

Pennington Speaker.

FORNEY ELECTED CLERK!

Speeches of Grow and Hickman!

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.
THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The long agony is over. When the House met, it was evident the disposition of the Democratic side was to filibuster, notwithstanding that agreement yesterday that a vote should be had without unnecessary delay. Mr. Barnett, who had made the proposition, interposed, and temporarily arrested this spirit, and a ballot proceeded. Various members explained their votes, and others changed for the purpose of speaking. Mr. Barksdale made a desperate effort to rally a union on Mr. McClelland, but Messrs. Mallory and Gilmer demonstrated that a combined Democratic and American vote could not elect. After tedious and dilatory progress, the roll was finished, and Mr. Briggs, who had voted for Mr. McClelland, changed to Mr. Pennington, thus consummating an election. Mr. Briggs, who promised to change, did not. When the result was announced, the galleries rang with cheers, but no demonstration was made on the Republican side of the floor. They bore the triumph becomingly.

At this moment, Mr. Hindman of Arkansas rose to speak, and was restrained with much difficulty, to allow the Speaker to be sworn in. Even after their defeat, the Democracy were unwilling to submit, and confusion prevailed in the hall for several minutes, until Mr. Bockock and Sherman escorted Mr. Pennington to the chair. His speech produced an excellent impression on the House, and, after adopting the rules, and after the usual formalities were gone through with, an adjournment till Friday was carried.

The Committees will be announced next week. Mr. Sherman will be Chairman of the Ways and Means, and leader of the House. Mr. Grow will be at the head of the Territories, and others, who were Members of the XXXIVth Congress, will probably be restored to the positions they then occupied. Nothing is determined, however.

After the election of Mr. PENNINGTON, as Speaker, a serenading party visited Messrs. PENNINGTON, SHERMAN and HICKMAN, at Willard's Hotel, who addressed the crowd. The party next called upon Mr. Grow who also made an address. We only have room for the remarks of Messrs. Grow and HICKMAN.

SPEECH OF MR. HICKMAN.

Mr. Hickman was next called out, and said:—

GENTLEMEN—I really do not know why you should have called me out on this occasion, for I certainly am regarded here in this city as a prince of rebels. (Cries of "Good" and "cheers.") Your friends will stand by you, but I have never been able to understand exactly in what my rebellion consists. It is perhaps owing to the fact that I have declared an unfaltering attachment to the Union of these States. (Cries of "Good" and "cheers.") I have declared on more than one occasion that this Union shall not be destroyed. (Cries of "Good" and "cheers.")—that there is a conservative feeling that will always preserve it. (Cries of "That's so.")—and that if any portion of the people shall attempt to destroy the Union of these States, there will be a large majority of the people opposed to the determination which will preserve it. (Cries of "Good" and "cheers.") A remark of mine in the House of Representatives, which I assure you was not premeditated at the time, but which upon mature reflection I would not subtract a single word or syllable from, I repeat to-night:—That if at any time hereafter any portion of the people in the South shall attempt to sever the Union which now exists, and which is conservative and preservative of the rights and liberties of the whole people, there are eighteen millions of people in the Northern free States that are determined to preserve it. (Cheers, and cries of "Every time.") And I say to you tonight my fellow citizens, that if it will require the State of Virginia in arms to take Old John Brown and seventeen men and one cow—(cries of "Good")—it will at least require more than the fifteen feeble States of the South to successfully compete with the eighteen mighty States of the North. (Cheers.) I preach but one doctrine—it is the doctrine that I preach at all times, and in all places, and what I say in Pennsylvania I am not afraid to declare in the city of Washington—(cheers)—I say that there is no power in the combined States of the South, when combined under the banner of disunion, to compete with the freeman of the North; and I say now, once and for all, this Union must and shall be preserved. (Cheers.) We have seen, my fellow citizens, that the election of a black Republican, as he is called, to the Speakership of the House of Representatives at least has not produced a disruption, and we shall see hereafter, even if a black Republican President shall be elevated into the White House, that the Union will still be saved. (Cheers.) If, however, large parties may be divided in the North by name, there is no division in sentiments as regards the maintenance of the constitution and the Union. (Cries of "Good" and "cheers.") Nor is there a divided South; for I tell you, whether parties in that section be called American or Democratic, they all fight under the same banner, and are enlisted for the maintenance of a single policy. (Cries of "That's so.") So in the North, when the time comes, you will find the divisions have disappeared, and if there be a single man there who shall descend from the policy which will then become our duty to pursue, we will first hang him as a traitor, and then attend to the traitors South. (Cheers.) I do not wish anybody to be deceived with regard to the state of sentiment here. I know that there are a few men there whose principles you profess to be upon the Southern side, and to join them in this cry which is now raised against the preservation of the Union; but I tell you, when the day of trial comes, these men will disappear as the fog before the Northern blast. (Cheers.) There will be no division then. I tell you, my friends, when you go home to-night, rest securely upon your pillows under the conviction that there never was a time in the history of this republic when the Union of these States was more firmly secured than it is at this present moment; and if it shall ever be in danger, I will tell you how it is then to be preserved—it is by sending up here a united delegation from the North into the House of Representatives, and then you will see that this cry of "disunion" will disappear forever. (Cheers.) Gentleman, thanking you for this compliment, I bid you good night.

