

The Fugitive Slave Riot at Boston!

An U. S. Marshal shot Dead!

Boston, May 27 1854.
The arrest of Anthony Burns, an alleged fugitive from labor, belonging to Charles T. Smith, of Alexandria, Va., which took place on Wednesday, has caused a fearful excitement in this city. The examination, which commenced on Thursday, was attended by a great crowd, which continued to increase during the progress of the proceedings yesterday.

An inflammatory call for a public meeting at Faneuil Hall was issued yesterday, in obedience to which an immense crowd filled the building in the evening. Speeches were made by Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, Francis W. Bond and others, who denounced the Fugitive Slave law in unmeasured terms, declaring that it should not be obeyed, and advising to the most determined resistance. A motion to adjourn to meet this morning at the Court House, where the examination was to be resumed, was carried by acclamation. At this moment some one rushed in exclaiming that there was a crowd of negroes attacking the Court House where Burns was confined. The crowd at the meeting immediately rushed to Court Square, to the number of several thousands, and made a furious assault upon the building. Failing to force the principal entrance they went to the West side and with planks and stones broke in the door pannel and the windows, at the same time firing pistols and using all kind of missiles.

A body of watchmen rushed in, and after a fierce struggle, arrested eight or ten of the ring leaders, and made a furious assault upon the building. Failing to force the principal entrance they went to the West side and with planks and stones broke in the door pannel and the windows, at the same time firing pistols and using all kind of missiles.

Many of the mob soon after left, but six or eight hundred of the most violent lingered around the building. There was a temporary lull in the excitement, but towards midnight it was renewed, and a special officer of the United States Marshal, named James Batchelder, was shot dead by one of the rioters.

This increased the tumult, and the crowd around the Court House gained accession of numbers. About midnight two companies of soldiers arrived, and were quartered in the Court House. A large body of police was also stationed both within and without the building, and finally comparative order was resumed.

This morning at 9 o'clock the hearing of the fugitive's case before the U. S. Commissioner, was resumed and a crowd of three or four thousand people gathered around the Court House, but up to the time of sending this dispatch no violence has occurred.

A regiment of Massachusetts volunteers has been ordered under arms to restore order.

The claimant of the negro, Chas. T. Smith has been arrested and held to bail, under a charge of attempting to kidnap a citizen of the State.

Court Square, the chief scene of riot, is a narrow street of no more than fifteen or twenty feet, lined on both sides with high buildings, chiefly of granite.

Boston, May 28, 1854.
The following handbill has been very extensively circulated to day, in contradiction of a report that Col. Suttle had sold Burns.

"The man is not to be bought? He is still in the slave pen in the Court House? The kidnapper agreed, both publicly and in writing, to sell him for \$1,200. That sum raised by eminent Boston citizens and offered to him, but he then claimed more, and the bargain was broken off. The kidnapper breaks his agreement, although the United States Commissioner advised him to keep it. Be on your guard against all lies. Watch the slave-pen. Let every man attend the trial."

Printed notices were also left in every church pulpit this morning, requesting that prayers be offered for the escape of Burns from his oppressors.

The friends of freedom are very active in getting up secret meetings. Large delegations are expected from Salem, Worcester, New Bedford and other places. One thousand pistols, principally revolvers, are said to have been sold by dealers on Saturday. A very large crowd remained in the vicinity of the Court House all night.

A collection of from 500 to 1,000 persons has been in the vicinity of the Court House all day up to the present hour. All the main entrances of the building are guarded by the United States Marshal's officers, and but a few persons were admitted.

All the doors and passages leading to the room where Burns is confined are occupied by United States soldiers. The Court House resembles a garrisoned fortress. A Sabbath-day exhibition of this kind creates a feeling among our quiet citizens which, to judge from its open expression, is anything but favorable to the fugitive slave law, as it is being enforced here.

It is denied by a correspondent of the Tribune, that Batchelder was killed by those attempting to rescue the Slave Burns.

Boston, Tuesday, May 30 1854.
The examination in the case of ANTHONY BURNS, the alleged fugitive slave, was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Court room was less crowded, and there is far less excitement outside.

