

REPORTER

Wednesday, February 19, 1845.



REMOVAL.
The Office of the Bradford Reporter has been removed to Col. Means' Brick Store, (up stairs,) entrance on the North side.

Enlargement of the Reporter.

It is with much pleasure that we make the announcement to our patrons and readers, that arrangements have already been made to enlarge, and otherwise materially improve, the Reporter, at or before the close of the present volume. We deem this due as well to the liberal support rendered to this paper, as to the spirit and taste for literature which is proverbial of our county, and which is steadily and constantly increasing. Enjoying a circulation more extensive we presume to say, than any other newspaper of the size, in Northern Pennsylvania, the growing business of our town and county have already warned us that our advertising columns were too much limited to permit full justice being done to the enterprise of advertisers.

The support rendered us, is the best and proudest evidence we could have, that our labors have entitled us to the support and confidence of the Democratic party. It is not necessary for us to make professions for the future, we are willing to be judged by the past.

The Reporter will probably be enlarged, at the commencement of the next volume, to the size of the "Elmira Gazette," and printed on the best quality of paper. The terms of the paper will remain as at present, \$2 50 per year; 50 cents deducted if paid within the year, and for cash actually in advance, \$1 00 will be deducted.—These terms will be strictly adhered to.

In making this improvement a large expense is necessarily incurred, and we shall expect those whose accounts have not been settled, to come forward and aid us in this undertaking.

Before the enlargement of the Reporter the postage upon newspapers will undoubtedly be modified so that subscribers within the county will not be subjected to postage. We trust that every man will then conceive it to be his interest to subscribe for the county paper. We believe we can make it more interesting and valuable to the inhabitant of Bradford than the best of our month journals of the city.

Another Veteran Gone.

The last of that "noble race and brave," who fought the battles of our liberty, are fast passing away. We have to record with sincere regret the demise, on the 9th inst., of a revolutionary patriot, Captain OZIAS BINGHAM, of Wysox, at the advanced age of 95 years.

Mr. Bingham was born in Connecticut June 11th, 1750, Old Style, and volunteered as a sergeant in one of the earliest expeditions to Canada, where he remained about a year. Rising to the rank of Captain, he served in that capacity till the end of the war of Independence, at which time he was furloughed and not again called into service. He was engaged in recruiting and in Quarter Master's department in some period, of the war. The engagements with the enemy in which he participated are not known to us, except that he bore a worthy part in the battle of Germantown. It is hoped that materials exist for a mere deserved tribute to his Revolutionary services.

Captain Bingham settled in the valley of Sugar Creek, a few miles above Towanda, near fifty years ago; and for the latter part of his life was pensioned according to rank. It was he who, while on a visit to Angellia N. Y. upwards of forty years since, arrested with his own hand the murderer of Ira Stephens, a brother-patriot of the revolution, also visiting there from this region, and father of Ira H. Stephens, Esq. of this Borough.

This Revolutionary veteran has fallen with the frosts of almost a century upon his head and a glory encircling it which posterity can only admire without hoping to emulate as it occurs but once to the free—that of sharing the labours of National Disfranchisement.

Reduction of Postage.

There seems now to be some likelihood that this measure, of so much importance to the public, will soon be consummated. The new post office bill recently passed the United States Senate, by a large majority. The following are the principal features, for which we are indebted to the Public Ledger: All single letters weighing half an ounce shall pay a uniform rate of postage of five cents, and ten cents for an ounce weight, and so in the same ratio, to any part of the United States. Drop letters, according to the bill, that is letters for delivery in the city where they are deposited in the post-office, are to be charged two cents. If letters are advertised they are to be charged with the costs of advertising, (two cents,) in addition to the postage when delivered.

Newspapers, of no greater size than nineteen hundred square inches, (which will cover all the Baltimore city papers,) can be transmitted through the mail to within thirty miles of where they are published, free of postage; if sent over thirty miles the same postage charged as at present.

Printed circular letters, unsealed, are subject to a postage of two cents.

