From the Public Ledger.

Letter from Towanda.

The Season—Its Appearance—The Susquehanna—The North Pennsylvania Railroad.

TOWANDA, Oct. 18, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We are in the midst of autumn, sad, thoughtful sighing autumn. The freshness and verdure of summer have forsaken the landscape, and over the graves of the flowers—tenderest victims of the early frost—is spread a winding sheet of beauteous forest leaves. The livery of the earth is gorgeous with dyes and hues suffusing and overspreading the fields and woods; the wind murmurs a dirge to the exodus of the winged songsters from the groves; spots of scarlet and gold, of purple and orange, mingled with sombre tints of brown, and russet and olive and chestnut, stain the foliage trembling on the branches. A soft haze pervades the atmosphere and tinges the mountain side in deeper azure than the arching sky. In the morn a dense mist rises from the river and hangs in white curtains against the hills till melted by the sunbeam or rolled away to mingle with the clouds. The mist, as the day advances, becomes more and more transparent, and the scenery visible through it, is most charming, harmonious and picturesque.

At intervals the eye is startled with the looming aspect of a giant pine-tree rooted in a cliff or crag, peeping through a chasm in the airy billow, and standing out boldly against the heavens, appearing as if it had no other foundation than the fog banks in motion beneath. At times, too, a leaf crowned mountain crest, towering above the white vapor which baptises its sloping sides, acquires a semblance of wondrous altitude, and stands grand in its loneliness aloft, as if separated from the world below. The sun flashing down upon a summit so isolated and revealed, radiates its tints and colors in softest lustre upon the snowy tapestry overhanging the bed of the stream in the bottom of the vale.

As the hours pass by, and the warmth increases, the fog the while fades into thinner folds till about ten o'clock, when it is last seen hovering round the peaks in the vicinity, and spreading in banners of pure whiteness before the wind. Noon next arrives, and gladdens the face of nature with the smiles of a genial sunshine. Then, as a span of flitting time, the day wanes, and the placid river, the lovely Susquehanna, reflecting the sunset rays upon the hill-sides and the hedge, gleams with the season's *myriad tinted glories.*

The valley of the Susquehanna abounds in scenery the most enchanting and magnificent. It is beyond doubt or comparison the most beautiful river in the States of the Republic, excelling, among the rest, the far-famed and over-praised Hudson.

The Susquehanna, in its course, for more than five hundred miles, meanders through a country singularly diversified in all the aspects of fruitfulness and romance, now flowing smoothly and slowly in the lap of a broad dale, with cultivated fields on either side, then forcing a way in its narrowed channel through the passes in the mountains, where pillars of rock rise almost straight from the shore, and again plunging and foaming over huge rocks imbedded in its channel, and which, in all time, will stand as barriers to the navigation of its waters. The Susquehanna is a union of crystal tributes from the mountains to the sea, forever flowing one way.—The Hudson ebbs and flows with the ocean tides, and is appropriated to the uses of money-making. For purposes of commerce and traffic the channel of the Susquehanna can never be employed; therefore, *however much this contrast may be lamented* in its financial bearings, it will forever constitute a superiority in all the features and attributes of romantic and picturesque natural scenery.

But though the waters of the Susquehanna may never be rendered navigable, the resources of the valley will be developed through facilities derived from canals and railroads. By the spring of the ensuing year, a continuous line of navigable canal, will be opened along its banks from the south to the north border of the state. At various points, too, within, the same bounds, railroads are being constructed, so that ere many seasons pass by, the whistle of the locomotive will everywhere resound over its sparkling waters. When that day shall dawn, the tourist and excursionist will take the Susquehanna Valley in his summer route, and its splendors and beauties will become known and appreciated throughout the land.

The Engineers of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who have been in this region since May last, are drawing their field of operations towards a close. It is understood that a most favorable line has been obtained, with no gradient exceeding fifteen feet in the mile, from the Wyoming mines to Athens, near the State line.

In my next, from a point lower down the river, I may give some particulars of railroad events in North Pennsylvania—a subject which should command the attention and vigorous action of Philadelphia, lest a neighbor city shall secure the control, where our own citizens should enjoy the supremacy. ELM.

