The Koszta Affair.

The Secretary of State Asserting the Rights of Citizenship.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, has the following despatch by telegraph:

The Secretary of State only received his despatches relative to the Koszta affair, from Mr. Marsh, our Minister to Constantinople, on Friday, too late to lay them before the Cabinet. They will be read to the Cabinet to-morrow. This will account for the delay in making public his despatches heretofore received at the Navy Department.

The Koszta question is likely to assume a much more important character than was first anticipated. Mr. Marcy is already pledged to the position that the filing of a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the United States, entitles the individual to the protection of the government. It will be remembered that Mr. Marcy was a member of the mixed commission, as it was termed, to adjust the claims of American citizens against Mexico—One of those claims was that of an Italian gentleman who had declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States previous to the depredations being committed on the property of Mexico. The Mexican commissioners resisted the claim on the ground that the mere declaration did not entitle the party to the immunities of a citizen of the United States. The case was finally submitted to the arbitration of the King of Prussia, through his minister, and decidedly adversely to the position assumed by Mr Marcy. It is a matter of great importance to the thousands who reach our shores and file their declarations of intention to become citizens, to have this point decided. Mr. Marcy, we believe, took the ground that they are in the same position as children born here, who, although they cannot vote or hold property till they are 21 years old, are still, during the minority unquestionably entitled to the protection of the United States. Should this position be taken, the release of Kosta, will doubtless be imperatively demanded by our government It will be due, not only to our national honor, but to the vast population which seek our shores in the pursuit of that civil and religious liberty which is denied them in Europe.

No better opportunity for settling the question can arise, and public opinion will uphold the executive in the enunciation of whatever may be deemed true American doctrine, no matter how bold it may appear.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—On Saturday last we visited Sing Sing, where we learned that a convict escaped from the State Prison the day previous, in a very ingenious and skillful manner. James Dunn, the convict in question, although but twenty years old, had served one term in the prison, and had been but a few months returned on another sentence, which was for life. He worked in a weaver shop, and managed to procure strips india rubber cloth, with which he made a tube, some six feet long, and water-tight. To the end of this he attached a bag of the same material, and shaped like a duck. During the forenoon of Friday, he left his shop and managed to elude all the vigilant keepers until he reached the river, where he threw off and secreted all his clothing, and, with his India Rubber life-preserver, plunged into the water. Sinking to the bottom, he kept one end of the tube in his mouth, while the bag floated upon the surface, thro' which the air passed to supply respiration. In this manner he went some distance from the shore, and drifting with the tide, he passed the guards and keepers and all the men employed along the Prison docks, the Railroad, Robinson's dock, the Farmers' dock, at the lower landing of the village, Mansion House dock, and up to Colyer's dock, a distance of a half a mile. At this point, some part of his pipe gave way, and he had to rise to the surface and swim ashore. Here he found a number of men and boys, who were astonished to see a stranger swimming from a bay four miles wide, at midday, and under the burning sun of one of hottest days of the season. On gaining the shore he remarked, with perfect composure, that he had "won the bet." Some one inquired where his clothes were. He pointed to the upper landing, and remarked that he had "left them up there when he went in." He then started up the railroad track, and meeting a Mr. Fowler, he pointed to a person still further north, and inquired of Mr. Fowler "if that man had a bundle of clothing?" He received a negative answer, when he replied that "he had stolen his clothes while he went in swimming," and then started off a few hundred yards, when he left the road, and entered Gen. Van Wyck's grove. Soon after he was observed crossing the yards and fields towards the Dale Cemetery, in the same condition in which he left the river, since which he has not been seen.—*Peekskill Repub.*

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE AT CINCINNATI.—The Telegraph reports that a negro named George M'Queery, alias Walsh, was brought to Cincinnati on the 15th inst. from Piqua, claimed by Henry Mills, of Kentucky, as a fugitive slave The colored people gathered in large numbers round the Galt House, where the fugitive was guarded by the United States Marshal and a posse of police, and exhibited much feeling, but dispersed upon being assured that the prisoner should have a trial on the following day. The next morning the prisoner was brought before Judge M'Lean in the United States Court, when the case was heard and adjourned till the 17th.

The fugitive slave case came up again on the morning of the 17th, when the claimant, by the admission of the fugitive and other witnesses, proved his right to the slave. The defendant's counsel relied upon the unconstitutionality of the law.

