

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1856.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Jones, the credentials of Mr. James Harlan, Senator from Iowa, with the protest of the Senate of that state relative thereto, were taken up, and after discussion the subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary—yeas 31, nays 13.

On motion of Mr. HALE, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to carry into effect the act regulating the compensation of members of Congress, passed August last.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a mail route, and for carrying a semi-weekly overland mail from the Mississippi river to San Francisco.

The House bill providing for the settlement of accounts of officers of the revolutionary war and their widows and orphans was then discussed till the adjournment.

In the House, Mr. ETHERIDGE submitted the following resolution, which was read for information:—

Resolved, That this House regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whatsoever made, for a revival of the Slave Trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; and any action on the part of Congress, commencing or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world.

Objection was made to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. ETHERIDGE moved the suspension of the rules.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. WALKER asked whether, if the House should suspend the rules, it was the purpose of Mr. Etheridge to move the previous question on the adoption of the resolution in order to cut off debate.

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied, that the resolution contained a self-evident proposition. He presumed that every gentleman had an opinion on the subject.

He would not discuss it, but would move the previous question.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, wanted Mr. Etheridge to leave out the argument in the resolution, saying he was as much opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade as his colleague.

[He was here called to order by the Speaker, who said that debate was inadmissible at this time.]

Mr. JONES said he would not be gagged by either the Speaker or anybody else.

Mr. ORR ineffectually strove to substitute simply, resolved, "It is inexpedient to repeal the laws prohibiting the African slave trade."

Mr. ETHERIDGE's resolution to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce his resolution was carried—yeas 140, nays 53.

The question being upon the resolution of Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, condemning the project of re-opening the African slave trade, Messrs. Greenwood, McKim, Smith, of Va., Zollicoffer, Burnett, Barkdale, and Phelps severally gave their reasons for voting "No," to the effect that while they oppose the re-opening of the slave trade they thought the resolution out of character and ill-timed.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., said he was against abstracting Gov. Adams' message not being before the House.

MESSRS. KEITT and GARNETT remarked, had they been present they would have voted in the negative.

Further explanations from the democratic side were objected to by many members, amid cries of "order," "order."

The demand for the previous question was sustained by 36 majority, in the main question ordered by 41 majority.

Mr. M'QUEEN, of S. C., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Motion lost—yeas 71, nays 137.

Mr. ETHERIDGE's resolution was then adopted by yeas, 152; nays, 57, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Akers, Albright, Allen, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett, of N. Y., Benson, Billingsburg, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broome, Brook, Buffington, Cadwallader, Campbell, of Pa., Campbell, of Ohio, Chaffee, Clarke, Clark, Jr., Clawson, Coffey, Collins, Cox, Craigen, Cullen, Cumber, Darnell, Davis, of Ill., Davis, of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dickson, Dodd, Purfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, English, Etheridge, Flagler, Fuller, of Maine, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Grant, Grover, Hall, of Iowa, Hall, of Mass., Harlan, Harris, of Ill., Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Holloway, Horton, of N. Y., Horton, of Ohio, Howard, Hugheston, Jones, of Pa., Kelly, Kelsey, Kennett, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkle, Lester, Mace, Alex. K. Marshall, of Ky., Humphreys, Marshall, of Ky., Marshall, of Ill., Matteson, M'Carthy, Miller, of N. Y., Miller, of Ia., Milward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Morrison, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver, of N. Y., Parker, Paine, Porter, Pearce, Polson, Peck, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Porter, Pringle, Purviance, Puryear, Ready, Ricard, Ritchie, Rivers, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Sabine, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Simmons, Sherman, Smith, of Ala., Spitzer, Stanton, Stranahan, Swope, Tappan, Thornington, Thurston, Todd, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Vank, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne, of Wis., Underwood.