ROMANTIC WEDDING.—A marriage took place in this city last week under the following romantic circumstances: A young clergyman of the Episcopal Church, resident in Canada, was engaged to a lady in England. Circumstances not favoring his undertaking the voyage to his native country in order to meet his lady love, she took passage on board the Canada, to come to her future home alone and unattended. Arrangements had been made by the gentleman to have the marriage ceremony performed in an Episcopal church in this city upon the arrival of the bride, and the rector was ready to *have the church opened at an hour's notice.* The steamer reached East Boston about 11 o'clock on *Friday night. The bridegroom was on the wharf* anxiously awaiting the appearance of his betrothed, whom he had not seen for three years. The parties soon met, and a friend was despatched to have the church opened and the clergyman at the altar.

The arrangements were made after a short delay, as the Bishop and the Priest who were to officiate had retired for the night. The bridal party drove from the steamer to the church. The candles in the altar gave but a dim light, and the scene was quite peculiar. During the marriage ceremony, the clock in the church struck the midnight hour, so that some confusion arose respecting the proper date to give the marriage certificate. The party in the church consisted of but five persons—the bride and bridegroom, the two clergymen of the church, *and the witness. The married clergyman* took part in the religious services of two churches in this vicinity on Sunday, and left for his place of residence in the early train yesterday morning.—*Boston Traveller.*

OUTRAGE.—At Bedford, Ohio, on Saturday last, a man named Barnes, who had recently married a young lady in the neighborhood, while at home with his wife was waited upon by a former visitor of hers by the name of Osborn, who seated himself between the newly married couple, and demanded one hundred dollars damages. This being refused, he drew a dirk and made a pass at the lady, which was arrested by her husband. He then attacked the husband, and inflicted five wounds with the dirk, one in the back which is likely to lead to his death, though he still survives. He would have killed him on the spot had not the father of Barnes came in in time to arrest his murderous purpose.—*Chronicle.*

A MISER DEAD.—A man named Frederick J. Fuller, was found dead, Friday sitting in his room, in a basement in 1st avenue, New York. He is supposed to have died from a want of suitable nourishment. In his pockets were found $20, mostly in three cent pieces, and a bank book, showing deposites in his favor of $2800.

CUPID AT A DISCOUNT.—A breach of promise case came off last which excited considerable interest. The parties were Miss Eliza A. Cooper, spinster, aet. Mr. Wm. S. Benedict, Bachelor. Dickinson & Wright for the Plaintiff, and Hotchkiss, Seymour & Balcom, for the Defendant. After a tremendous "fire in the rear" from the Judge, the Jury brought in a verdict of $400 against the Defendant. The damages were laid at $2000.—*Binghamton Democ.*

Removal of Collector Bronson.

The following letter from Secretary GUTHRIE, to Collector GREENE C. BRONSON, is in answer to the lengthy epistle lately addressed by the latter to the former:—

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 22.

To the Editor of the Washington Union:—

SIR: I recently addressed a letter to Collector BRONSON and other officers of the Customs in the City of New York. By some means an imperfect copy of that letter, purporting to have been communicated from New York by telegraph, was published in one of the papers of this city. This rendered it proper for me to give public a correct copy, and upon the ground of that publication, under such circumstances, Collector BRONSON published his long delayed reply even before the original reached me. Under these circumstances I deem it proper to transmit to you for publication, the enclosed letter.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct 22, 1853

Hon. Greene C. Bronson, New-York:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th inst. It is not my purpose to respond to the many positions of that letter, because most of them bear their contradiction upon its face, and the others are too unimportant to require refutation; and, also, because while in several phases of it admitting your implied obligation as a man of honor, to act in accordance with the known policy of the Administration, and moreover recognizing the propriety and justice of that policy by declaring that you yourself deprecated and endeavored to prevent the dissensions now existing in the Democratic party of your State, you nevertheless indulged in a tenor of remarks as to various relations of the subject, which not only impugns my motives, but indicates an attitude on your part wholly incompatible with harmonious co-operation between us, and proper conduct of the business of the Government.

One suggestion appears in your letter which demands an unmeaning version.

You allege, by implication, that I have desired you to appoint Free Soilers to office; and in doing so, you strangely misunderstand or misinterpret my letter of the 3d inst.

