

Steamboat Disaster—Five Persons Killed, Ten or Twelve Scalded.

PONTOIAC, July 16.—The steamboat Empire, an old and favorite boat on the New York and Troy line, exploded a boiler about 2 o'clock this morning, when off Clinton Point, which is about seven miles below this city.

The accident is attributed to various causes. One account says that a stop was made on the Empire on the board side, forward of the boiler, causing a breach in the gaskets, and the boiler having no support, it fell overboard. Many of the passengers, however, contradicted this, and say they saw no stop that could have run into the steamboat. It is their belief that the explosion was caused by a defect in the boiler.

The greatest concernment prevailed among the passengers, nearly all of whom were asleep when the collision took place. The shock, however, aroused them from their slumbers, and they ran upon the deck in the most dreadful state of confusion. They were seized by a terrible panic, and some fell or were in their terror, jumped overboard and were drowned.

The boat subsequently drifted ashore, and now lies stranded, her head up the stream, a perfect wreck, paddle boxes blown off, pipes shattered to pieces, and decks crushed.

Those say the explosion was caused by a collision, blame the pilot, as the night was clear and daylight.

The life boat was lowered by the captain and crew, but the passengers leaping on it, caused an upset, and it is supposed three or four persons were drowned. It is also reported that a number leaped overboard on the first alarm, who doubtless perished.

The passengers and their baggage were taken off by the propeller Wyoming, ship Ann Sudford, and another. The injured eleven or twelve in number, were taken to the Exchange Hotel, in this city, and to the residence of Mr. Van Rensselaer, where every exertion is being made to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate.

Among the wounded are J. D. Scott, a book-peddler; Edward G. Saran, second engineer; H. Van Buren, third engineer; Charles Cochran, fireman; Mary Beales, Mary Wooster, two squaws; from Canada; Robert T. Cunningham, New Haven, badly scalded and leg broken; Mr. Austin, badly scalded, but it is thought will recover; Peter V. Vaughn, slightly scalded, taken home to Hudson.

A. S. Bullitt, of Washington, D. C., two deck hands, named James Johnson and John Van Patten, and G. Parrot, of New Jersey, are badly scalded. Probably seven or eight of the victims of this sad disaster will die; Mr. Stafford, formerly an officer on the Empire. His father keeps the Troy House, near the Crystal Palace.

A gentleman, who visited the scene of the accident, yesterday informs us that ten bodies had been carried ashore.

A large quantity of freight will be lost by this collision, but the amount is not known.

The engineer, who arrived in the Hudson River Railroad express train, at a quarter past 3, reports three deaths, including two squaws and doubts whether any other of the passengers were injured.

THE MORMONS AT SALT LAKE.—From recent accounts of the progress of the Mormons at Salt Lake, it appears they are like the Goumites in other parts of the world, and are making a large amount of human nature in their internal dissensions, schisms, back-biting and struggle for individual power and supremacy.

The general idea of their little saintly settlement in the wilderness beyond the Rocky mountains, is that they are a "band of brothers" and sisters—closely knit in the bonds of fraternal affection, despising the toilers and pomp of the world, and looking only to the spread of the true faith, and the extension of spiritual wisdom. We are sorry to say that the flattering picture is only the distant view of the heavenly scene, a nearer approach shows that there are persecutions for opinions' sake, bitter heart-burnings, tapscapings, and repudiation of the doctrine of polygamy, which the Prophet Joseph, surnamed Smith, introduced as one of the divine institutions. A writer, who has been among them, says a more discordant set of harmonies, than they, never combined. A very short acquaintance with them, with some knowledge of their history, exhibits a very curious accumulation and loss of members constantly going on in the Mormon community. It seems to require about as much work to keep the converts as they are made, as to make them. Many of them are men who have very soon lost the soda-water enthusiasm which is first experienced, and fall away; and many who have zeal enough to start on the great journey towards the modern Zion, cool off, and lodge, like drift wood, by the way. Each emigrating body takes off something the army of Peter the Hermit in the first great crusade. The Mormons have, in reality, more backsliders and apostates, and for the length of time since their commencement, are divided into more sects than any religious denomination known.

