



Bradford Reporter

Free Speech, Free Men

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR

Towanda, Saturday, January 3, 1852

Terms of the Reporter

Published weekly

Subscription rates

Advertisements

North Branch Canal

The Leaning Tower

Work of the State

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Fire at the Capitol

From the Washington Republic, Dec. 25

Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, our citizens were startled by the alarm that the Capitol was on fire.

The flames spread with great rapidity, destroying the main building, together with several book and music stores, and Parker's restaurant, in the basement.

The flames spread to the Shakespeare Building, on the opposite side of Sixth, and adjoining Chestnut Street, which was also destroyed, as was also Brown's Hotel and Hart's Building adjoining on Chestnut.

About 3 o'clock, the walls of Hart's Building fell into the street, instantly killing two colored men and severely injuring several firemen and police.

Besides the buildings above-named, Johnson's law book store, and several other valuable stores on each side of Sixth, and the north side of Chestnut, are entirely ruined out.

Several other buildings on both sides of Sixth, are much damaged.

The fire was got under at about 9 o'clock, this forenoon.

It is reported that police officer Johnson was killed by W. W. Haley Esq, and it is feared, he was killed by the falling walls.

The loss is roughly estimated at \$200,000.

The heaviest losses fall upon Dr. Schenck, whose extensive library is destroyed; T. & T. W. Johnson, law bookellers; H. Blakeston, Getz & Buck, bookellers; J. W. Moore, bookeller, and the owners of several music, periodical and other stores on Sixth, all of which were entirely destroyed, with their contents.

Workmen are engaged in moving rubbish from the street and in burying the bodies of those who may have been buried under the fallen walls.

Great Fire in Buffalo

Buffalo, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1851.

About 1 o'clock this morning, one of the most destructive fires that has visited us for many years, broke out in the magnificent building on Main Street, known as the Exchange Block, and Erie Hall Block.

The fire extended down Commercial and Leoyd Streets, and destroyed several valuable buildings on each street. The coldness of the night and the scarcity of water rendered it impossible to subdue the fire.

It proceeded from Swan-st., where a prisoner dwelling was discovered on fire. The fire spread not only to the building, but to the adjacent streets, and consequently three handsome dwellings were consumed.

It is impossible to present to estimate anything like the immense loss. The offices of most of our leading lawyers were in Spalding's Exchange.

The extensive show establishment of Williams & Co. and H. P. White, the largest and best shop of L. D. Hibberd, the confectionary establishment of F. Heib & Co. and about twenty other large stores, were entirely consumed. The flames are now got under so far as to prevent any further spread of the fire.

MERCANTILE ESPIONAGE.—The result of the suit of H. & R. BEARDSLEY vs LEWIS TAPPAN, in New York, was given by telegraph yesterday morning.

The largest order of \$10,000 was rendered to the plaintiff. Mr. Tappan was in 1848, when the cause of action occurred, head and manager of the system of mercantile espionage which extends to every village and city of any note in the United States.

Through agents, information is obtained in relation to the standing, credit and prospects of merchants and other business men such as likely to want credit in New York, which is entered upon record, and is open to the inspection of those who become members of the "institution."

In pursuance of this plan, certain statements were booked in relation to the plaintiffs—merchants of Norfolk, Ohio—which they claim were false and damaging to their credit.

The cause.—How to prevent it.—A correspondent of the New York Mirror, a medical practitioner, in an article on the subject, says:

"The premonitory symptom of group is a shivering, sonorous cough. The patient is not sick—has no fever, as often in the case of group, but is only a gayer than usual, his hands are cool, his face not flushed, possibly a shade paler than usual. The solitary symptoms may last for a few days, with no material increase or abatement, and without attracting any notice; suddenly, however, the disease hatters on, bursts forth in shivering, fever, and often continues its ravages, unchecked by the usual commutation. The remedies for this symptom of group are simple, and in most instances perfectly efficient. They are: a mustard poultice or a strip of flannel dipped in oil of turpentine, spirits of hartshorn, applied to the throat, and nase, as often as the symptoms are continuing as long as the cough remains. By the timely employment of mild agents, I unhesitatingly assert that a multitude of lives might be saved every week, that are now lost through negligence and delay."

