

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, Feb. 9.—The American Steamship Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult., (being four days later than the previous advice) reached her dock at New York about 3 o'clock.

The Liverpool Market for Breadstuffs was advancing. Flour was a shade better, and was quoted at 43s 4d. Wheat 12s 11d. Corn 50s 5d. The Liverpool Cotton Market is quiet, and prices are a shade lower.

The war news is of a more interesting character. At the sailing of the Pacific it was not definitely known whether the Czar had signed the note of the Four Powers or not.

The Czar has instructed his Ambassadors in Paris and London to demand that the Czar of Russia should not be obliged to sign the note of the Four Powers.

It is said that the Czar will not listen to the combined note of the Four Powers.

Eastern Affairs.

Despatches received from St. Petersburg state that on the 12th inst., the Russians were repulsed after a short engagement.

An attempt was made by the Turks to cross over to the left bank of the Danube near the Kalarah, with thousands of men. On the same day, 1200 Russian infantry, 200 Cossacks, and 700 Moldavian workmen passed over to the right bank of the Danube, and began to clear the island before Galatz of the trees and bushes.

A despatch states that it will be useless for the Porte if he is inclined to negotiate, to act under the erroneous impression that the Czar will depart from any condition laid down by Prince Menschikov.

Any plenipotentiary sent by the Porte must be provided with a firm, in which it is specified that the Porte cannot present the present difference to be exclusively between Russia and Turkey, and acknowledge that it must be settled between those two powers alone.

No official reply has been received from the Czar.

The final propositions call for peace or war.

All sorts of rumors are afloat, several emanating apparently from responsible sources.

It is stated that the Austrian Cabinet have already possession of the index to the Czar's reply.

It is said that the reply will be transmitted in very decided terms through the Russian Ministers at Paris and London.

The London Times, in an editorial, says:—"We have strong reasons for believing that the declaration of the Russian Government, transmitted to us by our Vienna correspondent is authentic, and that this language, which seems to exclude the hope of peace, has been addressed by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the Austrian Government."

It is, we suppose, to this friendly communication made by Austria, as the power to which Emperor Nicholas had originally referred as his nearest ally, that this imperious answer has been addressed.

"From the circumstances above mentioned, it cannot be considered as the formal answer of Russia to the protest of the Four Powers, dated Jan. 13th; but it is the document by which it is impossible to express in stronger language the insolent disdain of the Emperor for everything which the united diplomacy of Europe has been laboring to effect."

Bradford Co. Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Court House, in the borough of Towanda, on Monday evening, February 6, 1854. Gen. BULLOCK, President, being absent, Col. G. F. MASON, called to the Chair.

On motion, the Society proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year. Whereupon the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

PRESIDENT—Col. G. F. MASON.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Gen. Darius Bullock, Hon. Harry Ackley, R. Fowler, Jesse Edsall, John Griffin.

MANAGERS—Emanuel Guyer, M. C. Mercer, M. H. Lanning, G. F. Hedington, Zebulon Frisbie, J. P. Means, J. Towner, B. LaPorte.

TREASURER—William Elwell.

COR. AND REC. SECRETARY—William C. Bogart.

The Executive Committee, through their Chairman, reported progress in printing Report of transactions of the Society for the last year.

On motion of M. C. Mercer, it was ordered that the Executive Committee be authorized to contract for printing Annual Report, to an amount in cost, not exceeding seventy dollars.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

Annual statement of the Treasurer of the Bradford County Agricultural Society, of receipts and disbursements to February 6, 1854.

October 4, 1853, previous transactions made by citizens of the borough of Towanda, \$166 00

Amount received from membership and admission to the Fair, 560 00

State appropriations paid by Treasurer of Bradford County, 100 00

8335 00

DISBURSEMENTS AND CREDITS.

