

Republicanism of the Nebraska Bill.

There seems to be considerable diversity of opinion, concerning the construction to be put upon this bill. Some suppose it to be a measure "Par Excellence"—others suppose it to be equally anti-republican and tyrannical. The following extract from section 14, of Douglas' bill, explains its meaning:

"That the Constitution and laws of the United States which are not locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the United States, except the eight sections of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, as approved, March 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislature of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measure, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory and State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Provision: That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to give or put in force, any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of March 6, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery. The bill declares that it is not intended to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. So far, the principles of this bill, appear to be in accordance with the common stock of Democratic opinion. The question now is, is the democratic principle to be carried out in the organization of the government of Nebraska? Have the people the liberty to determine who are to be rulers, and what kind of institutions shall be established. Can they determine what qualifications are necessary to entitle them to the privilege of exercising the right of franchise? Can they determine how an election is to be held? How Courts are to be established? or how the Legislature is to be constituted? Can they choose their own Governor, Secretary, District Attorney and Judges? It has been supposed by many, that "All white men, who were native born, or who had declared their intentions to become citizens, were to have the right to vote. Upon a close examination of the bill, it will be found that this rule applies only to the first election. No intimation is given of what rule is to be adopted afterwards. This is to be determined by Congress. The Governor, the Secretary, District Attorney and Judges, receive their appointments from the President of the United States, and are responsible to him, and not to the people of Nebraska.

The people are to be invested with certain rights and privileges by Congress. They cannot act by virtue of their own authority. We are aware of the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories—we acquiesce in their right to do so, but we do not concede that the people thus ruled over, are in possession of democratic liberty. The right of sovereignty resides in the people, and unless they have the privilege of exercising it, they are subjects and not citizens.

If Congress, in the exercise of its authority, imposes institutions upon this Territory, or others, that are anti-republican in their character and tendencies, they exceed the power conferred upon them by the Constitution, which was obtained to establish liberty, and not slavery.—*Nebraska Palladium*

A Fight with Six Hundred Indians—Two Men Killed.

From the Pittsburg Courier, Aug. 14.
We publish below an extract from a letter of an emigrant crossing the Plains directed to a gentleman in this city:
FORT LARAMIE, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.
The Indian depredations on the Plains this season have been very numerous. They have learned to appreciate their locks upon the emigrant trains, and through considerable practice have become very expert. We have seen all along our route thus far traces of their savage doings. Several trains have been robbed by them within my immediate knowledge. Not long since they made a furious attack upon a small company, which they dispersed, killing four of the men. Three of the horses were killed; the other three stuck in a hole in the ground, his head, shoulders and upper part of the body imbedded in the earth, and his legs sticking up in the air. On this occasion they got four hundred sheep for spoils. From another train they killed three men and a horse, and carried off a number of persons whom they had killed. They have declared that they will exact a tribute from all whites crossing their country from this time forward.

We were not allowed to escape without a small sport with them ourselves. About fifty miles from this point, when crossing the Sioux country, a large body of Sioux and Snyans, numbering probably not less than 600, came down upon us like a perfect tornado. We were taken so by surprise that the men were dreadfully frightened, and quite a panic got up. Had it not been for the presence of mind, prompt action and energetic daring of one man, a dreadful slaughter would have been prevailed. Many would have been killed, and fire on the Indians as they approached. He directed each man to pick his Indian, and take a sure aim. By his language and example he inspired the timid and gave fresh courage to the brave. The sharp firing from the start kept the Indians off, after a few volleys they were repulsed with a loss of several riders. I was 200 yards behind the train when the attack was made, having charge of some loose cattle. Had it not been for the heroic daring of Lex, I should not now be here to write these lines. I was unarmed, and in a moment was surrounded by a host of Indians who were just about taking my life, when Lex came to the rescue. He had seen my danger, and called on some of our party to come with him. But they were afraid to leave the cover of the wagons. Still, he came along at full speed, shot down five of the savages with his revolver, and killed the other with his bow and arrow. He then fired a shot at the head of the train, and the Indians fled. The last one killed put a ball through his clothes, without harm. The Indians then fled. What number were killed we could not tell, as they carried off most of who fell.

The names of two men of our party who were killed, were George Adams and Daniel Harris. Bradley Lee, to whom we are in a great measure indebted for our salvation, is a young man of about 23 or 24 years of age, and one of the most daring men I ever saw. He told me he was originally from Bradford County, but had made his home at Pittsburg and Beaver for a year past. He took a liking to me, because I was from his own State. He has left our train, and gone on ahead, because we travel so slowly. He was only a hired hand connected with the train.