Judge M'Lean, in answer to the objections raised by counsel for the slave, decided that the fugitive slave laws of 1793 and 1850 were constitutional—That no state had power to pass a law preventing fugitives being delivered up to those to whom they owed service. That no proof was necessary before the Supreme Court that slavery existed in the state from whence the fugitive escaped, as it should be taken for granted that a supreme judge knew the laws of all the states. The states could not be compelled to give up fugitives by a law of Congress, if the provision in the constitution did not do so.—That slavery can only exist by the authority of law, and as it so exists in the slave states—said law not being an infringement on the constitution—the free states are bound to recognise it in delivering up fugitive slaves from those states, upon clear proof that they are such.

The Judge ordered the slave into the custody of his master, who took him across the river.

THE CASE OF CAPT. GIBSON.—It is stated that Captain Gibson is engaged at the State Department, making out a brief of his case, from about three thousand pages of documents on the subject, to be presented to the Cabinet meeting to day, if possible. It appears that Captain Gibson desires the enforcement of his claim for $82,000 damages awarded him by the Dutch Court. When this point is disposed of, he will ask to be sustained in his right to the grant made by one of the Dutch East India Princes, of a large and valuable coal region, from which, he says, he can supply a superior quality of fuel, at four dollars per ton. There is said to be little doubt the administration will embrace this opportunity, not only to enforce whatever claim Captain Gibson has for redress, but to bring about, if possible, commercial relations between the United States and Holland's twenty-one millions colonial subjects.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Out in Canton township, a few days ago, a boy threw a stone at a wood-pecker sitting on the point of a rake. The stone did not go within three feet of the bird, which flew perpendicularly high in the air, and immediately fell to the ground dead—greatly to the astonishment of the boy, who, at first, supposed the bird had been frightened to death! On examining it, however, [illegible] having choked [illegible] found in its throat. The poor bird had risen as possible to feed upon the fruit, when the fright caused it to swallow the cherry suddenly, producing strangulation.—*Washington, Pa., Reporter.*

Melancholy Suicide—Two Young Ladies Drowned.

In the early part of the week, our city was thrown into great excitement by the suicide of two young ladies, operatives in the mill. The circumstances connected with case, which are very remarkable, are as follows—we obtained them from the members of the family in which they boarded:—Miss Clara C Cochran was a native of New Boston, but has lately resided with her brother at Hopkinton.—She came to this city, about seven months ago, and commenced work in the mill. Contrary to the desire of her friends, she left a school which she was teaching, went to Fishersville and from that place came here.

Miss Catharine B. Cotton was 22 years of age, and belonging to Pownal, Me. She came to this city, from Bedford, Me; and had for some time boarded at the same place with Miss Cochran, at No. 24, Manchester Corporation. They had both, at different times expressed the determination to drown themselves. The cause which operated upon their minds are faintly developed in the letters which the unfortunate girls had left behind them. It appears that Miss Cochran had some months since made the acquaintance of a young man now in New York City, and Miss Cotton, the acquaintance of a young man in Bedford, Me.;—that the acquaintence had been dropped on the part of the young man, suddenly and without reason.—They had both brooded over the matter until a sort of insanity was the result. They had for some days talked freely of drowning themselves, and on Sunday prepared letters. They appeared during the day very much as usual. At tea, Miss Cochran appeared quite talkative and cheerful. After tea they both dressed themselves in white, still expressing the same determination About half past seven o'clock they left their boarding house as they said to drown themselves. The lady who roomed with them, not feeling quite easy, and observing that they passed upwards Amoskeag canal, turned up another street, came in sight of them just as they were approaching the canal, and saw them clasp each other by the hand and rush off the bank. She ran to the spot and immediately gave the alarm—She reached the bank in season to hear the last gurgling strug le ere they sank to rise no more alive. The body of Miss Cotton was taken out in about ten minutes, and Miss Cochran's some time after, but all efforts to resuscitate them were unavailing. The body of Miss Cochran was taken to her friends in Hopkinton, and that of Miss Cotton was buried in the cemetery.