The franking privilege, as it now exists, is totally repealed, and officers of Government are required to keep an account of the business letters which they receive, the postage on which is to be paid by the department to which they are attached. The assistant postmasters general are allowed to frank, but are liable to a penalty of three hundred dollars for franking any letters but those on official business. Deputy postmasters are to have all the postage they pay on business letters refunded, and if their commissions do not amount to twenty-five dollars per annum, then the Postmaster General is allowed to increase them.

Governors of States are allowed to transmit through mail, free of postage, certain books and documents: and members of Congress, the Secretary of State, and Clerk of the House of Representatives can frank all public printed documents, and the franking privilege of the Senators and Representatives on all letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight is left as it now is, and they are also allowed to receive letters and packages during the session, as well as for thirty days before and after the same. The Postmaster General is to keep an account of the charge on all matter that goes through the mail free, which is to be refunded from the contingent fund, or from the Treasury.

Newspapers to go out of the mail without subjecting the senders or carriers to any penalty. Private posts for carrying newspapers, but not letters, allowed. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated from the Treasury to be applied to the Department, in case of any deficiency in its income, caused by the general reduction of postage made by this act.

ANOTHER SCENE IN CONGRESS.—Mr. Black and Mr. Giddings have been making themselves appear supremely ridiculous, by making the floor of the House a place for brawls. After some considerable talk about "knocking down" the report of the proceedings of the 6th inst., says "Mr. BLACK was here observed rushing into the bar towards Mr. G., with a cane upraised, but was seized and withheld from entering the bar by Mr. HAZARD, and other southern gentlemen. There was much noise and confusion at this time, with frequent calls to order." The matter will be amicably arranged, we have no doubt.

ACCIDENT.—The Tioga Eagle, records the following accidental occurrence.—A man named Thomas Leon, in the employ of Mr. Wellington, was, on Saturday last, killed instantly by the falling of a tree, on the premises of A. C. Bush, Esq., on Mill creek. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and lately a resident Essex county N. Y. The only relative the deceased had in this country, as we learned, was a sister, who resides somewhere in the State of Vermont. Every attention was paid by those gentlemen in whose employ the deceased had been, in having the body interred in the most respectful manner, at Tioga Village.

LANCASTER CITY ELECTION.—The charter election held in Lancaster, on Tuesday 4th inst., resulted in the choice of Democrats for every office from Mayor down, by a majority varying from 200 to 350. The Native vote has fallen off nearly 200 since last fall.

Bradford County Court.

MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1845.

The Court, to-day, sentenced George Soper, convicted of subornation of perjury last week, to forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth the sum of twenty dollars, to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania for the space of one year, to pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed till the sentence be complied with. The Sheriff is ordered to convey the prisoner to the Penitentiary with in thirty days, and to be allowed one assistant.

In the case of fornication and bastardy, of which the same defendant was convicted, the Court postponed the passing of the sentence until the first shall have been complied with.

DENNIS B. KNAPP vs. MARK PRESTON.—Assumpsit for work and labor in a saw mill.

The defendant opposed a recovery, on the ground, that the plaintiff did not fulfil the terms of his contract to work in the mill through the bawing season, and that he quit without any good reason.

FEB. 11, 1845.

The jury in the case of Knapp vs. Preston, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

TRUSTEES OF THE FRANKLIN COLLEGE IN THE BOROUGH AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER vs. JOHN AND FREDERICK SCHRADER.—This was an ejectment for a tract of land situate in the township of Monroe.

There was no dispute about the title, and the defendants asked merely for a special verdict, with a reasonable time to pay the balance they still owed, having paid a considerable portion of the purchase money. The Jury found for the plaintiffs; upon condition, however, that if the defendants shall pay into Court for the use of the plaintiffs the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-eight cents within one year, with interest and costs, then judgment to be entered for defendants. Said money, when so paid in, to be subject to the order of the Court, and not to be paid to the plaintiffs until they shall execute and file in the Prothonotary's office for the benefit of the defendants, or deliver to them a good and sufficient deed, with covenants of special warranty, for the premises claimed in this suit.

HENRY T. THOMPSON vs. BENJAMIN QUICK. This was a scire facias against Benjamin Quick, late constable of South Creek township, for a false return on an execution in favor of Henry T. Thompson against one Robert Queal, for the sum of nine dollars seventy nine cents and cost. After the evidence was closed, a juror was withdrawn, and judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of the execution and costs, except constables fees.