You must excuse my bad penmanship, as I am writing on the ground, in the sun, with a stick for a pen.
Yours, ever,
SAMUEL JORGE.

YELLOW FEVER SOUTH.—There were fifty-seven deaths in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Saturday, the 12th inst., of which 27 were from yellow fever. In Savannah there had been three deaths from the same disease during the past week, and in Charleston it was prevailing to a very limited extent.

The individual styling himself the "Angel Gabriel," has been arrested in Boston, and committed to prison on charges of disturbing a religious meeting and blowing his horn on Sunday. The people have become weary of the pranks of this man.



Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, August 26, 1854.

Terms of the Reporter.
\$5 00 per annum—paid within the first 50 cents will be deducted—60 cents paid actually in advance—\$1 00 will be deducted. No paper sent out of the State except on receipt of postage. Advertising rates: per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first week, 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 cars. Adams and Elwell's law office.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD CO.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET CO.

FOR CAVAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY S. MOTT, OF PIKE COUNTY.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic standing committee for Bradford County hereby call a Convention to be composed of two Delegates from each election district in said county to be held at Towanda, on Tuesday evening, September 5, 1854, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be supported by the Democratic party of the county, at the approaching election, and have appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several districts: of said county.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

Athens—Solomon Bowser, Harrison Gibbs.
Berk—A. P. Stevens, John Snell Jr.
Armstrong—Robert Mason, Isaac Williams.
Albany—Joseph Menard, M. A. Ladd.
Asylum—J. M. Wilson, Edmund Horton.
Burlington—W. F. McKean, D. M. Alexander.
Borough—Benjamin Ross, Job Morley.
Columbia—Hiram Canfield, John Morgan.
Clyde—John Vandye Jr., Asa Pratt Jr.
Dorset—Charles E. White, J. M. Bishop.
Franklin—Elijah Blake, S. Smiley.
Granville—C. Denison Ross, Isaac Putnam.
Harrisburg—Isaac A. Park, Asa Brown.
Hickfield—T. B. Merrill, A. V. D. Reed.
LeRoy—Aaron Knapp, Lindley Stone.
Monroe—H. S. Salisbury, Alonzo Bowman.
Orwell—H. C. Tyrrell, H. Knapp.
Oreton—Geo. Rotenstein, Henry Sherman.
Pittsburg—E. Eugene Keeler.
Rome—Hugh Hicks, John D. Coe.
Ridgely—Charles French, C. T. Covell.
Sheaquin—John Randall, Charles W. Bullis.
Smithfield—S. R. Crane, C. O. Huntington.
Springfield—Aaron Knapp Jr., Franklin Burgess.
South Creek—Henry Thompson, Ellen Dunning.
Standing Stone—Jared Hart, Alexander Ennis.
Sylvania Boro—Curtis Meritt, Hosea Blood.
Tuscarora—E. G. Wells, D. D. Black.
Towanda Boro—J. D. Montague Jr., H. P. Goodrich.
South—John M. Fox, Francis Green.
North—W. W. Easterbrook, S. B. Foster.
Tryon—John Monroe Smith, Wm. Clifton.
Boro—John E. Goodrich, Deless Herrick.
Ulster—Daniel Harkins, Charles B. Kierchen.
Wells—Morgan Strickland, Wm. Scott.
Wilmington—Theodore Hines, Hiram Elliot.
Warren—Daniel Folk, Mirandi Chaffee.
Wells—John Rowley, Wm. S. Ingalls.
Wilnot—Philander White, James L. Dunham.
Winham—John S. Madden, Wm. B. Dunham.

The committees will call meetings on Saturday, Sept. 24, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M. for the election of Delegates.

H. LAWRENCE SCOTT, Chairman.

A Fair Warning!

We have upon our books, the names of patrons who have been indebted to us, for years, without paying the first cent now. Now we don't believe in dunning, but we hereby give fair notice that after September Court, we shall proceed to collect by due process of law—every account, of more than two years standing, without respect to person. Those who are aware that they have for years neglected to pay the printer, will please take notice, and not grumble if costs are made. A patron who permits his account to run for years, without settlement, is an incumbrance instead of a benefit.

Delegate Elections.

Saturday next is the day appointed by the Standing Committee, and established by usage, to hold the primary meetings for the election of Delegates to the County Convention. It is the duty of the Vigilance Committees to give due timely notice of the place and time of day for holding such elections, and personally attend and see the meeting organized, or what is better, police opened for receiving votes.

We trust that the Vigilance Committees have already performed a part of their duty, by posting notices of the election—but if they should fail to do so it does not deprive Democrats from being represented. Let them meet at the usual place of holding such meetings, at the proper hour, and proceed to elect Delegates, in the usual form.

