

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1856.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented from merchants and importers of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, asking for a revision of the tariff.

Mr. Johnson reported in favor of printing 31,000 copies of the majority and minority reports from the Committee on Territories on the Kansas case, being 500 for each member.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the motion. He thought the minority report presented the slavery question in a masterly manner, and its positions were unanswerable, but it does not enter into the details, as does the majority report. Hence he was unwilling to send out containing so many unwarranted assumptions, erroneous deductions, and inconsistencies.

Mr. Wade asked Mr. Trumbull to yield the floor for an adjournment.

Mr. Douglas—I hope not. The courtesies of the Senate have been taken advantage of, on account of my known absence, to make an assault upon me.

Mr. Trumbull.—Not so, I knew not whether you were present or absent. I was commenting on the report. I did not intrude the subject, nor know it would come up to day.

Mr. Douglas.—My colleague dares to say, in the face of the fact, that he did not know I was absent. He acted with unfairness in attacking the report when I was detained from the Senate by ill health. I would ask him within what reasonable time will his speech be printed?

Mr. Trumbull.—I think it will be published by Monday.

Mr. Douglas.—If I can ask a postponement of the question till Monday, I will reply to Mr. Trumbull's speech on Tuesday.

Mr. Seward.—Take your own time.

Mr. Douglas (quickly).—I understand that game, "Take your own time." The Senator from Massachusetts took his own time to witness and circulate a libel upon me about the time the Nebraska Bill was reported. I understand my colleague to say he came here a Democrat. That will be news to the Democracy of Illinois, and is a libel on the Democracy of that State.

Mr. Crittenden interfered, saying the debate was transcending the rules of decorum.—The Senator had charged a libel on Mr. Trumbull. (Sensation.)

Mr. Douglas.—I should have been better satisfied if the Senator from Kentucky, when the Black Republicans denounced us in coarse terms, had rebuked them for want of courtesy.

Mr. Crittenden.—To what do you allude?

Mr. Douglas.—When they made vulgar, coarse partisan assaults on the Democratic side of the Senate.

Mr. Crittenden.—It was no more my business than that of others to call Senators to order for personalities. This is not the place for vituperation. Such things should be settled elsewhere.

Mr. Douglas.—I do not regard the Senator as good authority in Illinois politics. I am speaking of events of which I am better capable of judging than he.

After further colloquy, the Chair decided that Mr. Douglas' remark was not personal.

Mr. Douglas said that, so far as he was advised, and as he believed, his colleague was the candidate of a miserable set of Abolitionists and Know-Nothing, which was one and the same thing.

Mr. Crittenden.—I wish the Senator to understand that I co-operate with the American party—standing here as a gentleman and a Senator of absolute independence, and claiming all the respect due to honesty. As a free man, I repel with scorn any imputation of that kind as intended to embrace me and my political associates.

Mr. Douglas explained.—I spoke of Know-Nothingism in Illinois, and said it might be otherwise in the South. Every Know-Nothing Lodge in Illinois has adopted the Abolition creed, and that is the miserable faction that sent my colleague here. The Senator from Kentucky misunderstood me, else he would not have conceived my remark personal to him.

Mr. Crittenden.—The gentleman did not make the qualification he now does.

Mr. Douglas.—Every gentleman must have understood me as making the distinction. I said nothing about Southern Know-Nothings.

Mr. Trumbull.—I shall not permit such remarks as these from my colleague to pass unanswered. I shall suffer no man, here or elsewhere, to state of me things which are absolutely and totally unfounded. If he means to say I am or ever have been a Know-Nothing, or connected with any secret political organization, the charge is baseless—I will not violate the rules of the Senate, but I will say untrue. He proceeded to speak of the politics of Illinois, claiming that she is and always has been a Democratic State, and that in the Eighth Congressional District, which gave Gen. Pierce nearly 5000 majority, he (Mr. Trumbull) was elected a member of the House by more than 2600 majority. He ran as the Anti-Nebraska candidate. How did his colleague know that he received every Know-Nothing and Abolition vote? He (Mr. Trumbull) did not know it.

Mr. Douglas.—My colleague said the reason why he did not accept, at Salem, my proposition to resign our seats last year, to test by a re-election whether he or I represent Illinois, was that Gov. Mattison would appoint me and another Democrat to fill the vacancies. I tell him I will sign a resignation now, to take effect at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. Brown.—That's right, Douglas. I'd give him till Monday morning to think of it.