The testimony so far is also convincing that Burns was in Boston all three weeks before the alleged date of his escape. The general opinion is, that he is the slave of COL. SUTTLE, but that a fatal error in dates has been made in the present complaint.

The examination of the eleven persons arrested for riot on Friday night, and charged with the murder of Batchelder, has been further postponed until Friday. The police Court was crowded when the prisoners were brought in.

MORE FUGITIVE SLAVES CAPTURED.—The Philadelphia North American, May 27th, says: "Last evening three arrived on the four o'clock train from New York three fugitive slaves, in charge of a United States Marshal, from Maryland. They were the brother and two nephews of Rev. J. W. Pennington, D. D., a man of education and talent residing in New York, and who received the title of D. D. in Europe. They made their escape from Sharpsburg, Maryland, on Sunday last, per underground railroad. Their arrest and rendition was conducted so quietly as hardly to be known."

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SAN SALVADOR.—The city of San Salvador was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of Easter Sunday, April 16th, the period of the great storm which did so much mischief at sea. Upwards of two hundred lives and more than four million worth of property were destroyed in less than one minute of time. On the Friday previous, until the moment of the calamity, strong shocks of earthquake were experienced from day to day, until the night of Sunday the 16th, when, about 10 o'clock P. M., a rolling sensation, as that of a wave of the sea, and which lasted for about fifty seconds, laid the whole city level with the ground. The night being calm, the dust occasioned by the falling of the houses obscured the whole atmosphere, rendering it impossible for people to recognize their own relatives. Plunder and robbery followed as a matter of course, the Government with the troops having removed from the scene of destruction at an early hour upon the following morning. The consequences accompanying this ruin are likely to be attended with very serious results to commercial business throughout the republic. The authorities have petitioned the neighboring States for assistance in money, provisions, and labor.

A fatal affray occurred in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., on Saturday night last. A young man named Ephraim McMurray became involved in difficulties with J. Kennedy Dinkar, whereupon McMurray drew a knife and stabbed Dinkar which proved fatal in an hour's time.

WHEAT CROP IN PENNSYLVANIA.—From all the information we can gather, the wheat crop, in most of the Counties of this State, will be abundant. It is said that Ohio will have enough to feed four such States.



Bradford Reporter.
E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, June 3, 1854.

Terms of the Reporter. \$2 50 per annum—paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted for each paid monthly in advance \$2 00 will be deducted. No paper sent over two years, unless paid for.

Democratic State Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD CO.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET CO.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS,
HENRY S. MOTT, OF PIKE COUNTY.

North Branch Canal.

The work of testing this Canal, by filling it with water, is progressing finely. The water is now in that part above this place, and it is ready for boats to Athens. Below we learn that most of the line has been tested. Canal Commissioner CLOVER has been for some time giving his personal supervision, laboring night and day to forward the work, while the officers having the work in charge have spared no exertions to hasten its progress.

Testing the Canal, is necessarily very slow and dangerous. It has been found that the old banks which have stood for twelve or thirteen years, would not hold water, and the labor and expense of so preparing them as to make them answer, has been nearly or quite equal to that of building new work. It was generally supposed that all of the old banks had become so compact that no trouble would be experienced with them, but such has not been the case. Whenever the banks were constructed of gravel the water ran through them, as through a sieve. This has been one great obstacle in the way of preparing the canal for navigation, and has caused the officers much anxiety and labor.

In the slow progress of the water, the insidious element finds some weak spot, against which human foresight could not possibly guard, and presently a small opening is made, through which the water rushes, constantly enlarging, and carrying away the banks for thirty or forty feet. The water must then be drawn off, and the work of repairing is pushed, night and day, until finished. These delays and disasters are unavoidable. They always happen in testing new canals. The North Branch is particularly liable to them, because it is built higher above the level of the river than any other canal in the State. When once completed and tried, it will, from that fact, be less liable to disasters from freshets, but it increases greatly the labor and risk of getting it into operation.

