their injurious consequences. 'In a message to the General Assembly during its last session, I took occasion to refer to the growing inclination for special legislation, and recommended the allop ion of some measures to remedy the wil. A resolution was passed by that body an thorizing the Governor to appoint three commissigners to prepare general laws for the considera-tion of the Legislature, touching various subjects therein named. Accordingly, in June fast, I ap-pointed Hen: James M. Porter, Edward A. Penniman, and J. Ellis Bonham, E-quires, commissioners under said resolution. These gentleman have, for some time been devoting themselves to the per-formance of the duties thus devolved upon them. result of their fabors shall I e communicated to

you at an early period in your session. -. The evils of special legislation seems to have been a subject of complaint in the early history of Li the preamble to the law of 1791, in tended to obviate the necessity for special or pri vate legislation, this complaint is freely expressed The volume of laws for that year numbered fiftynine pages of a small book; in 1851, they count hundred of a large one. This evil was then in its infancy—it is now full grown and should be corrected. This in my opinion, can only be done by the adoption of a few more general laws, and the rigid administration of those already in existence; I deem it right to say that I seall regard the maintenance of this policy as a high obligation

to the people.

The law of 1791, and its several supplements make provision for the creation and amendment of corporations for liferary, charitable, and religious purposes, and to create beneficiary societies, and tire engine and home companies, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Supreme Court The act of the 12th of October, 1829, extended this power to the courts of the several counties. The acts of 1836 and 1838 make provision for the association of individuals, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Governor, for the purpose of manufacturing iron ineral coal. In addition to these acts the general manufacturing law of 1849, and its supplements, provide for the creation of corporations for the purpose of manufacturing woollen, cotton, flax, and silk goods, or for making iron glass, salt, papaper, lumber oil from rosin mineral paints, artifi

cial state, and for printing and publishing. The commissioners already named have recommended the extension of this law to the business of mining coal, and to the mining and smelting of irou, lead, copper, and other ores, and so to alter its provisions as to render the liability of the stockholders more extensive. They also recommend the passage of a law giving the courts more general powers on the subject of selling real estate by parties acting in a representative capacity, and another referring all claims against the Commonwealth to the courts. These things and a more general administration of the law giving the course the power to change names, to erect boroughs, to incorporate bridge and road companies secured, and we shall have a new era in the legislation of Pennsylvania-shall save a large amount of money lars. annually, and prevent many impositions in the

These commissioners have also prepared with features so as the more completely to reach moneys at interest and other personal property. This is a most intricate and important subject, and should be handled with the utmost care. I have not had the eppertunity sufficiently to examine this proposed law, to give an opinion as to its merits; but I am clearly of opinion that there is much room to improve the tax system now in operation.

The subject of agriculture has not, it seems me, received that attention in this State which its exceeding importance would seem to justify. It was the truthful remark of George Washington, that there is " no pursuit in more real or important good can be rendered to a country, than the improvement of its agriculture." The art of tilling the soil in such manner as to secure the larges vield of vegetable matter of which it is capable and the application of the principles of science to that art, so far as indispensable to the attainment of this end, is a lopic worthy of the attention of the best minds of the State. Agriculture is the primitive, as it is the most necessary occupation of man. It was at the beginning of his existence, and is a the foundation of all its pursuits. In this Common-wealth, it is peculiarly adapted to the soil, to the climate, and to the habits of the people, and constitutes their greatest source of wealth and happiness. It is the agriculturist who pays the larger share of the country's taxes in time of peace, and time of war. It is the most steady, peaceful, and dignified, and as is the least exacting of all our

great interests But it is said by many good citizens that there is no utility in the application of the teachings of science to the practice of agriculture. This, in my opinion, is an erroneous idea. In a late report from the Patent Office at Washington, it is estimate ed that "one thousand millions of dollars would plication of science would arrest this waste of the in the former country, about three hundred and fifty agricultural schools have been established; in the latter there are not a dozen. The result of the European schools has demons rated the practical utility of ecientific farming. These institutions are calculated to teach the art of tilling the soil, and to disseminate a scientific knowledge of this great pursuit. To place within the reach of the agricul culturiat, a knowledge of the constituent elements of the soil, and the influence of these upon vegetation, enabling him to discover a deficiency in any tion, enabling him to discover a denciency in any one of these original parts, and showing him how to restore it without exhausting another—to learn him to comprehend the different stimulants for the coil, of mineral, vegetable, animal or liquid origin, and the proportion of each which the lands may from time to time require. They also teach meth ods of practical farming—the use of implements—the nature of seeds, and the origin and character of insects destructive to vegetation. What farmer in Pennsylvania can say that he has never made a mistake in the use of manures, or that his crop has never been injured by destructive insects? And where is there one who would not be willing to contribute comething to be protected against such