I neither entertained nor expressed any such desire. It has been my pleasure and my duty not to inquire into the opinion which may have been held by yourself and others, as far back as the year 1848; but to regard the claims to consideration of all who act with fidelity to the principles of the Democratic party, since the Convention at Baltimore in 1852, and those only. And with these views, I must condemn your course, when in this letter you inform me that you have selected Free Soilers for office, *without having given me the notice of the fact,* which would have enabled me to withhold my approbation *for any such appointments.*

I will add, that the imputation that I have required you to act with reference to controversies of a local or State character is wholly gratuitous. My letter was intended to guard against distinctions between Democrats, founded upon local politics and local divisions.

The concluding portion of your letter has left me no alternative but to lay the whole matter before the President, and take his direction concerning it.

You assume that in relation to certain things you are to receive instructions from this department, and in others that you are to proceed without, or contrary to, such instructions. This cannot be admitted in any branch of the public service, for where the department is not expressly empowered to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer.

You also assume that you are to appoint various persons employed in the Custom-House—some, as you admit, *subject to my approval,* and others, as you seem to conceive, on your own authority. I cannot but regard it as singular that a gentleman of your acquirement and experience should have fallen into such an error. The Constitution of the United States has empowered Congress to confer the appointment of inferior officers on the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. Congress has not attempted, nor, if it had, could it have effected, any modification of this provision of the Constitution.

Those who are employed under you in the Custom-House do, both by the Constitution and the laws, derive their appointment and their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone.

What the language and temper of your letter would have have rendered embarrassing, these unwarrantable assumptions, marked as they are by a *manifest spirit of insubordination, render impossible,* namely: your continuance in the office of the Collector of the District of New-York.

I am, therefore, directed by the President to say that your successor in that office will be promptly appointed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

GREENE C BRONSON, Esq., New York.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—Bayard Taylor, who has become connected with the Japan expedition, gives an account of a visit made to the Loo Choo Island, which is tributary to the Japanese Prince of Satsuma. Probably not more than a dozen vessels had ever been there before, and the arrival of two great steamers, with the Saratoga and Supply, created, as may be supposed, an immense sensation. Four of the expedition traversed one half of the Island, attended by Government spies, whose espionage it was impossible to escape. The Commodore returned the Regent's visit at Sheudi. He went in state, with a procession of more that two *hundred officers, seamen and marines,* with two field pieces and two bands of music. Great numbers of the natives came to see them, and they had a grand native dinner, composed of thirty-one non-descript dishes. Port Lloyd, the harbor of Peel Island, was also explored. It is six miles long, covered with dense tropical vegetation. The inhabitants, thirty in all, are English, American and Kanak, mostly runaway sailors. Port Lloyd is a splendid and secure harbor, and the only one in all this part of the Pacific which will answer as a stopping place and calling station for our new Pacific steamers, when they get under way. The expedition was to sail for Jeddo, where the Fourth of July was to be spent.

JUDGE GRIER'S DECISION.—The decision of Judge Grier, in the case of the Wilkesbarre fugitive, is published at length in the Philadelphia papers.—The substance of it contained in the following paragraph:—

"The jurisdiction of the court of the United States is limited, but within its limits supreme. The state courts have often, in many cases, a concurrent jurisdiction over the same subjects and persons. But neither can treat the other as an inferior jurisdiction, except in the cases where the Constitution and acts of Congress have given such power to courts of the Union. Where persons or property are liable to seize or arrest by the process of both, that which first attached should have the preference. Any attempt of either to take them from the legal custody of the officers of the other, would be an unjustifiable exercise of its power, and lead to most deplorable consequences. Therefore, if a person be imprisoned under the civil or criminal proofs of one, the other cannot take him from such custody in order to subject him to punishment for an offence against them. A fugitive cannot be taken from the legal custody of the Sheriff by any warrants from the Courts of the United States, in order to extradition, under the acts of Congress. Neither can such fugitive, when in custody of the marshal, under legal process from a judge or commissioner of the United States, be delivered from such custody by means of a habeas corpus, or any other process, to answer for any offence against the State, either felony or misdemeanor, or for any other purpose."