Julius S. Holden vs. Francis Cole, Israel Smith, Daniel Cole, George Coolbaugh, Marvill Thayer, Nelson D. Warford, Wm. Coolbaugh 2d., and Wm. Cowell.
This was an action of trespass to recover damages for entering on the plaintiff's land, and throwing down about twenty-four rods of fence. It appeared that some time in the year 1827, viewers appointed for that purpose, surveyed and reported a road running at least in part, through land of Holden; which road was confirmed by the Court at February Term, 1828, and ordered to be opened of the width of thirty feet.

That some time after this, one of the supervisors of the township went on to open the road; that he had no surveyor, but in opening, relied upon the information he derived from those who lived in the vicinity, as to the location intended by the viewers. That in process of time, some parts of the road became difficult of passage, in consequence of the wearing away of the bank of the river, and other causes. That the road was not located by the first supervisor in the right place, and that a few years since, Francis Cole, one of the supervisors of what was then Wysox township, (now Durell) went on with others to open the road according to the return made by the viewers in 1828.

The plaintiff alleged, that in attempting so to open this road, the defendants encroached upon his land, which was denied by the defendants.

The testimony on both sides was long and multifarious, and we deem it unnecessary to give the details. The Court charged the Jury, that if the road had not been located in the right place by the supervisor who first went on, Mr. Cole would have the right to open the road according to the return of the viewers. That if, in so doing, however, he ran the road through land of Holden, where the order did not call for it, he would be liable. That if a road by reason of the wearing away of the river bank, should be in such a condition as to render it unsafe to travel it, the public would have a right to enter upon and use the adjoining land, until a reasonable time should have elapsed to enable an application for a new view to be made to the Court. And that if a new view should result in the locating of a road in another place, that then the owner of the land might apply to have his damages assessed and allowed him.

That if the Jury believed, that they went on and opened the road in the place where it was intended to be originally, their verdict ought to be for the defendants. But that if they believed the defendants did open the road on land not belonging to it, and that they acted wantonly in so doing, they ought to find for the plaintiff exemplary damages. That however, if an officer trespass on lands acting under a mistaken idea of his duties, remuneratory damages only should be given.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1845.

In the case of Holden vs. Cole, and others, the Jury found for the defendants.

LEBBIUS ROGERS vs. JAMES GORDON. This was an action on a promissory note for fifty dollars. The defence set up, was, that Mr. Gordon was overtaken while driving a drove of cattle for H. W. Tracy by Mr. Rogers, who claimed a certain yoke of cattle in the drove, and threatened to prosecute Mr. G. for stealing, unless he would settle the matter with him. Mr. G. at length executed this note for fifty dollars.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14, 1845.

In the case of Rogers vs. Gordon, the Jury found for the plaintiff thirty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

APPOINTMENT BY THE P. M. GENERAL.—The Post Office in this borough was taken in charge on Monday last, by ALVAN S. CHAMBERLIN, by appointment of the Post Master General. The late incumbent, Col. BAILEY, has discharged the duties of the office with fidelity, but we are certain that it will lose nothing by the appointment of Mr. Chamberlin, as he is every qualified for a faithful, prompt and courteous officer.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, was, on the 4th inst., elected U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next, by the unanimous vote of the democratic members of both houses of the Legislature of New York.

EXECUTION.—Friday, 14th inst., the extreme penalty of the law was to have been executed in the State Prison Yard, Providence, R. I. on John Gordon, convicted, on circumstantial evidence, of being a participator in the murder of Amasa Sprague.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "New Star" a paper established at Troy, in this county, by Messrs. Sherwood and Rockwell. We wish them the success that printers generally merit but rarely receive.

The New Library of Law and Equity.

