

## The Royal Marriage in England.

The marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace, on the 25th of January, according to the programme. The day was generally observed as a holiday.

### THE ROYAL BRIDAL COSTUME.

The bridal costume of the Princess Royal was of rich white *maire antique*; the lace dress of exquisite Honiton guipure, consisting of three flounces, the body being trimmed to match. The veil was of Honiton guipure lace, worn in a style completely novel in England for bridal costumes, attached to the head with magnificent Moorish and Spanish pins. The dress and veil were splendidly worked—the emblems being the rose, thistle and shamrock. The latter has employed fifty girls for the last twelve months. This new style of veil was entirely her Majesty's suggestion, and the carrying out of the idea that met the approbation of the Queen. The cost of this production was about £600.

### THE CHAPEL.

The floor of St. James chapel was covered with a scarlet carpet, and was entirely appropriate to the royal cortege, the illustrious visitors and their suites.

### THE ALTAR.

The altar was of crimson velvet, on which was the royal communion service of gold plate. There was a low rail of oak around the altar, the whole of the top being covered with crimson velvet. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, assisted by the Bishop of London, notwithstanding that the latter is dean of the chapel. Sir G. Smart presided at the organ. The attestation of the royal marriage took place in the Throne room. The royal attestation book is the keeping of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is a curious memento, containing witnessing for centuries past.

### THE ROYAL WEDDING CAKE.

The royal wedding cake was of colossal proportions—five feet in height. It was made in three tiers, and in compartments, each one being surmounted with a figure of a classical character, more resembling a work of art, in ability of execution, than a production of the confectionary department. It was brought to Buckingham Palace, in pieces, and finally put together there.

### CEREMONY IN THE CHAPEL.

On arriving at the chapel the bride was conducted to her seat in the chapel, on the left side of the Haut Pas leading to the altar, near her Majesty's chair of state, and his royal Highness the Prince Consort and his Majesty the King of the Belgians were conducted to their seats on the Haut Pas, near the bride. The Lord Chamberlain and vice-Chamberlain stood near her Majesty.

As each procession entered the chapel a march was played.

When the bride had taken her place near the altar, a hymn was sung and the service commenced.

The service was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Bishop of London, Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal; the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet; the Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor, Domestic Chaplain to the Queen; and the Rev. Dr. Wesley, sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.

At the conclusion of the service Handel's Hallelujah Chorus was sung, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played as the procession left the chapel.

Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away in solemn echoes, when the ceremonial as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended, and the bride gave vent to her evidently long pent up feelings turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again Her Majesty strained her to her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion, but it was both needless and in vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the bridegroom embraced her, and how, as she quitted him, with the tears now plainly stealing down her cheeks she threw herself into the arms of her father, while her royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that craved the most affecting recognition, however, took place between the bridegroom and his royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered with emotion, and the former, after clasping him twice to his heart, knelt and kissed his parents hand.

The Queen then rose, and, hurrying across the Haut Pas with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as our sister would another after long parting, and turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which as he stopped to kiss her stopped him, declined the co-dissection by offering her cheek instead. But words will feebly convey the effects of the warmth, the abandonment of affection and friendship, with which these greetings passed, the reverence with which the bridegroom saluted Her Majesty, and manly heartiness with which he wrung the Prince Consort's hand, for by the working of his face it was evident he could not trust his tongue to speak.

### THE ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR—ENTHUSIASM OF THE ETON BOYS.

The terminus of the Great Western Railway, where the illustrious couple were to arrive on their first wedding trip, was the centre of interest, and eager crowds flocked to the station. On the arrival, platforms of two large wooden stages, capable of containing upwards of 1,000 persons were erected on either side of her Majesty's waiting-room, in front of which the royal travellers were to alight. One of the stages intended for spectators was appropriated to the Eton boys, who ministered upwards of 700 strong; and above their heads appeared a tasteful display of banners and laurel wreaths, together with a splendid device in gold lamps, on which, in large and brilliant characters, "Congratulate Eton," shone out conspicuously.