"The London Examiner advises British officers to let gentlemen alone who are provided with American passports, and confine their amusements to cutting down Englishmen."

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

Bradford Reporter.

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

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 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 $2 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.

The Result of the late Election.

The official table which we published last week, gave the true result of the late election in this County. We have never known a canvass which manifested so little enthusiasm and was so divested of all acrimony and bitterness as this. The poll shows that some 2500 voters have stayed at home, or else not voted.

The loss of our candidate for Treasurer, is owing in a great measure, to the want of interest manifested in the result. The Democratic party, by its apathy, has permitted one of the most worthy of its candidates to be defeated, when it was in the power of any active Democrat in the County to have altered the result. We trust it will be a striking lesson, hereafter to be remembered, when any member of our party is disposed to neglect his duty, because of our majority in the County.

The fact that PARSONS, the *simon pure* Whig candidate, beats FRISBIE, *nominated* by the Temperance Convention first, and then by the Whig, some 25 votes in the County, is worthy of consideration.—Shall it be said that the cause of Temperance is obnoxious to the voters of this County, or that they are opposed to the Maine Law because of this result? Such a declaration would be far from the truth, and yet it is the inevitable conclusion from the return. The fact is that some of those who have controlled the Temperance movement, have been actuated only by a desire to advance the interests of the Whig party, while those who were sincere have been deceived and led astray. We have said before, and we now repeat it, that the cause of Temperance must inevitably lose by its introduction into the arena of politics. By this, we mean, when an attempt is made to organize a party upon *the single issue of a prohibitory law. In so endeavoring* a thousand obstacles interpose, some of which are insuperable. To create a third party, there must be opposition from one or both of the political divisions of the day. But here no such antagonism is manifested. The candidates of either party may be as worthy of the support of Temperance men as any who can be named, and a third party melts back at once into its original elements.

The true course for those to pursue who fancy they can perceive any radical defect in either of the political parties, any short-comings upon this question, is, where men are presented as candidates, unworthy of their confidence, to refuse them their support. A man's life, is the best evidence of his sincerity—a thousand fold better than all the pledges he can give. If voters are satisfied that a candidate is grossly unworthy of their confidence, there are no party ties which should or can bind them to his support. And we hold that man is grossly incompetent for any public trust who is addicted to the vice of intemperance. That such will be presented *as the candidates of either party, there is no danger.*

As if the movement in regard to Representatives was not calculated to sufficiently damage the cause of Temperance, the issue was illegitimately attempted to be forced upon the people by bringing forward an *independent* candidate for Senator, standing upon his single plank, the Maine Law. How this was done, we will permit to pass—but it was done, in the very face of the fact that the Whig party had refused to make a nomination, and that the Democratic candidate was unquestionably sound upon the question, had been endorsed by the Temperance Convention of Susquehanna County, and was vouched for by his neighbors. Yet with unparalleled recklessness, an attempt is made on the very eve of the election, to thrust down their throats a Whig, brought forward by Whigs, but asking for support solely on the Maine Law question. It is hardly necessary to say, that the people repudiated the attempt.

To one unacquained with the history of this canvass, this result would also look like a verdict *against the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law.* Such, however, is not the case. It was simply a verdict against the trickery which brought forward the independent candidate, and a declaration that the Temperance men had every confidence in the democratic candidates.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Circuit Court at Binghamton, last week tried the case of Primrose Johnson dec'd, agst. the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Co. The action was for negligence, and thereby causing the death of the deceased upon defts road in the fall of 1850. *Mr. Johnson,* it will be recollected, was killed by the train being thrown from the track by running over some cattle, in the night, a short distance east of Owego. He was employed on the railroad as paymaster, but was then on his way home to visit his family, and at the time of the accident was in the car occupied by the Express Co. The defence rested mainly on two grounds—that the cattle were upon the track and run over through no negligence of the Railroad Company or their agents, but by the fault of other persons;—and that the deceased was at the time in an unauthorized and improper place, and one of increased hazard. The cause was ably tried, Col. Hathaway of Elmira summing up for the defence, and G. W. Hotchkiss Esq. for plff. Verdict for plff. $1,000. Hotchkiss & Seymour for plff. Diven, Hathaway and Woods for dft.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Hemah J. Redfield, Collector for the District of New York, vice Greene C. Bronson, removed.