SPEECH OF MR. GROW.

The serenaders then proceeded to the residence of Hon. Mr. Grow, who spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I must of course regard this very flattering notice not as a compliment paid to me as an individual, but to me as a representative of principles and measures cherished by so large a portion of the freeman of the nation—(cheers)—those principles that were engrafted by our fathers upon the government at its earliest formation, which underlie the structure of our free government, and which gave it its vitality and success. We still maintain those principles cherished by Washington and Jefferson and the fathers of the republic, and which are yet dear to the hearts of the present generation, and upon which the wisest and greatest of men established in this New World a government in which all men were to be regarded in courts of justice as human beings, entitled to the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. (Loud cheering.) Having to-day closed a long conflict of more than eight weeks in a struggle to organize the national Legislature, it is with feelings of pride common not to us alone, but millions of freemen in the States of the Union rejoice in the result. The long conflict is to-day closed, so far as organizing the legislature is concerned; but this conflict, fellow citizens, is not one of sections, as has been represented—it is not a conflict between the North and the South, or between any other sections of this Union, but it is a conflict as to an element of political economy and the systems of labor existing in this country. It is a conflict whether the unoccupied Territories of the Union shall be now, and continue to be, the homes of the freemen—whether they shall be dedicated and consecrated forever in free homes, for free men, or whether they shall be occupied by a population emigrating thence, not only from your own States, but brought to this country from the shores of Africa, by which the Territories shall be filled up with a black slave population, instead of being the homes of white freemen. That is the conflict of to-day—(Cheers)—and not a war of the sections of this Union. It is a conflict on a principle of political economy, and as to the system of labor that can best develop the material interest of the country, and foster its great industrial interests. (Cheers.) The question of the day is, whether the men who own their own labor, whose daily toil is the only means they have of obtaining a livelihood and support for themselves and their families, shall be the recipients of this great inheritance, bequeathed by our fathers—whether those who own their own labor are to occupy the Territories of this Union, free from the degradation that contact with slavery everywhere brings upon free labor, or whether they are to be occupied by those who own the labor of others, and whose capital consists in the bones and muscles of the laborer. This conflict between the labor that owns itself and the capital that owns it, has caused this long struggle in Congress, and it day shakes the political elements of the republic. (Cheers.) A voice—"free labor forever; down with democracy." It is not a conflict between the States of this Union, or the people of one section against the people of another section; but it is a conflict of these two elements; and we ask that the government of the country, so far as it has constitutional power, shall wield that power in behalf of the free labor of the North and the South, and in behalf of the free labor of the world, and that it shall dedicate the unoccupied Territories of the Union to freedom, and to free homes for free men. I am obliged to you, fellow citizens, for this mark of your kindness and respect, and receiving it as tendered to principles of which I am a humble advocate. I bid you good night, wishing you all a long and happy life.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

Mr. FORNEY's election as Clerk of the House was effected by the votes of all present, who had voted for Speaker PENNINGTON, together with those of HORACE F. CLARK and RIGGS, and with the exception of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland.