NAYS—Messrs. Barkdale, Bennett, Boye, Brooks, Burdett, Campbell, of Ky., Caruthers, Caskey, Clingman, Conner, of Ala., Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Eustis, Evans, Florence, Foster, Garnett, Goode, Greenwood, Keitt, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, Max, well, M'Allen, M'Queen, Oliver, of Mo., Orr, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Savage, Shorter, Smith, of Tenn., Smith, of Va., Speed, Stephens, Tolson, Taylor, Trippie, Walker, Warner, Winlow, Wright, of Miss., Wright, of Tenn.

Mr. ORR, of S. C., under a suspension of the rules, submitted a resolution that it is inexpedient, unwise and contrary to the settled policy of the United States, to repeal the laws prohibiting the African slave trade.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 182, nays 7, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Barkdale, Bennett, of Miss, Brooks, Keitt, Shorter, Walker, Wright, of Miss.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, asked leave to offer a resolution, calling on the President to communicate a statement of the amounts of money paid and liabilities incurred for the pay and support of persons called into the service of the United States, either under the designation of militia in Kansas or as posse comitatus, by the civil officers in that territory, since the date of its establishment, and for witnesses and arrest, detention and trial of persons charged with treason against the United States, or with violation of the so called laws of the territory. Pending this the House adjourned.

DECEMBER 15, 1856. In the Senate, Mr. BROWN [Miss.] gave notice of a Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill.

Mr. WILSON [Mass.] introduced a bill to amend the Nebraska-Kansas act. Referred to the Territorial Committee.

Mr. Rusk [Texas] got up the joint resolution giving time to the 1st of January, 1858, for creditors of Texas to file their claims. He advocated the extension of time.

Mr. BENJAMIN [La.] moved to refer to the Finance Committee. Lost.

After some debate, the subject was laid over.

Mr. FESSENDEN [Me.] moved a bill amending the United States Criminal Code. As the

law now is, a homicide at sea is not punished unless the victim dies before landing. The same is true as to poisoning at sea. Another anomaly is a greater punishment for assault where the victim does not die than where he does. Mr. F's bill is to remedy these inconsistencies. It was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, Mr. WHITFIELD [Kansas] introduced a bill to indemnify citizens of Kansas for losses sustained by the late disturbances. Also, establishing a District Court at Leavenworth, and two additional Land Districts.

Mr. CAMPBELL [Ohio] reported the Indian, Civil and Army Appropriation bills, which went to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CAMPBELL also reported certain amendments to the Tariff of 1846, which were passed. On his motion the bill to reduce the tariff on imports was postponed to the first Tuesday in January.

Mr. NICHOLS [Ohio] took up the debate on the President's Message, and defended the Republicans from the charges made in that document. He also showed up the "Free Kansas" electioneering swindles of the democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Mr. CRAWFORD [Geo.] approved every word in the Message. He charged the Republicans with a design to interfere with Slavery in the States by attacking it in the Territories.

Mr. JONES [Tenn.] attempted to show that the Government had and had not power in the Territories. He said the Fremont men were not Republicans, but despots in their coercion of the people of the Territories.

DECEMBER 17, 1856. In the Senate, the bill to extend the time for Texas creditors to file their claims was further discussed and finally adopted.

In the House the debate upon the President's Message was continued by Mr. CUMBACK [Ind.] who defended the Republican party from the calumnies of President Pierce.

Mr. WALKER [Ala.] reviewed the affairs of Central America, expressing an opinion that the Government did wrong in suspending diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, and eulogizing Gen. Walker, as possessing all the elements for a hero and a statesman. He viewed him as the future instrument for securing us free transit to the Pacific.

Mr. ENGLISH [Ind.] while defending the nationality of the Democracy of Indiana, asked whether any Southern man would oppose the admission of Kansas as a Free State provided that was the clearly expressed will of a majority of the people.

Mr. BROOKS avowed his willingness to abide by such a decision of the people, if fairly expressed; but repudiated Squatter Sovereignty as damaging to Southern rights in the Territories.

DECEMBER 18, 1856. In the Senate, Mr. FISH [N. Y.] desired the Commerce Committee to report as to the expediency of building a Custom-House at Sag Harbor.

Mr. HALE [N. H.] wanted the Military Committee's opinion as to abandoning the Military Asylum in the District of Columbia. The soldiers might be better supported at much less cost.