But is it not astonishing, that in this progressive country of ours, so suited to agriculture, and in this age of science of agriculture have been established. It is true, that societies have been formed in a number of the States and exhibitions have been ixed about two years since, has held two exhibitions which have done much good in the way of sending to all parts of the State the best breed of iomestic animals, the best grains and seeds, and the most approved agricultural machinery. But it

the late State fair, a short time since, of examining the Government, there is none more binding or sa-an extensive card of sperimens of this article ex- cred than that which looks to the education and hibited by Peter A. Browne, Esq., of Philadelphia It is said to be the most extensive collection of pecumens in the United States, or perhaps in the world. No man can examine it and not feel himself edified by the great practical truths which it is cal-culated to impart. It demonstrates most conclusively that our Commonwealth is peculiarly adapted to the production of this article, and in the Unit ed States wer can raise as fine: fleeces as can be produced in the world; and finer than in any other and propriety of the remarks of that officer on the

has 3,454,351, and that whilst our consumption of wool in manufactures for 1850 was 7,560,379 lbs., our preduction was only 4,481,570. France raises thirty six millions of theep, and England with less than half the advantages of this country raises forty-six millions !! .

This subject is one deserving the attention of the eople and the government. I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the evidences of the great prosperity of Pennsylvania o be found in the census report of 1850. Her re la ive position to her eister States is truly a proud one. Of the tour States her per centage of increase in population, since 1840, is the greatest, and she has, besides excelled the best of her sisters in the production of wheat, tye, iron, and coal.

Her population numbers 2,311,686, being an in-

crease of almost 35 per cent. since 1840. According to this ratio of growth her people in 1870 will number near 4,000,000. Our debt of torty millions is, at this time, a charge on each inhabitant of a little over eighteen dollars; in 1870, according to this datum, it will but little exceed ten. The present assessed value of real and personal estate in \$197 039,649, showing an increase of eighteen per cent. since 1840, and according to this ratio of growth up to 1870, it will amount to the sum of \$675,973 922. The debt of forty millions was a lien of 8 per cent, on the assessable property of 1840; on that of 1870 it will be only five per cent and eight mills. But in the census report of 1850 the true value of the property of the State is estimated at \$722,486,120; on this sum our present debt is but a fraction over 51 per cent. Who can doubt the solvency of such a debtor?

Her productions of wheat in 1540 was 13,213,-077 bushels. In 1850, 15,482,191, being an increase of 17 per cent, at which rate her yield for 1870 will exceed twen y millions of bushels. The same rate of increase is apparent in rye, corn, oats. barley, buck wheat and live stock. The centus of 1840 shows a production for that year of 97,395 ons of pig metal-that of 1850, 285,702, or an increase of 190 per cent. At this rate the yield of 1830 would be 1,371 370 tons. Wrought non in 1840 amounted to 87,244 tons-in 1850 it is 182,-506 tons. On this datum the production of 1870 would be 580 369 tous. Our woollen manufactures for 1840 were valued at \$2,319,161, and for 1850 at \$5,321,866, showing a gain in ten years of 129 per cent., and the enormous yeld by 1670 of \$13,-738,404. In cotton goods the increase has been about 6 per cent, which ratio of growth up to 1870 would show a production of about six million dol-

The whole amount of anthracite coal mined and shape of hasty legislation, based on ex-parte state- taken to market in 1840 was 867,000 tons. In 1852 the product will reach near five millions of These commissioners have also prepared with tons, being an increase in twelve years of 600 per great care, a general tax law, simplifying the laws cent. This rate of augmentation up to 1870 would as they now stand—extending their provisions to give the startling production of over forty five mitlions of tons, and yielding at the present Philadel-

> This is a most gratifying picture, and goes far prove what I have for sometime believed, that beore the close of present century Pennsylvania, in point of wealth and real greatness will stand in advance of her Sister States.