Col. FORNEY was serenaded to-night. In the course of his oratorical response he said the Republican Party had been basely slandered in being held responsible for the political opponents for the Harper's Ferry raid. He had witnessed with pain the conduct of Northern Democrats, in concert with those of the South in furthering the views of the Administration for the perpetuation of Slavery. Our country has higher and nobler ends. He would guard and protect every Southern right, and enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. In conclusion, he said he was like Mazeppa, when bound to his steed, who when sent forth on his perilous journey from which it was designed he should never return, shouted back to his persecutors, "I will return, one day." If the President, seated in his parlor, could hear these shouts he would know that he (FORNEY) was here. Mr. HOFFMAN also received the votes of the Republicans and about half the American vote, and was thus elected Sergeant at Arms. Seven Americans, viz: Messrs. Maynard, Moore of Kentucky, Quarles, Stokes, Hatton and Smith of North Carolina, voted for Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. GLENNER, in addition to the Democratic votes, received those of Messrs. Bouligny, Birstow, Harleman, Hill, Leach of North Carolina, and Vance, who belong to the Southern Opposition.

A DAY OF HORRORS.—This morning just as the operatives had arrived at the scene of their labor, the boiler in a factory in Brooklyn exploded and five persons, including a partner in the firm, were instantly killed, while a number of others were wounded. A few hours later a crowd assembled in the yard of the Tombs witnessed the execution of Stephens, convicted of poisoning his wife. We beheld in one of the streets of the city about the same time, a man who had just fallen from the top of a vessel's mast, born along on a shutter to the hospital. A few steps further, and we met another unfortunate, who had just lost his hand at the wrist by catching it in some moving machinery. Yesterday there was a disastrous explosion in Williamsburg, by which two men were killed and two wounded.

A still more disastrous calamity occurred last night in Elm street, in this city; a tenement house was burned, and eighteen persons perished in the flames, while a number were injured. A fire in Lexington avenue last night destroyed several costly dwellings. According to rumors about town, Tom Hyer, the well-known pugilist, was shot by a companion last night at a drinking saloon.

From Troy we hear of the painful death of a member of a fire company, whose head was accidentally crushed between the tongue of the engine and a barber's pole.—*Ec. Post*

Bradford Reporter.

F. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, February 9, 1860.

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.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 copies for.....\$5 00 15 copies for.....\$12 00 10 copies for.....\$8 00 20 copies for.....\$15 00

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

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

The office of the REPORTER has been removed to the wooden building two doors west of the former location.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

Since our last issue, Congress has organized by electing WILLIAM PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, as Speaker, and J. W. FORNEY Clerk. The election of the former was brought about by the vote given to Mr. SHERMAN, with the addition of Messrs. DAVIS, ADRIAN, and BRIGGS. While we were anxious for the success of Mr. SHERMAN, yet we have no less cause to rejoice in the triumph of the Republicans with Mr. P.

For all practical purposes, the triumph is equally as valuable—and with the election of Messrs. FORNEY and HOFFMAN creates a state of feeling which must lead to the happiest results.

Now that Congress is organized, we trust that the inequities of the Administration will be exposed to the bottom, and its rottenness fully exposed to light.

The Maryland Legislature received Friday a series of resolutions from the Legislature of South Carolina, proposing to call a Disunion Convention. Out of respect to a sovereign State the resolutions were allowed to be read, but in the debate which followed only two members sustained them. In a letter to the Governor of South Carolina, Gov. HIGGS writes that Maryland can see nothing but injury to herself in the establishment of a foreign asylum for her fugitive slaves on the borders of the State.

The Overland Mail brings news up to the 26th ultimo. It was the general opinion in Leavenworth, K. T., that the gold mines would produce from one to two million dollars per month, as soon as the Spring commenced. Last season they yielded about two millions of dollars. Snow had fallen to the depth of a foot along the Platte River. The accounts from Arrapahoe, on the Vasquez River, report the miners as still busy. Flour is quoted at \$16 per 100 lbs. The Denver City express brought to Leavenworth \$3,000 in gold dust, and several passengers.

