

REPORTER:

Wednesday, May 7, 1845.



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

War with England.

The news brought by the last steamship, of the proceedings of the British Ministry, is of decidedly a warlike aspect, and has given rise to many speculations upon the prospect of a war with Great Britain.

We can see no good ground for raising such a cry of war, in the proceedings and acts of John Bull; the President's Inaugural has merely stirred him up, and he must growl. But England has no serious, settled wish to involve herself in a protracted, and bloody war with this country. Though she is trying to divide and distract the confidence of the people from our Chief Executive, she is well aware, that however they may differ in questions of national policy, the nation, with one heart and hand will rally rally under her star-spangled banner, in defence of their country and its beloved institutions, when either shall be attacked. And though she talks loudly of the danger, which slavery threatens to our country in case of war, she cannot forget the shores of the "fast anchored isle," enclose the elements of political revolution, which but wait an opportunity to develop itself;—nor that adjacent to her own home, there is a people, "the most oppressed of any nation in the world." Her Ministers know full well that a war with the United States for Oregon might bring that debt-oppressed nation to bankruptcy, and would certainly lose them Canada.

War could not come at a better moment for our country. With a Chief Magistrate whom all "delight to honor," the operations of the Government would not be impeded by opposition, and the whole strength and resources of our Republic could be brought to bear to bring the question to a speedy issue.

But the Americans are a people of peace, and in their connexions with foreign nations have sedulously avoided every avenue which led to national warfare. They will, however, submit to nothing that is not clearly right, especially from Great Britain; for we whipped her, most undutifully, we acknowledge, while a mere child; thrashed her, affectionately, before we were out of our teens; and now that our boundaries reach from Pacific to Atlantic, and our enterprising inhabitants, gun in hand, have penetrated our length and breadth, who can doubt the result.

We give below an extract from the Globe, which looks a little "fightish" we acknowledge, but we set it down as an offset to some similar paper bullets which the leading British Journals have been firing off, and intended like theirs, for a foreign market.

"No patriotic man desires war with any nation, and particularly with Great Britain, if it can be avoided. It is a calamity, whether regarded in its effects upon individuals or upon the nation, which cannot be too much deplored. It is not from mere timidity, or apprehension of suffering themselves personally, that our people have shown themselves averse to conflict. It is from the higher principle of religious duty—a knowledge of the crimes attendant upon war, its pernicious influences upon individual character, and its effects in retarding the growth of our empire, on which hangs so much of hopes of mankind, for the moral and intellectual improvement, and civil liberty of the race.

"Yet have we been forced, at times, and that too under the mildest of our rulers, from this, the settled policy of our government; and it is our solemn conviction that we shall soon again be called on to take up arms against our former and only adversary. It is perfectly manifest that they regard this as a favorable moment to renew the system of aggression upon us which has resulted in war heretofore; which to submit to, is only to invite new wrongs—wrong premeditated, not for the advantage which accrues to them,

but arranged and settled upon merely as the means of bringing on the conflict of arms, or an entire abandonment of our rights as a nation. The only mode to avoid this is the firm adherence by the President to the letter and spirit of his inaugural address. He will be sustained by the nation in that; for, notwithstanding the English ministers choose to level their lances at Mr. Polk, it is not to be forgotten that the previous action of the House of Representatives had, by an immense majority, given their sanction to his language. By the truckling abandonment of our rights pursued by Mr. Webster in the Ashburton treaty, we lost the subject of controversy, forfeited the respect of the world and of ourselves, and invited new and unfounded pretensions from our adversary."

DARING OUTRAGE!—We learn from the Montrose Register the particulars of a most daring assault and robbery, committed on Monday evening, the 28th ult. Just after 9 o'clock, as Mr. JEREMIAH ETHERIDGE was going home from his Grocery store, having turned the corner from Turnpike street toward the retired situation of his own dwelling, he was way-laid by a fellow with a club, who sprang from behind a woodpile just below the house of J. W. Raynsford Esq., and struck him several blows over the arms and head. While parrying off the blows as well as he could, he cried out loudly for help, and saw a larger man coming as he supposed to his assistance, but it proved to be another villain, who struck him a still heavier blow, which brought him to the ground, where after striking him several times apparently to still him, they seized his little trunk of money and papers, and fled past his house toward the swamp below. He was thus robbed of between two and three hundred dollars in cash, (besides many valuable papers,) by two rogues who must have known well his habits of carrying home evenings that little trunk of money. His cries for help soon called together most of our citizens, with many people who were in attendance at court, and diligent search was made in the direction they went, as well as the darkness of the night would permit, but no certain traces of the robbers could be found. Mr. Etheridge was severely (though not dangerously) bruised on both sides of the head and arms, and bled pretty freely along the side walk from the place of attack to his house."