There are yet a lew public enterprises to be consummated to render her triumph complete. The North Branch canal must be finished. The Alleheny mountains must be passed witoout the use of inclined planes, and our metropolis must be connected with the lakes, by means of a railroad. The trade of the Sate is only second in imporlance to her agricultural a d mineral wealth. Nature has assigned to Pennsylvania a most advantageous position for external trade. Connected with the Atlantic, the lakes and the western waters, and extending on both sides of the Alleghanies, she forms the great link between the East and the West.

The only obstacle to an artificial Union of the great natural highways by which she is environed, is this interposing chain of mountains, which cutting transversely across our territory, divides the tributary waters of the Ohio and the lakes from of the Atlantic. But this mountainous range, we should rejoice to know, upon close examination, is found to present no insurperable impediment .furnishes the greatest number of her soldiers in It is to be crossed, within a short period by two railroads of reasonable gradients. The west will then communicate with the East without interrupion from these mountain barriers.

nor internal connections. In addition to the tailroads up the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, now in the progress of rapid construction, the best interests of Pennsylvania require a railway to Erie. We need the shortest and not more than restore to their original richness and best line of communication between the lakes and strength the one hundred millions of acres of land the Atlantic at Philadelphia. The considerations in the United States, which have already been exhausted of their original fertility" A proper ap- to be given in this document. The advantage which it would possess in distance—in tight grades—in uniformity of guage, when lested by the laws elements of the soil. In Europe, this process of —in uniformity of guage, when lested by the laws exhaustion has long since excited alarm. What of trade, renders its superiority over any other aveit is doing in our country, is shown by the starting facts already presented. To counteract its effects structed between the Atlantic and the lakes, a fixed fact. The harbor at Erie is regarded by competent engineers as the best on the lakes, and from no other point can so short a line be made to the seaboard. Such a medium of communication would be of inestimable value to Eric, to the intermediate country and to our State me ropolis. Our citizens by neglecting or deferring the construction of this work, may subject themselves to the charge of

But the railroad to Pittsburg should not finish our

slighting the beneficence of nature in not co operat ing with her great designs. The trade of the West, and the lakes, may by this means be secured to Philadelphia. No time however, should be lost in the construction of this great highway. Delay may lessen the chances of success, whilst it will certainly afford opportunity to our rivals to form and coment business connections which may not be readily served in the future -Nor are we to look at these internal advantages alone. Nothing can do more to augment the fo eign trade of Philadelphia, than a direct avenue to the lakes. Her growing commerce would invite the construction of steamers to convey directly to her own port the merchandise which she would then be called upon to supply to the boundless West. Great as are her natural advantages, no observing man can fail to see, that deprived of th sustaining arm of a foreign commerce, she cannot

attain to that distinguised position, as a mart, which nature intended she should occupy. The right to construct a railroad from Erie to the Ohio state line, parallel with the lake, has been a ted, but rather heavy. postance of this subject. Our State society, organyears. The Franklin canal company claimed to have obtained from the State the privilege to con-struct a railroad on this route, and have proceeded to construct it accordingly. The authority of this company to do so has been doubted, and the Attorthe most approved agricultural machinery. But it may be most approved agricultural machinery. But it may be most approved agricultural characteristic many in the construction and use of said road. Manyland, an agricultural chemist has been employed by the State, and I am informed that the construction is pending before the high est judicial tribinal of the State, it would be unbestigations have been highly satisfactory and useful to people. Cannot the great State emment to express an opinion touching the question at same to me, with propriety suggest, that should the decision of water power.

It is propriety suggest, that should the decision of water power.

It is propriety suggest, that should the decision of water power.

It is propriety suggest, that should the decision of water power. ney General has filed a bill praying for an injune

moral welfare of the people. These great considerations will doubtless receive your anxious care. You will find in the very able and comprehensive report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, many interesting and useful suggestions in refer ence to the present condition of common school system, and the cause of education generally; to all of which I most respectfully ask your early attention. I am deeply sensible of the correctnes country except Saxony.

It appears by the census of 1850 that Pennsyvania has only 1,822,350 sheep—that Ohio with a much less territory has 3,967,000—that New York be practicable, in the exercise of your wisdom, to lopt some mode of supplying your deficiency. There are many other delects which will claim your consideration, but this is of pre-eminent importance. The general law should be made plain and simple, so that the most ordinary mind could ad minister its provisions; as it is, the questions and decisions touching the meaning of the law, have become more voluminous than the law itself.