The News of the election of Mr. Pennington was received with great rejoicing at Newark, his home. One hundred and eighteen guns were fired in honor of the event, and the Mercury office was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. Perhaps no public man in the country is more generally popular at home than Gov. Pennington. The rejoicings, however, are not limited to Newark; they seem to be the order of the day everywhere in the North where there are enough Republicans and Americans to raise a shout. His election is indeed a signal triumph over the Buchanan disunionists.

FIRE AT OWEGO.—The tannery of SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, in OWEGO, on the south side of the river, was totally destroyed by fire, on Tuesday morning, about five o'clock. The Birmingham Republican states that the tannery belonged to Mr. ARCHIBALD, was insured for \$2,000 and the stock, belonging to SACKET & ARCHIBALD, was insured for \$4,000. The total loss was probably about \$8,000—leaving \$2,000 not covered by insurance.

Richard Realf has been examined by the Harper's Ferry Special Committee. He stated that Senator Wilson wrote to Dr. Howe in 1857 or 1858 stating that he had learned from Forbes that Brown was talking of making a raid into some Southern State, and that he (Howe) must withdraw all means furnished or intended to be furnished him for services in Kansas, if they were to be misapplied in that manner; and that in consequence Brown abandoned his plan for a while, but afterwards renewed it.

EXECUTION OF STEPHENS.—James Stephens the murderer of his wife, was on Friday morning last, executed at the City Prison in New York. He spent all of Thursday night in devotional exercises, and bore himself firmly and with composure to the end. He died asserting his innocence, both of the murder, and also of any plan to escape from prison. He declined to make a speech under the gallows, but expressed a strong hope that his sins were forgiven, and professed to be ready to die. After hanging nearly forty minutes, the body was delivered to his friends, and in the afternoon it was interred in Greenwood, beside the grave which had once contained his wife's remains.

There was not sufficient strength in the Nebraska Legislature to pass the Slavery bill over the Governor's veto.

From the Legislature we have nothing of importance. Our usual Harrisburg letter has failed, owing probably to a want of matter of interest to communicate.

Republican Mass Convention.

In pursuance of a call of the County Committee, the Republicans of Bradford met in Mass Convention, at the Court House, on Monday evening, February 6, 1860. The meeting was called to order by JAMES H. WEBB, Chairman of the Committee, upon whose motion EDWARD CRANDAL was elected President, JAMES B. INGHAM and E. M. FARREAR were chosen Secretaries.

On motion of U. MERCUR, the President was authorized to appoint a Committee consisting of thirteen persons to recommend to the Convention Delegates to the Republican State Convention. Whereupon U. MERCUR, J. B. G. BARBOCK, L. P. STALFORD, WILLIAM GRIFFIS, JOHN A. CODDING, EZRA HOLCOMB, DAVID GARDNER, J. C. MCKEAN, IRA CRANE, WM. LEWIS, T. J. INGHAM, D. B. SMITH, and W. A. THOMAS, were appointed said Committee.

On motion of E. O. GOODRICH, a Committee of five was appointed to report resolutions, consisting of E. O. GOODRICH, G. D. LONG, FRANCIS HOMER, E. R. MYER, and HENRY BASSITT.

During the absence of the Committees, Col. ELHANAN SMITH was called upon and addressed the meeting, in an able manner.

Mr. MERCUR, from the Committee to report the names of Delegates reported as follows: Representative Conference, E. R. MYER, and M. C. MERCUR.