From this picture, which we have no doubt is a true one, for the papers from the Great Salt Lake are full of the fulminations of the faithful against backsliding crew, and headed by one Gladden Bishop, who impudently and impudently assumes to be the Lord in his second coming, and also against other apostates to the faith, it would seem that the fanaticism under which the Mormon doctrine spread so rapidly, is in danger of running itself out for want of persecution which aided its growth so materially in the settled States. Without the outside pressure of persecution to hold it together, there is not sufficient adherence to its internal constitutions to keep the fabric from falling to pieces. Indeed, any society which adopts principles so repugnant to the general sentiments of the civilized world as those which form a part of the religious faith of the Mormons, must necessarily be restricted with a narrow circle of operations, and be of limited duration. Before the advancing footsteps of a better Christian, and of more refined principles of morals and social existence, it must recede precisely as barbarism flies before civilization, and darkness before light.—Ledger.

THE OPERATIONS, by means of sub marine armor, upon the wreck of the frigate Hossa, which sank in the East River, nearly opposite Stony Island, in the early part of the Revolutionary war, which have been continued during the last three summers, are prosecuted with success the present season. There have been brought from the wreck 13 cannon balls, pewter plates and dishes, brass buttons, hand-grenades, leather hats, &c. &c.; and also the bones of one of the unfortunate prisoners who were confined in the vessel's hold when she went down. The bones formed a perfect skeleton, and doubt those of a young man, of about five feet six inches in height. The feet in both the upper and lower jaws were perfectly white, and had the slightest signs of decay.—Journal of Commerce.

NICKERSON FALLS AND LAKE ERIE.—Prof. Silkanan, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some that the great gradual wearing away of the rocks of Niagara Falls, may possibly result in draining Lake Erie. In a recent lecture he remarks: "They will not halt at their present position, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles farther, when they will stop again for a known period, and probably forever, since at this place the hard limestone will form upon base and top of the falls, and thus stop the destruction of the rock. Some have thought they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and thenceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world."

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—In the months of March, April, May and June, 1854, the tolls on the North Branch Canal amounted to \$56,885 94. Same period last year, \$43,588 65. Increase this year, \$16,297 29. The delivery of coal at Danville is now progressing with vigor, the wharves of the Missouri Company being crowded with boats, unloading.—Danville Intelligencer.

News from all Nations.

THE BUSINESS of building Locomotive Engines has become an important branch of domestic industry, and is rapidly growing in magnitude. According to the estimates made by the Railroad Journal, there are probably not less than six thousand locomotives built yearly by the shops now in operation, sufficient to stock from three to four thousand miles of road. From ten to fifteen thousand tons of cast iron, and the same amount of wrought iron, and a large amount of other stock are used by these establishments for this yearly production.

POSTAGE ENVELOPES.—The Postmaster General has authorized Mr. Nesbit, the contractor, to leave the points of the envelopes without any device, for the present, reserving the right as used in the contract of having them perforated at any time hereafter that may be deemed expedient. The Department has also directed the contractor to manufacture a quantity of envelopes of a larger size than those hitherto used, together with a quantity a size smaller.

—One of the best things to resist fatigue with is music. Girls who "could not walk a mile to save their lives," will dance in company with a knock-knee, and a supernumerary fiddle, from ten o'clock till midnight; while a soldier's crown weary with quietness, will no sooner hear a bugle give flourish than he will give one himself. Whether men can march twenty or forty miles a day, depends altogether on who blows the bass drum.

—The President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, at their meeting, held on Thursday last, determined on a reduction of passenger fare to such persons as might be disposed to purchase round trip tickets good for forty-eight hours. This reduction is applicable to all points on their road, and is equal to 33 1/2 per cent off their present rates.

—Thousands of barrels of heated corn have been shipped from Chicago within a few weeks. The Buffalo market is overrun with damaged and heated corn, and it is being sent to New York as fast as transportation can be had. There it is used by distillers, who buy it at almost their own price.—The practice of manufacturing whiskey from damaged corn is getting to be quite common throughout the country.

—Col. Fremont has published an article in the National Intelligencer on the great question of the day, the Pacific Railroad. He pronounces, with out hesitation, in favor of the Central or Benton route from St. Louis to San Francisco, through the pass at the head of the Del Norte. He asserts that to be not only most practicable, but the most direct route, and estimates the distance between the frontiers of Missouri and the eastern foot of the Sierra Nevada, at 1800 miles.

—The Woonsocket Patriot editor makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai hen of his, that had been "setting" for five weeks upon two round stones and a piece of brick! "Her anxiety," quoth he, "is no greater than ours to know what she will hatch. If it proves brack yard—that hen is not for sale."