The North Branch Extension is a long and expensive work. There has never been such a distance of Canal put into operation at once, and it is a slow and tedious business. We believe no better built Canal is in the Commonwealth, nor one which, when in operation, will suffer less from disasters affecting navigation. Being built for most of the distance along the base of mountains, it will be subject for a few years to slides, which will require vigilance and industry on the part of the Supervisors, but we believe the expense required for repairs will not exceed the average cost per mile of the Canals of the Commonwealth.

The Position of the Democratic Party.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are completely committed in favor of the Nebraska bill, and the introduction of slavery north of 36° 30'. Let this be remembered.—Pittsburg Journal (Whig.)

The above statement, we take it, is not justified by the facts. That the Whigs would be glad to place the Democracy of this State in such an attitude, we do not question—nor do we doubt that there are those in the party, who are anxious to make it appear that the Democracy are the adjuncts and supporters of the projectors of the infamous plan to Repeal the Missouri Compromise. The first know that the condemnation of the people would surely await us, if they could succeed in making us out as the defenders of that act of bad faith—the latter have no higher motive than self-aggrandizement, to attain which they are ready to descend to any depth of self-abasement, stultification and subserviency.

We deny that the Democracy of the State are completely committed in favor of the Nebraska bill. Our State Convention refused to endorse that measure. Of the Democratic members in Congress, few voted steadily against it. There is no man, or set of men, authorized to place the party in any such position. On the contrary, there is integrity enough in that party to prevent such a humiliation, and to avert, we trust, the disaster and defeat which should and would overtake us, if we stood arrogantly as the advocate and defender of the violation of National faith, just perpetrated at Washington.

For one, we do not understand the Democracy of Pennsylvania as assuming an such attitude—nor its candidates as favoring the untimely misdeed, conceived in infamy, and hurried through Congress by the foulest means. They certainly, do not stand before the public, obnoxious to such a charge.—When they do, the consequences are upon their own heads.

MADE HIS ESCAPE.—A person named Obit, confined in the jail of this County, for larceny, made his escape from the yard, on Thursday morning last. He crossed the bridge, and ascended the hill opposite town, closely pursued by Sheriff THOMAS, and several other persons. He was finally retaken, and brought back to his old quarters.

BARCLAY COAL MINE R.R.—A corps of Engineers under direction of T. T. WERNER, Esq., are now engaged in surveying the route for a railroad to the Barclay Coal Mine. This road, when completed, will afford an outlet for the mineral treasures of Bradford, which, though existing in profusion, and favorably located as regards markets, have been so long neglected.

Gen. Cass at the Convention!

In times gone by, the assertion that the venerable statesman from Michigan was an original friend of the Wilmot Proviso, and would have voted for it, had not John Davis talked out the last hour of the session, and prevented a vote being taken, met with an unqualified denial in these quarters, and Mr. WILSON, we very well recollect, was charged with misrepresentation for so declaring.

We have now Gen. Cass' own admission as to the correctness of this statement. In the Senate, on Monday, May 22, Mr. SARRIS, of Connecticut, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, against the Nebraska bill. Gen. Cass made an observation in reference to the Hartford Convention, which aroused the ire of the Senator from Connecticut, and quite a spirited debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. SARRIS made the following revelation:—

Mr. SARRIS.—But I should like to ask the Senator whether he has at all times maintained the ground which he now assumes on this subject, and which he has endeavored to maintain, I admit, with a great deal of ability. It so happened that I traveled with the Senator in the railroad cars at the close of the session of 1846, after the Wilmot Proviso, as it is called, had been introduced into the House of Representatives, and with my own ears I heard the honorable Senator say, that it had not been for JOHN DAVIS, he would have voted for the Wilmot Proviso! He not only said so, but he proclaimed it again and again. Was that an emanation of the spirit of the Hartford Convention, when the Senator said publicly throughout the North, that if it had not been for John Davis, every Senator from the Free States would have voted for the Wilmot Proviso! It is notorious that the honorable Senator in the Northern countries avowed himself in favor of that proposition, for some reason or other he saw fit to change his views upon the subject.