Conferees to nominate the Senatorial Delegate, E. O. GOODRICH, J. A. CODDING, H. W. CODDING, H. W. TRACY, B. F. POWELL, J. H. WEBB.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we recommend the Convention to instruct the Conferees to concur in the nomination of O. G. HEMPHREY, of Susquehanna County, as Senatorial Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

E. O. GOODRICH from the Committee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we recognize in the platform enunciated at Philadelphia, in 1856, a full exposition of the aim and principles of the Republican party; and we reiterate our adherence to those doctrines, and our continued belief that their adoption as the settled policy of the government is necessary for our advancement and prosperity as a Nation, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the prodigality and extravagance of the present National Administration; its perversion of the powers of the Government; its unblushing profligacy of patronage; its favoritism, whereby the public treasury is defrauded; the determination to reopen the Slave Trade; the avowed purpose of enacting a slave code for the Territories; decisions by the different branches of the Government, setting at defiance precedent and right, aimed at the freedom of speech and the security and value of our postal arrangements; the tendency to centralization, and the absorption by the General Government of the rights of the States, and its exercise of powers unconstitutional and dangerous; all to strengthen the institution of Slavery, show "irrepressible conflict" between Slavery and Freedom, and should urge upon every Republican renewed exertion for the success of a party and principles whose triumph would bring back the Government to its original purity and confine legislation and the action of the Administration within Constitutional and proper channels.

Resolved, That the recent outrages upon the liberty, persons and property of non-offending citizens in the Slave-holding States, are the legitimate fruits of an institution which is emphatically a "relic of barbarism," repugnant to our moral instincts, and showing its antipathy to free institutions, and its incompatibility with the full enjoyment of those priceless blessings, to secure which our forefathers pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

Resolved, That the Disunion sentiments recently uttered in Congress, by the Southern leaders of the Democratic party, applauded and sanctioned by their Northern adherents, deserves the reprobation of every patriot, and should be repudiated by every citizen. That the Democratic party is justly entitled to be stigmatized as the Disunion party—a party which threatens the integrity of the confederacy unless the most outrageous schemes to perpetuate and strengthen Slavery are allowed to be consummated.

Resolved, That our able and efficient member of Congress, Hon. G. A. Grow, is entitled to the renewed expressions of our confidence and regard. That he has proved himself an able legislator, and shown his ability and determination to protect his constitutional and personal rights, whenever assailed.

Resolved, That the great interests of Pennsylvania, are of National importance and demand the protecting care of Congress.—That in providing revenue for the expenses of the Government, such discrimination should be made as will amply protect the productions and labor of our country against the depressing influence of low wages and cheap markets abroad.

Resolved, That the people of the respective Congressional Districts are entitled to the election of their Delegates to the National Convention, and that we do not recognize the authority of the State Convention to deprive us of that right.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Republicans of the County, the importance of early organization in each election district. That the County Committee are hereby requested to appoint three Republicans in each election district, whose duty it shall be to call a meeting of the Republicans of their respective districts for the purpose of forming district clubs. And that the Secretary of said clubs, be requested to forward, immediately after their election, the names of the officers to the chairman of the County Committee.

Mr. M. C. MERCUR, offered the following resolution:—Resolved, That ALLEN MCKEAN and E. O. GOODRICH, be and are hereby appointed Conferees to meet Conferees from Susquehanna and Tioga Counties, for the purpose of appointing two Delegates to represent this Congressional District in the Chicago Convention.

Which was discussed by Messrs. E. R. MYER, M. C. MERCUR, H. W. TRACY, and J. B. INGHAM, and adopted by the Convention. (Signed by the officers.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—The following is a list of the principal officers elected last month:—

Albion ward—Constable, H. J. Fritcher; Assessor, S. B. Hoyt; School Directors, P. W. Meeker, Edwin White; Judge, E. H. Perkins; Inspectors, John Snell 2nd, J. N. Evans.

Albion town—Justice, D. L. F. Clark; Constables, N. Edminister, W. S. Pendleton; Assessor, Isaac Gregory; Road Commissioner, Harris Murray; School Directors, Wm. Scott Jr., John Watkins Jr.; Judge, Jacob Reel, Inspectors, Sidney Hayden, E. S. Mathewson.

Armenia—Constable, John B. Morgan; Assessor, Nathan Sherman; Road Commissioner, Charles Crandal; School Directors, Simon Williams, Nathan Sherman; Judge, James Jerabman; Inspectors, C. N. Smith, Samuel Whitehead.