M'KINLEY & LESURE, propose to publish by subscription a periodical law-work under the foregoing title, to consist of the best productions of the press of England, under the direction of FRANCIS J. TRUBART, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster, and WILSON McCASSEL, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

This work will contain the best productions of English law authors, without regard to priority of claim on the part of any American publisher. Such books are not notoriously to be had. The reason is, that as fast as they appear they become monopolies in the hands of booksellers in the Atlantic cities. Under the plea of right acquired by the addition of notes of American decisions, the latter claim an undivided title to those works and set a burdensome price on them. The publishers of the work now offered to the profession throughout the Union, will not respect such titles, but will reprint the standard and British law books as fast as they emanate from the London market. Should new editions of the works of such writers as Starke, the Chittys, Stephen, and Archbold, appear, they shall also be included; and Decisions of Equity and Law decisions—works which have been studiously kept out of the Law Library published at Philadelphia—shall have a place in the proposed new one, together with every new valuable English treatise on Chancery or Common Law.

This work will be issued monthly in numbers of 160 pages, printed on FINE WHITE PAPER AND GOOD NEW LINO PRINTER TYPE, at seven dollars per annum, payable half yearly. The first number will be published on or about the first of May next.

Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions.

Correspondence from Harrisburg.

[Letter from the Senior Editor.]

HARRISBURG, 11th Feb., 1845.

An impression seems to have gone abroad, in relation to the position assumed by Gov. Shunk, in his message of the 29th ult., on the subject of the payment of the interest on the public debt, as unjustifiable as it is erroneous; and when I first saw the Reporter of the 5th inst., I feared your correspondent from this place had been laboring under the same mistaken opinion: but on a more careful reading of his letter, and recollecting how hastily, and I might add, sometimes carelessly such letters are written, I am certain he entertains correct views. I allude, of course to the imputation that Gov. Shunk was opposed to paying the whole amount of interest due on the 1st of February. Nothing could be farther from the fact. He was not only not opposed to the payment of the interest, but he was decidedly in favor of applying all the available funds in the Treasury to that purpose. The only difference of opinion that prevailed between the Governor and any portion of the Legislature was, how much the State was now able to pay, and how much could she pay in August.

From a full and thorough examination into the affairs of the Treasury, Gov. Shunk found that the ability of the State to meet and pay all her liabilities, was not as unquestionable as might have been inferred from the message of Gov. Porter and the accompanying report of the late State Treasurer.

Indeed it appears that the prosperous condition in which Governor Porter presented the commonwealth, was partly manufactured in open disregard of law, by neglecting to cancel \$50,000 of relief issues, and withholding from domestic creditors more than \$100,000 which had been appropriated to the payment of their dues.

In conclusion, I will append an article I find in the Pennsylvanian in the shape of an analysis upon Gov. Shunk's message. The article is quite long, but after looking it over again and again with a view of condensing it, I really can find no part I am willing to omit, and as the subject has excited great attention and elicited unnumbered remarks from the press, I give it to you at length without apology, adding as a closing remark—that, if proof were wanting to establish Gov. Shunk's willingness and anxiety to redeem the faith of the State to the utmost, it will be seen in the promptness with which he placed his signature officially to the Bill making the appropriation, and the alacrity with which he repaired to Philadelphia in company with the State Treasurer to discharge the duties imposed upon him in disbursing the funds to the holders of our bonds.

"The message begins with a statement of the loans which from our funded debt, amounting in all to \$10,703,866 89, and bearing an annual interest of \$2,035,013 56, of which \$971,395 90 falls due in February, and \$1,063,617 66 in August.

It then proceeds to give a view of the annual receipts into the Treasury, from the surplus of which, after defraying the necessary expenses of government, this interest is to be paid. It divides these receipts into two classes, and sets against each the charges that belong to it.

It shows first, that from auction duties, licences, and in a word from all sources, saving only the direct State Tax and the Public Works, there was received in the year ending first December, 1844, \$378,646 08. The expenses of the government, throwing the interest on our debt out of view, amounted in the same time to \$567,420 78, so that, if we were clear of the public works and the public debt and the direct tax, altogether, we should have run short in the year 1844, \$188,780 71.

It then goes on to show that in the same year 1844, the canals and railroads paid us the clear sum of \$629,658 82, and the direct tax \$751,210 01, making together \$1,380,868 83. But then the interest, for that year, though less by \$80,000, than that for the present, amounted to \$1,954,187 14; and there was therefore a deficiency on this account also, amounting to \$573,318 31.