To this charge, Gen. Cass made the following frank confession, agreeing in every particular, with what has been asserted concerning him:—

Mr. CASS.—My position, with respect to the Wilmot Proviso, I have declared over and over again. It is not a new matter, but the Senator has given it an importance to which it is not entitled. I have explained the whole matter long ago. I have stated that when the Wilmot Proviso was first started, had I voted, I should have voted in favor of it. But then the subject had been considered or discussed. No man had looked into it. It seemed to be a question of liberty or slavery alone. But when the subject came to be discussed, and the very first time it was discussed, and when I gave a vote upon it, the first was against it, and it was a vote which I hazarded my political station at home, and tendered my resignation by it.

Gen. Cass had been equally frank in giving the reasons which influenced him in deserting the Wilmot Proviso, he would appear much better before the whole country. The apology he brings forward is a lame one, and for such a distinguished and veteran statesman, contemptible. "The question of Slavery, in all its bearings, moral and political, and the powers of Congress relating thereto, have occupied the attention of Congress, and the investigation of statesmen since the formation of the Constitution. To say that the principle involved in the Wilmot Proviso was not thoroughly understood, is a poor subterfuge. Gen. Cass has on several occasions, voted to extend the Jeffersonian Ordinance over the Territory of the Nation, and still stood ready to do so, until the South declared that they would support no man for the Presidency who would interfere in the way of slavery-extension.—Then, Gen. Cass in a few months discovered that the extended experience of his life, had failed to give him a proper view of the subject, and the Nicholson letter came forth, proclaiming doctrines invested with a popular idea, but for which the South have been long contending; and which as they interpret them, afford no barrier to the free spread of slavery."

This admission of Gen. Cass, is of little consequence now, except to show that the friends of Freedom have never misrepresented his original position—and to demonstrate how universal has been the protestation of Northern men before the political element which shapes our legislation and particularly makes and unmake Presidents.

Hon. James Campbell.

During all the tremendous fire, both in front and rear, made at the Administration, the several members of the Cabinet have been the subject of assaults with the exception of Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL. Confining himself strictly to the discharge of the very laborious and responsible duties appertaining to his office, the Post Master General has already placed the Department in a more satisfactory situation than it has been for years, relieved the public from many inconveniences and vexations under which they suffered, and generally remedied the abuses and disorders which had been suffered to creep in.

It is no small compliment to pay Judge CAMPBELL—no slight evidence of his judgment and discrimination—to say, that in appointing several thousand subordinate, he has given almost universal satisfaction, and made less blunders than are usual, in disposing of so many applications for office.—This, we believe, is owing to his sagacity and penetration, characteristics which particularly distinguish him, and render him a safe adviser and valuable accession to any Administration.

The friends of Judge CAMPBELL have great reason to be proud of the position he now occupies before the country, as the representative of the Keystone, in the Cabinet of President FRANKLIN. Struck at, at home, by faction and prejudice, he has vindicated himself before the nation, and now towers pre-eminently above those whose lings in vain sought to bring him down. We are not indebted to him for any favors.—We shall not ask or expect any—but as a Pennsylvanian, we have a pride in the reputation he has achieved, and as one who lamented over the triumph of prejudice and sect, we rejoice in the discomfiture which he has achieved over his foes.

FRANK AT TOWANDA.—Another fire occurred at Towanda, in Bradford county, on Thursday morning last which entirely destroyed the "Ward House." It is said to have been the work of incendiaries.

We cut the above from the Luzerne Union, and we assure our friend WILKINSON, that such a great calamity has not befallen this place. The "Ward House," is still in existence, and still deserves the reputation of being the best kept house in Northern Pennsylvania. If he will visit Towanda, BAOWEN will satisfy him of the truth of both these assertions, and though the ice-house was burned—yet he will find enough remaining, to give the proper temperature to a glass of—water.

Hon. Milton C. Rogers, for many years Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been tendered by Gov. Bigler the appointment of Associate Law Judge of the Lancaster District, an office created and authorized to be filled by an act of the last Legislature. Judge Rogers, has we believe, not yet signified his acceptance.