At 3, 35 the telegraph announced that the train had passed Slough, and the excitement of the assemblage had reached its climax, when in six brief minutes later the shrill sound of the engine-driver's whistle broke upon the ear. This was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of enthusiastic cheers, the shouts being caught up and renewed again and again along a lengthened line of spectators.

Amid this tumultuous din, during the whole of which the Eton boys rang out loud and clear, the special train drove slowly up the platform. The youthful bridegroom instantly alighted and gave his hand to his bride. The appearance of the royal pair on the platform elicited redoubled manifestations of loyalty, and the whole scene was indescribably heart-stirring and affecting. The youthful illustrious objects of all this enthusiasm appeared deeply

moved at the thorough heartiness of the welcome accorded them, and testified their gratitude by repeatedly bowing to the assemblage. Having shaken hands and exchanged a few words of recognition with one or two of the principal personages on the platform, Prince Frederick William led his youthful bride into the Queen's reception room, through which they had to pass in order to reach the carriage which stood in waiting to convey them to the Castle. The horses which brought this vehicle to the station—two handsome grays—had been removed to make way for the Eton boys, whose enthusiasm had impelled them to solicit the honor of drawing the royal carriage through the town to its destination—an offer which was gracefully accepted by its illustrious occupants. Some twenty or thirty of these fervid youths having yoked themselves in front of the chariot, and a greater number lending their assistance to propel it from behind, the cortege moved off under the escort of the Fusilier guards whose fine band struck up the national anthem. Its route, which lay through the High street and up Castle-hill, was brilliantly illuminated, and along the entire course it was accompanied by a vast multitude, who rent the air with their vehement vociferation. Arrived at the Castle, the royal pair took up their abode in the Lancaster Tower, where an elegant suite of apartments had been specially fitted up for their reception.

## XXXVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

In the Senate, Mr. DOUGLAS again made an effort to induce a consideration of his Kansas resolution calling for the return of the elections, etc., but the Senate refused, by a vote of 30 to 23, to postpone the consideration of the Army bill, which was debated until the adjournment.

In the House, the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts and official conduct of the doorkeeper of the last House, were authorized to extend their inquiries to any charges affecting the present doorkeeper. A Special Committee was ordered, on motion of Mr. HARRIS, to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of Willet's Point, New York, as a site for Government fortifications, with power to send for persons and papers. Nothing else of general interest was done.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Feb. 11, 1858.

In the Senate, a memorial was presented from citizens of Albany, offering to raise a regiment of volunteers for Utah. Resolutions were reported, making an appropriation for printing the opinions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. An amendment, to the effect that the Senate, in voting the appropriation, does not intend to indorse the decision, was voted down. A discursive debate then took place on the resolution, in the course of which several Senators declared that they felt compelled to vote for it, because the work had been done, and should be paid for, at the same time that they dissent from the discussion. The resolution was finally passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 12 nays. A resolution was adopted, unanimously, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what officers of the army, belonging to regiments now in active service, are absent from their regiments, and the cause of such absence. The Army bill was then debated, until the adjournment, and the first section, proposing to add two companies to each regiment, was amended by limiting the increase to two years. In the House, the Speaker announced the Committee of Fifteen under Mr. HARRIS' resolution to refer the Kansas Message and the Leecompton Constitution, and also, the Committee to examine into the facts connected with the sale and purchase of land at Willet's Point for fortification purposes. The bill amendatory of the act for the preservation of life on board steamvessels was, after debate, referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. STANTON, Chairman of the Tariff Investigation Committee, reported that Mr. J. W. WALCOTT had made satisfactory replies to the question of the Committee, and submitted a resolution for his arraignment at the bar of the House for contempt. The Committee say they have proof that \$58,000 of the \$87,000 expended by LAWRENCE, SPOKE & Co., were put into WALCOTT'S hands. After considerable discussion, the resolution was passed. No other business was done.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned from Thursday to Monday. In the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms brought JOHN N. WOLCOTT, the witness in the Tariff investigation, before the bar of the House to answer for contempt. Mr. WOLCOTT disavowed any intention of treating the authority of the House with contempt, and asked until Monday to purge himself of the charge—which indulgence, on motion of Mr. STANTON, was granted. Majority and minority reports in the Maryland contested election case were received from the Committee on Elections, but consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday. Mr. HOARD, of New York, then broached another question of privilege, in reference to the newspaper reports to the effect that members had been approached by persons in the interest of the Executive for the purpose of influencing their votes on the Leecompton question. He asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, and read an article from the Richmond *South*, and a paragraph from the correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, to show the necessity for an investigation. A debate ensued, during which considerable feeling was manifested, and the House finally, by a vote of 108 against 88, refused to consider the matter a question of privilege—and so the matter will probably drop. The House adjourned till Monday.