Paid orders drawn by Executive Committee for Materials, Laborers, Teaming, Printing Music, &c., &c., \$198 70

Am't premiums paid to date, 201 80

Uncurrent money taken at fair, 9 00

Bal. in Treasurer's hands at this date, \$125 50

Total amount of premiums awarded, \$264 30

Amount of premiums awarded, \$1 00

WM. ELWELL, Treasurer.

Mr. Elwell moved that the 4th article of the Constitution of this Society be amended so as to read as follows:—

"The Society shall hold an annual meeting on the first Monday of February, in each year, at the Court House in said County, and may adjourn from time to time as may be judged proper. Special meetings may be called at any time by three of the Managers."

The amendment was ordered to lay over, under the constitution, for the action of another meeting.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet at the Ward House on Monday evening, Feb. 13, at 7 o'clock.

Monday evening, Feb. 13, the Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at the Ward House.

On motion, Mr. Elwell's amendment to the Constitution was adopted.

On motion, it was ordered that the Executive Committee have printed in the Annual Report the Constitution of this Society.

On motion, it was ordered that the Managers make the necessary arrangements for holding a Fair of the Society, during the ensuing year, at such time and place as they may think proper.

On motion, adjourned sine die.

—Richard Vaux, Samuel C. Patterson, John G. Brenner, George M. Dallas, Charles Gilpin, A. G. Walderman, Robert Lee, Charles Biddle, John Caldwell, Eli K. Price and General Cadwallader, are named by their friends as the Whig and Democratic candidates for nomination for Mayor of the consolidated city of Philadelphia. The salary is \$4,000 a year. The Mayor has something over two thousand appointments to make. The city covers more ground than London, and will have seven or eight hundred thousand inhabitants. The office of Mayor of Philadelphia will be of more importance than that of Governor of Pennsylvania.

—Gen. Cadwallader and Senator Cooper are spoken of in connection with the Whig nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

—William Pitt Fessenden, (who) was elected a United States Senator, for the long term, by the Legislature of Maine, on the 10th. The fruits of Democratic dissension.



Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, February 18, 1854.

TERMS OF THE REPORTER.
\$2 50 per annum—in advance. 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 week, and 25 cents for each subsequent week.
Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Adams and Elwell's offices.

The Nebraska Meeting.

The meeting held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last, in pursuance of a call signed by several hundred of our citizens, of all parties, despite the inclemency of the weather, was one of the largest and most respectable ever convened in that place.

It was distinguished by the earnestness which pervaded the assemblage, as if those who had met there to protest against the perpetration of a great wrong, were fully sensible of their high duty to their country, and of the serious and weighty business in which they were engaged. There was not a much of the noisy enthusiasm which usually marks political gatherings, as there was of that earnest but determined action which demonstrates the faithfulness of conviction, and the disposition to express a sense of right.

The meeting being organized, ULYSSES MERCER, Esq., was called for, and made his appearance amidst applause. His remarks, though brief, were eloquent and pertinent, and were received with marked approbation.

Hon. D. V. WILMOT was next called for, and the appearance of this time-tried standard-bearer of Freedom, brought out a storm of applause which fairly shook the house. His address occupied nearly two hours and was listened to with intense interest by the audience. At all times eloquent and earnest, he portrayed the growing strength of the Slave interest, and depicted its blighting influence upon the prosperity of the Country. The scheme to extend Slavery by repealing the Missouri Compromise, he denounced in eloquent and indignant language, as an act of nefarious treachery to the North, of faithlessness on the part of the South, and a bold and infamous bid for the Presidency. His exposure of the falsehood that the Missouri Compromise of 1850 had any reference to the Missouri Compromise, was scorching and sarcastic, and scattered its unwarranted assumption to the winds. The close was an earnest appeal to Freemen to think and act for themselves, as became the sovereigns of a free and enlightened country. Such are a few of the topics touched upon in his speech, which has never been surpassed in eloquence, earnestness and argument, by any of his former efforts.