Tremendous Gathering of the People!

Nebraska Meeting!

Friday the 26th ultimo, was rendered memorable by two important and unusual events. In the afternoon, commencing at 18 minutes past four o'clock, an eclipse of the sun commenced, continuing for over two hours, and then passing off, allowing the great luminary of day to shine with his accustomed effulgence. In olden times, the occurrence of an eclipse caused the utmost consternation among the inhabitants of this sublunary sphere, who looked upon it as presaging war, pestilence and famine. Now that science has demonstrated the cause, and is able to calculate its recurrence to a moment, and foretell its very appearance at every point where visible, it has been stripped of all its terrors, and becomes the object of curiosity and of scientific interest.

We are not certain whether this eclipse occurred as a forerunner of the Nebraska meeting, or that meeting in consequence of the eclipse, but it is certain that it is seldom that two such important and interesting events occur upon the same day. In consequence of their magnitude, we attended both performances. Probably a majority of our readers had an opportunity to personally observe the sun's eclipse; as they could not be present at the meeting, we shall endeavor to give them a full and impartial account of the same.

The eclipse had been announced for some time—while a solemn looking handbill, arrested the attention of the public on Thursday, announcing as follows:—

DEMOCRATS
Who, once more, desire to re-echo an approving voice of the great triumph of a Democratic Principle of non-intervention, in the Municipal affairs of the people in Territories, by the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, by Congress, are requested to meet Friday Evening, May 26, at the Ward House, MANY DEMONSTRATIONS.

On the eventful evening, after the solar performance, large bodies of the class of individuals so earnestly called upon in this bill, began to arrive at the Ward House, and the cry was—"still they come." By nine o'clock, the rush had ceased, and the multitude gathered into the north room of the Ward House. On a count of noses, it was discovered that the Nebraska party was all present, with the exception of one or two, who are like the Paddy's flea, when you put your finger on them they ain't there! and it was deemed advisable to commence operations.

At this time there was in the room just sixteen persons—including one intemperate Whig, and the writer of this, anxious that the public should have a correct account of the important event.

Mr. D.A. OVERTON arose, and moved that 'DAVID CARR, Esq., be President. Carried unanimously, and the President took of his hat and sat down by the table. Some one moved that C. S. RUSSELL be Secretary. Carried unanimously, and the Secretary sat down by the table, and unheating his gold pen, commenced an anxious search after paper and ink. This motion, however, appeared to be premature, and deranged Col. BOLL's programme, for he immediately arose, and suggested that it was customary at such meetings to have Vice-Presidents, and moved the names of several, who were elected. He then moved to add a number of Secretaries, which also carried.

Col. BOLL then moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, which was adopted, and the Committee announced with the mover as Chairman. The Committee then retired, (whether up or down stairs, we are unable to say,) and soon returned with a string of resolutions, which their Chairman, in a loud and distinct voice, and with great emphasis, proceeded to read for the edification and consideration of the meeting, having first given a positive assurance that the Committee was unanimous in reporting them.

Their adoption being moved, and the question called for, Col. BOLL arose, and intimated that he would be pleased to hear some remarks upon the momentous occasion, and called upon Mr. BAIRD, who very modestly declined, and called upon Mr. OVERTON. This latter call becoming general, he arose, and proceeded to address the meeting. Mr. O. is a young man of fine abilities, and gives every promise of becoming an effective and popular speaker. He made altogether the best speech of the evening, though evidently embarrassed by the ridiculousness of the whole larc.

Mr. ELWELL was next called up. Having congratulated the other thirteen and the whole country upon the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and the triumph of the "great democratic principle" therein, he proceeded to demonstrate that the North had repudiated the Missouri Compromise the very year after it was adopted, had never been in favor of it, and had refused it when BURMAN—a great statesman—had proposed it; consequently, it came with very bad grace from the North to charge bad faith upon the South. For his part, he abhorred Slavery, but he did not believe it would go into Nebraska and Kansas. In conclusion, he honored the National Administration with a complimentary notice, "over the left," by saying, "favoring the principle involved in the bill, his sympathies had not been actively interested for its passage, because he considered its introduction now, an act of necessity on the part of the Administration to regain ground lost by their weak and vacillating policy."