Of the two, Miss Cochran was much the superior in talent and education, but from all we can learn was urged to the rash act by Miss Cotton. The letters left by Miss Cotton were badly written, spelled, and expressed, while that of Miss Cochran, must be regarded as the most striking thing of the kind ever penned It commences with the utmost coolness, with allusions to common and private affairs verges easily to the one subject which must at that time have occupied her mind, weighs the matter briefly, discusses and arranges all the details of her private affairs, balances her account, and closes not unfeelingly, but with the cold determination of a stoic. That such a letter could have been penned by a young girl 19 years of age, with the full determination to hurry herself into the unseen world, almost surpasses belief

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have learned the following particulars: Miss Cochran was taken to Grafton, Vermont, and buried. Her funeral was at the house of the father of J H Sherwin, whom she mentions in her letter. We learn also that he was at the funeral. The property (3,000) which was left her a short time since, she desired to go to him Mr. Gerrish, where they boarded informs us that he heard Miss Cochran on Sunday say—"When will night come! This is the longest day I ever knew;" evidently contemplating the suicide. She was also overheard to say that it was the happiest day she ever spent. She had not seen Sherwin for several months, but had corresponded with him until some time since. On Sunday they walked up near the place where they jumped into the canal, perhaps to select the place. Some verses were found purporting to have been written by Miss Cotton, and also written directions were found in their room where to find their bodies. They carefully packed, on Sunday, all their trunks, and prepared labels for them. The letters of Miss Cotton contained fifteen dollars We are told that the time was once set for her marriage with "Cyrus," but that he objected Some surmises have been abroad against the good character of those young ladies, but entirely without foundation.—*Manchester American.*

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—Recent letters from China, received by the New York Tribune, give the following news of the Japan Expedition. The U. S. sloop of-war Plymouth was not to accompany the expedition to Japan, but is to remain at Shanghai, to protect American interest in China. The American mercantile houses had addressed a letter to Commissioner Marshall, asking that they should not be left defenceless, exposed to any emergency that might arise. Commodore Perry, therefore, had detached the Plymouth for the present, from the Japan squadron. The Expedition was to sail from Shanghai on Tuesday. May 17th, and though its immediate destination was not known, it was supposed that it would rendezvous at the great Loo Choo islands, there to await the Saratoga and Powhatten. A rumor was in existence that the Japanese had fortified their shores and stationed war-junks to prevent the entrance of the strangers into their waters. The stay of the expedition in the Japanese waters if is supposed, would not be continued longer than August, when the typhoon season commences.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CUMANA.—By recent arrivals from Venezuela we have further particulars of the earthquake at Cumana, which confirm the previous reports of the disaster, over which some doubts were thrown by the contradictory statements from the contending parties in that country in the civil broils which are always afflicting the South American republics. The earthquake occurred on the 15th of July, and was considered the most disastrous that ever occurred in South America. The first shock was felt only about two minutes, yet in that short space of time it destroyed every house but one in the principal part of the city, called Puente Arabia. Six hundred soldiers in the barracks were among the victims. The earthquake was felt in Barcelona, and destroyed three large buildings, including barracks, just after 700 soldiers had left them. All along the coast of Venezuela shocks were felt, but no mischief was known. The superstition of the people, it is said, led many of them to look upon the earthquake as an evidence of the Divine disapprobation of the revolution in which they were engaged.

SOLAR ECLIPSE IN 1854.—On Friday, the 26th of May next, there will be an eclipse of the sun, which will be more or less visible in all parts of the United States and Canada, and in a portion of both will be annular. Its commencement in the city of Washington will be at 4h. 20m. in the afternoon, its greatest obscuration at 5h. 18m. and its end at 6h. 27m. As the apparent diameter of the moon will be little less than the sun, the eclipse cannot be total anywhere. The Christian Almanac says:

"The ring will be only about one-third of a digit wide, and will be visible only in the vicinity where the line of central eclipse passes The eclipse is central in longitude 73° 53' west of Greenwich, latitude 44° 14' north; and in longitude 64° 35' west, latitude 41° 10' north. By finding these positions upon a map, and drawing a line from one to the other, the towns and countries through which the central eclipse passes will be readily discovered—The path of the annular eclipse will be about one hundred miles wide, and extend about fifty miles each side of the line we have described. The annular eclipse will move about one hundred miles per minute.

"The first time this eclipse ever occurred was in 1313, July 24; since then it has returned thirty-one times, including its return next year. It occurred in April, 1806, in May, 1818, in May, 1836, it will return again in June, 1872. Its last return will be the year 2593, August 17th. The next solar eclipse that will attract much attention in this country will be in 1858, March 15th."