John J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, vice John A. Dix resigned.

John Romeyn Brodhead, Naval Officer for the District of New York, vice H. J. Redfield.

The Affairs of Cuba.

Under this head the Washington *Union,* and other papers in New York and the South, keep up a constant fire into Spain, France and England, giving it as their firm conviction that there is a secret treaty between those powers for the gradual emancipation of the negroes in the Island of Cuba, with a view of thereby crippling our progress and establishing a power in the West Indies, which, from all antecedents, must be hostile to the United States.

We confess frankly and sincerely that we do not share these fears of our cotemporaries, and that even if they were realized, in regard to the alleged secret treaty, we do not apprehend the terrible consequences from it, that, in the opinion of those papers, would necessarily follow such a step. We do not believe that this great country, extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can be permanently prostrated or even checked in its career of greatness by an Island inhabited by blacks or whites, slaves or apprentices, under the crown of Spain. We believe that the United States are destined to give laws to this Continent, and that the Islands will follow the Continent, and not the Continent the Islands.

But it is absurd to suppose that a tri partite treaty between England, France and Spain has been concluded for the purpose of "introducing the apprentice system into Cuba." Spain may be *persuaded* into such a course, and inducements may be held out to her to give into it; but in no case can England and France be parties to a municipal regulation adopted in the Island. Spain, we feel assured, is too jealous of her sovereignty over the Island, to make France and England parties to her municipal regulations; but that Spain, alarmed by the constant menace of our filibuster organs, "that another expedition is on foot to wrest the Island from the grasp of Spain," may have sought the protection of England and France, in that case, is not at all improbable.

And the best way to frustrate the object of such a treaty, and to prevent its ever being more than a *nudum pactum,* is to give up all notions of seizing the Island by another buccaneering expedition, whether that expedition is to sail directly from the United States, or from a port in Central America as a *rendezvous.*

Mr. Calhoun, who was as much of a Southern man as any person in this country, cautioned his countrymen against all premature agitation in regard to Cuba, because he wisely foresaw that every such step must necessarily arouse the jealousies of other maritime powers, and render Spain more *intractable. The Island can only be acquired* by purchase; and it is absurd to suppose that Spain will be disposed to sell as long as the purchaser assumes in any way, the tone and language of a robber. No man, in any degree suspected of inclining to use force, is a good negotiator, and no man *committed* to a measure, can act the diplomatist in regard to it.

To acquire Cuba, the first requisite is patience, and the abandonment of all filibusterism. With proper care, and a wise profiting of events that must occur, "Cuba," in the words of John C. Calhoun, "will, like a ripe pear, fall into our lap."

☞ A large majority of the voters of Tennessee have declared in favor of the amendment of the constitution of that State provided for the election of Judges by the people. We predict that they will never have cause to regret the change. It has been found beneficial in every State where the people elect—most eminently so in Pennsylvania. The Supreme Bench of this State never before graced with gentlemen of finer legal attainments, or with those who gave more general satisfaction to lawyers and suitors.

☞ On Monday last, we were visited by an unseasonable snow storm, which covered the earth with a fleecy mantle, from six to eight inches deep, and gave us a severe hint of Winter. A few warm days, and the rain have completely dissipated the wintery vesture, and left in its stead a superabundance of moisture and mud.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—Hon. James M. Porter, the Independent candidate, has been elected President Judge of the District composed of Carbon, Monroe Pike and Wayne counties, by about 400 majority over Hon M. M. Dimmick, the regular Democratic nominee.

Vote for Senator—Official.