A reward of \$250 has been offered for the detection of the villains, and \$50 by Mr. Etheridge for the recovery of his property, but as yet no traces have been discovered of either.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—The city of Mexico was desolated on the 7th ult. by a dreadful earthquake which destroyed a vast amount of property with many lives. The following are all the particulars we are able to give.

It is impossible to ascertain the destruction. Not a house or a door but bears the marks of this terrible calamity. Many of them are cracked and greatly injured, others are tottering; and others entirely fallen. San Lorenzo, La Misericordia, Tompaste, Zapotlan and Victoria streets and the Grand street have particularly suffered. The aqueducts were broken in several places. The bridge of Tezontlate is demolished. The Hospital of Saint Lazarus is in ruins, and the churches of San Lorenzo and San Ferdinand greatly injured.

The magnificent chapel of Saint Teresa no longer exists. At the first shock the cupola, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty fell, and was soon followed by the vault beneath the tabernacle and the tabernacle itself.

Fortunately all those in a church so much frequented, succeeded in escaping. At eight o'clock last evening, seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of other buildings and carried to the Hospital.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Lancaster Intelligencer, that while the cars were passing along in the neighborhood of the bridge, near that city, the son of Henry Wilhelm, one of their citizens, in attempting to jump upon the cars, missed his footing and fell with his foot upon the rail, having it mangled in a serious condition.

The body of Gen. Mather's son, who was lost in the Swallow, has been found.

Important from Mexico:

CLOSE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN MEXICO AND U. S.—The latest accounts from Mexico represent that impoverished and feeble Republic in rather a belligerent attitude toward the United States. Whether that nation will take upon itself the responsibility of declaring war upon this country, unaided and alone, is a matter of much doubt. But she may, by the influence and representations of England, be induced to oppose the annexation of Texas, even at the point of the sword.

The diplomatic relations of the two countries have been closed, by a letter from the Mexican Foreign Minister, to Mr. Shannon, dated March 28, and a circular addressed by the same functionary to the European Ministers.

The first announces the Minister as addressing himself for the last time to Mr. Shannon, and informs him, that as both houses of the United States Congress have sanctioned the law in relation to the annexation of Texas to the territory of the United States, and as the Minister from Mexico has withdrawn from his mission at Washington, and protested against the act of Congress, and the Government of the United States, diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be continued. That he laments that two nations, free and republican, contiguous, and worthy of a fraternal union, founded upon mutual interests and a common and honorable loyalty, should have cut short their friendly relations, and by an act as offensive to Mexico as it is derogatory to the honor of the American Union.

He renews the protest directed against annexation, and adds that the Mexican Government will oppose the measure with all the decision due to her own honor and sovereignty.

The general circular was addressed to the Minister Plenipotentiary of England, France, and Spain, and is a protest against the acts of the United States, and show a determination, if we may believe their important and bullying language, to oppose the Annexation of Texas, at every cost.

Other advices from Mexico state that a majority of Congress are decidedly averse to declaring war against the United States, but will send a large force to Texas with the object of conquering it, by this means forcing the United States to declare war, if she wishes to protect Texas.

If Mexico does not recede from the belligerent position she has taken, we see no alternative for the United States, but to step forward, and protect Texas. It is now too late for her to recede, with honor to herself and justice to Texas. As much as we deprecate war, with its evils, we trust that our Democratic Administration will not succumb to the crafty policy of England, envious of our acquisition of the territory of Texas, nor to the braggadocios and blusterings of an impotent nation like Mexico.

IOWA REFUSES TO ENTER THE UNION.—A majority of her people having on the 7th ult., rejected the constitution and boundaries proposed by Congress, a compromise, satisfactory to all parties, will probably be adopted by the Territorial Legislature next month. All agree upon the western boundary extending to the Missouri river, but cannot agree on the northern boundary, the southerners wishing to extend it as far as possible, and the people north of latitude forty-two, desiring separate organization as a new territory, for which they propose the name of Washington. This, with the new territory of Superior, from Wisconsin, will make four new states in the north-west.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that our merchants are replenishing their shelves with new goods, which are offered at unusually low prices. Persons coming to town, to trade, will do well to take notice of those stores which advertise, as they may be sure of finding there the best goods and the fairest prices.

COL. JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM, one of the Representatives from Beaver county, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, died on board the canal boat, on his way home, on Saturday 26th ult.

MAIL WAR STEAMSHIP.—The Madisonian says that the Postmaster General will bring the subject of mail war steamships before the cabinet, as soon as the northern lettings are over.

Benefits of Advertising.