—NEBRASKA.—Notwithstanding the prospect of a vigorous opposition to the extension of this territory by Congress, quite a number of families from Missouri, have emigrated into and settled upon that portion of a lying southwest of Cass county, Mo., which, it is said, is not claimed by any tribe of Indians.

—We learn from the Catholic Mirror, that Monsignor Bedini, Archbishop of Thebes, and Nuncio of the Holy See at the Court of Brazil, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Mr. Vitorio, of London, arrived in Baltimore from Washington on Wednesday, and is the guest of Archbishop Kenrick.

—A petition has been prepared and in circulation in Washington and Georgetown, and is presented to the President of the United States, asking that Woodward, who is under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, may either be banished beyond the U. S. States and territories, or confined in the penitentiary for life.

—More than a hundred miles of the Illinois Central Railroad are already in operation, and such is the forwardness of the whole line, that within a year from the present time the whole road from Chicago to Cairo is expected to be opened. Ten thousand men are now employed upon the work.

—A bill abolishing capital punishment has just passed the Senate of Wisconsin by a vote of 14 to 9. It had previously passed the House, and as the Governor's assent is anticipated, it will doubtless become a law.

—A hard working American family, in Boston, the father of which is a coal heaver, and the mother a washer woman, has just recovered from the hands of a brother of the former recently died in Calcutta, leaving them the very acceptable sum of \$52,000.

—A Silk Flag, of New Jersey manufacture, floats above the dome of the Crystal Palace, twenty feet by thirty, blue, red and white, with stars and stripes, and of American silk of splendid quality, prepared for the Exhibition by John Ryle, manufacturer of sewing silks, at Paterson.

—PRESIDENT PIERCE and GEN. THURGOOD. It is said the Crystal Palace, last Thursday week, when President Pierce met General Scott, he shook him warmly by the hand, and said: "Al, General, I never expected to meet you on the same platform." Of course, both laughed heartily at the joke.

—The corner stone of the first Protestant Church in the Territory of New Mexico, was to have been laid on the 21st of May. Rev. L. Smith was to deliver an address in Spanish upon the occasion, and Rev. H. W. Read to deliver one in English.

—Very large wedding cakes and exceeding long trains of bridesmaids, are now the fashion in Europe. Two hundred pounds is by no means an extraordinary weight for the cake, and twelve not an uncommon number of bridesmaids.

—The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday, says they never was a time when so many contentless notes were in circulation. It appears some \$400 per day are received in regular business, and thrown out at the various banking-houses in that city, when offered for deposit.

—A RAILROAD IN AFRICA.—Accounts from Alexandria, Egypt, mention the opening of the new Railroad from that place to Cairo, a distance of twenty-five miles. A locomotive ran over the road on the 21st June.

—HIGH WAGES FOR LABORERS.—Contractors on the first Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, north of Cairo, are now offering \$1 50 per day for laborers. This is the highest figure ever paid for such work in the State.

—The Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company are pushing forward their work with great vigor. The track will be completed to Shamokin in another week.

—A child of Mr. Henry Miller, of Lancaster, Pa., died suddenly on the 23d inst. While eating a ground-out, a portion lodged in its wind pipe by which it was choked to death.

—A few days since, one hundred head of two-year old mules were sold in Marion county, Ky., at \$150 per head—total, \$15,000.

—The extensive cotton-gin factory of Carver & Washburn in Bridgewater, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning.

—L. Harper, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Pittsburgh Morning Post, to George F. Gilmore Esq.

—The corner stone of Christ Church, (Methodist Episcopal) was laid at Pitsburg, on Tuesday. Cost of the building, \$30,000.

—Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, the authoress, has removed from Liberty, Tugs Co., Pa., to Adrian, Michigan.



Bradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men
Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towards, Saturday, July 23, 1853.

Terms of the Reporter.
\$2 50 per annum in advance. \$3 00 will be deducted in cash paid actually in advance. \$1 00 will be deducted on paper sent over two years. Single copies, 5 cents. Advertisers, per square of 10 lines, 50 cents for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. For Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Messrs. Adams' and Kimmel's law offices.

Democratic State Nominations.