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday last Martha G. Fairbank, daughter of Nicholas Fairbank, of Middlebury in this county, says the Del. country Republic, was burned to death, in consequence of her dress taking fire while engaged in lifting a pot of boiling lard from the fire. Her father was present at the time, and succeeded in putting out the flames, when his son, who was at the barn, hearing the alarm, went to the assistance of his sister, and made his way into the room, leaving the door open. The current of air from the door increased the flames, and it was not until the lady was most horribly burned, that the fire was extinguished. The sufferer lingered until evening, when she was relieved from pain by the hand of death. The deceased was about twenty-three years of age, and an estimable lady.

SUPPOSED HORRIBLE CASE OF ANSON.—At a late hour on Monday night, a small dwelling situated on the corner of Robert Howard, Esq, situated about 8 miles from Baltimore on the Bal Air road, was set on fire, it was supposed, and burned to the ground, and what is horrible to relate, one of the occupants, Mr. Sikes perished in the flames. The neighbors proceeded to the ground after the fire had consumed the buildings, and found the charred bones of Mr. Sikes. A search was made for his daughter, but without success, and as he has not been seen since, it is very probable that she also perished. Mrs. Sikes is a very pious woman, and the occurrence, left her house and is still missing.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—The two Committees of the Democratic party in Lancaster county, have fixed upon the same day—the 14th, of January next for holding a Convention to elect Delegates to the State Convention. Both divisions of the party will State Convention. Both divisions of the party will State Convention.

A SEVERE GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—A few days since, wrecked the Steamer Mayflower near Conestoga, Ohio. She was from Buffalo, bound to Detroit, being the last trip of the season, and was one of the best boats on the lake. In the gale her rudder chains and smoke pipe were carried away and she was driven ashore, and the passengers and crew were rescued.

It is said the prosecution of the Christiansburg case has already cost the U. S. Government \$200,000, and that this is the "beginning of the end."

News from All Nations

Small Pox is very prevalent at this time, in West-Philadelphia. Some very serious cases of this frightful disease, are reported.

The gale on Lake Erie on Tuesday night, was very severe, and drove several vessels ashore.

On Tuesday evening the jewelry store of Mr. Stone, at Northampton, Pa. was broken in by two Frenchmen, an Irishman—and robbed of two gold watches, two silver dials, and three gold chains. The thieves, when last seen, were crossing the bridge over the Schuylkill at Northampton.

A bill is before the Tennessee Legislature, which requires the owner of the slave, who desires to emancipate him, to first place at the disposal of the Circuit Court a fund sufficient to transport the slave to Africa, and support him six months after he reaches that country; and upon this being done by the owner, or by any negro, do free, the Judge is to notify the Governor, who will immediately send him to some seaport to be transported.

The Alabama Legislature has passed resolutions sustaining the compromise measures, sixteen to fourteen.

The proposition before the Georgia Legislature, calling on the people to unite in sending delegates to the Democratic Presidential Convention, has been rejected. Yeas 92, nays 28.

The Annapolis Gazette states that the Redemption Society has established a noviciate of their order in that city. The Marchioness of Westley has offered the order the beautiful and eligible property known as the "Carroll Mansion," with its adjacent grounds.

The friends of Colonization in that State met on the 8th of December, and appointed a committee to prepare a constitution to organize a State Colonization Society for the State of Alabama, to be called the "Alabama State Colonization Society," for the purpose of aiding free colored persons of this State to emigrate to Liberia.

Mr. Delazon Smith, the celebrated politician of Ohio, has been ordained to the Methodist ministry, and is preaching at Koscusko, Iowa.

The scarlet fever is very prevalent at Wilmington, Delaware, and several cases have proved fatal. Dr. Lewis P. Bush has lost two of his children by it.

The First Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown, N. J., which was built during the Revolutionary War, is being entirely remodelled.

A tract on Female Influence for the Maine Law, has been published by the American Temperance Union, which has in connexion with the American Tract Society, resolved to publish fifty thousand copies of it in New York City.

A writer in the Louisville Journal is discussing the practicability of removing all free persons of color from Kentucky. He argues that their continuance in the State is pregnant with mischief not to be lessened by time.