Mr. THOMPSON [Ky.] added queries as to the Harrodsburg Asylum, and whether it might not properly be removed to California.

Mr. PEARCE [Md.] offered a resolution to have the medals for Dr. Kane and his officers completed and presented.

Mr. STUART [Mich.] presented the memorial of E. K. Collins, stating that his pay is not sufficient for successful competition with the Cunard steamers, and asking the Government to buy the Collins steamers. Referred to Post-Office Committee.

The President's Message was then taken up. Mr. JONES [Tenn.] justified the President's denunciation of the Republicans, and thought he spoke only truth. He then spoke as to the power of Congress to carry Slavery into the Territories or exclude it. It was not for Congress but the Supreme Court to decide the question, and he looked for a decision in a few days. Whatever that might be, he was ready to acquiesce. Squatter Sovereignty he denounced as a humbug. He read extracts from speeches of Free-Soil Senators to show that they labored to extinguish slavery in the States.

Mr. SEWARD [N. Y.] took exception to the manner of quoting, and offered Mr. Jones a copy of his speeches published by his own authority.

Mr. JONES promised to accept and read, but doubted if he might get into the Penitentiary by so doing. At any rate, he would not run the risk of taking them to Tennessee.

An amusing colloquy ensued between Mr. JONES and Mr. HALE. Mr. WILSON [Mass.] got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House 20,000 copies of the Message and Documents were ordered.

The consideration of the Message was then resumed.

Mr. QUITMAN [Miss.] believed the President had spoken well and truly on Slavery. The Republicans had declared their intention to destroy Slavery in the States. He then took up the Central American business, where he was opposed to yielding to England and France.

We want no advice or assistance as to our duty on this continent. He believed Gen. Walker was an instrument in the hands of Providence to carry on American civilization, and that it was the duty of our Government not to throw obstacles in his way. Mr. Q. defined his views of the theory of our Government and its practical application. He was a strict States-Rights man.

Mr. BRANCH [N. C.] defended the South from misrepresentations as to her prosperity and social condition. The last election, he thought, decided in favor of peace and no Congressional agitation. The Democracy were not divided in their construction of the Nebraska bill; they were for letting the people decide for themselves, under the Constitution.—There was no Squatter Sovereignty in that bill. He was willing to abide by the expected decision of the Supreme Court on the question at issue.

Mr. DAVIDSON [La.] argued to show that Congress has no power to legislate on Slavery in the Territories. He thought the President's remarks were true to the letter. Adjourned.

TREASURE FOUND.—About one thousand dollars, in old American and Spanish gold coin and French silver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke house attached to the dwelling of Mr. Tetter, on the South mountain, in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, by one of the girls living with him. The smoke-house had been used by the family daily for a great many years, in entire ignorance of the treasure it concealed. The oldest pieces bear the date of 1733, and the American coin is principally of the issue of 1800 to 1804.

Bradford Reporter.

F. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, December 23, 1856.

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.

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THE REPUBLICAN CO. COMMITTEE will meet at the Ward House, in the borough of Towanda, on MONDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY, 1857, at one o'clock, p. m. A general attendance of the members is requested. U. MERCUR, Chairman.

The Susquehanna, at this place, has at last succumbed to the chilling breath of winter, and is imprisoned beneath a covering of solid ice. The natural bridge thus formed, has been in use for some days, being entirely safe for "man and beast."

An important case has lately been argued before the Supreme Court at Washington, involving the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, that of Dred Scott, plaintiff, vs. John F. A. Sanford. The plaintiff, a man of color, brought a suit to try his right to freedom. He claims to have been emancipated by his master, having taken him to reside in Illinois, which act, it is declared by the constitution of that state, operated to emancipate. The Circuit Court decided against the plaintiff on the ground that, by his return to Missouri, his master's right, dormant while in Illinois, was revived by a local law which the courts of other states were not bound to enforce.

The case was argued at the last session, but the decision was reserved to allow of arguments on certain points of law, amongst which are the following:—

First—Whether a free black man is a citizen of the United States, so as to be competent to sue in the courts of the United States.