Mr. Douglas.—I said my colleague received every Abolition and Know-Nothing vote in the Legislature. He does not deny that statement. Why equivocate?

In his further remarks Mr. Douglas said Mr. Trumbull had become chief of the Black Republicans.

Mr. Trumbull.—I ask my colleague to explain.

Mr. Douglas.—Was not the gentleman voted for by the Abolitionists and Republicans from all parts of the State?

Mr. Trumbull.—I tell him no, to his teeth. I never was the candidate of the Abolition or Know-Nothing party. I may have been voted for by members of the American party, but that I was their candidate is not true. The colloquy was further continued.

of that proposition and predicting many of the evils which have since ensued.

Mr. Douglas said, that both Mr. Chase and Mr. Sumner, on the occasion referred to, came to his seat and asked him to postpone the Nebraska bill for one week, in order to give them time to examine it. He did so. But the day after, he discovered that they had written an exposition of that measure, and scattered it broadcast. It was the false statement that they had not had time to examine the bill of which he complained; that address attributed to him a base purpose, and self-aggrandizement, and not a proper sense of public duty. The Senator from Massachusetts did not consider that libellous. Oh no—this might accord with his ideas of a gentleman and a Senator.

Mr. Sumner.—I shall enter into no contest, here or elsewhere, as to the character of a gentleman. This Senate shall decide whether the Senator from Illinois is a proper judge of this matter. It is not true that I went to the Senator's seat to make the request to which he alludes.

Mr. Douglas repeated that Mr. Sumner, while pretending that he wanted time to read the Nebraska bill, had previously franked a grossly libellous pamphlet on that subject.

Mr. Sumner said the address was predicated on the first bill, and not on the last.

Mr. Douglas remarked that the reasons assigned by Mr. Sumner, as an argument for the postponement of the Nebraska bill, was not true in fact.

Mr. Johnson's resolution, to print extra copies of the Kansas reports, was then adopted, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburne, of Maine, argued in favor of the resolution empowering the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case. He said that Gov. Reeder was removed because he would not be the slave and tool of the President, who had offered him a mission to China or Great Britain, if he would resign his Governorship.

Mr. Smith, of Va.—Do I understand the gentleman to make that charge?

Mr. Washburne.—I have seen it in the newspapers. A Washington correspondent under the assertion, and dared the Washington Union to deny it. I dare the gentleman from Virginia to make the denial.

Mr. Smith.—I believe it to be a bold, unmitigated falsehood, and it is becoming any member to repeat such newspaper statements.

Mr. Washburne.—I believe every word of it. There are gentlemen here who can speak for the executive.

Mr. Washburne argued that the committee must have plenary power to order to an impartial hearing and an honest, intelligent judgment. He moved the previous question, and it was disagreed to—yeas 78, nays 96. Adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—March 17.—Mr. Douglas reported a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution for a State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union, when she shall have the requisite population. The consideration of our relations with Great Britain was then resumed. Mr. Clayton spoke relative to the British construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and Central American affairs generally. He urged the importance of an inter-oceanic canal, and pronounced a railroad to the Pacific impolitic and not equal to the accommodation required. He spoke very favorably of the present foreign policy of the Administration. Col. Walker denounced as a pirate and a ruffian. The Senate then passed to other business, and put through several internal improvement bills, all of which will be vetoed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Kansas debate was continued. Mr. Galloway of Ohio was in favor of sending for persons and papers. He said the country demands a full investigation, in order that the rascality of those who have thwarted the public will in the Territory may be exposed and punished proportionately to their offense. Mr. Volk of New-York followed on the other side. Mr. Robinson of Penn. and Mr. Simmons of New-York spoke for freedom, and Mr. Richardson of Illinois and Mr. Millson of Va. for Slavery. Adjourned.

Our Relations with England.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1856.

Mr. Buchanan's letters by the Arabia announce that the feeling in political circles in England toward the United States is much modified on present differences. The reaction is even stronger than indicated by the press, and is favorable to a reasonable adjustment. No difficulty is now anticipated on that score, although there has been no very recent conferences, owing to Lord Clarendon's absence at Paris.

Lord Palmerston's Government is regarded as tottering, having been twice beaten in Parliament, including the Peerage question and one Police measure which was withdrawn.—It is supposed that any treaty of peace would unseat him, if his retirement should not be precipitated by other issues.