For information to the military affairs of the State, I respectfully reter you to the able and highly interesting report of the Ajutant General. I te gret to learn, as I have done by this document, tha this branch of the public service is not in a very flourishing condition. The report contians many highly important suggestions and recommendations me of which are so obviously correct that they cannot fail to receive your favorable considera

in conformity with a resolution of the Genera Assembly, passed on the 24th day of February last Albert G. Walerman, Esq., of Philadelphia, and myself, attended a convention of delegates from thirteen original States, at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. convened on the 4th day of July last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of erecting a monument in Independence Square, to commemorate the event of the Declaration of Independence. Delegates were in attendance from the States of Massachusetts, Connecti cut, Rhotle I-land, New Hampshire, New York New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, and Pennsylvania The subject was favorably regarded by the convention, and an able address to the people of the thir-teen original States was prepared and signed by the delegates, presenting a comprehensive view of the considerations in favor of this most noble design and suggesting a practical mode of carrying it into execution. A copy of this address, together with all the other proceedings of the Convention, I shall cause to be communicated to both branches of the

It would be difficult to conceive a more interest ing idea, or one so congenial to the feelings of the people, or more consistent with a just spirit of national pride, than the commoration by some visible and imperishable sign of the great event that distinguished the dawn of American freedom. The propriety of this design will not, I am sure, be doubte I by the Legislature or the people, and I shall not therefore, trouble you with any tunther

suggestions in its favor. It is proposed to raise the means to construct the monument from the States in their sovereign capacities, and to make no expenditures until the whole amount of money shall have been secured. According to the estimates of the committee appointed by the convention on that subject, Pennsylvania's share of this expenditure would amount to between fificen and twenty thousand dollars.

I respectfully recommed the adoption of such measures as will indicate the willingness of this State to do her part, whenever her sister States shall have given a similar intimation, and to take such other preliminary steps as may seem proper and right.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the public grounds surrounding the State Arsenal It has occurred to me that this eligible spot should be enclosed with a good fence, be planted with shade tices, and otherwise improved. As at present exposed it makes rather a barren and cheerles space between the town and the capitol. If pro perly enclosed and beautified, it will add much to the appearance of both. A due respect for the memory of the generous donor of this valuable piece of ground, not less than a just regard for the appearance of the seat of government, would seem require its proper improvement. I respectfully commend this subject to your favorable considera

Recent difficulties in a neighboring State have suggested the existence of a deficiency in our State aws, in reference to the conveyance of persons held o involuntary servitude, from State to another -The Pennsylvania statute of 1780 gave all persons passing through or cojourning in the State for a brief period the right to hold their domestic claves. The act of 1847 repealed this provision, and the repealng sections of last session did not reinstate it. therefore, respectfully recommend that provisions be made for the transit of these domestics through the limits of this Commonwealth. Such a law seems to be contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, and to be suggested by those rules of comity which should exist between the States-

by the public peace and by individual convenience, It has usually been the custom to delay the passage of the appropriation bill until near the close of the session. My predecessor recommended a change in this policy, in which recommendation most heartily concur. The ordinary purposes of government should be provided for early in the ession. If there be other necessary appropriations, they can be embraced in another bill and allowed o stand on their own ments.

Having thus, gentlemen, given you as briefly as possible my views touching some of the subjects which will claim your attention during the present ession, permit me, in conclusion, to assure you. that I shall most cheerfully sco-operate with the General Assembly in the adoption of all measures raiculated to promote the welfare of our beloved

WM. BIGLER. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1853.

SERIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- While MIS Post, of this village, was filling a lamp with fluid, a few evenings since, was communicated to the fluid contained in the Can, by her linte children that were amusing themselves about the table, causing an explosion, which painful to relate, so seriously burned two of her children, as to cause the death of one. This one lingered in a most painful condition, for several days. It was taken to its resting place yesterday The other child it is thought will recoeur - Waverly (N Y.) Advocate.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS - We were shown this morning, a very dangerous and well executed connterfeit 85 note upon the Girard Bank very closely, at the first glance, resembling the genuine; the paper of the countertest, however, is much whiter and thicker, the impression less clear, and the [5] enclosed in do's, in the upper and lower borders of the genuine note, as well as the word five dollars, are scarcely distinguishable in the counterfeit, while in the genuine they are very disinci. The signatures are remarkably well execu-

FIRE AT OWEGO.-A fire broke out at 124 o'clock n the morning of the 6th inst, in the engine house which resolted in the total destruction of the build. ing, one engine and one valuable hose-carriage, and doing considerable other damage. The fire is



Fradford Meporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, January 15, 1853.