Albany—Justice, Geo. W. Burdick; Constable, Geo. M. Cranmer; Assessor, C. S. Mosher; Road Commissioner, Wm. Lee; School Directors, William Lee, Joshua Van Loan; Judge, John Brown; Inspectors, Thomas Brown, J. P. Lewis.

Asylum—Constable, D. L. States; Assessor, Henry Cammer; Road Commissioner, B. Laporte; School Directors, M. Ellenberger, R. S. Bacon; Judge, Israel Smith; Inspectors, Wm. H. Bowman, L. G. Arnold.

Burlington—Constable, Robert M. Pryme; Assessor, Adolphus Slater; Road Commissioner, D. S. Lather; School Directors, Alexander Lane, Adolphus Slater; Judge, Lyman Grist; Inspectors, James W. Wisley, Seth P. Gustin.

Burlington ward—Justice, tie vote; Constable, D. D. M'Gee; Assessor, S. W. Miller; School Directors, S. H. Morley, C. T. Merry; Judge, N. T. Dickinson; Inspectors, D. A. Ross, E. A. Everett.

Burlington town—Justice, Morgan DeWitt; Constable, J. C. DeWitt; Assessor, Charles Taylor; Road Commissioner, P. B. Pratt; School Directors, Enoch Blackwell, Alanson Campbell; Judge, Wm. Ardway; Inspectors, A. M. Swain, Joseph Hilton.

Canton—Justice, James A. Bothwell; Constables, J. S. Adams; Assessor, C. C. Wright; Road Commissioner, Leonard Lewis; School Directors, William P. Channell, Robert Lilley; Judge, R. W. McClelland; Inspectors, Benjamin Landon, James Ketcham.

Columbia—Justices, James C. McKean, John Benedict; Constable, N. E. Calkins; Assessor, C. H. Ballard; Road Commissioner, E. G. McClelland; School Directors, C. J. Bradford, L. E. Havens; Judge, Peter McClelland; Inspectors, F. Newberry, Helen Budd.

Franklin—Constable, James Barnham; Assessor, A. Gay; Road Commissioner, Joseph L. Adams; School Directors, Ezra Spalding, Calvin Varney; Judge, Charles E. White; Inspectors, Charles Fairbanks, M. M. Platt.

Granville—Justices, Benjamin Saxton, B. Bailey; Constable, E. S. Bailey; Assessor, S. A. Rockwell; Road Commissioner, Harrison Ross; School Directors, A. Barnes, M. T. Shoemaker; Judge, C. H. Kenyon; Inspectors, Volney Taylor, H. H. Kenyon.

Herrick—Constable, T. A. Lee; Assessor, Ezekiel Carr; Road Commissioner, Cyrus Fuller; School Directors, Solomon Stevens, John Durand, James Beaman; Judge, William Durand; Inspectors, B. W. Camp, James Foyle.

Litchfield—Justice, B. B. Keeler; Constable, O. F. Wolcott; Assessor, James Rogers; Road Commissioner, J. Campbell; School Directors, A. Carner, A. Merrill; Judge, Samuel C. Park; Inspectors, Wm. Campbell, A. V. D. Teed.

LeRoy—Justice, tie vote; Constable, H. H. Hickok; Assessor, J. V. Riggs; Road Commissioner, Robert M. Kee; School Directors, Jesse Roberts, J. D. McKee; Judge, G. H. Ross; Inspectors, Martin Holcomb, James McCrany.

Monroe town—Justice, Charles Holton; Constable, J. L. Coolbaugh; Assessor, H. B. Myer; Road Commissioner, Charles M. Brown; School Directors, L. A. Pratt, Philo Chang; Judge, Joseph Ingham; Inspectors, J. W. Irvine, W. W. Northrup.

Monroe ward—Justices, William H. H. Brown, A. Mahan; Constable, James McGill; Assessor, H. H. Richards; School Directors, Samuel Albers, S. S. Homan; Judge, Wm. Douglas; Inspector, Patrick Danfee, James H. Griswold.

Orwell—Constable, D. C. Ellsworth; Assessor, S. H. Wilson; Road Commissioner, C. N. Morey; School Directors, H. Champlin Jr., C. H. Upson; Judge, Robert McKee; Inspectors, E. C. Potter, B. L. Smith.