The following is the official vote for Senator in this district:

	PIATT.	BOOTH.
Bradford,	2802	1999
Susquehanna,	1920	599
Wyoming,	897	395
	5619	2993
	2993	
Majority for Piatt,	2626	

DISCOVERY OF A NORTHWEST PASSAGE.—A passage by the Arctic ocean, around the northern continent of America, has at last been discovered.—Commander M'Clure, of the British Navy, has accomplished what the maritime enterprises of nearly two hundred years have failed to accomplish. He has sailed from Davis's Straits on the east through the great Arctic ocean to near Behring's Straits on the west, and has shown the existence of an uninterrupted water communication from the North Atlantic to the North Pacific. His course, as near as we can gather it from the brief announcement of the fact made by the English Admiralty, was thro' the Prince of Walter's Straits, connecting with Barrow's Straits, to a cliff south of Melville Island, called Bank's Land, and through floes and hummocks of almost impenetrable ice to a place called Behring's Island, in the Bay of Mercy. The precise position of the Island we are unable to ascertain, but it seems to be sufficiently far east, and near the outlet of Behring's Straits, on the coast of Asia, to settle the question of the practicability of the passage.

☞ A singular instance of mortality in one family has occurred in Allegheny City, Pa. A few weeks ago a sister died; on Sunday last another sister, a sweet young girl of eighteen summers, and the father were followed to the grave by a large number of friends; on Monday another brother died, and another sister is now lying at the point of death.

—The Board of Health, of New Orleans, at its meeting on the 14th inst., unanimously adopted a resolution "That in the opinion of the Board the yellow fever no longer existed as an epidemic."

The Lakes and the Mississippi are now united by the Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois Central, and the Chicago and Mississippi Railroads, enabling the traveller to pass from Chicago to St. Louis, in twenty-four hours.

☞ John R. Remington, known as the inventor of the "Remington Bridge," very much praised in its day, and which tumbled down by its own weight, died in Texas, recently, of yellow fever.

(For the Bradford Reporter.)

MR. EDITOR:—Your last week's paper contains a communication signed "ELM," upon which, with your permission, I will make a passing remark or two.

That the late Fair was regarded as an experiment, with many doubts hanging over it, is certainly evident to a very considerable extent. But this, perhaps, was no more than we had reason to expect. Many too, doubtless from this cause, were deterred from competing for premiums, that under more favorable circumstances, would have entered the list with enthusiasm. Nor is it saying too much that this apparent want of confidence added very much to the already perplexing and difficult duties of the executive committee. To know precisely what amount of preparation was necessary amid the doubts and apprehensions of many on the one hand, and the sanguine expectations of a few warm friends on the other, was a matter of no small difficulty, and it would not have been surprising had the arrangements been less adequate than they were. But the deficiencies in preparation, which under more mature experience would have been less excusable, were completely swallowed up in the enthusiasm of the unexpected success of this "experiment." With the experience gained on *this occasion,* we shall, doubtless, be much better prepared for the future.

The writer's suggestion to exhibitors of rare plants and vegetables—that they should distribute among their brother farmers the seeds of such, is certainly an excellent one, and I trust will be followed out in the very best spirit of reciprocal feeling.

The suggestion in regard to distributing suitable books relating to some branch of husbandry, instead of money as premiums, is well worthy the attention of the Society; and I would add still further, that this may be extended to *every* class of competitors—of course the books should be adapted to each particular department of industry. There are valuable Agricultural periodicals published in our own State, and in other States, which I hope to see, should this suggestion be adopted by the Society, making a large item in the bill of selections for its premiums. In my humble opinion there can be no better mode of disseminating the right kind of intelligence among the people with so fair a promise of ultimate benefit.

The writer calls attention to the practice of awarding premiums to stock raised in other States or counties, as being of doubtful equity. I apprehend that with a more definite understanding of his views upon this subject, we should not differ so much as his words unexplained seem to warrant. There can be no doubt, I suppose, as to the benefit resulting from the introduction of blood of improved breeds of stock into this county. If, therefore, the improvement of the present stock of the county by the introduction of superior breeds from abroad, is an object worthy the attention and efforts of our farmers, then surely the prime business of our County Agricultural Society is to encourage by all proper means such introduction. I would by no means be understood as countenancing the bringing into the county at the time of a Fair, superior stock, or any other article, merely for the purpose of obtaining a premium. This, I believe, should be strictly prohibited. If stock purchased abroad, and brought into the county for the express purpose of improving the breeds, should seem to come in undue competition at our Fairs with those raised here, then it would be better, rather than that they should be excluded, to place them in a separate class in the list for premiums. Indeed, I am not sure, all things considered, that this would not be the better course.