Some apprehension is entertained as to the political effect of the publication of the enlistment and Central American correspondence. The recent friendly demonstrations toward Mr. Buchanan will remain until his successor arrives, whom Mr. Buchanan will present immediately. Perhaps Mr. Dallas may be installed to-morrow.

Two affidavits have been received by the Government from commissioned officers attached to the Foreign Legion, stating that the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Stanley, agreed to pay them and such others as were under indictment or held to bail for recruiting, and they received \$72 monthly until recently, when Mr. Stanley told them he was going to Washington to close affairs, and asked them for correspondence and other documents in their possession. These were delivered in mistake for confidence, and then the men were discarded.—Hence came the publicity.

TERIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.—According to reports from San Francisco, Japan has been visited with another terrible earthquake, which has destroyed the city of Jeddo and about thirty thousand inhabitants. This is the second capital of the country, and residence of the Military Governor. Its population, according to the Dutch traders, who are about the only persons who know anything reliable about it, is a million and a half of persons. The Japanese Islands are a part of a line of volcanic action, which extend from the Aleutian Islands to the Bay of Bengal, and the country is subject to great devastation.—In 1783, an earthquake occurred at Yesso, which destroyed twenty-three villages. One in 1792 destroyed 50,000 people. A little more than a year ago, a Russian frigate was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, while lying at Simoda.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, March 22, 1856.

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 renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 5 copies for \$1.00; 10 copies for \$1.50; 20 copies for \$2.00; 50 copies for \$4.00; 100 copies for \$7.00; 200 copies for \$12.00; 500 copies for \$25.00; 1000 copies for \$45.00; 2000 copies for \$80.00; 5000 copies for \$175.00; 10000 copies for \$325.00; 20000 copies for \$600.00; 50000 copies for \$1200.00; 100000 copies for \$2200.00; 200000 copies for \$4000.00; 500000 copies for \$8000.00; 1000000 copies for \$15000.00.

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

JOHNSON.—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and a reasonable price—very facility for doing Books, Blank, Round-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—In fulfillment of the duties imposed upon the undersigned, as member of the National Executive Committee for the State of Pennsylvania, (appointed by the Republican Convention held at Pittsburgh on the 22d ult.) and in compliance with the wishes of numerous friends throughout the State, notice is hereby given that a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION will be held in the city of Philadelphia on MONDAY, the 16th day of JUNE next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the formation of an Electoral Ticket, and the nomination of a State Ticket, to be sent up at the ensuing Presidential and State elections; and generally for the transaction of all such business as shall come before said Convention.

The undersigned would recommend that the Convention be composed of Delegates, twice in number to that of the Senate and House of Representatives; and that the friends of Freedom in the several counties of the Commonwealth meet at the county seat, or other convenient place in their respective counties, on Saturday, the 31st day of May next, (unless some other day will better accommodate,) and elect delegates to represent them in said State Convention; and also, at the same time and place, three delegates from the several Congressional districts, to represent this State in the National Nominating Convention to be held on the 17th of June next, at Philadelphia.

D. WILLIAMS, Member of National Ex. Com. for Pa.

Towanda, March 15, 1856.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The SPEAKER presented a petition from citizens of Ulster township, Bradford county, for the passage of a supplement to the act establishing a public ferry over the Susquehanna river, near Ulster, giving justices of the peace power to collect penalties under said act; also a remonstrance from two hundred and two citizens of Ulster and adjoining townships, against the repeal of the act establishing the ferry above referred to.

Mr. LAPORTE presented a remonstrance from citizens of Bradford county, against the repeal of the law establishing a ferry over the Susquehanna river near Ulster, in said county.

Mr. LAPORTE, one from citizens of Bradford county, for a law authorizing the laying out of a State road in the counties of Sullivan and Bradford.

The General Appropriation Bill being under consideration in the Committee of the Whole in the House, Mr. McCOMB offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted:—

SEC. 55. For the Towanda bridge company, for the purpose of repairing their bridge and building a towing path attached to said bridge for the use of the Commonwealth, ten thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid by the State Treasurer as the work progresses, upon estimates furnished by the Superintendent of the North Branch canal. But nothing shall be paid under this section, until the Canal Commissioners have entered into a written contract with said company, thereby securing full protection to this Commonwealth in the use of said bridge and the maintenance thereof.