Strange, as it may seem, there are individuals in the world who cannot see the advantages of advertising liberally, or are too penurious to consult their own interest. They are behind the age, altogether, and we present them the following advantages of advertising, cut from the Hollidaysburg Standard:—

The advantages of advertising are three fold. First—the person who advertises in a newspaper, shows plainly that he is anxious to sell what he may enumerate in his advertisement as being for sale—that he wishes the people to call and see for themselves—he seeks no concealment, but solicits publicity for his business—fears no competition, and is not afraid to come before the public. Consequently, in the second place, it is to the advantage of the people to call and deal with such a man. He is plain and honest in the matter—he puts on no air of independence, and shows by his conduct that he is indifferent as to whether the people call to see him or not. Depend upon it, he is your man for a cheap bargain. He is out before the people, seeks their patronage, and will not let a sale slip through his finger by hanging on for a penny. No—rely upon it, your ADVERTISING BUSINESS MEN ARE THE MOST LIBERAL IN THEIR DEALINGS.

The third and last, is, that it helps to, support to printer; and who, we would ask, needs assistance more than the printers of nearly every country town?—what class of men are so poorly paid for their labor as they are?

In conclusion, we would say, don't neglect to look over our advertising columns—you will always find something there that it will be to your advantage to know. And, to business men we would say, hand in your advertisements—by laying out a dollar or two in patronizing the printer, he, in return, will give such publicity to your business as will bring hundreds of dollars worth of custom to your establishment.

We would, moreover, say, that we consider the Reporter, an excellent channel for advertising, as it has a larger circulation than any other paper ever had in Bradford, and quite equal to any paper in Northern Pennsylvania. When we get the borders of our paper enlarged, and have plenty of elbow room, which will be at the commencement of the next volume, we shall be ready to insert any quantity of advertisements at the usual rates: viz—One square, fifty cents for the first, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers ten dollars.

ROW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Richmond Star, that a most shameful riot has occurred at the University of Virginia.

The students, it seems, commenced a series of mock serenades on the "Cathumpian" principle, which being denounced by the Professors, their houses were mobbed, one after the other, fire crackers thrown into them, and other outrages perpetrated of an exceedingly alarming character, especially to females and children. These disgraceful scenes were followed night after night, until it became necessary to call in the police, and finally the military force, and the University is now in the possession of a body of 500 soldiers. Some efforts have been made towards a reconciliation, and a set of resolutions were passed by the students at a formal meeting for that purpose, but the rioters refused to sign their names to them. Most of the students have left; the Faculty, it is understood, will resign, and for the present the college appears to be broken up. Many of the students, says the Star, took no part in this shameful affair, but there is a point of honor among all students not to be tale-bearers, even upon the guilty. This is a point of honor, in such a case, more honored in the breach than the observance.

M'ALLISTER'S OINTMENT.—In another column may be found an advertisement of an All-Healing Ointment, said to be a capital remedy for most "the ills that flesh is heir to." It is very highly recommended by those who have made use of it.

THE LENOX CASE.—The trial of John Rice and Wm. H. Winder, on a charge of defrauding the Northampton Bank, took place at Lancaster, on Thursday 24th ult., and resulting in the acquittal of the defendants.

BOWERY THEATRE BURNED.—The N. Y. Express states that about 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of the Bowery Theatre, which extended, with astonishing rapidity, to the main portion of the house, and in less than thirty minutes every part of the extensive building, with its splendid scenery and properties, were involved in one vast mass of flame. A high wind from the eastward prevailed at the time, throwing immense cinders to the distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. The heat from the burning edifice was excessive, placing in great jeopardy the buildings adjacent on Elizabeth, Mott, Bayard, the Bowery, and other streets, the inmates of which removed their furniture, and consternation and alarm appeared in every direction to prevail. The flames were confined almost entirely to the Theatre itself, which, in the course of an hour or an hour and a half, was but a heap of ruins. The building extended through the whole block from the Bowery to Elizabeth street, and was very wide and capacious. Some of the buildings in the vicinity took fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. It being a period of the day when most of the men connected with the various dwellings were absent from home, the alarm and terror exhibited by the women and children, is almost impossible to depict. To the shame of spectators be it said, that in too many instances they stood idly by and permitted women, without assistance, to remove the various articles of heavy household furniture, &c. Great effort was necessary on the part of those occupying premises to the eastward of the burning building, to prevent injury from the cinders which fell upon them.

The Theatre was owned by a company, in which Mr. Hamblin was the largest stockholder. Little or none of it was insured.

This makes the fourth time in which the Bowery Theatre has been burnt. The first was in 1828, and the last, previous to this, in 1837. The first time was under Mr. Gilfert's management, the second under Mr. Hamblin, the third under Mr. Dinneford, and now again under Mr. Hamblin. It is understood that it will be immediately rebuilt.

A SCENE AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.—An insane person, named Milton Fowler, walked into the President's house at Washington, on Friday, 25th ult., the Madisonian says, carrying under each arm a loaf of bread, and in each hand a bottle of wine. Having deposited his provisions, with extreme nicety, in a safe place, and after resting a few moments on one of the very soft cushions of the reception-room, he drew a knife and attempted to enter the private room of the ladies. They called for assistance and he was sent to jail.