HENRY BOOTH, Esq., was next called for, and addressed the meeting in his usual able manner, when the meeting adjourned.

Upon no question of public importance has there ever been such unanimity of sentiment as in regard to the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Its advocates are the exceptions. Even those who have maintained the right of the South to participate in the occupation of Territory, view this proposition with alarm and abhorrence, as a violation of a solemn covenant, and the indication of disposition to trample under foot all compromises when they are supposed to militate against the free spread of Slavery.

The Pennsylvania has had from time immemorial a peculiar disposition to meddle with the politics of Bradford, a predilection, handed down from one Custom-house editor to another, and which seems to be fully inherited by the present. This has displayed itself at times by denunciations of our Democracy—at others by correspondence which proclaimed the gratifying fact that "sectionalism" was in the dust, and nationalism rampant. The last, is contained in that sheet, of the 10th inst., in the form of a letter from this place, dated the 8th, and purporting to give an account of the proceedings of our County Convention. We make the following extracts, to show the spirit and intention of the epistle:—

"The triumph over fanaticism and parties was so complete that we look upon the result as a proud day for the Democracy of Bradford."

"The result of this Convention clearly established the gratifying fact, that when the old true line Democracy of this ancient Democratic county put their shoulder to the wheel, that the party and its principles are inscribed on its banner."

If we understand the purport and intention of these extracts—we pronounce them a mischievous and unwarranted attempt to place the Democracy of this County in a false position. We are not willing to see this done, to give any man prominence with the "powers that be," and any insinuation that the Democracy of Bradford have retrograded from past positions, or changed one iota of the faith they have always held, is an unmitigated falsehood, come from whom it may.

The question decided by the late Convention was of men, not of principles—and the resolutions are such as have before been adopted in our County Conventions, and which every Democrat can readily endorse. The true and radical Democracy have given a cordial support to the general policy of the Administration of Gen. Pierce, and will continue so long as that policy is confined to the legitimate functions of an Administration, and a desire to cement the union of the party and advance its interests.

Will some one be kind enough to demonstrate wherein was "The triumph over fanaticism and parties" in our late Convention? What fanaticism was in the field to be put down? We apprehend that the assertion is not true, and that the true-hearted, ever-reliable Democrats, who composed the large majority of that Convention, will be surprised to find their action misrepresented, and distorted to suit the political atmosphere where their is supposed to follow lawning.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The Democratic standing committee for Lycoming county, met on the 31st ultimo, and elected Hon. John A. Gamble, as Representative Delegate, and J. M. B. Petriken, Esq., as Senatorial Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention. The Delegates will vote for the re-nomination of Governor Bigler.

PROVERB SETTLER'S CELEBRATION.—The pioneer settlers of the Chemung and Susquehanna valleys, hold a meeting at Toga Point, on the 22d inst., on which occasion the services of able speakers have been secured. Several of the re-owners of the Province of this region and their descendants have already been held, and have been extremely pleasant and gratifying. We presume the present occasion will bring together a large number of the descendants of those who were the first to settle on the Chemung and Susquehanna valleys, suffering privations and braving dangers such as their posterity can hardly realize.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The British Mail Steamship arrived at Sandy Hook on Tuesday evening, from Liverpool Jan. 28. The war news by this arrival is not very decisive. The Czar continues to act evasively, probably to gain time for preparation. He has not regarded the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea as a declaration of war, and has appointed Count Orlow to visit the courts of Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, to explain on what terms he really will treat for peace. In the meantime active preparations are in progress by Russia on the Danube. The English fleet in the Tugus has been ordered to sea. Austria has ordered 40,000 troops to Hungary. The Shah of Persia has finally promised to act amicably towards Turkey.

The Liverpool cotton market has experienced a slight decline. This provision market remained steady at former quotations.