Mr. BAIRD being now called upon, overcame his reluctance sufficiently to say a few words. He too offered up his congratulations upon the passage of the Nebraska bill, and came down upon the Administration "like a thousand of brick." His judgment was, that the only reason why the Administration were in favor of the bill, is that they were anxious to get back into the Democratic party! Having concluded amidst loud and prolonged applause, the resolutions were declared adopted, a motion was made and carried that the proceedings be published, and the meeting adjourned.

During the "noise and confusion" incident to the last address, the number at the meeting was further increased by the entrance from the office of a half-dozen anti-Nebraskaites, desirous of seeing the show.

Take it all-in-all, this is one of the most memorable political gatherings we have ever attended in this County. Col. BOLL's Tariff meeting, in 1846, to protest against the Tariff of that year, "foisted upon the country by Executive dictation," was so called, but this entirely eclipses it. Perhaps, from that fact, and its occurrence so soon after the solar performance, it will be well to call it the *Eclipse Meeting*. The name is suggestive in itself—and particularly appropriate when applied to that dark spot upon our national reputation, which is constantly increas-

ing in extent and influence, threatening the final extinguishment of the sun of liberty, and throwing a pall, like the darkness of night, over the hopes of the patriot and the philanthropist. Particularly is it typical of the total eclipse which will be cast by the people upon the political sun of all those who have been principals or accessories in the iniquity of repealing the Missouri Compromise.

We recognize in the broadest manner the right of a dozen persons to meet and give utterance to their views upon any public question. It is as much their privilege as if thousands were congregated—provided they do not attempt to misrepresent the state of public sentiment. It is but a few weeks since an attempt was made to distort the action of our County Convention, placing the Democracy in a false position, for selfish purposes, and we fear that this meeting is to be employed in the same way. We are not content that a meeting held very quietly in a hotel parlor, by fourteen persons, shall be paraded in the columns of the Washington Union and the Pennsylvaniaian as any expression from the Democracy of Bradford. The gentlemen who composed that meeting are certainly in all their personal relations, very respectable, but they do not speak for the Democracy of this County. Indeed, it has been the misfortune of that Democracy, that in doing battle for principle, in years past, it has had neither the aid nor encouragement of the more prominent of these gentlemen. They stand, as they have long stood, in a position of direct antagonism with public sentiment.

Nor will Democracy allow any man or set of men to misrepresent their sentiments or traffic in their opinions. They are anxious to speak for themselves, and they will embrace the first opportunity to administer a rebuke to those who have offered up the plighted faith of the nation upon the altar of personal ambition.

[We have been unable to obtain the official proceedings of this meeting, for publication. As they were intended for foreign use, probably it was not considered necessary to publish them here. We shall avail ourselves of their appearance in the Union or Pennsylvaniaian, to lay them before our readers.]

To the Editor of the Bradford Reporter.—Mr. CHASE of the Monroe Democrat, appears to have found out suddenly, and very recently, that "there is evidently gross carelessness and neglect, a want of energy, a lack of efficiency, ruinous to the interests of the State and her Treasury on the part of the subordinate officers having the North Branch Canal in charge." This he gives as the result of a thirty miles trip along the banks of this improvement last week.

Now, with all due deference to the ex-speaker, I would suggest that perhaps he is not exactly the proper person to express an intelligent opinion in the case; and I doubt whether a ride of the entire length of the line, would give him sufficient understanding of the subject, to entitle his conclusions to very great respect.

The truth is, that whether any reasonable ground for a complaint of this character may have existed heretofore or not, it is certainly not the case at present—as every exertion is being made by the persons having it in charge, to bring the canal into service at the earliest possible moment, but time and labor are necessary to accomplish the object. I believe that so long a section of finished work has never been brought into use at one time in Pennsylvania, and interruptions and delays are unavoidable.