THE DIVORCE OF T. WASHINGTON SMITH AND WIFE.—The Legislature have passed the bill annulling the marriage contract of Thomas Washington Smith. The vote in the Senate upon the bill was 13 to 8; in the House there was discussion upon it prior to its passage. The bill is now ready for the Governor's signature, which it is supposed will be appended, without further delay.

James W. Grimes, just elected U. S. Senator from Iowa, for six years from the close of the present Congress, March 3, 1859, has just retired from the office of Governor, to which he was elected in August, 1854. He is a native of New Hampshire, about fifty years of age, is a lawyer and farmer, formerly Whig and now Republican in politics, and was the first man of that political stripe ever chosen Governor of Iowa. He takes the place of George W. Jones, a Nebraska-Leecompton Democrat.

## Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

### TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, February 18, 1858.

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### THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

Speaker ORR has announced the Committee appointed under Mr. HARRIS' resolution, adopted on Monday morning, to which was to be referred the President's Message, and the Leecompton Constitution, and who are authorized to make an investigation into Kansas affairs generally. Contrary to the usual parliamentary custom, and to honorable and fair dealing, that committee is composed with a majority opposed to the object of the resolution. The following is the Committee:

HARRIS of Ill. Anti-Leecompton—Dem.  
STEFFENS of Ga. Anti-Leecompton—Dem.  
MORRILL of Vt. Anti-Leecompton—Rep.  
BENNETT of N. Y. Anti-Leecompton—Dem.  
WADSWORTH of Ohio. Anti-Leecompton—Rep.  
QUINCY of Miss. Anti-Leecompton—Dem.  
WINSLOW of N. C. Anti-Leecompton—Dem.  
BOSSERT of N. Y. Anti-Leecompton—Rep.  
WHITTE of Pa. Anti-Leecompton—Dem.  
WADSWORTH of Mich. Anti-Leecompton—Rep.  
ANDERSON of Mo. Anti-Leecompton—S. American  
STANTON of Ky. Anti-Leecompton—Dem.  
ADRIAN of N. J. Anti-Leecompton—Dem.  
REDFERN of Mass. Anti-Leecompton—Rep.  
REED of N. Y. Anti-Leecompton—Dem.

The Committee stand as follows:  
Leecomptonites (7 Democrats and 1 Southern American).  
Anti-Leecomptonites (3 Republicans and 2 Democrats).

This unusual course on the part of the Speaker has excited much indignation at Washington. We cannot say that we are disappointed in the formation of the Committee. What are precedents, parliamentary usage, or legal requirements, when put in the scale against the demands of Slavery? That exorbitant, inexorable power, steps at no moral obligation, when fraud and villainy are necessary to accomplish its purposes.

It would be too much to expect, after the many outrages upon the rights of the people of Kansas, after all the fraud and forgeries perpetrated upon the elections of that Territory, that the Speaker should hesitate to repudiate parliamentary custom, and the requirements of common decency, when by so doing he could prevent an official investigation and exposure of the monstrous wrongs perpetrated in Kansas.