THOMAS H. FORTYTH, OF PHILA. CO.,
AUDITOR GENERAL.
EPHRAIM BANKS, OF MIFFLIN CO.,
FOR SERVICE GENERAL.
J. PORTER BRAWLEY, OF CRAWFORD CO.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee for Bradford County will meet at the Ward House, in this borough, on Thursday, August 11, 1853, at 2 o'clock P. M. The attendance of the members is earnestly requested. The following named persons compose said committee—E. O. Goodrich, F. Orwan, W. H. Overton, Eugene Keeler, H. C. Fox, W. S. Guthrie, John McMahon, Elmore Horton, G. F. Nichols.
July 21, 1853.

The National Administration.

Politically, the nomination and election of FRANKLIN PIERCE to the highest office in the gift of the millions of freemen of this Republic, will become a historical event which will be devoted more attention than almost any similar recurrence since the formation of the government. For never before had there been such necessity for wise counsels and for prudent action to ensure to the Democratic party triumph, as at the time when the Baltimore Convention assembled to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. That party, torn into fragments, was virtually and truly dissolved—yet it needed but wisdom, forethought and consolidation to consolidate those fragments, and unite in one powerful phalanx, the Republicans of the country.

The schemes of politicians having failed, the Convention, with a wisdom for which they deserve no credit, since it was unpremeditated, refused to nominate the party hacks who trimmed their sails to every breeze which they imagined would waft them on their way to the White House, and bestowed that nomination upon a man who was not committed to any of the cliques into which the Democracy was divided—a man of the people, and from the ranks of the people—rebuking in the severest manner possible, the pretensions of the ex-petitions who for years had had their manhood on the shrine of their ambition.

With this act of the Convention, a brighter day dawned upon the Democratic party. Around its standard, emblazoned with the doctrine of pure Democracy, as exemplified by the political history of FRANKLIN PIERCE, every Democrat could gather, without compromising any one of his cherished principles and with perfect self-respect. There was nothing in the antecedents of our candidate which need repulse a single democrat. He was a Republican in its broadest, most simple sense. In vain were plans laid by this clique and that clique to inveigle him into pledges which would secure to them the control of his actions—in vain were the kind and perfectly disinterested hints and suggestions as to his course—the strong good sense, and judgment which characterize the man, guided him safely and honorably through such minor temptations, and brought him to the end of the contest, as he entered it, the people's candidate.

Under such auspices was brought about the fraternization and affiliation of the Democracy. Under the folds of the Democratic banner, sheltered by the broadegis of our time-honored principles, guided by the ancient landmarks, which under the lead of Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren, had achieved for the Democracy so much renown, once more the party marched onward in solid phalanx to a brilliant victory. Much of this was due to the man, to whom no obnoxious antecedents attached, but more to his determination to use his best endeavors to preserve that party intact, and guard it with the utmost watchfulness from the breakers upon which it had almost been wrecked.

The dangers which have beset the Democratic party, belong to the past. Happily, they are averted, and may be avoided, if patriotism and liberality control its counsels and guide its action. It is not our purpose to bury the embers of past fires, to disturb the repose of us, trust, forgotten animosities. Suffice it to say, that all the dangers with which the democratic party have been threatened—dangers so serious as at one time to threaten its dissolution—proceeded from the unjust, unchristian, and undemocratic attempt to nationalize slavery—to make the Democracy responsible for its perpetration and propagation—and a proscriptive and denunciatory course towards those who refused to aid in the outrageous and unjust attempt. The passage of the so called compromise measures, sent for a time, the agitation of the question. The country, wearied by the prolonged discussion, has finally acquiesced in that settlement, not that some of the details are objectionable, but regarding almost any settlement as desirable. May this repose ever continue; and continue it will, until slavery shall again rear its dark standard, and setting up its extortion demands, seek from the Freemen of the North new victims for the Moloch. Then, trust, the banners of freedom will again wave as brightly, and its supporters be animated by the same enthusiasm and determination which have characterized the past.

The success of the Democracy in the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE, to the Presidency, was fraught with new dangers to the peace and quietude of the party. No political organization ever yet existed, or can exist without embracing within its mercenary and unprincipled followers—men who look upon their organization as a calculator for no higher purpose than the means of controlling and distributing office. Such men, are embraced in the Democratic

party. Sorrowfully, we say it, that wear their name in legion. To such our party is only valuable in proportion as it contributes to their personal aggrandizement. They are slow the fierce, because of their fear, and clamorous for the favors which are at the bestowal of the Administration. A more lean and hungry horde never beset an Administration—clamorous at the door of every department, with a pertinacity before unheard of, come these gentlemen who claim rewards for their tremendous services, from foreign missions down to \$600 clerkships, according as they estimate their own merits or their chances. Disappointment (and there are many who must be disappointed) brings forth a howl of rage, and the Administration has at least one bitter and vindictive reviler.