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

Bradford Reporter.

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

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, August 27, 1853.

Terms of The Reporter.

$2 50 per annum—if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted—for cash paid actually in advance $1 00 will be deducted. No paper sent over two years, unless paid for.

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

☞ Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Messrs. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JOHN C. KNOX, OF TIOGA COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS H. FORSYTH, OF PHILA. CO.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
EPHRAIM BANKS, OF MIFFLIN, CO.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
J. PORTER BRAWLEY, OF CRAWFORD CO.

Democratic County Convention.

THE Democratic Standing 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 Towanda, on Tuesday evening, September 6, 1853, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be supported by the Democratic party of the county, at the approaching election, and have appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several districts of said county.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Albany—*Joseph Menardi, Seth Stevens.*
Armenia—Robert Maron, Erastus Kiff.
Asylum—Joseph Stalford, Daniel Miller.
Athens tp.—David Gardner, Guy Tozer.
do boro'—L S Keeler, J Ercenbrack.
Burlington—Danvers Boorn, J W Nichols.
Canton—W H Vandyke, Alexander Bothwell.
Columbia—James M'Kean, Charles Ballard.
Durell—D L Staates, C G Jennings.
Franklin—Nathan L Dodge, John Kirkendulye.
Granville—Harrison Ross, S W Shepard.
Herrick—A R Brown, Geo W Elliott.
Le Roy—Edward Kelley, Lindley Stone.
Litchfield—J B Merrill, Reuben Park.
Monroe—Geo H Bull, O P Lyon.
Orwell—H Z Frisbie, Henry Gibbs.
Overton—William Waltman, Jacob Hottenstein.
Pike—S M Stevens, T J Bosworth.
Rome—Hugh Hicks, E G Nichols.
Ridgbery—Charles F Wilson, H F Burt.
Sheshequin—D Brink jr., Alfred Gore.
Springfield—Madison Ross, Theo Wilder.
South Creek—J Thompson jr, Ira Crane.
Smithfield—E D Titus, C B Rigge.
Standing Stone—Jared Hart, Alexander Ennis.
Towanda boro'—J M Collins, C S Russell.
do North—Madison Bostwick, Wm Barnes.
do South—Dennis Magill, Daniel Swartwood.
Troy boro'—L B Morse, J A P Ballard.
do Tp.—John Porter, J M Smith.
Tuscarora—Wm Thompson, D D Black.
Ulster—M S Warner, Thomas Mather.
Wells—C H Leonard, John Rowlee.
Windham—R W Russell, Wm Sibley.
Warren—R C Buffington, Lyman Arnold.
Wilmot—Philander White, Geo Eberly.
Wyalusing—Theo Hines, Hiram Elliott,
Wysox—Myer Reed, Lyman Morgan.

The committees will call meetings on Saturday, Sept. 3d, between the hours of 5 and 8, P. M., for the election of Delegates.

We would enjoin upon the Committees the responsibility which rests upon them, and the necessity 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 every democrat has notice of the Delegate meeting, that all may have a chance of attending.

E. O. GOODRICH,
F. ORWAN,
W. H. OVERTON,
EUGENE KEELER,
HIRAM C. FOX,
W. S. GUTHRIE,
JOHN M'MAHON,
ELMORE HORTON,
CULLEN F. NICHOLS.
August 10, 1853. *Standing Committee.*

HICKOK'S CIDER MILL.—In another column, will be found an advertisement of Hickok's Improved Cider Mill, to which we invite the attention of our farmers. A recent opportunity to examine these Mills, at the manufactory in Harrisburg, has satisfied us that no more useful article was ever invented, to save the time and labor of the farmer. It seems to us, that if they will "perform as advertised," (which they are warranted to do) no farmer should be without one. While the low price, ($40) places them within reach of every one.

WHO'S TO BLAME?—At least two days in each week, the New York Mail due at this place does not arrive. There is some gross neglect of duty, on the part of those who have it in charge. We have heard it suggested that the person who should be on hand to receive it, when the Express arrives at Waverly in the morning, is often among the missing, and the mail is consequently carried by.—Wherever the fault is, the negligence has been submitted to, until our people have become quite out of patience.