By referring to the published list of premiums and *instructions* to competitors, the writer will find that *competitors were required to do precisely what he* suggests, to wit: "Competitors for premiums must produce a full statement of the mode of cultivation, *with a certificate also of two respectable neighbors as to the product and measurement of the ground,* also exhibit a sample of the crops at the Fair. My opinion is, that the more full report of the committee will show that this requirement was observed by the competitors to the satisfaction of the Judges. B.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A merciful and beneficent Providence has blessed our country during the year that has just passed. His exceeding goodness calls for an earnest manifestation of our gratitude as a people.

A firm belief in the existence of God, and a just conception of the perfections of his nature—of His attributes of infinite wisdom and power—of His boundless munificence and mercy, lie at the foundation of true religion, and constitute the basis of that righteousness that exalteth a nation.

An humble acknowledgment of dependence on the overruling care of "that God who measureth the ocean in the hollow of his hand," who controls the destiny of nations, and who yet condescends to feed the fowls of the air and clothe the lilies of the field, is an act of homage eminently becoming a people so peculiarly favored as we have been.

The blessings of peace have distinguished the closing year. With the entire family of States our relations are amicable, and give promise of a bright future. Our free institutions of Government have been perpetuated, and religious and political liberty vouchsafed to the people. The cause of education, morality and religion have been steadily on the advance; the arts and sciences have gained additional perfection, and all the great interests of the people, physical and moral, have flourished.

In our own Commonwealth, the merciful care and boundless goodness of Providence, have been most strikingly manifested. We are under special obligations for His beneficence and mercy. The people have not only been spared the afflictions of the plague and pestilence, but they have been blessed with an abundance of the choicest productions of the earth. The seasons have passed in their regular order. Winter and Spring and Summer have come and gone, and Autumn is now.—"Seed time and harvest" we have had, and the husbandman has rejoiced in the rich rewards of his toil. The valleys and hills and plains have given of their abundance, to make glad the hearts of the people.

The desolations of famine, which at present seem to threaten some of the nations of the eastern continent, as the devastations of war, have thus been turned from this people, by the strong arm of His power.

"The pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day"—whose ravages have sorely afflicted the citizens of surrounding States—have not been permitted to invade our favored Commonwealth. It has pleased a merciful Providence to restrain the hand of the destroyer, and to bestow on Pennsylvania a season of health and unalloyed prosperity.

These manifold blessings are the gift of God, and to Him our grateful acknowledgments should be devoutly made.

Under the solemn convictions of duty, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, I, WILLIAM BIGLER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint and set apart **Thursday, the 24th of November next,** as a day of general thanksgiving and praise throughout the State, and earnestly implore the people, that, setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for his past goodness and mercy, and beseech Him for a continuance of his blessings.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 17th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-eighth.

By THE GOVERNOR:
C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EARLY GRIEFS.—The Superior Court for Fairfield county, Ct., last week, granted a divorce to a Mrs. Baldwin, now seventeen years of age—only 13 when she was married! The ground of her petition was "intolerable cruelty."

ARKANSAS U. S. SENATOR.—Robert W. Johnson, late member of the U. S. House of Representatives, has been appointed by the Governor of Arkansas to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate caused by the resignation of the Hon. Solon Borland, now filling a diplomatic station.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Fluent, of Lancaster, Pa., whose wife was one of the victims of the Norwalk catastrophe last spring, and who was considerably injured himself, has received the sum of $10 000 from the New York and New Haven railroad company.

—The slaves in Mason county, Va., are becoming migratory in their habits. Within the last fortnight eight have made their escape to parts unknown. They were the property of Messrs. Beale, Bateman, Capeheart and Mrs. Lewis.

—The Newark Advertiser states that Mr. W. H. Webb has been commissioned by the Emperor of Russia to build in New York, a hundred gun war ship furnished with a steam propeller as auxiliary power.

In Boston, the rate of taxation is $7 60 upon a valuation of a thousand dollars. In most cases, the assessed valuation of the real estate is not more than four-fifths of its market value. One third of this is for schools, which is a greater per cent. than is paid any where else in the world.