Second—Whether a slave carried voluntarily by his master into a free state, and returning voluntarily with his master to his home, is a free man by virtue of such temporary residence: and,

Thirdly—Whether the eighth section of the Missouri act of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., is constitutional or not.

Montgomery Blair and George W. Curtis appeared for the plaintiff, and Beverly Johnson and E. S. Geyer for the defendant. The argument was concluded on Thursday last, and as the Court takes time for deliberation—the decision will not be made for several weeks.

U. S. SENATOR.—It is reported that Colonel FORNEY, who had withdrawn from the Senatorial contest in this State, has again entered into the field, under the direct countenance of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Lancaster Intelligencer published an article in his favor, which the Pennsylvania copies with commendatory remarks. We would not be surprised to see an attempt at his election, in which unlimited promises of patronage from the incoming Administration will be freely used.

THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The United States Railroad and Mining Register says that we may shortly expect the announcement of the completion of this Road to the Lehigh Valley Railroad; for the whole of the track is now down, except about six miles, and across this gap the track-layers, in two gangs, are approaching each other in opposite directions; so that, in a few days the long deferred but anxiously awaited union of this city with the Lehigh region—by an iron tie to remain unsevered between communities never to be divorced—will be communicated.

UNIVERSALISTS.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina has confirmed the decision of Judge Manly, that members of the Universalist Church are incompetent to testify in courts of justice, according to the laws of that State. By this decision the Universalists of North Carolina are virtually outlawed, as no members of that religious denomination can collect his debts, swear to an assault, or testify before the Courts in any case.

JACOB M. HALDEMAN, Esq., president of the Harrisburg Bank, and one of the wealthiest men of the interior of Pennsylvania, died on Monday evening, of apoplexy. The Telegraph says he was seated, at the time, in his office, engaged in conversing with one of his sons, to whom but a moment previous to the fatal event, in reply to a question relative to his health, remarked that he "never felt better in his life."

DR. KANE at ST. THOMAS, W. I.—A letter in the New-York Herald notices the arrival of Dr. E. K. Kane, at that island, on the night night of the 2d instant, from England. The Doctor is reported to be looking poorly, as if suffering from consumption. He will remain a couple of weeks, and then proceed to Havana, Cuba.

It is said by those who know, that Mr. BUCHANAN has not yet determined upon his Cabinet, and that he has not made any offers of Cabinet offices.

By the new apportionment of the State for Senators and Representatives, which will be made by the Legislature elected in October, the strictly agricultural counties will lose, while the mining and manufacturing counties will gain. Berks and Bucks will each lose a member, and Schuylkill and Allegheny will each gain one. Westmoreland and Fayette will lose one, and the counties west of Allegheny will probably gain one among them under a different combination than now exists.

JUDGE M'LEAN.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the Democratic press, to the effect that Judge M'Lean had declared himself favorable to the election of BUCHANAN. The same declaration is now re-produced in the recent letter of JOHN VAN BUREN to the Boston Committee of invitation. The Newark Mercury is authorized to give this assertion an explicit denial, and to say that the Judge voted an open ticket for FREMONT and DAYTON.

WAYNE COUNTY.—At a Republican County Convention recently held at Honesdale, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in consideration of his long and self-sacrificing devotion to Liberty, his large experience in public affairs, and his eminent administrative abilities, we recommend to our friends throughout the Commonwealth the nomination of the Hon. DAVID WILMOT as the Republican candidate for Governor at the next election.

Mr. BRUSH, of Susquehanna county, not long since killed a panther in the woods near Susquehanna Depot, which measured 7 feet 4 inches in length, and weighed 147 lbs. The huge beast refused to "give up the ghost" until Mr. B gave him the benefit of four rifle balls.

GOVERNOR.—Washington County has instructed her delegates to the Democratic State Convention, for Col. William Hopkins, as the candidate for Governor.

Beaver county has instructed for Col. Samuel W. Black, for the same office.