Oswego—Justice, Jacob Hottentstine; Constable, Bernard McGovern; Assessor, Daniel O'Neil; Road Commissioner, Edward McGovern; School Directors, Brooks Epley, Jacob Hottentstine; Judge, Henry Sherman; Inspectors, John Sullivan, James Haverly.

Pike—Justice, G. W. Brink; Constable, Ramsford Brink; Assessor, Sherman Goodwin; Road Commissioner, R. W. Coolbaugh; School Directors, Thomas Brink, R. Fletcher; Judge, James M. Benham; Inspectors, E. C. Abbott, Benjamin Fierce.

Rock—Justice, Freeman Maynard; Constable, Sinton Russell; Assessor, Hiram Woodburn; Road Commissioner, Geo. Avery; School Directors, James L. Parker, Geo. W. Stone; Judge, B. Gates; Inspectors, William Parks, Daniel Stevens.

Ridgely—Justice, Sturgis Squires; Constable, C. O. French; Assessor, Anson Webb; Road Commissioner, Geo. Cooper; School Directors, Geo. Gilmore, H. Owens; Judge, J. D. Hammond; Inspectors, Isaac Baldwin, Wm. O. Gonsauls.

South Creek—Constable, Peter S. Dean; Assessor, Wm. J. Evans; Road Commissioner, Walter Dewey; School Directors, Jacob Seafuse, Walter Dewey; Judge, Theodore Compton; Inspectors, Daniel Livings, Erastus Robbins.

Standing Stone—Justices, Alexander Ennis, Ethel Carpenter; Constable, Nathaniel Moger; Assessor, Jared Hart; Road Commissioner, Henry Fisher; School Directors, Asa Stevens, John Huff; Judge, Henry Fisher; Inspectors, Sterling Dixon, Guy Brown.

Smithfield—Constable, J. O. Gerould; Assessor, C. E. Wood; Road Commissioner, C. E. Pierce; School Directors, Merritt Wood, Lark Bird; Judge, V. S. Vincent; Inspectors, Jesse Sumner, Edwin Bakster.

Springfield—Constable, A. Westbrook; Assessor, B. K. Adams; Road Commissioner, Joel Adams; School Directors, John Voorhis, Hiram Horton; Judge, Joseph Credeford; Inspectors, P. B. McAfee, Homer Brooks.

Sheshegan—Justice, Geo. W. Blackman; Constable, John Brink; Assessor, Richard C. Horton; Road Commissioner, Martin Rogers; School Directors, Wm. Patterson 2nd, Darwin T. Gillett; Judge, Lemuel S. Kingsbury; Inspectors, Wm. D. Delpeuch, Geo. Chaffee.

Sylvania ward—Constable, R. M. Ross; Assessor, F. H. Burritt; School Directors, James H. Nash; Judge, Elias Smith; Inspectors, E. G. Bailey, D. Compton.

Towanda—Justices, H. L. Scott, W. H. Decker; Constable, G. L. Davison; Assessor, B. F. Bowman; Road Commissioner, H. L. Scott; School Directors, H. Scoville, J. W. Fox, G. H. Ball; Judge, Daniel Swartwood; Inspectors, H. H. Hale, S. Shiner.

Towanda ward—Justice, Wm. C. Bogart; Constable, Andrew J. Noble; Assessor, Geo. E. Fox; School Directors, Paul D. Morrow, Isaac Smalley; Judge, Edward Overton Jr.; Inspectors, H. J. Madill, H. L. Lamoreux.

Towanda north—Justice, S. A. Mills; Constable, Chester Bennett; Assessor, M. H. Alloway; Road Commissioner, Wm. McMoran; School Directors, Wm. J. Mauger, Allen Kennedy; Judge, Francis Watts; Inspectors, David Ritty, Samuel Stratton.

Troy ward—Constable, Stephen H. Fitch; Assessor, B. Bowen; School Directors, N. M. Carnochan, D. W. C. Herrick; Judge, Wm. H. Barto; Inspectors, John H. Grant, Wm. H. Peck.