Thus taking in all accounts, the moneys received by the Treasury in 1844, were less than the calls on it by \$762,099 02.

This of course made it impossible to pay the interest during the last year; for the balance in the Treasury when the year began was only \$179,471 50, and there was nothing else to supply the deficiency. Besides, there were some other pressing claims against the State, which the Legislature saw fit to pay first; and thus it happened that

although the interest was suffered to go by, there was in the Treasury on the 1st of December last, only \$662,851 88.

So far the message is made up of facts. It next proceeds to estimate, and will stand at the end of this year. The calls on the State during the year he sets down at \$2,948,432 08, and supposes the income for the same period to be \$2,056,510 08. There would be a deficiency on this showing of \$891,921 37, but for the balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, which will make up the deficiency in part, though it still leaves the money in the Treasury on the 1st December 1845, short by \$228,069 49 of the claims against it.

This calculation takes in the whole year's receipts up to 1st December next; but unfortunately our interest falls due on the 1st August, four months before the year ends, and those four months have heretofore, been among the most productive both of tolls and taxes. The Governor thinks therefore that, though by the end of the year we shall want only about \$200,000, to make up what we owe, yet in August when the interest falls due, the amount wanting to meet it may run up to perhaps four times that sum, or nearly \$800,000.

The Governor next goes on to show how much money is in the Treasury. It consists he says of funds equal to gold and silver.

449,584 49
399,450 11

Making in all \$849,135 60, or about \$185,000 more than was in the Treasury on the 1st of December. The interest now due is however \$971,395 90; or \$122,260 80 more than we have the money to meet.

Starting from this fact, he next seeks to determine what will be the condition of the Treasury on the next interest day, 1st August; and making use for this purpose of the estimates of the Canal Commissioners and other sources of information within his reach, he finds that there will probably be received to the Treasury before that day \$892,220 12. He also finds that the necessary expenses of the Government during the same time will be \$288,000; and that the payments to domestic creditors and the provisions for cancelling relief notes will be \$202,159 56 more. So that after paying up these and the \$122,260 80 of the February interest for which we are at this time without means of payment, the account stands thus:

Receipts from 1st Feb. to 1st Aug. \$892,220 12
Disbursements 612,420 82

Balance on hand 1st Aug. 1845 279,799 30

which sum is all that we shall be able to have to meet the \$1,063,617 66 of interest, falling due that day. The deficiency will of course be about \$787,000, an amount corresponding exactly with the estimates made by the Governor in an earlier part of his message.

The conclusions at which the Governor arrives may be summed up thus: We are able, by using all the funds in the treasury including the relief notes to pay at this time all our February interest, except about \$222,000. But if we do pay our February interest full, we shall probably not be able to pay more than about one fifth of the interest that falls due in August.

The Governor, having stated these as the conclusions of his own message presents the question to the Legislature whether all the moneys which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of February shall be converted into par funds, as paid out as far as they will go in discharge of the interest then due; whether such a rate of interest shall be paid on the first of February, as with reasonable certainty be again paid on the 1st of August, looking to gradual increase in the amount of future interest payments as our improving circumstances shall warrant; or holding the State fully bound to make payments of the arrears at the earliest time;—and pledges himself, whatever may be their decision, to co-operate with them in the great work of vindicating the integrity and renovating the pride of our commonwealth.

The Legislature by a unanimous vote decided, that the moneys in the Treasury "shall be paid out as far as they will go;" and the whig newspapers praise the Legislature, for the Legislature is composed of Whigs as well as Democrats. The Governor signed the law as soon as it was presented to him, and the same whig newspapers abuse the Governor, for it so happens that in his composition there is a portion of whiggery. Honest critics, partial friends of public credit!

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.]

HARRISBURG, 14th Feb., 1845.

A bill was read by Mr. Sherwood in place, providing for the erection of a new county out of parts of Bradford and Lycoming. An immense number of petitions have been presented in favor of the bill.

The bill providing for the removal of the seat of Justice of Columbia from Danville to Bloomsburg, but so modified, as scarcely to have a feature of a House bill about it. A great deal