We would enjoin upon our Democratic friends the necessity and propriety of attending the primary meetings. If evils exist (and the best system is defective) they can be remedied at these meetings, by a careful selection of delegates, instructed as to the popular will. Elect men solely because they are upright and intelligent, and such as you can be certain have no ends to attain, apart from the success of principles. There is no election district where the people are not capable of doing this—and when done, there is an end of bargain and sale, and of all that is dishonorable.

Some there are, who are disposed to regard the Delegate system with little favor. It is unquestionably defective, and in times of general apathy, when people will not attend the Delegate meetings, subject to abuse. But it seems to be the best system now devised for selecting candidates. In some of the Western counties of this State, a method exists, of voting directly for candidates, called the "Crawford County system." But this has been growing more and more into disfavor every year. We have now before us, the proceedings of the Democratic Convention of Crawford County, which met on the 18th inst., and we find that a resolution was passed, setting forth that "the present system of nomination does not appear to meet the expectation of the voters of Crawford," and also recommending a Convention to take into consideration the propriety of changing the present mode of nominating candidates.

DEATH OF AN AGED WOMAN.—A woman died in Boston last week at the age of 102 years.

Address of the State Central Committee.

The third Address of the State Central Committee is published in our outside. This body have been some time in labor, and their production is now before the public. It will be seen that it is addressed to Nebraska and Kansas, and people's Sovereignty. It will be recollected that the Convention which met at Harrisburg, and placed in nomination a State Ticket for the support of the Democratic party, refused to endorse the pending bill of Senator Douglas, since become a law through the potency of patronage, and the treachery of Northern Representatives. We are moreover assured by those who were present at this Convention, that the prevailing sentiment was that of opposition to the proposed repeal of an enactment which has been respected and observed for thirty-four years.

Yet in the face of all this, there now comes forth, from a Committee appointed by the President of that Convention, an Address, which if it has any bearing at all upon the contest, is intended to place the Democratic party in the attitude of approval of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and as sanctioning and abetting the designs of those who are seeking to render the Slave Power predominant upon this Continent.

What right has this State Central Committee to erect new Standards for the Democratic party—what authority to proclaim a creed, which the body from which it derived its existence, refused to sanction? Does the appointment of Mr. J. Ellis Bonham, as Chairman of that Committee give him any authority to prescribe the measure of Democratic faith, or decide the orthodoxy of controverted points? We should judge not—and so far as the Address is concerned, or anything the Chairman might publish, we care not a copper, unless it is understood that the candidates of the party, approve of, and endorse his action.

The Democratic State Convention refused to pass resolutions endorsing the very principles set forth in this Address. We contend then, that under the circumstances, it was the height of impudence for Mr. J. Ellis Bonham, and the few who met with him, to say that the Convention had not done its duty, and that the duty devolved upon them to set the party in its proper position.

The Address in its matter is a disreputable, dishonest, unfair evasion of the true question which has aroused public attention. It bears on its face every evidence that its author was aware of the trickery he was employing. The outset is a confession of the ill-timeliness in which it is issued. If, as the Address says, "the manner of organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, is not necessarily an issue in this contest"—then why was it necessary for the State Central Committee to touch upon the subject. Why this Address to the people of Pennsylvania, approving the passage of the Territorial bills, and endorsing and arguing in favor of a question not an issue? The State Central Committee if they have anything to say, should confine themselves to an exposition of the issues involved in the contest, and not seek to draw in foreign and dangerous questions, hazarding the success of the party. We cannot understand why the Committee should seek, after their declaration, to drag in this question, upon any other grounds than that it is demanded from Washington, and that it is to be used after our party has been triumphant, as evidence of the popularity of the iniquitous measure it endorses.

We had hoped that Gov. Beckwith would be allowed to conduct the canvass solely with reference to his official acts during the term which he has been Governor—that the action of the State Convention would be sufficient—and that he would not be embarrassed and his election endangered in an endeavor to prop up the National Administration. But it seems his wishes are not to be regarded—the admission of New Hampshire, of Connecticut, of Iowa are unheeded, in a mad and reckless attempt to produce a result which may be falsely set down as an approval of a measure which is reprobated by every honest man, and of an Administration which is friendless.