RECENT BURGLARY ARRESTS IN ELMIRA, &c.—Four arrests have been made in Elmira and Geneva, under the direction of Dept. U. S. Marshall James M. Palmer, of Canandaigua, of persons concerned in stealing goods from freight cars at Elmira, and receiving and selling them after they were stolen.

The unfinished portion of the Northern Central Railroad, from Trevorton Bridge to Sunbury, a distance of ten miles, will be let at Harrisburg on the 27th of December, instant. The postponement of the letting was for the purpose of making the necessary surveys.

The remains of Capt. FRANCIS L. BOWMAN, who died at Fort Dallas, Oregon Territory, arrived at Wilkes-Barre and were interred with Military honors on the 3d inst.

THE NEGRO TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.—Louisville, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.—The Russellville Herald of Wednesday last, says that the negro insurrection excitement exists in the neighborhood of Volney and Gordonsville. A number of negroes had been arrested. A negro at one of the iron works in Tennessee said that he knew all about the plot, but would die before he would tell. He therefore received 750 lashes, from which he died.

At Cadiz, Trigg Co., Ky., yesterday, a free negro was hung after being tried by a Vigilance Committee. There are a number more in jail, some of whom will be hung. Judge Cook has called a meeting of the Court for Christmas Day. Excitement runs very high.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Allentown (Pa.) Register, of the 3d, says:—

On Friday evening last, George, a six year old son of Mr. Francis Billheimer, in West Hamilton street, was so shockingly burned by the accidental upsetting of a small metallic camphine lamp, that his life is despaired of. It appears that the lamp, which was defective in the top, so that the tube head could not be screwed on tightly, was set on a table, and that the lad attempted to adjust one of the small caps on one of the tubes, and in withdrawing his arm, accidentally hit it against the lamp, causing it to upset, and the tube head flying out simultaneously, a portion of the contents were spread in a blaz over the unfortunate child. His mother, with great presence of mind, however, immediately picked him up and wrapped him in a woolen gown, which she wore at the time, and thus succeeded in smothering the flames. Both arms, his breast, neck and face, are so badly burned that they almost present the appearance of a continuous blister, giving the little sufferer the most excruciating pain.

WESTERN PORK TRADE.—HOGS are unusually scarce at Louisville. The number killed this season, up to Saturday last, was 187,740 head, leaving only 950 in pens. Good hogs readily commanded on Saturday last \$8 25 per cwt., with several sales at 50 cents higher. These prices are usually paid by the proprietors of pork-houses to secure the killing; from the hogs they have been bought at \$6 and under. At St. Louis last week sales were made at 5 62-1/2 to \$5 75, and supply light.

DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED DR. PUSEY.—By the arrival of the City of Baltimore at Philadelphia we have a brief announcement of the death of "Dr. Hussey, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford." The New York Times seems to think that Dr. Pusey, the famous theological writer, is the person whose death is referred to. He filled the office of Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and was the originator of the Anglican or Puseyite party in the Church of England.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—Two Brothers Murdered.—John C. Fleming and Henry W. Fleming, sons of Capt. William Fleming, formerly of Cumberland county, Pa., but now residing at Monmouth, Illinois, were killed on the 11th inst. at the latter place, by a man named Crozier.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] Mr. BUCHANAN assured his friends in Philadelphia, during the last few days, that his mind had undergone some change in regard to points considered settled in the programme; that he was yet uncommitted as to the personnel of the Cabinet, and meant to keep himself open to conviction until it became necessary to communicate directly with the parties to be invited to the seats.

Howell Cobb is pressed with much zeal for Secretary of State, but not especially from the South, where the extreme interest is adverse to his appointment. Some effort too has been expended for Mr. Dix in the same position; but as yet without producing any decided impression. New-York is not in favor of Wheatland.