The complaint against the management of the Canal, however, forms an agreeable introduction to a treatise aimed at Wyoming and Sullivan counties especially, and Bradford incidentally, as one of the counties composing this Senatorial District, as to the summary treatment which they may expect at the hands of the Democracy of Susquehanna Co., (Mr. Chase assuming to speak in their name,) in case they suffer canal influenced, as he terms it, to control their political action in any degree.

A threat is formidable only in so far as the maker of it possesses the power of execution; and Mr. Chase must give some stronger evidence of his title to wear the lion's hide, before much attention will be paid to his fulminations in this quarter at least. A greater degree of modesty might reasonably be expected from one, who, if I am not very much misinformed, owes his escape from being laid a yearling in legislation, rather to the courtesy of a political computer, than to his own popularity with his party, or strength in the nominating Convention.

It has been hinted, whether with truth I do not know, that a friend of Mr. C. was willing to expose himself to this deplorable canal influence (for a consideration, of course) as a sub ordinate on the line; but doubtless for good reason on the part of the person having the appointment, his services were not called into requisition. It cannot of course be possible, that this fact, (if it be such,) in any way affected Mr. C.'s observation in his thirty mile ride from Athens to Towanda; but it is worthy of mention in this connection, as he has been so very long in discovering the delinquencies of the employees on the canal, or at least in calling attention to them, when his position for years has been such as to make it clearly his duty at once, to expose, and if possible, put down all such offenders.

You are aware that I have no personal interest in a defence of any of the persons having the Canal in charge, but a desire that they be not misrepresented, induces me to trouble you thus.

Yours, respectfully,
TUCASORA

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.—On next Monday a County Superintendent of Common Schools is to be elected, in accordance with the provisions of the new law. Hon. C. A. Black, the State Superintendent, in a circular says, in making a selection, strict regard should be had to qualifications, habits of morality, industry and previous zealous support of education by Common Schools;—that the person selected should be one of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching; and that he will only commission the person properly qualified who shall have received the highest number of votes.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Thomas Ritchie, Jr., one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, and third son of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., died at his residence in Richmond, Va., on Sunday evening, after protracted illness, in the 35th year of his age.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Intelligence from Mexico states that Santa Anna is within three miles of the capital, at his summer residence. It is reported that Gen. Alvarez has been defeated, and communication with Acapulco opened.

Mr. CATTEDEN'S SPEECH IN THE WARD CASE.

—The New York Times contains an official report of the address of the Hon. John J. Crittenden to the Hardin County (Ky.) jury in defence of Matt J. Ward. The following extract from it shows that he did volunteer his services.

"My services in this case were volunteered. I had hardly expected that so important a set could excite attention or subject me to reproach. What, shall all the friends of this young man be driven from him at such an hour! I had known him from mine. And if, in the recollections of the past—the memory of our early associations—the ties that bound us together, I had intercourse—in the ancient cause to render it proper, whose was self? Whom does it concern but my client and myself? I am a volunteer—I offered my services—and they were accepted, and I have given them in this feeble way."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—We learn that Benjamin Tyson, Esq., of Reading, has been appointed agent to purchase anthracite coal for the Navy Department. He was an applicant for this appointment a year ago, and was recommended in the strongest manner, but the Secretary of the Navy having under consideration the expediency of abolishing the office, it was suffered to remain vacant until this time.

ANOTHER SCHEME OF ANNEKTION.—According to the New York Post the old scheme of Mr. Cal. American control, with a view to annex the whole of Island of Hayti, and put the negro empire established by Salouque, under the present administration. A special commissioner, or commission-ess, Mrs. Cazneau, formerly Miss Stone, and known as a writer for the newspapers by the name of "Cora Montgomery," has been appointed to undertake the task and inquire into its feasibility. Her husband is ostensibly the commissioner, but the lady has left him in Texas, and gone on the mission herself.

A STEAMER ON FIRE.—The steamboat Star, while returning to Philadelphia from Red Bank, took some where about the smoke pipe, when within a mile of the landing. Prompt measures were taken to extinguish the flames, and the boat was headed for the nearest wharf, where the passengers were safely landed, and the fire extinguished. During the excitement on board the steamer, many of the passengers could hardly be restrained from leaping overboard.