Dispensing patronage is the bane of our politics. Its anticipation sets at naught the wishes of the people, perverts the purposes of our party organization, lessens its dignity and usefulness, and finally brings upon it most of the trouble and disasters which it experiences. Already the symptoms are visible for those who in vain have pursued the ignis fatuus, who were ready to wear by Pierce on the 4th or 6th of March, but now think he is no great shakes himself, and his Cabinet mighty small potatoes.

Another class exists, who are very officious in managing the machinery of politics, and who have already given evidences of hostility to the Administration. We allude to the Thieves. And in that appropriate and general term, we embrace all those who have designs of any character or magnitude upon the Treasury. To the deceptions of these gentlemen, Gen. Pierce is decidedly antagonistic. Hence the Galphins, the steam boat speculators, those who are looking for special grants, and all contractors, in fact all who aim to deplete our somewhat drooping Treasury, are beginning to array themselves against him, drawn together by a common sympathy, aggregated for purposes of plunder. He may expect from those dishonest and reckless rogues a fierce and vindictive warfare, but we have every confidence in his firmness and integrity.—Towards such a public servant as Gen. Pierce has proved himself to be, the people are insincerely drawn by admiration of these sterling qualities which so become a Chief Magistrate, and which are an earnest that the public interests will be carefully guarded. The animosity of the disappointed office-seeker, and the baffled speculator, will be directed in vain to his overthrow, so long as the people retain their confidence in his integrity.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The event of the month has been the opening of the Crystal Palace on Thursday last week. The President was accompanied from Washington by Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. Davis, Secretary of War, Mr. Cushing, Attorney General, and his Private Secretary, Sidney Webster, Esq. of Baltimore; Wilmington, Philadelphia, Newark and other points he was received with the usual ceremonies of speeches, processions and civic and military display. At New York the reception was gorgeous and imposing, after the public ceremonies at the Crystal Palace the Palace Association gave a splendid banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel to 600 invited guests, including the President and suite, the distinguished foreigners present in New York, &c. The President left New York on his return to Washington on Saturday.

The ceremonies of the inauguration of the New York Crystal Palace, though unattended with the "pomp and circumstance," which witnessed the opening of its London predecessor, will be remarked with interest, as more accordant with our institutions and the habits of our people. The event under consideration cannot fail to be highly beneficial in a national point of view, in the impulse it will give by exciting a noble and intelligent rivalry, to commerce, manufacturers and various arts of life; and by bringing together and introducing to acquaintance the various great interests. It will also have its influences in a far wider sphere, the brotherhood of nations, in hastening the day "when the nations shall learn no more."

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.—Upon our outside will be found a chapter from the forthcoming "Thirty Years in the Senate," by Col. BENTON. Judging from this extract, this history will surpass in general interest any thing which has ever been written of the history of this country. No man could be selected more competent to fulfill the task Col. B. has imposed upon himself, to depict the events which have occurred during the time he has been so prominent an actor in the politics of the country. For this chapter we are indebted to the Evening Post, which paper will publish weekly an extract from the work, until its appearance, which will probably be about the beginning of next year. The publishers of the work, which will be in two royal octavo volumes, are the Messrs. Appleton's of New York.

SAD CALAMITY.—We learn from the Trojan, that as two young men, in Springfield, on Sunday, the 10th inst., one by the name of Dennis Bailly, son of Oliver Bailly, and the other, whose christian name we have not learnt, but who is a son of Nicholas Voorhis, were strolling about the neighborhood, in which they lived, with a gun, they stopped into a house, and on leaving the house, in rather gloomy mood, young Bailly, being ahead turned around as his companion who had the gun, coming in the door, when the cock caught against the casing of the door, drew it back, and the gun went off! discharging the load, which was shot, into young Bailly's shoulder, dislocating it, and passing up forward and above the ear, lacerating the scalp and laying bare and abrading the skull, in its course.