LANCASTER COUNTY MARBLE.—The marble quarry of Philip Reitzel, Esq., about nine miles from the city of Lancaster, in this State, opened about a year ago, produces fine white marble, and is improving greatly as the excavation increases. It is susceptible of a very high polish, and is said to be peculiar in resisting rain or frost. Mr. Reitzel has erected a steam-power in Lancaster, at his marble yard, and is sawing it up into mantels, tomb-stones, sills, and platforms.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday the 17th inst., a man by the name of Moses Glosien, while in the act of getting into the omnibus which conveys the passengers from the Harrisburg railroad depot across the river, fell under the wheel and was run over, and was so seriously injured that he died in a short time afterwards. He was very much intoxicated at the time, and had been married the evening before.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Richmond Compiler, (Whig,) gives the result briefly as follows:—It is now placed almost beyond a doubt that the Democrats have carried the Senate and House of Delegates, and have elected fourteen out of fifteen members of Congress. Legislative Democratic gain, 10. Whig gain 3. Clear Whig loss, 7—which makes a difference of fourteen—giving the Democrats decided majorities in both Houses.

THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE will meet on the 6th inst. The most important question which will come before it will be the liberation of Dorr.

News from all Nations.

The Alton, Illinois Telegraph, says: We regret to learn that our distinguished fellow citizen, S. Lisle Smith, Esq. of Chicago, has determined upon removing from this State to Philadelphia. A steam cotton factory is about to be established in Marblehead, Mass. The office of the Western and Atlantic Railroad at Marietta, Ga., was recently entered and robbed of scrip, State bonds, and gold to the amount of \$2,500. The Hon. James Cooper at present a Representative in the Legislature from Adams county and the Hon. Charles B. Penrose, of Carlisle, and late Solicitor of the U. S. Treasury intend removing to Lancaster city in a few weeks. The Hon. Leveret Saltonstall member of Congress from Massachusetts, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Salem. A block of buildings at Perysburg, Mich., owned by Capt. D. Wilkinson, and occupied by Hall & Co. and one or two other traders was burned a few nights since. Loss on the building, \$2000—on the goods \$1500, and no insurance in either case. A colored woman, named Catharine Freebody, who died at Hartford, Ct. on the 6th instant left \$100 each to four religious societies, \$200 to another and \$100 to the African Society of Hartford for the support of the ministry. A Chalk of a very superior quality has been found in large quantities in Morgan county, Missouri. The brig Baltimore for Boston, came in contact with the brig Pearl from Boston for Philadelphia, on the night of the 16th instant, and received much injury. She was leaking badly, both pumps going, and a steamboat had been despatched from New York to tow her into that port. The Hon. James Shields, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, and commenced the performance of his duties at Washington, on Friday last. The name of the Madisonian will be changed after the 1st of May, to the "The United States Journal," and not the "Constellation," as originally intended. General Samuel Milroy has been appointed Indian Agent in Indiana, in place of Gen. Hamilton resigned. The report of the loss of an American ship of war at San Blas, proves to be totally unfounded. Memphis, the flourishing metropolis of West Tennessee, is said to have grown more rapidly during the last ten years than almost any city in the Union. Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, who was appointed by Governor Brown to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Walker, has declined the office. The carpenter shop of Mr. Wolf, in Washington, D. C. was destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning last. Loss \$2000. The Maryland Historical Society has resolved to publish the Journal kept by the Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, on his Journey to Canada, in 1776, as one of the commissioners from Congress. Snow fell to the depth of five inches, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 7th inst. The distillery of Leon Beardsley, near Franklinton, Ohio, was burned on Saturday morning. Loss \$3500. The United States steam revenue cutter M'Lean, was launched at Boston on Sunday 27th ult. Senor Gomez Pedraza has been appointed Minister from Mexico to France, to settle existing differences between the two governments. A new Protestant Episcopal Church was consecrated at West Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 4th ult. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, arrived at New York on Saturday on the schooner Achivea, from Bermuda. M. Arago is said to have won a considerable sum on a bet that the Seine at Paris would be frozen over on the 5th of March. It was frozen hard enough to bear a carriage. The Order of Odd Fellows in St. Louis, Mo., propose to build a commodious Hall, the estimated cost of which is \$12,000. Several old iron furnaces in Pennsylvania, are to be renewed, among them the Sarah Ann Furnace, near Columbia, and another near Middletown, Dauphin county. A boy named Charles Weaver, died in the House of Refuge, at St. Louis, a few days since, from the effects of swallowing a piece of tobacco. Gen. Jackson was very ill, from last accounts. They have abolished all imprisonment for debt in Iowa.