The only two Catholics in the Senate of the United States, Shields of Indiana, and Mallory of Virginia, have just voted according to the South. It is not usual to classify votes according to the religion of the Senators, but as much has been said, in this relation, it would be no harm if a little should be known.

Mrs. Shearer, wife of John Shearer, of York, Pa. died on Saturday last, with the doors all locked, and her clothes taking fire, she was found dead before any one could get into the house.

Hon. J. M. FARRER, an old citizen of Mont gomery county, died in Philadelphia, on the 9th inst. He was formerly a member of Congress, and as a lawyer, stood very high in the estimation of all who knew him.

The Doylesboro Democrat announces the death of Joshua Dungan, Esq., of Warwick township, Bucks county, and pays a very handsome tribute to his memory.

We are pleased to see that Kossuth declines being dragged about from one theatre and place of center, to be played off as a card by managers and others, for their own pecuniary benefit. His refusal to sit for his portrait to speculate in daguerreotypes, who were among the first to beset him on his arrival in this country, evinces on his part a high self respect that is exactly shown by most distinguished personages.

Hon. JOHN R. FOSTER, late Minister to Mexico, died at his residence in Statesburg, South Carolina, on Friday last, December 12th, aged seventy-three years.

The new King of Hanover, George the Fifth, has published a proclamation, in which he pledges his royal word for "the inviolable maintenance of the constitution of that country."

The Cologne Gazette, of the 23d ultimo, says, "The Cabinet was determined to hold out against the German Government's demand. The secretary of Hamburg is severe. It was expected the Elbe would soon be blocked up with ice."

The Danish mining expedition to Greenland appears to be very promising. Large quantities of copper ore, containing about 60 per cent pure copper are easily obtained, a ship load of which will be sent to England in the spring.

The portion of the Paris and Strasburg Railway between Barle-Duc and Commercy, a distance of twenty-five miles, has been opened to the public. In the course of next summer the line will reach Nancy and Strasburg.

A man named Martin Oliver, the murderer of the hermit of St. Bauge (Var) and his sister, has been executed at Draguignan. He had refused to proceed to the scaffold in a cart. He went on foot, accompanied by two clergymen.

A ball is to be given within the palace of glass, the profits of which are to be handed over to the London hospitals.

The French papers state that Lord Broughman, in his retreat at Cannes, is preparing for publication a history of "France and England before Europe in 1851."

Nearly three quarters of a million sterling appear, according to the advertisement in the London journals, about to be raised for Californian and Australian Quartz-Crushing Companies.

A leading medical practitioner, at Brighton, has lately given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis produced by smoking, which came under his knowledge within the last six months.

A Roman nobleman, Count de Braschi, has put in a claim to some of the most valuable pictures in the Louvre, and amongst them, the "Holy Family," of Raphael, having been unlawfully pillored by the French from his family when they invaded Rome.

Jenny Lind gave her Farewell Concert in Philadelphia, on Friday evening.

A casket containing a cannon ball fired by the Americans at the battle of Bunker Hill and a musket ball used at the battle of New Orleans, surrounded by hair of General Jackson and President Madison was presented to Kossuth. He expressed his great pleasure at receiving it.

The Pretended Tranquility in France

The tidings from France are full of interest and significance. It must be remembered that all the principal channels of intelligence from that country are nearly closed. There is not, in France, a single press permitted to make public the least important fact which the government of Louis Bonaparte desires to suppress. No man can write or print in relation to the late events, or communicate an incident, without being sure that there is not a spy at his elbow, and that he may not pass the next night in a prison for his indiscretion. Not a letter can be sent to the mails which is not subjected to be opened and read by the police, now composed wholly of the creatures and agents of Louis Bonaparte.

The letter writers, therefore, as a matter of prudence, even when using a foreign language, would naturally write with great circumspection, and in a manner not to expose themselves to the danger of being imprisoned or sent out of the country, if their letters should fall into the hands of the civil authorities. We must therefore, infer the real state of France, not so much from the accounts we read in the letters of correspondents, or the accounts of the people in the usurpation, and the satisfaction said to be expressed in some quarters at the prospect of tranquility and peace, as from single facts, the knowledge of which is allowed to escape, and the happening of which is inconsistent with any supposition that Louis Bonaparte was quiet.