THURSTON ACQUITTED!—The trial of J. M. Thurston terminated at Ithaca, on Wednesday week, and resulted in a verdict of *Not Guilty* by reason of insanity. The prisoner was ordered into the custody of the Sheriff, to be conveyed to the Insane Asylum at Utica. Some twelve Professors familiar with Insanity in its various forms, were present, and pronounced his Insanity beyond question. The verdict gave great dissatisfaction at Owego, where the fearful tragedy was enacted.

A LARGE PLUM.—We were shown a Plum this morning, raised by Gen. PATTON, of this Borough, measuring in circumference, 5¼ inches crosswise, and 6 inches lengthwise. It is slightly oblong in form, and of a deep purple color.

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The old House of Representatives consisted of 232 members, of which 129 were Democrats, 80 Whigs and 2 Abolitionists. The present Congress will stand 142 Democrats, 66 Whigs and 3 Abolitionists. The States yet to elect are Maryland, entitled to 6 members, Georgia to 3, Mississippi to 5, and Louisiana to 4 making in all 23.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

Letter from Buffalo.

Buffalo—The Lake trade—The North Pennsylvania Railroad, &c.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1853

MESSRS EDITORS:—A brief sojourn in this city, spent in rambling among its docks and depots and in the examination of its municipal plan, prospects and resources, will soon convince observer that the wildest accounts of the magnitude of the lake commerce rather fall short than exceed the literal truth Buffalo has all the internal and suburban features of a great city. Its streets are broad and admirably arranged both for drainage and ventilation. The sidewalks are spacious, the hotels commodious, the churches imposing, the stores large and decorative and the private residences neat and comfortable.—The original town plat, as built upon, was laid out in the beginning for a large city, and the size and grandeur of Buffalo, to-day, is a proud realization of dream of the founder. The population of Buffalo is estimated at 75,000. The harbor is on Buffalo creek, which empties its waters at the point where Lake Erie terminates and the Niagara River begins its course. The great Erie Canal terminates at the Buffalo docks, as do also the various lines of rail road, which, with their branches, ramify the whole State of New York.

In 1852 the value of articles imported into Buffalo by lake, was $34,052,798
Exponed by lake in the same year, 52,075,709

Total, $86,228,507

To this must be added the property brought hither and sent hence over the different lines of rail road, which will swell the sum to more than one hundred million of dollars And yet this is not the half of the value of the whole lake trade Now, why is it that the city of Buffalo, without the natural advantages of good harbor continues to increase in a ratio that almost bewilders the spectator, while the city of Erie, in Pennsylvania, with the best harbor on the whole chain of lakes, advances so slowly as to contain but one-tenth the population of Buffalo? The answer is obvious. Erie city is altogether without facilities of her own to reach either one of the tide water cities; she has no direct independent routes open, leading east, while Buffalo has several independent lines. Not only has Buffalo aided to build lines approaching her through her own State of New York, but she has also made a municipal subscription to a railroad located wholly in Canada, and extended from Old Fort Erie, on Niagara River, to Goderich, on Lake Huron, near the forty fourth parallel of latitude, and a distance of 156¾ miles from Buffalo.

When the North Pennsylvania Railroad is completed, Buffalo can receive her supply of anthracite coal direct from the Wyoming mines She will also be placed in direct communication with Philadelphia, by a route fifty miles shorter than any route connecting her with New York.

Rochester City, containing about 45,000 inhabitance, will likewise be placed in direct communication with Philadelphia, over a line fifty miles shorter than to New York City. The truth is in brief that Philadelphia can place herself fifty miles nearer to each and every one of the counties and towns of Western New York, and each and every one of the counties and towns of Canada West, than the best routes from the same points, or either of them, to the city of New York This fact, so contrary to the vague notion hitherto entertained in Philadelphia, that Canada West, Lake Ontario and Western New York were divided from Philadelphia by immeasurable leagues, will demonstrate itself to any intelligent mind, on an examination of the map. The vast and mighty interests which are accumulating in the north, demand an effort on the part of Philadelphia, to introduce an iron line into the railroad system of Canada and Western New York. Millions of pounds sterling are now being expended by English capitalists in the construction of Railroads in Canada. The Canada Grand Trunk Railroad Company will alone own, use and control over eleven hundred miles of railroad. Railroads now in progress of construction, will soon be completed between Detroit and Niagara Rivers, and from the harbors of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, to the ports of Lake Erie and Onterio. That these roads are destined to become the chanels of a large and rapidly growing commerce, it needs but little inquiry to foretel.