OWEN BANK.—Gordon Hewitt, Esq., having sold his bank stock to H. Dwight, jr., of New York, and various changes in the Board of Directors having been also effected by purchases of stock, for Mr. Dwight, was on Friday last succeeded in the presidency of that institution by the election of James Wright, Esq., the late cashier of said Bank, which latter position continues to be filled by E. W. Warner.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, Mr. Veller spoke at length in favor of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Houston next obtained the floor. Mr. Gwin gave notice of his intention to introduce a deficiency bill. In the House an unsuccessful effort was made to introduce a new deficiency bill, after which numerous resolutions of instruction and inquiry, and sundry bills were introduced.

Letter from Judge Wilmot.

Below will be found a letter written by Judge Wilmot to the Great Nebraska Demonstration in New York.

In publishing this letter, the Evening Post remarks:—"In the struggle which this profligate scheme has awakened, we fear we can hope but for little aid from the poor old spiritless State of Pennsylvania. In all political controversies of importance, Pennsylvania, as represented in Congress, generally contrives to be it the wrong. The politicians of that state seem, as a general rule, to be unprincipled beyond the general character of their tribe, and even when pretending to belong to the democratic party, they are very apt to oppose its best measures, and disregard its best-settled maxims. In Judge Wilmot's district, however, the people are right on the Nebraska question."

TOWANDA, Pa., February 4, 1854.

Gentlemen: The letter of invitation with which you honored me, to attend a meeting of the citizens of New York, without distinction of party, on the 30th ultimo, to protest against a violation of the Missouri Compromise, reached this place during my absence from home, and was not received by me until last evening. Fearing my silence might be construed into disapprobation of the object of this meeting, I am constrained to reply even at this late date, to avail myself of the opportunity your invitation affords, to place on record my condemnation of the enormous wrong threatened the country and posterity, by the repeal of a compact that has been held inviolable by the American people for two generations. It is no over-estimate of a century since that compact was ratified under circumstances of the most solemnity, that gave to it an obligation scarcely second to the demands of the constitution itself. Its repeal would be a virtual change of that instrument; as it would reverse the uniform interpretation it has received in every department of the government, from its organization down to the inauguration of the present administration.

When comes this unpunctured and startling assault upon the vital interests and guaranteed rights of the free states? Through what instrumentalities is it expected to consummate the deed of wickedness and shame? Slavery, emboldened by recent triumphs, and calculating upon the broken spirit of the North, strikes this deadly blow at the progress and development of free institutions; instigated to the attack, encouraged and led on by the treachery of nothern men, who would rather sacrifice their future and the highest interests of humanity for a brief day of official power. The demoralizing temptations of future preferment—the seductive appliances of present patronage—threatenings and denunciations, wherever to overawe the timid and absolute, are the potential agencies upon which the conspirators are confident of success. It is believed that all those of the free states, whose integrity and moral strength place them beyond the reach of these influences, can be overpowered by the revivings of a perverted public opinion; that the voice of many protest against aggression the most flagrant, can be effectually silenced by partisan clamor and a subsidized press.

Were it believed possible that the freemen of the North could be aroused to that indignant energy—that stern, unbending resistance, so urgently demanded by the crisis—the authors and actors of this conspiracy against God and mankind would shrink from the impending rebuke, and halt upon the mountains to regret their shame. The proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise is, in itself, a base and infamous; and it carries with it a stigmatizing imputation upon the character and patriotism of our people.

These covenant-breakers act upon the assumption that we are so demoralized by the spirit of Mammon, that we value material above moral integrity; so debased by low and selfish desires, that we love the honors and profits of office more than we love the glory and welfare of our country. I have read with deep interest the proceedings of the meeting held at the Tabernacle. The high character of the men who participated in it; the dignity and firmness of its resolves, afford grounds of encouraging hope that the North will at length be aroused to the defense of its rights. The magnitude of the issue cannot be over-estimated. The result will fix the character and condition of our country for all coming time. If the barrier erected against slavery in the Missouri Compromise be broken down, then indeed, will the institutions established by our fathers be subverted; and on the ruins will grow up a mighty slave oligarchy, overshadowing and controlling the destinies of the continent. An inexorable and remorseless despotism will rule, as with a rod of iron, that land consecrated by law to freedom and oppressed humanity.