Among these facts are several, the intelligence of which is brought by the last arrival. The order of the Minister of War, directing that all persons found resisting the appointed authorities, now, by a merely official, and certainly indicates any thing else than a state of quiet, or the expectation of quiet. It denotes a consciousness of the hostile disposition of the people, and the determination to silence and overawe it by force and cruelty.

Four departments, it is said, have been made by the order of Louis Bonaparte, and that the number is continually increasing, proves that there is no acquiescence in his usurpation. If the general mind was not thoroughly discontented, the arrest of a few of the principal malcontents, for form, and to satisfy the public, would be sufficient to restore tranquility in a country where there are so few newspapers as in France, implies that the government, even with the aid of the laws which already fettered the liberty of the press, could neither trust the newspapers nor their readers.

Four departments, it is said, have been declared in a state of siege; in other words, the government of Louis Bonaparte proclaims civil war against the entire people of four departments. The disarming of the National Guards, which was begun at the time of our present address, is now, by a merely official, and if it should not be interrupted by private agents adverse to the plea of the usurper, will proceed till the troops of the line are the only men allowed to possess arms. Meantime, the Republicans are flying the country, in which their heads are no longer safe, and among the most illustrious citizens of the republic, such as Victor Hugo, are hunted like wild beasts, sheltering themselves from pursuit as best they may.

Everything, in short, indicates a conviction on the part of the men who have just taken upon them the task of abolishing the republican constitution of France, not only that the people are not with them, but are so hostile to the new government forced upon them, that it can be only upheld by the worst methods of the worst tyrannies. The events to which we have pointed imply yet more; they imply an intestine struggle even now going on in France, which at any time may break out in a general rising of the people against the most ignominious government to which the French nation ever submitted.—Evening Post.

COAT OF ARMS, FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA.—A design for a new "Coat of Arms" has been reported by the Alabama Legislature, and is thus described in The Mobile Advertiser.

A Shield Quartered.—In the center on a shield, "a waterfall," in proper colors.

In the dexter chief, "a branch of cotton," in proper colors, on a gold field.

In the sinister base, "an ear corn in the husk," in gold, on a green ground.

The resources of the State, its agricultural importance, represented by its two great staples, cotton and corn—its commercial facilities, and its capabilities in a mechanical and manufacturing point of view—These truly, indicate wealth—a component part, but not the whole of what composes the greatness of a State.

That which is wanting is supplied by the crest which denotes wisdom and strength. A mailed arm holding a sword barbed, "emblems of strength and power, encircled by a serpent," the emblem of wisdom and prudence.

The whole "arms" suggest the motto, "These make us great." Or, in other words, that the industry and resources of the state when developed and applied by the strength and power of the State, governed by wisdom and prudence, constitute the essentials of nation's greatness.

ANOTHER GANG OF ROGUES BAKEN UP.—The Dundee (Yates Co) Record is exposing a gang of villains in that vicinity whose operations extend to several of the adjoining counties of the State of Pennsylvania. The principle rendezvous of these scampish lads is at the tavern of Abraham W. Haws, Limestone Township, Northumberland County, Pa. Haws, says The Record, is a smart active man, about 50 years of age, smooth and gentlemanly in his appearance and language, and is generally known among the gang as "King Haws."

He is reported to be quite wealthy. His premises are said to be principal rendezvous of the thieves and counterfeiting gang and chief place of deposit for property stolen, as well as a mart for the sale and distribution of counterfeit bills. His general character is reported bad in the vicinity where he resides. Quite a number of suspicious looking young men (some of whom have frequently been seen in this vicinity) were noticed dling away their time in the bar-room. This discovery is an important one, and we congratulate the gentlemen above-named on their perseverance and success.

Dr. Warren's one of the gang, is in Rochester, N. Y. Another, Henry Thomas, was arrested at Honesdale Falls for a general system of thievery, ties in Monroe County jail.

SHOEMAKERS' INTELLIGENCE.—To find the size of a shoe consult the following calculation from the Lynn Directory: A shoemaker's size is the length of one "barley-corn" or one-third of an inch. A size-stick is thus formed: take a rule, or piece of pine wood, thirteen inches in length, and divide it into thirty-nine equal parts, of one-third of an inch. The first thirteen are left blank and counted nothing. The second thirteen are called children's sizes; each marked from one to thirteen. Thirteen inches is a mans size No. 1; ten inches is No. 4; eleven inches No. 7; twelve inches No. 10.