Mr. MCINTOCK, of the Senate offered a resolution for the appointment of two additional members of each House, on the committee of Conference on the Liquor bill, which was adopted. The Speaker subsequently appointed MESSRS. BUCKALEW and FLENIKEN on the Committee.

In the House, the Senate resolution calling for an increase of the Committee of Conference on the Liquor question, by the appointment of two additional members from each House, was concurred in. Messrs. HILL, of Westmoreland, and EDINGER, of Monroe, are the additional members on the part of the House.

[The Committees, as originally appointed by the two Houses, failed to agree, and this is a new effort to effect a settlement of the points of difference. These are understood to have been the reduction, by the House, of the minimum rate of tavern licences, the reduction of the ratio in which tavern licences are to be granted out of the cities from 200 to 100 taxable, and the licensing of restaurants to sell domestic wines and malt liquors. All the other points of difference, the Senate Committees yielded.]

Mr. BUCKALEW called up Senate bill No. 344, to incorporate the North Branch Coal and Iron company. Passed to second reading and laid over.

CONGRESS.—We publish an account of a scene in the Senate, in which DOUGLAS conducted himself in a manner worthy of a blackguard, but qualified when he found that he had encountered men who did not fear him.

In the House, little has been done for some time, except debate upon the reports from the Committee on Elections, in regard to the Kansas contested case. The Southern members are determined that nothing shall be done to investigate the outrages upon property and the ballot-box in that Territory, and they have appeared to have their usual quota of Northern allies. The vote on the request for power to send for persons and papers will probably be taken within a few days. We regard the result as very doubtful.

THE Spring term of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute will commence on Wednesday, March 26th, as will be seen by an advertisement found in another column. It is desirable that all wishing to connect themselves with the several classes to be formed, should be in attendance at the opening of the term.

The following sensible remarks are from the National Era. The time has now come when the professions of men are to be put to the test. Those who are in favor of the principles of Freedom, will array themselves under the banner of Republicanism—those who are willing that slavery should be extended have their choice of either Fillmore or the Democracy. It is no time for subterfuge or evasion. Let men take sides, and have the battle fairly fought and decided:—

"We tell you, Know-Nothings of the free States, that if you are so 'American' that you cannot dissolve your party ties, as we have done, and unite with us on equal terms on the present question, you are more wedded to your nativism and anti-Catholicism than you are to freedom, and your proper place is the national American party, under the lead of Millard Fillmore. Be manly—choose openly whom you will serve—freedom or slavery. If you are for freedom alone, say so; surrender your party, and we are with you. If you are for 'Americanism' and freedom—as much of the latter as you can get without suspending the claims of the former—make terms at once with the Fillmore nationals, help them cripple the North, and to give power again to slavery.—Manage as you may, we will never support, directly or indirectly, a Know-Nothing party, national or Northern. We call upon all true Anti-Slavery men who have been trying to use the Order to advance the interests of freedom, now that it is openly centralized and committed to the cause of Slavery, to give it up—disband your Councils, or, where you have not this power, leave them without the influence your presence has hitherto lent them. Let us have a Republican party, which, if not successful in 1856, shall come into power in 1860 with the full force of its principles, unadulterated by base alloy."

In this region, there are no men who denounce the National Administration more unsparingly than the Hunkers. There are no epithets strong enough in their vocabulary to express their detestation of President PIERCE. Yet the State Convention unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of President PIERCE as NATIONAL, FAITHFUL, AND EFFICIENT—fully equal to all the important emergencies which the country has had to encounter, and that he has worthily maintained his integrity and honor at home and abroad.

Where were the delegates from Bradford when this resolution was adopted? Or is it necessary to be one thing at home and another thing at Harrisburg.

The fact is, that there is no good reason why the Hunkers should denounce PIERCE. He has only been doing what they are ready themselves to perform. He has been consistently dough-face, and should receive the support of the entire dough-face family. Should he be re-nominated, of which there is now every probability, those who are now denouncing him would be the most zealous supporters of his re-election.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Returns have been received from all but about a dozen small towns in this State, which cannot, says The Boston Atlas, have cast 500 votes altogether, and the result for Governor foots up as follows: METCALFE, Am. Rep., 30,979; WELLS, Pierce Dem., 31,493; GOODWIN, Whig, 2,337; Scattering, 141.