Western New York is already belted, laced, nibbed and plaited over with iron lines, all of which do, and will pour a stream of wealth and prosperity into the cities of New York and Boston, until the North Pennsylvania Railroad be opened to the state line, whenceforth a portion will be directed to Philadelphia. This will open to her a new field, never heretofore explored by her, and in which will be found the ramifications of an immense commerce to unite her enterprise and enrich her sons. The West, matchless and boundless though it be, has ever engaged too much the attention of Philadelphia. A city, to build up a great commerce, should have power and influence in all directions. She should not confine her schemes for aggrandizement to any one quarter, because, after her rivals shall have walled her out of all other regions, they will assail her where she held exclusive sway, and there divide with her, while she, having failed to provide means of aggression against them, has no alternative but submission. Philadelphia, through long procrastination and neglect, has suffered several of the rich portions of North Pennsylvania to be invaded and actually occupied with the works of other cities. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and others, are each and all, practically New York companies in their aim and controlling direction.

The tendency and prospects of the Catawissa Railroad are also, in the main, supposed to be with and for New York. The Susquehanna Railroad, reaching to Williamsport, is being built by the city of Baltimore—while the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad is made to fit into the programme alike of Baltimore and New York. There is not one foot of a *Philadelphia* railroad reaching north of the middle of the State,—nor is there one eligible location in all that half of the Commonwealth that is not occupied by a constructed or projected New York scheme! North Pennsylvania, having within it treasures to invite New York and even Baltimore capital, is overrun with parties and covered with plans inimical to Philadelphia. Even the ground held by the stakes of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is covered by other charters, less valuable it is true, but still adequate to the purposes of their possessors, whose plans are identified with New York city. If, therefore, Philadelphia does not hold the remaining ground, which, by good fortune, she now occupies with her stakes, to the exclusion of her rival, New York will occupy it both in the North Branch and Upper Lehigh Valleys.

But we do not and have not anticipated and such result; for a measure so indispensable on which so much depends, must win the favor and receive the support of a Philadelphia community. It will not only carry Philadelphia into Western New York, but it will restore the supremacy to Philadelphia in Western Pennsylvania. NORTH.

NAVAL STORE-KEEPERS APPOINTED.—We learn from Washington that Benjamin Tyson, of Berks county, has been positively appoined Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia, vice Adam Diller; and Joseph C. M'Kibben, Naval Store-keeper at San Francisco, vice Benj. S. Hines.

CLARION COUNTY.—The Democracy of Clarion county have nominated the following candidates—President Judge—John S. M'Calmont; Senate—Peter Clover, of Clarion; Assembly—Thos. Magee. We are not in possession of the proceedings of the Convention.

☞ A Boarding House keeper in Baltimore advertises to furnish "gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms; also one or two gentlemen with wives."

Later Intelligence of the Indian Fight.

A St Louis correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes as follows.

We have received, at last, what may be considered reliable information relative to the great battle between the Pawnees and their allies and the Sioux and their allies. As I anticipated, the numbers engaged have been enormously exaggerated, as well as the numbers killed and wounded. It is nevertheless, the most important battle, as respects the number of the combatants and the number killed, which has occurred for many years. The circumstances were these:

Several parties of Sacs and Iowas, in ascending the Kansas Valley, met a small party of Pottawatomies, on the Big Blue River, and another party of Pawnees on the Republican Fork Their conjoint force amounted to about seven hundred The game having been previously driven from that vicinity by other hunting parties, they proceeded further westward. In a day or two they met with and were joined by a party of a hundred Otoes and Pottawatomies. About the same time they came upon large herds of buffalo, many of which they killed, and dried the meat in the usual way. They had scarce raised their lodges for departure, when their scouts galloped in with news that the Sioux were at hand. Before they could prepare for defence, the enemy was upon them. The attacking party was near one thousand strong—the main body being Sioux, and the remainder Arrapahoes and Cheyenues The first attack was made upon the Iowas and Otoes, whose camp was separate from the Pawnees They were so hotly received that they turned from those to the Pawnees, who were making for the camp of their border friends. A general fight soon ensued, and was kept up for several hours About 3. P M, the Sacs and Pottawatomies, who had made an offset from the main body in search of game, came upon the field, and turned the scale against the Sioux and their allies. They fled precipitately, and were vigorously pursued until dark, when the victorious warriors returned to celebrate the "scalp-dance".