—The Commissioner of Pensions has succeeded in procuring the arrest of J. B. Jenkins, of Oniedia Castle, N. Y. (quite a young man of very respectable connections) who is charged with participation in procuring the forgery of affidavits in support of the claim of the heirs of Phineas Whitney, deceased, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Schuylkill County, Pa., it is said, there is one legally licensed liquor established to every nine and a half voters.

Dr. Ross, of Tatesville, Mississippi, was waylaid and killed by a young man of the name of Hudson, on the 1st inst.

—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Thursday, Nov. 24th, as a day of Thanksgiving.

Lewis McMahon, of Monroe county, Va., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for a tempting to convey a slave off.

—A notorious pickpocket was arrested at Bridgeport the show at Stratford, Ct., last week. Barnum, who was President of the society, had the fellow caged and exhibited at 12½ cents a sight, and a night hawk led him over to the police authorities.

COACHES leave Wareham for Athens, Towanda, Tuttabannock and intermediate places, every morning, after the arrival of the Trains.

Returning, leave Towanda, (after the arrival of the Southern stage,) at 12½ o'clock, P. M., reaching Waverly in time for all the evening trains, east and west. May 6, 1853.

TEMPERANCE.

The friends of Temperance, who desire the passage of a Law to prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Towanda, on Monday evening Nov. 7th at 6½ o'clock P. M. An address will be delivered by SAM'L HILL, Esq. Action is to be taken to secure a petition to the ensuing Legislature from each school district. Singers are invited to attend from the different churches.

CHEAP WINTER GOODS

J. HARVEY PHINNEY.

IS just receiving a general assortment of New Goods at the corner of Bridge and Main streets, which were purchased principally for Cash—at very low figure, and he flatters himself that he can sell goods as cheap as the cheapest. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, which consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glass & Stone Ware, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c. &c.

He would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Towanda and vicinity, that through their unremitting perseverance, he has abandoned the sale of intoxicating liquors. J. HARVEY PHINNEY.

Oct. 21, 1853.

3 TONS more of those cheap Sugars just rec'd and for sale by PHINNEY.

TEAS—A few chests good and cheap for sale by PHINNEY.

BOOTS & SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in Towanda, by PHINNEY.

DRESS Goods, of the latest styles and patterns, consisting in part of Mouslin Delaines, all wool delaines black & fancy silks, French, Domestic and Scotch Ginghams & prints, of every style by PHINNEY.

Oct. 24, 1853.

HATS, Caps, & Bonnets, a large assortment and cheap, by PHINNEY.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, vestings, satinets, jeans and Tweeds of all description, just received by PHINNEY.

Oct. 24, 1853.

FLANNELS—French, Domestic and Salisbury for sale by PHINNEY.

WANTED—all kinds of grain & lumber for which some cash will be paid by PHINNEY.

Oct. 24, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Winter term of Mrs. M'MAHON's School for Young Ladies, will commence on Monday, the 28th of November, 1853. Terms, as usual.

Common English studies, $
Higher " " $
French or Latin with the above.

No extra charges made for anything.

The School is kept in the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Towanda.

October 29, 1853.

List of Jurors,

DRAWN for Special Court, November 7th, 1853.

Albany—Freeman Wilcox.
Canton—John Van Dyke, Edw. M'Cleland, Oliver P Wilson.
Warren—Miles Prince, Benjamin Case.
Athens tp—Robert Sutton, James Myers, Harvey Beach.
Shesequin—Ralph Gore.
Burlington—Roswell Luther, Wm M'Alister, John Morley.
Wilmot—George Every.
South Creek—Ira Crane.
Leroy—Hiram Reynolds.
Windham—John S Madin, Peter Orsburn.
Wyalusing—Benjamin Ackley.
Springfield—Samuel Falkner, T P Wolcott.
Orwell—Albert Prince.
Ridgbery—Benjamin Doty.
Smithfield—Wm Pierce, Samuel Wood.
Monroe—G M Fowler, J H Lewis.
Towanda Bor'—Wm G Bogart, Luther Scott, Paxton, G H Eaton, Isaac Smalley.
Wysox—David C Sherman.
Troy Tp—Reuben Wilber.
Tuscarora—A B Taylor.
Herrick—Cyrus Fuller.