous to the 15th of February next, after time delinquents may expect special invitations to Towards. J. D. HUMPHE Towanda, January 9, 1855.

3 TONS SUGARS—Brown, Refined, Por O dered, Crushed and Granulated; Mola and Java Coffee, Rice, Saleratus, Ginger, S Rice, Tobacco—in fact a general variety of sale cheap at june?