Torms of The Reporter.

er annum-if paid within the year 50 cents with-for cash paid actually in advance \$6.00 will be se deducted.—for cash paid actually in salvance we do win se deducted. No paper sent over two years, unless paid for.

Advagrashments, per square of ten lines. 50 cents for the arst and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

[[] Office in the "Union Block." north side of the Public Square. The Adams' and Elwell's law offices. Democratic County Convention.

'FHE Democratio County, Committee for Bradford County, hereby call a Convention to be composed of two Delegates from each election district in said County, to be holden at Towarda, on Tuesday evening, February 8, 1853, for the purpose of electing Deligates to the Democratic State Convention, and have appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several districts of said

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE. Albany-J. Menardi, Arunah Ladd ; Armenia-Robert Mason, Erestus Kiff; Athens Bo-J. E. Canfield, W. H. Mathrwson Athens Twp-Guy Tozer, David Gardner; Asylum J. M. Horton, Elmore Horton; Burlington D. D. M'Gee, John H. Forman; Columbia D. V. Barnes, John Morgan, Canton-Wm.Owens, J. Vandyke Jr; Durell-S. Decker, S. McK. Laporte; Franklin-J. H. Haynes, Wm. Blake ; Granville-Chas. Dennison Ross, L. Putman; Herrick-Almon Fuller, O. P. Carwell; Litchfield-Reuben Park, J. B. Merrill; Leroy-Lindley Stone, Aaron Knapp; Montoe-W. A. Park, L. G. Hollon; Orwell-C. G. Gridley, & Gorbum ; Pike-G. G. Graves, Alonzo Smith; Rome-I. G. Towner, Hiram Mann; Ridgbery-John B. Purcell, Jas. H. Webb She hequin-D. Brink Jr., Wm. Campbell Smithfield—T. M. Beach, A. J. Gerould; Springfield—F. White, Tho. Wilder; South Creek—Ira Crane. J. Thompson; Standing Stone—Geo. Stevens, Alanson Taylor; Tuscarora—L. A. Ackley, Hiram Shumway Tuwanda Boro.—J. De La Montanye Jos. English Towanda North-Wm. Barnes, W. H. Foster; Towanda South-Saml. Gilbert, W. W. Decker ; Troy Boro .- F. L. Ballard, Asa More; Troy Twp .- E. C. Oliver, Ransaller Porter ; Ulster-D. Hinking, John Bowman ; Wells-W. S. Ingails, John Rowlee; Windham-Wm. Sibley, R. W. Russell: Warren-R. C. Buffington, Lyman Arnold; Wilmot- J. L. Jones, Ichabod Corson ; Wyalusing-Hiram Ellott, Harrison Black; Wysox-W. A. Benedict, Wm. Lewis; The committee will call meetings on Saturday, February 5, between the hours of 5 and 8, P. M. for

he election of Deligates. We would enjoin upon the Committees the re nonsibility which rests upon them, and the necess sity of discharging their duty faithfully and fully .-The primary meeting should be called on the day named, at the usual place for holding said meetings, or at some place most convenient to the Democrats of the district. Great care should be taken that very democrat has notice of the Delegate meeting that all may have a chance of attenring.

E O. GOODRICH, F ORWAN. W. H OVERTON, EUGENE KEELER, HIRAM C FOX. W. S. GUTHRIE, JOHN McMAHON. ELMORE HORTON, CULLEN F NICHOLS.

Standing Committee

January 5, 1953.

The Governor's Message, and a number of Legal Advertisements have crowded out our usual variety. We have, however, nothing of interest to chronicle, either in the Legislature or in Con-

Terrible Railroad Accident.