I have the honor to be gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID WILMOT.

To Shephard Knapp, Esq., and others.

The official majority for J. Clancy Jones recently elected to Congress from Pennsylvania, in place of H. A. Mohlenberg, deceased, is 1,696.

NO VIOLATION OF THE

MISSOURI COMPROMISE!!

Fidelity to National Compacts!!

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting!!

In pursuance of a call, signed by several hundred citizens of Bradford County, one of the largest public meetings ever held in this County, was convened at the Court House, in this Borough, on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., to protest against the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and was organized by the election of the following officers:

Hon. JOHN LAPORTE, of Towanda borough.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Horace Williston, Athens boro'.

H. C. Baird, " "

N. Edminster, Athens twp.

Uriah Terry, Asylum.

Elmore Horton, " "

James Menard, Albany.

Robin Witcox, " "

Adison McKean, Burlington boro'.

John F. Long, " "

Karl Nichols, Burlington twp.

Roswell Luther, " "

Elias Rockwell, Canton.

John Griffin, " "

Myron Ballard, Columbia.

B. Laporte Durell, " "

U. Moody, " "

William Blake, Franklin.

J. M. Martin, " "

Loman Patnam, Granville.

A. A. Park, Herrick.

Aaron Knapp, LeRoy.

Samuel Davidson, Litchfield.

Jeremiah Holton, Monroe.

Rogers Fowler, " "

J. Hotelling, Orono.

Edward McGovern, " "

Aaron Chubbuck, Orwell.

Zebulon Frisbie, " "

James Hodge, Pike.

John Baldwin, " "

L. S. Bosworth, " "

Joseph Towner, Rome.

Judson Holcomb, " "

Surges Squires, Ruggery.

Daniel Brink, Sheshegan.

George Kinney, " "

Hiram Spear, Springfield.

Hiram W. Root, " "

D. V. Barnes, Sylvania boro'.

John Thompson, South Creek.

F. M. Beach, Smithfield.

Darius Bullock, " "

H. W. Tracy, Standing Stone.

Wm. Griffith, " "

Stephen Pierce, Troy boro'.

S. W. Paine, " "

Ruben Wilbur, Troy twp.

W. S. Dobbins, " "

Harry Ackley, Tuscarora.

Bela Cogswell, " "

H. C. Fox, South Towanda.

Francis Gregg, " "

Samuel Stratton, North Towanda.

Isaac Myer, " "

Edward Mills, Ulster.

S. C. Hovey, " "

Alvan Ackley, Warren.

Richard Johnson, " "

James H. Turrell, Wilmot.

J. L. Jones, " "

Allen McKean, Towanda boro'.

D. F. Barstow, " "

M. C. Mercer, " "

J. D. Montany, " "

James M. Peck, Windham.

E. G. Babcock, " "

Harry Elliott, Wyalsburg.

John Thompson, " "

SECRETARIES.

E. M. Farrar, " "

P. D. Morrow, " "

E. A. Parsons, " "

J. M. Reed, " "

The President having briefly stated the object of the meeting, on motion of E. O. Goodrich, a Committee of twenty persons were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed the following named persons as said Committee:—

E. O. Goodrich, Dana F. Park, Dr. Edward Crandall, A. S. Smith, C. M. Manville, H. S. Menner, H. R. Myer, James H. Webb, F. S. Orsan, Thomas Smead, Henry Gaylord, B. F. Powell.