The Senate was occupied to-day wholly with the speech of Senator Wilson. He spoke two hours and a half, and never made a speech better adapted to the place and the times. It was bold, manly and eloquent. He referred to the ungenerous reference made by General Cass in his recent speech to Senator Sumner, and remarked that soon his colleague would be returned to the seat (which was now vacant) by the almost unanimous verdict of the people of Massachusetts, while the Senator from Michigan, in obedience to the voice of the sovereign people of his adopted State, will be obliged to retire, and the seat which now knows him will know him no more forever.—Then, said Mr. Wilson, when my colleague shall have occasion to make known his views to the Senate and the country, I know he will not be so unfair and uncomplaisant as to speak an unkind word of its former occupant. This sharp and deserved reference to the venerable Senator from Michigan fixed all eyes upon him, but he sat unmoved like a dumb statue. Mr. Brown of Mississippi obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

It is now understood that the special object of Gov. Wise's visit to Wheatland was to protest earnestly against Senator Toucey's appointment to any place in the Cabinet. No particular reason is assigned for this hostility, but it may be remembered that Mr. Toucey was Chairman of the House Committee, which reported on the Gilley duel, and held different opinions then from now. Under his remonstrances and collateral influences brought to bear on the same point, it is supposed that a compromise may be made on Mr. Clifford as the New-England man.

Mr. Slidell has been in Philadelphia engineering for his particular views. He was not invited to any exclusive conference but sought the opportunity afforded by Mr. Buchanan's presence to represent the wishes of the interest with which he is identified here. Mr. Nicholson of The Union, also went over to arrange for a surrender of the Organ whenever it may be desired. Mr. Appleton will, probably, direct its music after the death march is played for President Pierce.

It is confidently asserted here that Gen. Cameron has secured one of the three constituting the Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Pennsylvania Legislature; a man who was formerly his personal enemy. Another change, with the united opposition vote, would insure his election.

KANSAS.—Governor Geary is said to have refused to allow the ball and chain to be put to the legs of the Free State prisoners. Young Golden from Waynesburg, Pa., who threw himself overboard on his way down the Missouri river, and was supposed to have been drowned, has reached his former place of residence safely. He says that he overheard a plot to take his life, and jumped into the water to escape, but he is believed to have been deranged in consequence of his sufferings in Kansas. Col. Buford is anxious to sell the land he was so ready at buying at the Leavenworth land sale, as he finds it is not worth much. He says that Kansas is bound to be a free State. After his purchases, during the first few days the southern party's funds seem to have been exhausted. Tecumseh, a town founded by the Missourians, appears to be revolutionized. A meeting has been held there, at which conciliatory resolutions were adopted, and delegates appointed to a territorial convention, to be held at Leavenworth city, "to consult upon and propose a policy upon which the citizens of Kansas, without distinction of party, may unite for the preservation of peace and a general reconciliation, based upon acquiescence in existing legislation, an impartial administration of justice, and opposition to external intervention in the affairs of the Territory."

The "acquiescence in existing legislation" is the grand question at issue. The Free State Relief Committee, at Lawrence, have received two hundred boxes of goods from the east, containing articles valued at \$16,000. This committee has a most thorough system of relief organized, under which the wants of all the sufferers will be ascertained and relieved. The militia at Lawrence, disbanded by the Governor, have been all settled upon claims by the agent of the eastern societies, and furnished with means to secure them against winter. The Governor has offered a reward for the apprehension of a band of seven robbers who infest the southern part of the territory. The Lawrence Herald of Freedom admits that there are persons committing robberies under the plea of retaliation for having been themselves plundered, and it denounces them severely.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A few evenings since, as JEREMIAH LIDDY, of Southport, was returning home from this village, he overtook two men on the plank road—one a white man and the other a colored man. As he was about to pass them, one of them seized him by the collar and the other tripped him to the ground, and a struggle ensued. Mr. Liddy's dog, which happened to be with him, joined in the melee, seizing one of the men by the throat, who broke away from the dog and made good his escape. The dog then turned on the person with whom Mr. Liddy was still struggling, causing the desperado to release his hold and turn his attention more particularly to his canine enemy, when Mr. L. went on his way, leaving his faithful dog and the robber earnestly engaged, and judging by the blood on the plank, next morning, the dog came off victorious. There is no doubt but robbery was the design of the assailants.—Elmira Gazette.