A NEW APPLICATION OF THE FUGITIVE LAW.—Two apprentices ran away from the service of John Russell, file manufacturer at Sing Sing, N. Y. They escaped into Connecticut, and Mr. Russell brought a complaint before Commissioner Ingersoll for their return under the fugitive law.—He proved that their services were due him, as indentured apprentices, and the Commissioner decided that the law applied. They were accordingly surrendered.

THE CHRISTIANIA PRISONERS.—All the prisoners in the Christiania jails, except of Williams, colored, are to be taken to Lancaster for trial on the charge of murder and riot; and if not convicted will be taken back to Philadelphia to be tried for obstructing the process of the United States. Williams will be tried in Philadelphia, at the January term of the U. S. District Court, for obstructing the fugitive slave law, by giving notice to the visit of Mr. Goussach to Christiania.

The Fire Annihilator

On Thursday the 18th inst., in New York, a performance of previous notice which was published in the city papers and set marked to the editors of the country for a gratuitous advertisement, a large concourse of persons assembled at Hamilton square on Sixty-first street, between the Third and Fourth Avenues, for the purpose of witnessing the trial of the Phillips' Fire Annihilator. The public excitement has been for some time excited as to the success of the annihilator. The following is an account of the exhibition. The building erected for the purpose was a house built of green spruce and hemlock timber, twenty feet square, two stories in height with a porch on each side, twenty feet in depth, and ten feet in breadth. In the center was a large doorway, with a quantity of boards and some shavings placed in an upright position; a staircase was also placed in the interior leading to the second floor, which a quantity of shavings was spread. The ceiling of this floor having been lathed and plastered, and being only finished on the second floor, the room, it was, of course, not sufficiently strong to resist operations commenced by igniting some shavings which were placed on the timber leaning against the sides of the hatchway. Four annihilators were in the space of a minute applied, two from each side, and immediately extinguished the flames before the timber was fairly on fire, some shavings which were spread on the second floor, came ignited, and were trampled on an extinguisher with a bucket of water. Nothing further done by the annihilator than the mere extinguishing of the shavings which were fired in the space. Some of the persons assembled, to witness the exhibition, had been previously apprised that the operations were unsuccessful, and that the building would be destroyed. The fire was set to work and fired the building in several places, and it was entirely burned down without any efforts having been made by the fire annihilators to extinguish it. Mr. Phillips, the inventor of the agent, was present in the early part of the exhibition, but was nowhere to be found when the flames had reached their greatest height. The scene was most ludicrous, and much dissatisfaction was expressed at the result of the experiment. Numerous inquiries were made for Barnum, and the proceedings had nearly terminated, a fire annihilator was carried by the crowd and placed over a public house near the scene, with the name of "Barnum" chalked on the front of it, and a crowd of much laughter; and cries of "Humboldt's humbug," was heard on every side. The following report was adopted by a committee, who were appointed by the spectators at the suggestion of the gentleman, (of course not in any way connected with the Fire Annihilator Company) who addressed the people from the roof of the house, and suggested the appointment from among the assembled multitude.

At the public trial of Phillips' Fire Annihilator at Hamilton square, on Thursday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, the undersigned were appointed a committee to superintend the exhibition, and they would report as follows:—

First, The building was constructed of green spruce timber, and constructed in such a manner as to have been a difficult matter, under any circumstances, to have got it fairly on fire. Second, In our opinion, Mr. Phillips had an opportunity afforded him to fairly test the experiment, and everything was in his favor.

Third, A slight fire was kindled inside the building, and the Annihilator was almost instantly applied, before the fire got headway to any considerable extent—it promptly extinguished it.

Fourth, Mr. Phillips has requested that an experiment shall be made under the direction of some committee. After such experiment made, the committee will present the public a full report.

Receipts and Expenditures

The Auditor General has furnished the following papers with a table of the receipts and expenditures of the State for the year ending 31st of November.

RECEIPTS

The total receipts from all sources, is \$4,570,393

Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1850, available, 754,252 81

Deposited funds in the Treasury, available, 41,032 00

Deposit in Bank of the U. States, unavailable, 28,100 00

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