The 12 o'clock train over the Boston and Maine Railroad was thrown off the track, about one o'clock on the 6th inst., neur Andover, owing to the breaking of an axle or a wheel. The train was going pretty rapidly at the time, and one or two cars filled with passengers, were thrown down an embankment of considerable height. General Frank lin Pierce, lady and son, were amongst the pas sengers, they having taken the cars at Andover for Concord. Gen. Pierce's son, a lad of about twelve Main street within 100 feet of either side of years of age, was instantly killed. The cars were street from Bridge street to State street; and with badly smashed, and several passengers severely bruised, but we have not heard of any further loss

injured. Among them was a Mr. Peck of Concord The down train just arrived, brought six or eight of the injured passengers. There was only one passenger car, which was filled by between sixty and seventy passengers. The accident happened just previous to reaching Lawrence. The car was thrown down an embankment of twenty feet; i turned a complete somerset, landing upon a pile of rocks. The car was knocked into fragments. death, and his wife severely, though not fatally, iniured. The General said he felt that his lims were sound, but complained of a pain his back.

We get the following additional particulers rela tive to the lamentable accident at Andover, on Thursday, from an account written for the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, at the particular request of the editor, by Rev. Mr. Faller of Manchester, who was in the car at the time of the accident.

Rev. Mr. Fuller was considerably jarred, and probably will not fully recover for some time to come. Protessor Packard, of Bowdoin College, a brother-in law of Mrs. Pierce, was a passenger, but escaped any material injury. Mr. Fuller writes as

"I was looking out at the window, when we felt a severe shock, and the car was dragged for a few seconds, the axle of the front wheel being bro through the whole my consciousness. In another second, the coupling which joined our car with the other broke, and our car was whirled violently around, so as to reverse the ends, and we were swang down the tocky ledge. For once I had no hope of escaping death. I shall nover forget the reathless horror which came over us during our fall. There was not a shrick, nor an exclamation,

ken, and with a heart to praise God for His aparing mercy. I had no need to get out any door or wi dow, for the car was a hagmentary rain. The next moment, a man covered with blood himself—a no

ble fellow - said, "We me alive, let us help other ers. 1. I passed from one frightful part of the scene to another, and the whole is before me now us a featful vision. Men came up on every side difpping with blood, and few escaped some cuts and bruises Before all were rescued, the top, covered with oil cloth, took fi e from the s.ove, and added to the general horror and suffering.

Two incidents, among the many terrible ones, Two incidents, among the many terrible ones, are especially present to my memory. On the bank sat a mother, (Mrs Stokes of this city.) clasping her little boy of some three or four years of age; the had been recued, from the roin which had strewn the rock with splintered fragments, and her own person was considerably burned by the fire, but she was sheddling tears of graitande over her rescued child, and rejoicing in his safety, unminding the most appalling scene of all. There, was an other mother, whose agony passes beyond any description. She condy shed no tears, but overwhelmed with giret, uttered such affecting, words at larver can forget. It was Mrs. Pierce, the lady of the President elect; and near her, in that ruin of shivered wood and iron, lay a more terrible ruin. It is not been shad and Prof. Packard.

Gen. Pierce was himself wounded in the back, but not severely, and the wounds of the spuif are exceeded any bodily suffering; yet, while deeply and the wounds of the spuif are exceeded any bodily suffering; yet, while deeply and the wounds of the spuif are exceeded any bodily suffering; yet, while deeply and the would manifest under similar and circumstances. He gave all needful directions about the recovery of his little boy, still entangled in the wreck about him, and then afforded all that comforted. It may not draw the veil from that picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and picture. Sacre are especially present to my memory. On the bank sat a mother, (Mrs Stokes, of this city.) clas-

and comforted. I may not draw the veil from that picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and the hearts of those who have suffered can feel what my pen must not describe.

Soon we were able to convey the wounded and the dead to the nearest house, which happened to be that connected with the poor-farm in Andover where every possible kindriess and attention were rendered. Go with me, Mr Editor, to that house, and look with me awhile on that scene of suffering and sorrow. In one room were Gen. Pierce and his lady, in the opposite apartment lay the mortal remains of their little boy -and oh! so sac a sight! The blow, by which he was so yielent as to remove the upper portion of the head, leaving a part of the brain exposed. The face, with the exception of a bruise about the right eye, remained uninjured, but tathed in blood Gen. Pierce and lady, meanwhile, retired to the house of Mr. Aiken

in the same room was a lady, Mrs Newell, of Hillsborough, considerably bruised and her face cut. Her little daughter, twelve years of age, lay near, with her foot so badly injured that amputation will be_necessary. She bore her pains sweetly and patiently. In another room Mr Kittredge, of Pelnam, lay with his leg broken, and a Mr Childs, of Henniker, sat bravely up, though with a face covered with blood. Others much bruised had gone on in the train which returned for us from Lawrence. Every attention which could possibly be paid to those injured was given at this house, where most of the wounded were carried. The physicians were prompt in their services, calm, kind and, so far as one not of the profession can judge, judicious.