The last act of fraud and jugglery practised in regard to Kansas is now being played by the Administration, in asserting that the Free-State Legislature is to be declared elected by CALHOUN. Alarmed by the indications in the Free States, and by their partial defeat in the House, it is now given out that CALHOUN has received some additional returns since he has been at Washington, which elects the Free-State ticket, and a majority of Free-State men to the Legislature. This is freely telegraphed over the country, in the hope to divert the question in Congress of some of its importance and interest, but CALHOUN, when questioned, declares that he will not issue any certificates until after Kansas is admitted. Then it is safe to say, the Pro-Slavery men will have the certificates.

We call the public attention to the disgraceful fact that CALHOUN is at Washington, petted and endorsed by the Administration, with the suffrages of the people of Kansas in his hands to alter as he pleases; with supreme power to elect whom he pleases, to control for years the destinies of that Territory. Can there be any wonder, that the people of Kansas should be, as Mr. BUCHANAN expresses it, in a state of rebellion to the Territorial authorities when such infamous and high-handed proceedings are sanctioned by the General Government?

In the mean time, a commission appointed by the Territorial Legislature, is investigating the frauds perpetrated at the late election, and making some astounding developments. To the celebrated Oxford precinct, which gave 1800 majority for the Pro-Slavery ticket, a commissioner was sent to take a census—he reports 33 legal voters in that precinct, a majority of whom are Free-State!

A sham duel took place Friday afternoon, on the west side of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia between two young men named DE CHAMONT and SHERIDEN. The balls were drawn by the seconds from the pistols before they were handed to the combatants—a fact of which SHERIDEN was aware. As the pistols were fired, SHERIDEN fell, and DE CHAMONT, fearing the consequences, fled to parts unknown. In a letter he left at home, he stated that if he killed his antagonist he would leave for Europe immediately.

The amount of loss to the Hartford County Savings Institution, of Hartford, Connecticut, by the default of its Treasurer, John W. Seymour, is represented to be \$112,000. The sum of \$5,000 has been offered as a reward for the apprehension of Seymour, and his delivery in Hartford. It is represented that he was in Columbus, Georgia, last Wednesday, traveling South. The institution which he robbed so heavily will be wound up. It has remaining only two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars of assets.

### LETTER OF GOV. WISE.

Gov. WISE has written a letter of characteristic length, in response to an invitation to attend the Anti-Leecompton meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday evening. The letter is contained in *The Press*, and the following is a brief synopsis of the leading features. He commences by saying that a careful view of the President's Message constrains him to differ from the President of his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Leecompton constitution was pretended to be submitted, as anti-Republican and oppressive, and as offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people. He admits that the conduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under lawful authority up to the submission of the constitution to the people. But that has nothing to do with the issue—the constitution the act and deed of the people, and is the schedule Republican? The wrong of the Topekaites will not justify the wrong of the Leecompton Convention, nor cure the effects of the Leecompton schedule, which through providing for its ratification or rejection was submitted, for approval alone, without allowing a vote upon its rejection. He contends that there was obviously a sinister and anti-Republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to the part of the constitution, with no election as to the whole. He denies the assertion of the President that no people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. The people were not allowed a fair election at all. A fair election could not be held under the schedule, as appears from its face. He combats the President's idea that the admission of Kansas would speedily end the agitation in Congress and localize it in Kansas. He declares that it never can be local. Again, it is all essential that the settlement shall be just, right and equal; and if not so, it is sure to be mischievous to that party snatching power without right, and doing wrong that good may come. The ulterior effect of adopting the Leecompton constitution will be worse than referring back the question for Territorial decision. It will arraign the Democracy and the South for demanding more than is right; it will return the challenge to our own lips, when the Kansas question again and again rises in our own boundless domain of unsettled Territories; it will drive away thousands of honest democrats to raise the Black Republican flag over the Capitol in the next struggle for power, and then raise the last dread issue of disunion. He concludes by addressing the committee as the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN and to the administration, who have his best wishes and warmest friendship, and whom he would save both from danger and defeat. He trusts in their pure and patriotic motives, but he regards much more the Democracy of the South and the Union, and professes anxiety for their fate. For himself he fears nothing, firmly standing on the right in spite of friends or foes.