The Senate, according to the latest intelligence, stands 8 American Republicans and 4 Pierce men. The returns are not quite complete, but the result is not likely to vary from the above. The aggregate vote for Senators, which shows the relative strength of parties in the State—there being only two regular candidates running in each district—is as follows: American Republicans, 33,205; Pierce Democrats, 31,643. Majority against Pierce Democrats, 1,562.

The House stands 162 Opposition, to 135 Pierce men.

The Council will probably stand 3 American Republicans and 2 Administration—possibly 4 Republicans and only 1 Administration.

LATER FROM KANSAS.—The Independence correspondent of the Republican telegraph that the Free Legislature had adjourned to Lawrence, and was in session there on Saturday. Gov. Shannon had gone there to ascertain what was being done. Violence was apprehended.

There was some little excitement on the border. One hundred Sharp's rifles and two cannon had been intercepted at Lexington, and held by the citizens, subject to Gov. Shannon's order.

The St. Louis Democrat, of the 18th, has a letter from Topeka, dated the 8th, stating that the Free State Legislature, in joint convention, had elected Gov. REEDER U. S. Senator on the first ballot, and Mr. LANK on the second. Each received 38 votes. Fifty-six members were present.

A gentleman at Washington, just arrived from Kansas, reports that Governor Shannon was twelve days reaching the border Territory from St. Louis. He was detained three days on the river bank in consequence of the obstruction to navigation by the ice. The Free State Legislature assembled before Gov. Shannon reached the place of meeting. The gentlemen alluded to has no doubt, judging from information obtained there, that the officers of the new Government have, ere this, been arrested by the Federal authorities.

SENECA LAKE FROZEN OVER.—On the 9th of March inst., for the first time within the memory of man, Seneca Lake was frozen over so solid that the steamboat cannot make her usual trip. We believe most of our readers are aware that the weather was decidedly cool about that time.

To the Freemen of Bradford!

The Republican County Committee having met in the Court House, in the borough of Towanda, on Monday, March 17th, adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That B. LAPORTE and JERSON HOLCOMB be Representatives Delegates from Bradford County, in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 20th inst., and that MASON C. MURPHY be recommended as Senatorial Delegate from this District.

Resolved, That the basis of party action should be principle, and that any attempt to form a union except for the purpose of advancing principle, is unworthy the co-operation of honest men, and must result in signal defeat.

Resolved, That we recognize the Republican organization, both State and National, and are unwilling to attempt any union with those who will not support the Presidential candidate to be nominated at Philadelphia by the Republican National Convention.

Resolved, That a County Convention be held in the borough of Towanda, on Tuesday evening, May 6th, to be composed of two delegates from each election district, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention, providing for the election of delegates and for the consideration of such other matters as may be brought before it.

Resolved, That the Committee of Vigilance be requested to call primary meetings in their respective election districts on Saturday, May 3, 1856, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., to elect two delegates in each district in accordance with the above resolution.

The Committee, after ample deliberation, have taken the responsibility of naming delegates to the State Convention called at Harrisburg, on the 26th instant, for the reason that the call for said Convention did not give time for the selection of delegates through the usual channel.

Recognizing, as we do, the Republican organization of the State, yet we are sensible that the Freemen whom we represent are sincerely anxious that a union shall be effected which will bring the friends of Freedom in Pennsylvania into harmonious action in defence of the principles of liberty so ruthlessly invaded by the Slave Power. The call for a State Convention, however, is vague and indefinite. If its action is so shaped as to forward the great interests of Freedom, we are certain it will meet the sanction and approbation of the Republicans of Bradford. If principle is lost sight of, in a miserable scramble for office—we shall have at the Republican State Convention an opportunity to enunciate the great principles which are our guiding star, and to present for the suffrages of the freemen of the Commonwealth candidates in every way worthy of their support.

We congratulate the Freemen of Bradford, that the organization of the Republican party is now complete. The recent Convention at Pittsburgh, composed of the ablest and purest men, from all parties, has solemnly inaugurated the Republican party of the Nation, and have made the necessary arrangements for providing candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, at a Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June next—the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. A State Convention is also called at the same place, on the 16th of June, to nominate a State Ticket, to choose delegates at large to the National Convention, and to select an Electoral ticket. The machinery by which the friends of Freedom may express their convictions is thus perfected, and it remains for the voters to proclaim at the ballot-box their abhorrence of the outrages that have been perpetrated upon the Constitution, against liberty, and against the dearest rights of the citizen.