Alter the head of the little boy had been tenderly cared for by the physicians, and all possible done to restore the look of life, he was carried by us to the house where his afflicted parer is were. I sha! never forget the look of extreme pain that child's ace wore: and yet there was something resigned and lender impressed even by the awful hand o death. He was not yet cold when he was in the room of Mr. Aiken's house, dressed just as he had been at the moment of the calamity. The form which had left the house but little more than an hour before, full of life and happiness, with a heart full of hope and bright aspirations, was borne back to those who had parted from him—that heart now hushed and still-that form motionless, and the limbs tast growing rigid under the toy touch of

MARRIED. 0 By the Rev. S F. Colt, on the 16th inst. Mr. Janen Ly Hant, to Miss Louinda Hurck, all of Rum

n this village, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Isaiah Mc-Mahon, Mr. HENRY LANDREUX, to Miss LAU RE WATRINS, both of Towarda.

New Advertisements.

Borough Ordinance. Council's Office, January 3, 1853.

T a meeting of the Town Council of the borough of Towanda, the following Ordinance was passed : Be it ordained by the Town Council of the boro of Towanda, that hereafter no building shall be erected or moved within the limits of said without application first made to the Council in writing, stating the kind of building materials to be used in its construction, and its locality—and a pur mit granted by said Council in pursuance of said application; also, that no wooden building shall bereafter be erected within the following limits to wit : On Bridge street, within 80 feet of either side of said street, from the River to Main street ; on in 80 feet of either side of the Public Square. And that hereafter no wooden building shall be moved within said limits from any place without the same And any wooden building erected upon, or moved Some ten or twelve persons were more or less hinto said limits in violation of this ordinance, shall be deemed a nuisance, and the person so erecting or moving such building shall be punished accord ingly.

WM. ELWELL, Aurgess.

Jan. 8, 1853. Attest WM. SCOTT, Clerk. GROCERY

PROVISION STORE

THE citizens of the boro' of Towarda and vicin

ity, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has commenced business on the south corner General Pierce was amongst the first to extricate of Main and Bridge streets, where he will keep on himself from the ruins; his son was crushed to hand and for sale, every attainable article in his line. It is his intention to keep a constant supply Groceries and Provisions

to meet the wants of the community, which will be elected with care, and sold at the lowest price. He has a large stock of Confectionary and nuts, and all other articles in the grocery line. Flour, Fish, Candles, Eggs, and all the different kinds of provisions to be obtained, will be kept on

Cash paid for Butter, Lard and Eggs, and nost of the articles sold by the farmer.

Oysters, received every day by Express from New York, and served up in a superior style, and sold by the gallon, quart or pint. Give me a call—as I am desermined by con-

stant attention to business to deserve, as I hope to secure a share of public patronage.
Towanda, Jan. 8, 1852.
A A. J. NOBLE,

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretolore existing between H. 2 8. & M. C. Mercur is this day dissolved. The business will hereafter be conducted by H. S. Mercur. All debts due to the late firm must be paid immediately.

Towanda, Jan. 1, 1853.

H. S. MERCUR,
M. C. MERCUR.

Azes! Azes!

OR sale at very low prices for ready pay; the very best Axes to be found in this vicinity, made out of the best cast and silver steel, of various patterns for lumbermen and wood choppers, and warranted. Call at the Athens Agricultural store of Jan. 8, 1853.

R. M. WELLES. Cistern and Well Pumps! LEAD PIPE! Hydraulic Rams! of any kind, size, &c., cheap for ready pay, for sale by Jan. 8, 1853. R. M. WELLES.

************* BRADFORD REPORTER 18] ALMANAC. (53

ATHENS AGRICULTURAL TIN AND STOVE STORE



ADVERTISEMENT

Straw Cutters. HOVEY S Patent Spiral Knife Hay and Sing Cutters of various sizes. Cutters of various sizes. No. 1 2, 3,4,5

and 6. Prices, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$20, These Straw Cutters are better and chesper than the straight knife cutter, with knives set diagonally on the shaft.