Mr. MAFFET having resigned his office as Superintendent and Engineer of the Upper North Branch, the Legislature has passed an act giving the Canal Commissioners control of the work, and it is announced that the Board has divided it into three divisions and appointed Dr. D. L. SCOTT Supervisor of the Upper division from the State line to Towanda; JOSEPH E. PIERCE of the middle division, from Towanda to Horse Race Dam; and—LITS, of the balance.

The unscrupulous and persevering war made upon Mr. MAFFET has at last been successful, and that gentleman succumbs before the unequal conflict, resigning to avoid a result which was inevitable. Now that the work is under the control of men who have done their utmost to embarrass Mr. MAFFET, in his efforts to finish the canal, we trust that that they will evince as much anxiety for its thorough and early completion as they have hitherto professed, and make the canal navigable, in as short a time as possible.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for February more than sustains the reputation of the former issues. The papers are all of the very highest order of talent, with a freshness and attractiveness about them which cannot fail to render the work popular. The success it has met with, thus far, is altogether unprecedented, and shows that the public are ready to support a work of sterling merit.

We will supply the *Atlantic Monthly* by mail, and the *Reporter*, one year for \$3.

On Tuesday evening, a fight took place at New Haven, Connecticut, between some students of Yale College and a fire company, in the course of which a fireman, named William Mills, was so severely wounded that his recovery is considered doubtful. The name of the student who shot him is not publicly known. The affair has caused much excitement.

Messrs. Nichols, Babcock, Stevens, Chase and Williston, the members of the Legislature, from the Wilmot District, (says the *Potter Journal*.) left Harrisburg for Washington immediately after hearing of the fight between Grow and Keitt, an account of which we give in another column. They say that if their District is going to have any knocking to do they want a hand in the game.

FINE BEEF.—M'CABE, at the Central Meat Market, has purchased, for the purpose of feeding the people of this place, some of the best cattle ever slaughtered for this market. Our metropolitan friends, who generally monopolize everything of a superior quality in this line, have never been offered fine beef than is now exhibited by M'CABE.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court was called at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday, the 8th inst., and not many of the jurors having yet arrived, adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time it again met, Judge WILMOT, President, and Messrs. LONG and PASSMORE, associates, present. The docket was read over and judgment taken on motion of the attorneys, on all matters where they were entitled to judgment by the rules of Court. The trial list being called over, the following causes were tried, to wit:—

Clark Hyatt vs. Alanson B. Smith.—Action in covenant—Feb. 8, Jury sworn and Feb. 10, they are discharged—cannot agree upon a verdict.

Richard Horton vs. Elijah Horton.—Action on appeal from Justice of the Peace. Jury empaneled and sworn, and return a verdict for plaintiff for \$64.32.

Samantha Wolcott vs. David Wolcott.—Libel in divorce. Jury empaneled and sworn, and after a hearing, return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff; the Court thereupon decree a divorce to the said Samantha Wolcott from the bonds of matrimony.

The Com. of Pa. to the use of Chester Parks vs. Wm. H. Foster, Stephen Powell, et al.—Action in Debt. Jury called and sworn, plaintiff suggested an amendment of the record; the cause is thereupon continued, and Jury discharged.

A. B. Smith's use vs. Horace Williston, jr.—Appeal from a Justice of the Peace. Jury sworn, after which the plaintiff takes non. pros.

David Barber vs. Cornelius Harsh.—Action in debt on transcript from Justice of the Peace from State of New York. Having been brought into Court from an appeal from Justice in this county, Jury empaneled and sworn, same day, plaintiff takes a non. pros. and Jury discharged.