THE LOST STEAMER LYONNAIS.—The New-York Commercial has been informed by a gentleman who has conversed with Flora Solomon, one of the passengers of the Lyonais, that she and brought into port by the Elise, that she says she remembers perfectly the plot which is now described as having been planned up by the Neptune. She says that this boat broke away from the Lyonais, after the provisions, chronometers, &c., had been placed in it, and before any person had entered it, and that it drifted away at the mercy of the waves. On the following day, the boat was in sight, drifting about, and took it in tow for three days, but was finally compelled to let it go.

There has been shipped from this port by water, the season just closed, between 40,000 and 55,000 tons of coal—near the latter amount.

The average price paid was about \$4.30—say \$4.33. The receipts therefore to the Scranton Co. from this port alone, the past year has been over \$368,000. This sum is exclusive of that consumed in this village or taken away by land.—Ithaca Journal.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The aggregate value of the real and personal estate in the United States is set down by the Secretary of the Treasury at \$1,317,611,072, and the population at 26,964,311.

In Western New York the sleighing is first rate.

Arizona and her Delegate.

It will be observed in the report of the Congressional proceedings that the inhabitants of Arizona have presented their petition for the privileges of a territorial government. Their claim to such a privilege rests on the allegation, in their memorial, that they are cut off by natural barriers from New Mexico, and the benefits of her laws, deprived of the safeguards of citizenship and exposed to savages. They have also sent F. A. Cooke to represent them as delegate in Congress.

Arizona embraces the territory in the northern part of Mexico, acquired by the Gadsden treaty, in addition to the Mesilla valley, which we had claimed under the former treaty, and comprises twenty-nine thousand square miles. It would thus form a state more than half as large as New York.

Although a portion of the district which Colonel Benton described as so poor that a wolf could not get a living there, marvelous stories are just at this time circulated as to its abundant resources. Newspapers interested in the project of a Southern Pacific Railroad, publish glowing accounts of arable, well-watered soil, rich mines of gold, silver and copper.

Wagons have traversed the territory from the Rio Grande to the head of the Gulf of California. The territory is chiefly valued, however, as presenting a route for a railroad to the Pacific. The distance from the Rio Grande to San Diego, or San Pedro, by routes which have been indicated, is about 1,600 miles. This is the route to which Jefferson Davis gives the preference, among those which the government have caused to be examined and surveyed.

Whether the House will consent to create a separate territorial government for Arizona, or extend that of New Mexico over it, is not determined.

A MOST PAINFUL CALAMITY.—Two lovely little brothers, aged seven and five years, the only sons of John P. and Lydia H. Worthing, of this village, were drowned in the Chenango river, near their father's residence, on Saturday, the 13th inst., about 2 o'clock p. m.—They had permission to spend the afternoon with the children of Mr. S. Carr, whose residence is situated on the bank of the river about one mile from its mouth. Mr. Carr's little son of nine years, and the two sons of Mr. W., went down to the river, which was rising very rapidly, and stepped on to the ice which extended some rods into the river, and in a few minutes they were floating into the current.—Their perilous condition was soon discovered, and alarm given, by Mrs. Cary and others, but before assistance could be rendered, the boat struck the main body of the ice extending across the river some distance below and the two sons of Mr. Worthing were precipitated under the ice. Mr. Cary's little son jumped up a few rods above and waded to a small island near. Measures were immediately taken to recover the bodies of the children, and prosecuted vigorously by a large number of citizens, removing the ice and dragging the river, but they were not found until the agonising and almost frantic parents and grandparents had spent a long, sleepless night of suspense, when, about 11 o'clock the next morning, the remains of their lovely children were borne to them, who embraced them with mingled emotions of anguish and thanksgiving for the almost unexpected recovery of their dead. Their funeral was attended at their father's residence on the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.—Binghamton Republican.

A heart rending occurrence took place in Stockport, Columbia county, N. Y., in which a child was killed while in the arms of its mother, and by her sister. Mrs. Dickerman was sitting in a room with her child, a boy of about two years of