The knives on Hovey's Cutter are spiral which nables them to cut at right angles against the ray

hide roller. They cut steadily, with no jerking-are easily kept in repair. Each knife can be taken ff and sharpened without disturbing the shall de other knives.) and if necessary each knife can beset ont or in, so as to keep them all true, if one knife should wear faster than another. Every farmer should have one of these labor and feed swingmachines. R. M. WELLES.

Athens, Pa., Jan. 8, 1953.

Corn Shellers. THE very best article to be found in the count,

and cheapest-(Warranted)-for sale at the Agricultural and Stove Store of R. M. WELLES Stoves! Stoves!

COOKING Stoves of various and excellent parters, sizes and prices. Four patterns of eight ted Oven Cooking Stoves, the best to be found is Bradford, for sale cheap. Elegant Parlor Store 6 wood or coal, of different patterns, &c. But all Coal Stores for Halla, Stores, Churches, chop, School Houses, &c., very cheap. Call at the Ailens stove store of R. M. WELLES. Jan. 8 1853

Bathing Tubs, SPONGE BATHS and foot bath pans for all cheap. My bathing tubs are equal to the bath city made. Jan. 8, 1853.

Oils! Oils!

OBURN'S celebrated winter strained Lard Oil. for machinery, warranted not to gum. Also, an excellent but cheaper article for Lamps, de NEAT'S FOOT OIL for Leather, Harness, de. il for sale by the quantity or less, cheap for cash of ready pay, as the Athens Agricultural store of Ian. 8, 1853. R. M. WELLER

Patent Leather Belting! LL sizes of Patent oak and hemloci tuned

A LL sizes of Patent oak and believed her Belting and Lace Leather, at 10 per cent les than city retail prices to be had for cash at the tile ens Agricultural Store of R. M. WELLES. Jan. 8, 1853.

Jobbing |

OF all kinds in Tin, Sheel Iron, Copper Bras. de, done on short notice. Workmanship &c., vir ranted to give satisfaction. Tin roofing done in such a manner as shall piere. R. M. WELLES

Athens, January 8, 1853.

Auditor's Notice. IN the matter of the Assignment of H. A. PHELPS for the benefit of Creditors in the Court of Co.

mon Pleas of Bradford County. The understand auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the maney in the hands of Guy Tozer, assignee of the sub A. H. Phelps, to the several creditors; will aneral to the duties of his oppointment at his offet it Athens Boro on Monday the 31, day of January and at one o'clock P. M. All persons claiming under said assignment will present their claims at the time or be debarred from any portion of said mouri thereafter. Dec, 27, 1852. H. C. BAIRD, Auditor.

Register's Notice.

VOTICE is hereby given that there has been be ed and settled in the office of the Register is the Probate of Wills, and granting letters of Admiistration in and for the county of Bradford, accounty of administration upon the following estates, v.f. Pinal account of Moses A. Ladd, one of the Liecutors of Horato Ladd, late of Albany, deceased Final account of Emily Rogers, Administrate of the estate of Charles Rogers, late of Canton, in

ceased. Final account of Albert D. Brainard, Executi of the fast will and testament of Albert Brainside

late of Warren, deceased.
Final account of Jehial McKean and John Birch well, Executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Perris, late of Troy, deceased. Final account of Nathan Shepard and Jesse

sall, Administrators of the estate of Abraham Wor Final account of Amasa Dimmick, Executor of Amas the last will and testament of Matilda Dimmet,

late of Orwell, deceased. Final account of Susan A. Strickland and Cher ter Pierce, Administrators, of the estate of Late Strickland, late of Wysox, deceased.
Final account of Harriet Barns, late Harriet Back

Guardian of Sarah Buck, minor child of Salas & Bock, late of Wyalusing, deceased.

Final account of Burion Russell, surviving Al ministrator, with the will annexed, of Dan Russelle

late of Orwill, deceased.

Final account of F. X. Homet and Henry kine of Administrators of the estate of Alten Moody, late of Durell, deceased. And the same will be presented to the Orphas Court of Bradford County, on MONDAY, the 7th

day of February next, for confirmation and affor-H. L. SCOTT, Register.

Register's Office.
Towanda, Dec. 30, 1851.