Edwin Dodge vs. William McIntire.—Action in debt on note made in the State of New York. February 11th, Jury called and sworn, after a hearing, they return a verdict for the Plaintiff for the sum of \$115 86.

John B. Myer vs. Chauncey Rockwell.—Action on the case for the recovery of the value of a mare stole from the Plaintiff, in Cambria Co., in this state, in 1854, by some of the celebrated and well known Ratter gang and sold to different individuals, and lately sold to the defendant Rockwell; February, 11th, 1858, Jury called and sworn, and after a hearing return a verdict for the Plaintiff for \$165 75.

John Billeman vs. John McCord.—Action on the case in Debt for the recovery of an amount claimed for work and labor done and performed, defendant claiming an offset in consequence of the work not being done in a workmanlike manner. Feb. 11, Jury called and sworn and after a hearing render a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff for \$276 89.

Joshua Scyre vs. William Whitney.—Action in Ejectment, Feb. 12, Jury called and sworn, and same day, after a hearing render a conditional verdict in favor of Plaintiff.

Caroline Greenfield vs. Heam Greenfield.—Libel in Divorce, Feb. 10, on reading deposition and on motion of Mr. Patrick the Court decree a divorce to the said Caroline Greenfield from the bonds of matrimony.

Ulysses Moody vs. Harriet Moody.—Libel in Divorce, Feb. 10 on reading deposition and motion of Mr. Ballock the Court decree a divorce to Ulysses Moody from the bonds of matrimony.

Com. vs. James Drake.—Larceny.—Defendant having plead guilty upon three different indictments at the present sessions, on a charge of stealing various articles of merchandise from the store of V. M. & H. E. Long, of Troy borough, at different times during last fall and the present winter. Feb. 10, the said James Drake is brought up before the Court and sentenced to an imprisonment of one year on the first indictment, 3 months on the second, and 3 months on the third, in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, making in all, one year and six months.

Com. vs. Michael McMahon.—Larceny.—Defendant having plead guilty upon an indictment preferred against him at the present sessions, charging him with stealing from Messrs. S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy & Co., in Troy recently, two grindstones, a quantity of oats, barley, &c. Feb. 10, he is brought up before the Court, and is sentenced to an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, for 1 year and 3 months.

Com. vs. Peter Johnson.—The defendant in this case having plead guilty to an indictment preferred against him at the present Sessions charging him of having poisoned a mare, the property of J. W. Dennison, of Wilmot township, February 10th, 1858, the said Peter Johnson being brought before the Court and it appearing by testimony that he being about 18 years of age, the Court thereupon make an order committing him to the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

On Monday of the first week of Court licenses were granted to the following named persons to wit:

Tavern—David Conable, Columbia.  
" John Howard, Wyalusing  
" J. M. Reed, Wysox.  
" Ann Whalon,  
" Sweeney & Holmes, Towanda boro.  
" Geo. H. Estell,  
" Hugh M. Holcomb, LeRoy.  
" O. S. Moore,  
" Buel Smith, Canton.  
" N. D. Snyder, Pike.  
" O. W. Northrup,  
" John Wallace, Ridgebury.  
" L. Kirkpatrick, Athens Township.  
Eating Saloon—Horace Tuttle, Canton.  
" John C. Wilson, Towanda Boro.  
Stephen Felton, to sell liquor as a merchant Dealer in Towanda Boro.

On Friday in the afternoon the Jury was discharged. The trial list having been gone through with, and the Court adjourned to meet again on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock for a further hearing of matters upon the docket list and matters in the Orphans Court at which time the Court again met after the transactions of various matters of business in the several Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans Court adjourned.

The President Judge makes an order for the holding of a three weeks' term at May next.