The Committee embrace this opportunity to congratulate the Republicans of the County on the successful result of the late election in this County. Organized under the most unfavorable circumstances, in spite of the most desperate opposition, unparalleled misrepresentation, and a combination of collateral and local issues, all operating disadvantageously, our candidates were triumphant, giving assurance that in the future, when we shall not labor under such disadvantages, our vote will be largely increased. The breaking up of old party ties, and the organization of a new party, are seldom so completely successful as has been the Republican party of Bradford, and gives additional evidence that the Freemen of this County will not follow unless principles lead the way. We ask and shall expect in the future the co-operation of every true friend of Freedom, whatever may have been his course in the past. We desire the aid of all those who are sincerely opposed to the encroachments of the Slave Power, and are willing to unite in an effort to redeem the Government from the dominion of slavery and bring it back to the upright and liberal policy designated by the founders of the Republic.

The Committee of Vigilance, as annexed, are requested to see that proper notice is given of the primary meetings to be held on the 3d of May, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention to be held on Tuesday evening of the first week of May Court, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, providing for delegates from this Congressional district to the Republican National Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

ALLEN M'KEAN, E. O. GOODRICH, WM. C. BOGART, G. F. MASON, J. B. G. BABCOCK, EUGENE KEELER, JOHN A. CODDING, WH. H. VANDYKE, V. S. VINCENT, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, E. C. KELLOGG, C. F. NICHOLS, IRA C. BULLOCK, County Committee.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE. Albany.—Wells Wilcox, M. H. Coddling, John Stenger, Daniel Kellogg. Worcester.—Alfred Ripley, David S. Becker, Alva Burnham, W. Pierce. Andover.—John F. Dodge, J. H. Morrow, Geo. W. Ingham, Uriah Terry. Athens township.—S. W. Park, John Griffin, David Gardner, Brantford Volkott. Athens borough.—N. G. Harris, C. Hunsaker, L. S. Keeler, D. B. Coffin. Burlington.—Rowell Lather, J. W. Spencer, D. M. Alexander, James Nichols. Burlington West.—Perry Phelps Jr., Perry B. Pratt, S. H. Stiles, J. B. McKean.

Burlington borough.—Phileander Long, Chester Kingsley, Charles Lewis, N. T. Dickerson. Columbia.—James Bullock, Dummer Lilley, Andrew Gerret, Isaac Strat. Canton.—S. Newman, M. H. Case, S. Owens, W. Lawrence. Durl.—B. Bell, H. L. States, U. Moody, Edw. Homet. Franklin.—Nelson Gilbert, Thomas Bailey, J. M. Martin, Fostus F. Fairchild. Granville.—Luman Putnam, William Bunyoff, Benjamin Saxton, Harrison Ross. Herick.—I. A. Park, E. Carr, A. R. Brown, Abel Bolles. Litchfield.—Milo Merrill, Cyrus Bloodgood, Stephen Evans, Herman Moore. Lyndon.—E. B. Coddling, S. S. Hinman, Anthony Nollan, J. L. Rockwell. Orwell.—S. N. Bromson, John W. Payson, Henry Gibbs, A. G. Mathews. Overton.—James M. Haverly, William Waltman, Orange Chase, George Hottentaine. Pike.—E. Crandall, B. B. Bailey, E. S. Skeel, G. W. Brink. Rome.—P. Kofus, O. Young, J. G. Turner, F. W. Maynard, Ridgway.—G. Cooper, H. Owen, W. Stevens, J. D. Hammond, Sheshquin.—O. H. P. Kinney, Charles Chaffee, C. W. Springfield.—J. H. Campbell, Ambrose G. Brown, Amos Knapp, Isaac F. Bullock. Troy borough.—E. B. Parsons, George P. Newberry, Dana Robbins, B. S. Part. Troy township.—J. C. Thomas, Ezra Loomis, Amos Greene, J. M. Smith. Ulster.—S. C. Hovey, D. J. Chubbuck, J. L. Gorielle, S. N. Hyvess. Weymouth.—Moses Canfield—M. J. Coddling, I. P. Spalding, George Stroepe. Wyalusing.—C. K. Ingham, Francis Homet, Eliza Lewis, Harry Clark. Warren.—Miles Prince, Jacob Rogers, James Cooper, Miranda Chaffer. Wells.—Lorenzo Grinnell, John Brownell, Newell Leonard, John Braded. Windham.—Platt Vanduyke, James M. Peck, James Olmsted, William S. Babcock. Wilmet.—Jonathan Butties, J. H. Turrell, J. L. Jones, Hiram Stone.