In another column will be found the views of "Terpsichore," upon the subject of Dancing.—Of course the sentiments therein contained are of those of the author, who under our favorite motto of "Free Speech" is entitled to be heard.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Harrisburg, on Thursday next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Supreme Judge. The nomination is certain to fall upon Hon. JOHN C. KNOX.

BANK OF ELMIRA.—An institution to be called the Bank of Elmira, is soon to go into operation in that village, with a capital of \$200,000. It is to be located in Ely's new brick building now erecting on the corner of Baldwin and Carr's streets.

While a party of twelve ladies were bathing at Newport, the other day, the horse ran away with the wagon containing all their clothes. How they reached home may be better imagined than described. The horse took it as a fair business transaction, but the ladies took it as a naked outrage.

(For the Bradford Reporter.)

Dancing.

Ma Errors.—The practice of dancing, is, by some over pious persons, under the assumed veil of church sanctity, so sternly rebuked, that many people take it for granted that they are sustained in their assumption by Biblical authority. Having thoroughly examined the scriptures on that point, I feel warranted in asserting that dancing is not condemned, nor even disapproved of any where in the old or new Testament; although frequently alluded to in both. From among the numerous allusions in the Bible and Testament to this subject, I will make two or three quotations, which accord with my assertion.

In the book of Ecclesiastes (chap 3, v. 4,) it is said "there is a time for mourning and a time for dancing." In the book of Jeremiah, (chap 31,) the Prophet, in speaking of the restoration of Israel, says, (v. 4) "O virgin of Israel: thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of thy youth, as thou wast ready to wear by Pierce on the 4th or 6th of March, but now think he is no great shakes himself, and his Cabinet mighty small potatoes."

In the Gospel according to St. Luke, (chap 15,) the subject of dancing forms an incident in that admirable and touching parable of the Prodigal son, spoken by no less a personage than our Savior himself. With due deference to the opinions of others, I cannot but regard dancing as simply an innocent amusement; as harmless, in itself, as these innocent plays resorted to at private parties; which, I believe, no pastor or clergyman of any denomination condemns; but in which some of the most distinguished of them think it no harm to participate. And why should they, when David, the devoted servant of the Lord, thought it not unbecoming in a King to dance on a public occasion, to music played by himself on the Timbrel.

The only difference, I can conceive, between innocent plays and dancing, is that dancing is performed by geometrical movements, accompanied by music; whereas, the movements in plays are less regular, less graceful, less dignified, and without music; and some of them, I might add, are rather more in the romping order, admitting of familiarities bordering on rudeness of questionable propriety.

The dancing spoken of in the scriptures, was also accompanied by music; so that it "the Devil lives in the fiddle bow," as some modern weak minded creatures of superstition think he does, his Satanic majesty must have inhabited the timbrel and other instruments also, which accompanied the dancing of the ancients.

I hold that, if it is sinful to move geometrically to the sound of music, then every soldier commits a sin in going through his military evolutions to the sound of the bugle or drum and file; and so does every society, moral or religious, who, on public occasions, marches to the sound of music; and so does every leader of an orchestra in church, who, by the motion of his hand or foot, beats time for the choir.

The antiquity and universality of this custom of dancing among the nations of the earth, from the rudest savage to the most civilized, demonstrate it to be a natural recreation. In this country it has suffered in reputation by being associated with practices of an immoral character. I remember when card playing and drinking to excess were concomitants of dancing at public Balls; but in the moral reforms of late years, there has been a purifying sanctity thrown around social amusements of all kinds that imperiously forbids the presence of either of those, or any other immoral practices; and under the present elevated standard of morals, they are now carried on with so much propriety that nothing offensive to the eye of modesty, or to the ear of morality or piety, dare obtrude itself!

The prejudice against dancing, no doubt, and very justly too, was excited by those immoral accompaniments at public balls; but as these evil concomitants have ceased to exist, the reason for fostering the prejudice has ceased also. And, as it is as natural for the exuberant spirits of youth to congregate and have an outlet, as for water to seek its level, or the pent up freshet to burst its boundaries, would it not be better for the cause of morality to keep this harmless channel open for them, and prevent their pent up spirits from forcing open new and dangerous channels? I would say let those who rightfully wear the garb of piety, chastity and sanctity this universal recreation, and by their sacred presence at least at private parties, keep it within the pale of moral propriety and religious compatibility, and thus remove from the buoyant young heart, one of the greatest barriers to the holy cause of christianity. This rigid and unnatural restraint, arbitrarily imposed upon the buoyancy of youth without scriptural authority, I fear, has caused many a well-disposed young person to look up on the discipline of the church as upon the incarceration of lettered nature within the sombre walls of a mental dungeon; and to dread its lascivious portals, as they would the fabled boat of Charon; and hence may have fatally eschewed the only safe road to unalloyed happiness here and hereafter.