The ultimate fate of Leecompton in the House, is very doubtful. The majority of the Harris resolutions were only three; and the Administration is already boasting of its ability to "put it through." That they have the power to do so, we have no question. The opponents of the measure, however, are confident that every day, with its revelations of monstrous villainy in Kansas, weakens Leecompton. Could the Investigating Committee have been formed, so as to secure a thorough and searching investigation of all matters within its scope, no Northern man would have lent Leecompton his support. As it is, it should not be surprised some day to learn that the measure had been sprung upon the House and under the previous question, passed.

Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones, in the McKeesport murders, were hung at Pittsburg, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to the jail-yard. The execution was witnessed by about thirty persons, but a very large crowd was on the outside of the yard. Both men were delivered addresses, acknowledging the justice of their sentence, but said that Moore and Stewart are innocent. Stewart is sentenced to be hung in a fortnight.

Bishop Potter was attacked on Wednesday by severe apoplexy at Greensburg. He has partially recovered, but still in a critical condition.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11.  
I understand the Leecomptonites are sanguine that at their caucuses, to-morrow night, they can present a compromise, which will satisfy the Douglas men, and lead them to ease their resistance. The principal point of the proposition is that Congress shall declare the right of the people of Kansas to change their Constitution immediately if they choose.

The partisan vote by which HOARD'S resolution, providing for an investigation as to the newspaper reports relative to attempts on the part of persons in the interest of the Executive to influence votes for Leecompton was voted to-day, is a significant commentary upon the President's declaration that he will carry Leecompton through within thirty days. But attempts to exculpate himself to-day were very indelicate, especially in view of the fact that he himself told a colleague that he (HOARD) could have a couple of offices in the district if he would vote right. This can be substantiated.

CALHOUN'S declarations that the Free State Legislature of Kansas is elected is creating trouble among the Southern Leecomptonites.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1858.

The Leecomptonites have modified their position somewhat since their disheartening defeat on Monday. In other words, a compromise is on foot, and to my knowledge some of the Democratic opponents of Leecompton in its present shape have signified their willingness to accept the proposed compromise. The arrangement understood now to be settled upon, is that Calhoun shall issue certificates to the free state candidates for state officers in Kansas, and Congress, in accepting the constitution, will assert the right of the people of Kansas to amend it at any time, irrespective of anything in it to the contrary. This, it is thought, will satisfy the Douglas party, or enough to carry Leecompton easily.

It is thought by some that an attempt will be made to rush Leecompton through Congress in spite of the reference in the House to a Select committee. But such a game cannot be played. The Republicans will stop it if necessary by a resort to "dilatory motions." This will, in their own opinion, be justified under the circumstances. The House having referred the whole question to a committee, they will insist upon its report before taking action upon it.

SENATOR WILSON and GEN. CALHOUN.—The following is the report of that portion of Senator Wilson's speech on Thursday, in which he referred to John Calhoun in terms which are likely to lead to personal difficulty:

"On the demand of the President, on the promise of Governor Walker, and the declarations of the Washington Union, that they would promise the people of Kansas, that they would submit the Constitution to the people. They provided for its submission in such a way that Governor Walker could not correct frauds which he had done in the case of Oxford and McKeesport, and so that Calhoun could have the matter in his own hands—a man who would not only permit the frauds, but, if necessary, would frauds himself. He was just the man to do for God never allowed to walk the green earth any man who more richly deserves to die a traitor's death, and leave a traitor's name than John Calhoun.

Mr. Green.—Say it to his face.  
Mr. Wilson.—I have said it here, and it goes on record. I have no fear of the tools of the derision in Washington or in Kansas—I am able to take care of myself. I will try to do so, at any rate. Sir, this John Calhoun has cheated and defrauded the people of Kansas out of their sacred rights. He has committed a crime against the liberties of the people, which will associate his name with tyrants and traitors while the history of Kansas shall be read and remembered by mankind."

The New Hampshire election will take place on the 9th of March. The Administration, by its course on the Kansas question, has left its friends in the Granite State no chance to recover the ground they lost several years since. The Republicans will win an easy victory. The next Legislature will elect a U. S. Senator to succeed John P. Hale, who is understood to be a candidate for reelection.