Ten of the Sioux were left dead upon the field As it is customary with Indians to carry off the dead when they retreat, it is not unlikely that 30 or 40 men may have been killed The number of their wounded can only be guessed at. The victors had one Iowa, one Otoe, and 13 Pawnees, and several women and children, killed. Of the wounded there were four Iowas, to Otoes, two Sacs, four Pottawatomies and twenty Pawnees. Several of these have since died

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☞ A CONVENTION will be held by the Freemen of Bradford county, who are in favor of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, at the Court House, in Towanda Borough on

Monday evening, the 5th of Sept. next.

for the purpose of taking such measures as shall seem best calculated to secure the desired legislation. The friends of temperance in the several townships are requested to consider themselves Committees of Vigilance to accomplish the object of this call. The time is propitious for an effort, and it is hoped that every township in the county will be largely represented.

August Phelps, David Farnsworth, Daniel Ardrus, E. S. Tracy, C. T. Bliss, Eli Baird, Zebulon Frisbie, G. W. Griffin, Horace Williston, J. G. Brown, R Fowler, N. N. Betts, Wyllys Brownson, Joseph Kingsbery, Henry Booth, J. V. Daniels, Joseph Towner, G. W. Brink, Aaron Chubbuck, Daniel Brink, G. H. Bull, Jesse Brown.

☞ THE Bradford County Medical Society will meet at the Ward House on Wednesday September 7, 1853, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
C. K. LADD, Sec'y.

FREEDOM AND THE MAINE LAW!

The annual meeting of the Free Democracy of Bradford will be held in the Court House, at Towanda, on Wednesday the 31st day of August inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The friends of VIRTUE, LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE and the Maine Law, are respectfully invited to attend the meeting. The cause of Equal Rights and Abstinence from intoxicating drinks will be advocated by several interesting and able speakers.

A county ticket will be formed, and such other reformatory measures adopted as may be deemed proper. Per order of the Executive Committee,
GEO. F. HORTON, Secretary.
Terrytown, Pa., Aug. 8, 1853.

☞ At a meeting held in Leraysville for the purpose of taking into consideration the educational interests of this vicinity on the 11th inst, Dr E P COBURN was chosen Chairman and W HUTCHINSON Sec'y. After which the following named gentlemen were duly elected Trustees of the Leraysville Academy, viz: Dr E P Coburn, John Williams, M. B Porter, Daniel Bailey, Chester Goodill, Daniel Belding, Wm. Hutchinson and Lewis L Bosworth.

Resolved, That said Trustees will make every effort to have a school in said Academy commencing early in September next, which shall be second to no institution of the kind in the county
[Signed by the officers.]

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost on the 3d inst., in this boro' a small BLACK MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing, besides a small sum of money, notes and papers of value to him, but useless to any one else. The finder is welcome to the money, and will be further rewarded by returning the other contents, with or without the pocket-book, either through the Post Office or otherwise.
GEO. SANDERSON.
Towanda, Aug. 25, 1853.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of P. D. Havens, dec'd, late of Standing Stone, are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate, will please present them duly authenticated for settlement

S. W. BILES, } Administrators.
DEBORAH HAVENS. }
Aug. 27, 1853.

Temperance Meeting.

At a meeting of the friends of a "Prohibitory Liquor Law," held at the Sons of Temperance Hall, in Smithfield, on the 12th inst., ASHER HUNTINGTON was elected President, and A. E. CHILD, Secretary.

On motion, Enos Califf, Dr. Daniel Holmes, G. K. McVannan and Clinton E Wood, were elected a Committee to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committe, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Van Dyke, G. W. P., of the Grand Division of Penn'a.

The Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The public mind is in agitation on the momentous subject of Temperance, and the multiform evils still extant in our wide extended land, from improper and imperfect legislation in reference thereto; And Whereas, Intemperance is gaining ground, in some localities at least, and is still abetted by some great names, and those in high authority, making true to the humblest intellect the Scriptural adage—"Where the wicked bear rule, the people will mourn,"—in view of our present system of legislation, which for a paltry sum, grants licences to thousands of persons to sell the accursed beverage that changes man, made in the image of their Maker, into beasts and demons! and many peaceful homes of competence and ease, into hovels of poverty, want and wretchedness, and the fair prospects of many a bounding heart are made to quail before the fell destroyer's tread; And finally in view of all the moral desolations which the Rum Traffic has made and is still creating in our midst, and on every hand, we deem it our privilege, nay more, our imperative duty, to stand forth as champions of good order, and good legislation, on this most absorbing subject. The advance of this great cause in this and other states recently and more especially in the matter of legislation, by which efforts to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors have been superceded in seven States and one Territory, call for our unqualified gratitude to Almighty God, and may well inspire us with the full hope and conviction, that there is to be a blessed termination of the conflict in which we are engaged. Therefore