TOWANDA borough.—Jere Culp, Frank Overton, Wallis Ball, Percival Powell. Towanda.—Hiram C. Fox, Samuel C. Means, J. H. Decker, L. D. Bowman. North Towanda.—George Mills, A. D. Kingsbery, Ezra Butty, Samuel Stratton. Troy borough.—E. B. Parsons, George P. Newberry, Dana Robbins, B. S. Part. Troy township.—J. C. Thomas, Ezra Loomis, Amos Greene, J. M. Smith. Ulster.—S. C. Hovey, D. J. Chubbuck, J. L. Gorielle, S. N. Hyvess. Weymouth.—Moses Canfield—M. J. Coddling, I. P. Spalding, George Stroepe. Wyalusing.—C. K. Ingham, Francis Homet, Eliza Lewis, Harry Clark. Warren.—Miles Prince, Jacob Rogers, James Cooper, Miranda Chaffer. Wells.—Lorenzo Grinnell, John Brownell, Newell Leonard, John Braded. Windham.—Platt Vanduyke, James M. Peck, James Olmsted, William S. Babcock. Wilmet.—Jonathan Butties, J. H. Turrell, J. L. Jones, Hiram Stone.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of JOHN RYDALL, situated near Davidson's mills, in Sheshquin, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. The fire was first discovered about 8 o'clock, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that it was with great exertions that a portion of the furniture in the lower part of the house was saved. It is supposed that the fire originated from a stove pipe. The loss is nearly covered by an insurance—which expired the next day at noon.

DICKEN'S WORKS.—Those who are desirous of procuring the works of this celebrated author, will be interested in the advertisement of T. B. Peterson, in another column. The opportunity is there afforded of selecting from a variety of editions, and of purchasing a single volume at a time, with a certainty that the remainder of the set to match can be at any time procured. They are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

WE understand that twenty-six arrests have been made at Elmira, from the confession of Rutter, and that many others are implicated. Two persons in Wells township, have been held to bail for their appearance at the court of this County. Further developments are expected.

THE name of the Heverlyville Post-office in this County, has been changed to Overton, and GEO. W. HOTTENTAIN appointed Post Master, *vice* JAMES HEVERLY.

[For the Bradford Reporter.] HUNKER TACTICS.

Those would-be leaders who were formerly of the Democratic party, are of course just now endeavoring to rally their followers for Mr. BUCHANAN, whilst those who were formerly Whigs are endeavoring to draw up a party for Mr. FILLMORE. This body, appearances seem to indicate, will be formidable; but whatever there is of it, if anything, it is the intention to transfer in the end to Mr. BUCHANAN. The parties as far as deemed prudent to act together at the State elections, both generally admitting that they care little which is elected, providing they can beat the Republicans.

Besides this they count on aid from the division interest, which generally, but by no means universally, went last fall for the Hunkers ticket—the tendency of which has been to make said interest rather hunkerish, especially in the vicinity of Troy. There are nevertheless many sound Republicans even in that place. Such is in part the Hunkers' plan for coalition or fusion in this County. How successful they may be, time will determine.

A CITIZEN OF WESTERN BRADFORD.

March, 1856.

The Anti-Nebraska Cause.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A Caucus was held at the Capitol to-night, of the Anti-Nebraska members of Congress. Eighty-five members of Congress were present, representing all the free States.

Senator Foot presided, and Mr. Cumback of Indiana, acted as Secretary.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was first called out. He spoke in favor of a union of the entire North in favor of Freedom, and in withstanding the conflicting state of parties in his State, he pledged her for the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, advocated the policy of making the question of freedom in the Territories the issue in the approaching Presidential campaign in opposition to the Slavery aggression.

Mr. Banks expressed similar views, and laid no doubt that the people of Massachusetts would carry out the question to a successful issue.

Messrs. Collamer and Seward made earnest speeches, insisting that the paramount and shadowing issue of the day is freedom or slavery, and on this an appeal to the country must be made. The latter declared that he would care what name the party bore. He would support the candidate who represents the great principle of freedom. Mr. Seward said this was the first speech he had ever made in the House of Representatives. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. Crozier, of New Hampshire, Mr. Folsom,