REMOVAL OF IMMENSE FRAUDS.—The Potlsville Emporium of the 7th inst., says, that rumors are rife among us of most gigantic frauds having been practised for a series of years upon the P & R rail road company, by a combination of certain extensive and hitherto respectable coal operators along the line of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven railroad, and an officer on that road, amounting in the aggregate, it is said, to a quarter of a million of dollars! A thorough investigation, we understand is now being made by the two companies, with the assistance of Mr. William Newell, collector on the latter road, near Schuylkill Haven, which, it is thought, will shortly lay bare the whole of this nefarious affair. Most extraordinary and startling suggestions are made in connexion with these frauds, which, should they be realized, will astound the whole country, and the truth of them certainly cannot much longer be suppressed.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.—By the following, copied from the Miltonian of the 3d inst., it would seem that the point of connection of the Catawissa and Sunbury and Erie railroads has been definitely decided upon.

We are unable to announce, this week that the Catawissa railroad is to connect with the Sunbury and Erie railroad at Milton, and that the road will be placed under contract during the summer. Satisfactory arrangements have been entered into between the two companies, so that the cars from Catawissa road will not be delayed on the Sunbury and Erie road, but will at all times be passed over.

A fearful accident occurred yesterday at Niagara Falls. Three men, belonging to a boat which came down the river on Monday, were taken down the river on Monday, and the men were killed. The boat was overturned, and the men were killed. The boat was overturned, and the men were killed. The boat was overturned, and the men were killed.

A CONSIDERATE VERDICT.—The Cause of a man who was killed by the fire of a gun, was tried at the Fall of the year, and was acquitted. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, and the man was acquitted. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, and the man was acquitted.

DIED WHILE DRESSING FOR A BALL.—Miss Mary Shields, who resided on Liberty street, died on her room on the evening of July 16th. She was taken ill while dressing for a ball, and died before she had time to get ready. She was taken ill while dressing for a ball, and died before she had time to get ready.

HORRIBLE PARALYSIS.—The Water Cure was tried upon a man who was paralyzed, and was successful. The man was paralyzed, and was successful. The man was paralyzed, and was successful.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A party who were out for a walk in the village yesterday, were taken ill by the heat of the day, and died. The party were taken ill by the heat of the day, and died.

COOL COURAGE.—A man who was shot in the arm, showed cool courage, and was successful. The man was shot in the arm, and showed cool courage.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—A man who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was successful. The man was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was successful.

SCRIPPIA.—A man who was a doctor, was successful. The man was a doctor, and was successful.

MYERS' EXTRACT.—A man who was a doctor, was successful. The man was a doctor, and was successful.

MARRIED.—A man and a woman were married. The man and woman were married.

DIED.—A man who was a doctor, was successful. The man was a doctor, and was successful.

REMOVAL OF IMMENSE FRAUDS.—The Potlsville Emporium of the 7th inst., says, that rumors are rife among us of most gigantic frauds having been practised for a series of years upon the P & R rail road company, by a combination of certain extensive and hitherto respectable coal operators along the line of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven railroad, and an officer on that road, amounting in the aggregate, it is said, to a quarter of a million of dollars! A thorough investigation, we understand is now being made by the two companies, with the assistance of Mr. William Newell, collector on the latter road, near Schuylkill Haven, which, it is thought, will shortly lay bare the whole of this nefarious affair. Most extraordinary and startling suggestions are made in connexion with these frauds, which, should they be realized, will astound the whole country, and the truth of them certainly cannot much longer be suppressed.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.—By the following, copied from the Miltonian of the 3d inst., it would seem that the point of connection of the Catawissa and Sunbury and Erie railroads has been definitely decided upon.

We are unable to announce, this week that the Catawissa railroad is to connect with the Sunbury and Erie railroad at Milton, and that the road will be placed under contract during the summer. Satisfactory arrangements have been entered into between the two companies, so that the cars from Catawissa road will not be delayed on the Sunbury and Erie road, but will at all times be passed over.

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