Resolved, That we would and do on this occasion re affirm the great principles adopted in years past, that civil government is an ordinance of God—that the law-maker is bound to base his Statutes on the principles of God's law,—that the duty of government is to protect the citizen in his rights—that the traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is destructive to all interests that government is constituted to conserve—that that the laws which sanction this traffic are obviously unmoral and should at once be abandoned; and that the traffic should by law, by absolutely and unconditionally prohibited.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the action of Maine Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan and Minesota, and assure our brethren and friends in these States, that we shall spare no effort to bring the Keystone State up to the noble stand which they have taken.

Resolved, That we would earnestly commend to all the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, seriously to contemplate the nature and operation of the "Prohibitory Liquor Law"—especially in its effects in drying up the great fountains of pauperism and crime—reducing taxation, and its bearing upon the Agricultural, Commercial and Mechanical interest of the State, and to give credit to the truth, that if it be suffered to prevail in our noble State, it will in a few short years give us freedom from many physical and moral evils, and an elevation in everything that appertains to the honor and glory of a civil state

Resolved, That when the liquor interest abjures the ballot-box, and no longer seeks to control our primary and general elections—when inquiry of drunkard making is no longer sanctioned by law, and the burdens and miseries of intemperance, borne by those only who make gain of the traffic that causes them, we will listen patiently to the exhortation—"Not to bring temperance into politics;" but till then, as faithful soldiers in a righteous cause we must continue to assail every strong hold of the enemy; break down all his fortresses, and drag him from all the lurking-places of the villages where he sits to entrap men

Resolved, That we will not vote for any candidate for the legislature, who is not a temperance man in principle—who is not in favor of a Prohibitory liquor law, and of its adoption by our legislature, who will not use both his vote and earnest exertions, to secure its passage at the next session.

Resolved, that we recommend primary meetings to be held in different townships in this county, on Saturday the 3d day of September, to elect delegates to meet at Towanda, on Thursday, the 8th day of September, to take into consideration the nominees for the next legislature

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered Dr Van Dyke, for his able address.

On motion, the officers of the meeting were requested to sign a copy of the proceedings and forward them to the editors of the county papers for publication.

(Signed by the Officers.)

MARRIED,

In Forks twp., by Rev. R. Bedford, on the 18th inst., Mr. GEO W. PLACE, and Miss ANGELINE R. ORNEY, both of Albany.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence in Wysox, on the 6th of August 1853, ALEXANDER MADILL, aged 47 years.

He was born in New Bliss, county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1806; studied medicine at Glasgow, and emigrated to this country in 1826. He came to this county in 1831, since which time he has been steadily engaged in an arduous and successful practice of medicine. His disease *Ascites* (abdominal dropsy) was sudden in its onset, and ran its course rapidly, unchecked by medical treatment. He was aware from the first attack, that he could not recover. His mind continued clear and unclouded, as in the highest state of bodily health. He foresaw that his end was near, and made every necessary preparation for the change. He met death with calmness and composure, trusting in a merciful Redeemer.

Dr. MADILL was endowed with a mind of high order. Every one who came in contact with him was impressed with a sense of his superiority. He had a fine education, and thorough mental training. He was pre-eminently a successful physician. He had a clearness and quickness of perception, and a coolness of judgment, rarely equalled. In his manners he was dignified, affable and polite; though to strangers he seemed somewhat reserved. His conversational powers were very fine. In the company of his friends he felt no restraint, and was singularly fascinating and brilliant. The writer of this brief sketch, recalls with melancholy pleasure many pleasant hours spent in his society. His loss will be deeply felt and mourned by a large circle of acquaintances and friends. He has left a void that is not easy to fill. That he had faults, no one will deny. Who has not? If he had not, he would have been more than human. We would draw a veil over his frailties and short-comings, but cherish the remembrance of his talents and his virtues.
W.