The Committee having retired, the meeting was addressed by ULYSSES MERCER Esq. and Hon. D. V. WILMOT.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, through their Chairman, the following resolutions, for the consideration of the meeting:

WHEREAS, In confederating this Republic, our forefathers found the institution of domestic slavery already existing in nearly every State, having a growth of a century—and so entwined with the customs and interests of many States, as to render Union impossible, except by concession and compromise, and whereas, the purpose of the framers of the Constitution was not to express their approbation of the system of involuntary servitude, but to secure and guard the rights of the States as they then existed.

Resolved, 1. That it was clearly the intention and desire of those who formed and cemented the Union of the States, to discourage the evil as already existing, and to prevent its further spread, as proven by the debates in the Convention which formed the Constitution, and by the expression of their compatriots and contemporaneous statesmen, the wisest and best men of the day, both North and South, whose opinions have been preserved and handed down to us.

Resolved, 2. That in that day of patriotism and unselfishness, the participants in the terrible struggles of the Revolution, actuated by the highest and noblest devotion to the cause in which they had resolved, looked in confidence to the early dawn of the day which should shed its light upon the emancipation of every bondman in this Republic, and testified their sincerity in many of the States by the enactment of laws, providing for the gradual extinction of Slavery.

Resolved, 3. That while we hold in sacred reverence the Constitution, and would implicitly fulfill its requirements, we look upon the departure from the original intention of our Fathers, by extending Slavery beyond the limits of the Thirteen States, as prejudicial to the highest interests of our Republic, as a hindrance to our progress as a Nation, and as indefinitely postponing the time, ardently looked for by the patriot and philanthropist, when the sin of slavery shall not mar the brightness of our National escutcheon.

Resolved, 4. That now, as formerly, we disclaim all desire for the agitation of the slavery question. That we claim the privilege of holding our own opinion of its moral propriety as a domestic institution existing within the States, but consider it a matter of State regulation and beyond any foreign or extraneous interference in any manner; and that we are ready to fulfill our obligations in this respect with cheerfulness.

Resolved, 5. That the agitation of the slavery question has never been justly chargeable to the North, but has been produced by the unwarranted assumptions of the South, or by the attempt to extend and propagate the institution. That the adjustment measures of 1850, while they did violence to

our convictions of right, have been acquiesced in, and regarded as a settlement, from an indisposition to agitate, and a desire to see peace and harmony restored between different sections of a common country.

Resolved, 6. That the attempt now being made, to repeal the Missouri Compromise, is a flagrant violation of former compacts, predicated in the first instance upon a historical truth, and now amended by a false assumption, and proceeds from a subversive trucking to slavery, and treachery to the interests of the North.

Resolved, 7. That the Missouri Compromise was a wide departure from the intentions of our Forefathers, by giving up to slavery a large and fertile country—that by its provisions three slave States have already been added to the Union, and now when it promises to secure to Freedom an equivalent, it would be the height of dishonesty and injustice to disregard the compact which the North has faithfully complied with, a violation of the pledged faith of the South, and an indication that all Compromises are to be disregarded whenever they interfere with the free spread of slavery.

Resolved, 8. That the line of 36° 30' secured by the Missouri Compromise, is the last bulwark left to stay the encroaching tide of slavery propagation—the only barrier which now interposes to secure to Freemen and their children a share in the fertile prairies of Nebraska, and that its repeal would give up to slavery the possession of this immense region lying in the heart of the Republic, and destined to become, if we may judge by the past prosperity of the country, in no great length of time, of preponderating influence.

Resolved, 9. That we protest, in the most solemn and earnest manner, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as an act of injustice to the North and of faithlessness on the part of the South, which has already secured all the benefits guaranteed to them by that compact. That while we could respect boldness, even in a bad cause, the cowardice which seeks to betray our rights by specious and unwarranted pretenses merits our contempt.

Resolved, 10. That it is a source of deep humiliation that this proposition should proceed from the Senator from the free States—that while we would not arraign the motives of any Legislator, it is too evidently prompted by that

"Vaulting ambition that o'erleaps itself And falls down on either side."