Troy—Justices, Luther E. Loomis, Amasa Greene; Constable, H. N. Fish; Assessor, Allen Taylor; Road Commissioner, John O. Ward; School Directors, Nathaniel Kingsley Howard Spalding; Judge, D. R. Manley; Inspectors, Reuben Styles, Amos Pierce.

Terry—Constable, Shubel Bowman; Assessor, Edmund Horton; Road Commissioner, L. J. Jones; School Directors, Danson Allen, Rensselaer Lewis; Judge, Abel Peckham; Inspectors, N. T. Miller, D. A. Crandall.

Tuscarora—Justices, Amos Armstrong, Moses Quimby; Constable, A. J. Silvara; Assessor, S. B. Orynton; Road Commissioner, Alfred Ackley; School Directors, D. Edinger, Wm. Latimore; Judge, J. C. Culver; Inspectors, N. J. Hogswell, Levi Wells.

Uster—Justice, E. W. Russell; Constable, Geo. W.

Nichols; Assessor, G. H. VanDyke; Road Commissioner, Cyrus Merrill; School Directors, Amasa Watkins, B. A. Pettus; Judge, Guy Tracy; Inspectors, Andrew Gilmore H. J. Davidson.

Wyand—Justices, William Morgan, Alvah Cooley; Constable, John B. Hinds; Assessor, John W. Bartlett; Road Commissioner, M. H. Lanning; School Directors, E. Reed Myer, M. J. Goodbaugh; Judge, Nathan L. Green; Inspectors, John Tuttle, Benjamin Dyer.

Wyand town—Constable, James Lewis; Assessor, Lorenzo Allen; Road Commissioner, Francis Homer; School Directors, John Vaughn, L. P. Stalford; Judge, Jesse T. Stalford; Inspectors, Homer Camp, Hiram Elliott.

Warren—Justice, Miles Prince; Constable, R. S. Corbin; Assessor, J. F. Wheaton, Wm. F. Corbin; Road Commissioner, C. F. Tripp; School Directors, Otis Hamilton, John Boardley; Judge, Wm. F. Boardley; Inspectors, R. C. Bullington, H. G. Corbin.

Wells—Constable, tie vote; Assessor, Horace Dunning; Road Commissioner, E. S. Ayres; School Directors, William R. Wilson, Geo. R. Corey; Judge, Ephraim Brewer; Inspectors, Joseph O. Scott, Norman Davy.

Windham—Justice, tie vote; Constable, J. W. Warner; Assessor, Daniel Shoemaker; Road Commissioner, Samuel Hartshorn; School Directors, James Newman, N. C. Elshire; Judge, E. P. Cheney; Inspectors, J. M. Warner, James Finch.

Winant—Constable, John M. Gamble; Assessor, Wm. T. Grant; Road Commissioner, John Caminsky; School Directors, Paul Quirk, C. E. Burgess; Judge, T. J. Ingham; Inspectors, John Crossan, J. B. Park.

Yates—Justice, tie vote; Constable, tie vote.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday, 3d inst., several Republicans of Pike township, were celebrating the election of PENNINGTON, as Speaker, at Leffaysville, by firing a cannon. After a few discharges, as Mr. G. W. BARK, was pouring a charge into the gun (which was in a perpendicular position) the powder exploded, severely injuring him, and also, ASA NICHOLS, J. R. FLETCHER, and JOHN WOODBURN. These persons were all badly burned about the face and neck, and entirely blinded, though it is hoped, but temporarily. They were immediately cared for, and are doing as well as could be expected, and no serious results are anticipated. The injured persons all declare that if the sacrifice had been necessary to have secured the election, they would willingly have made the offering.

FIRE.—The house of ELISHA LEWIS, in Merryl, Wyand township, with the wood house, granary and barn, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening, 30th ult. The house was also occupied as a store-room. Most of the goods were saved. No insurance.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN TROY.—We regret to learn that a dwelling house, occupied by Mr. SHEPARD BACKETT, in Troy township, was destroyed by fire on Saturday