Married.
In Tuscarora, May 31st by Rev. H. Broomcombe, JOHN VANDERBURY to Miss HARRIET A. MORTGOWERY, both of the above place.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The Fourth of July next, will be celebrated at MONROETON, on Temperance principles, under the joint supervision of the Monro Temperance and Good Templars. ORLANDO LUSH, of Geneva, is expected will deliver the Oration, a good band of music will be in attendance, and the proceedings will be enlivened by some beautiful temperance songs by the Monroetons. The Monro Temperance Exchange, in short, our friends may be assured, that neither trouble nor expense will be spared to make the proceedings what they should be to form a Grand Temperance Jubilee. The S. O. T. G. T. and the friends of Temperance generally throughout the county, are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
H. S. Salisbury, Lewis Kellogg,
H. K. Fowler, Miss E. Salisbury,
Anthony Mellen, Mrs. H. K. Fowler,
C. M. Knapp, J. B. Smith,
Patrick Dunfee, S. W. Alden,
George Smith,
June 2, 1854. J. B. ISHAM, Sec.

New Advertisements.
Auditor's Notice.
In the matter of the estate of Asa Manley dec'd in the Orphan's Court of Bradford County.
THE undersigned being duly appointed Auditor and sworn to, he has examined and reports the final account of the administrators of Asa Manley, dec'd, to which exceptions are filed, will attend to the duties assigned him on the 29th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at his office in the town of Towanda. D. A. OVERTON, Auditor.
May 29, 1854.

Auditor's Notice.
In the matter of the voluntary assignment of O. D. Chamberlin. In the Orphan's Court of Bradford Co. No. 131, Sept. T. 1852.
THE undersigned, an auditor appointed by said Court to distribute money in the hands of S. S. Bradley, said Assignee, will attend to said business at his office in the borough of Towanda, on Monday the 26th of June, A. D. 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M. When and where he may be found, all claims against said estate must present them, or be forever barred from said fund.
D. A. OVERTON, Auditor.
Towanda, May 29, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Lathrop & Chubbuck is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are all to be settled by C. E. Chubbuck, which must be done immediately. All persons owing the late firm must call and settle the same, at those having demands against said firm will present the same to C. E. Chubbuck for payment. S. C. LATHROP, Orwell, May 20, 1854. C. E. CHUBBUCK.

The subscriber calls attention of the old residents of the above firm and the community generally to the carefully selected Stock of GOODS now on hand received at the New Store recently opened at C. & L. where he may be found at all times ready to exhibit his goods, not fearing to compare them and their prices with those of any other Store in the country. Call and satisfy yourselves.
C. E. CHUBBUCK.

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of an order issued by the Orphan's Court of Bradford County, will be sold on the 26th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court house on the premises, all that lot of land situate in Monroe Tp. containing one hundred and 25 described as follows: Beginning at a black oak 25 north west corner of the farm of which D. H. Over died dec'd, thence north 36° east 121 and 2-1/2 perches to a post, thence south 33° east 94 perches thence south 13° west 180 perches, thence north 20° west 148 perches to the beginning, with about 20 acres improved, and a framed house and barn thereon. Terms made known at the day of sale.
THOS. ELLIOTT,
WM. COOLBAUGH, Jr.,
Adm'rs. of D. H. Over, dec'd.
May 1, 1854.

The above sale stands adjourned till Saturday the 11th day of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the house of Hiram Shaw, in Monroe.

DISSOLUTION.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Geo. Smith and John V. Rice, at the firm of Smith & Rice, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by John V. Rice, and their Books can be found at the Store formerly occupied by said firm. All those indebted to said firm by book account will please call and settle the same without delay.
GEORGE SMITH,
JOHN V. RICE.
Monroeton, May 29, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between J. & S. Bolomon, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th day of May. M. E. Bolomon retiring. The business will hereafter be carried on under the name of J. & S. Alexander.
Towanda, May 27, 1854.