An open, and bold defence of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise might have commanded our respect, but this Address is worthy of nothing but contempt. It does not seek directly, what it attempts indirectly, to uphold that measure. It rejoices over the application of Popular Sovereignty to the Territories, forgetting that the situation of those very Territories should have made them sacred even to a Don Quixote. It is silent as to the repeal of the Compromise entered into "under circumstances which made it as binding as the Constitution itself," but it finds ample room for the ravings of such fanatics as Cassius M. Watson and Phillips. It endeavors, with a disingenuousness worthy of the doughface who wrote it, to confound the honest indignation of Freemen at the violation of a National compact, with the reasonable acts of abolitionists. It employs the same dirty game which those who do the disgraceful work of slavery always use, a great pretension to patriotism, a love of the Union, and an apprehension of disunion. While it carefully skulks the true question, and the iniquity of the outrage perpetrated upon the North, it has a lively sense of the indignations of the overzealous opposers of the measure.

It has the barefacedness to set up the state cry that slavery will never enter into the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. Under the Providence of God it never may, but it will not be owing to a desire on the part of the South, nor such tools of the propagandists, as J. Ellis Bonham and his coadjutors. As slavery sought no place in Kansas, why arouse Northern indignation, by repealing the Missouri Compromise? Was "a contest for a mere abstraction," likely to be entered into by the South, under such fearful dangers? They are not apt to excite discussion of the "peculiar institution," for mere abstractions. Do the bow-knives that gleam in Kansas, portending danger to Freemen, mean nothing but a mere abstraction? Are the resolutions passed, threatening and denouncing Northern emigrants merely a contest for an abstraction? Mr. J. Ellis Bonham knows better, and so does any man who pretends that the South have not always looked with longing eyes upon Kansas, at least. There is satisfaction in the fact, that attention has been thoroughly awakened as to their designs, and that Northern emigrants are prepared to contend for the possession of the fertile plains. The struggle may be severe, but we trust in the end the designs of the slavery-extensionists will be baffled.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETINGS.—Hon. D. WILMOT has during the past few days addressed meetings at Oregon, Horseheads and Elmira, N. Y.; at Ashtum and Harrisburg, in this County; at the Forks of the Leyllock, in Sullivan County; and at Rush, in Susquehanna.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR CONGRESS.
The Toga County Register, being the name of the Glasgow A. Glasgow as the people's choice for Congress, and holds the following language:—
"We hold this gentleman's name to the head of our papers firmly resolved to keep it there until the freemen of this Congressional District shall have met and decided at the ballot-box, to reward his fidelity to the cause of the North, and his unshaken integrity in a dark hour of National adversity. We are convinced that a necessary for his return exists, and to aid in answering that demand, what little we can do will be done cheerfully and earnestly. In Mr. Glasgow, we see a dedicated and principled—not of party, merely. He had not possessed the many independence to stand opposed to the present rotten Administration and its infamous Slave proclivities—it had not proved himself a democrat in anything besides the name; we could not speak in his behalf. But happily, we are not to remain a silent looker-on while the North speaks to the South this coming autumn; through the ballot-box, and commends the course of those who were true to her interests."

It is almost certain that Mr. Glasgow will be nominated by the Democratic party proper; the Whigs and Free Democrats will go for him on a mass (silver grey) exception whether he is a regular nominee or a bolter, judging from the feeling in Toga. Men are listening more to the honest convictions of duty, than to the weak, and rapid arguments of party worshippers, who would sacrifice all for the dog's share of the spoils. The structures of adverse and distinctive partyism are tumbling about the ears of party leaders, and Principle is cropping out on the battle-field of politics. Welcome, returning Reason!"

Public opinion has long since pointed to the return of Mr. Glasgow, as an inevitable result. A result not brought about by political chicaneery—but in defiance of the wishes of aspirants and the enmity of foes, a spontaneous offering to his independence, uprightness and ability. The constituency he represents are not the people to permit merit to go unrewarded, nor to allow dictation or intrigue from any quarter to stifle such a faithful Representative whose only crime is, that he has truly and honorably represented public sentiment at home.

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If any Congressional aspirant, or any mole-eyed deliver in political intrigues, doubts that Mr. Glasgow has the approbation of nine tenths of the people of this District, for his Congressional conduct, let them make the issue. Trust out your opposing candidate, whether he be a simpleton, a rascal, a rascal, or a rascal, and see what the Teeth of October will decide. Any gentleman coveting the honor of being badly beaten, has an opportunity.—Don't all speak at once!

No More Slave States.

The late Saratoga Convention, composed of men of every shade of opinion, but agreeing upon the injustice of the demands of Slavery, passed a resolution, that all States heretofore admitted into the Union, must come in as Free States. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That deliberate repudiation by the slave power, on the very first opportunity, of the solemn compact forced upon our forefathers by its representatives, whereby the territories known as Kansas and Nebraska, were consecrated forever to freedom, has absolved us from all compacts or agreements outside the federal constitution with reference to slavery, and we now take our stand distinctly on the principle that all territories of the United States must hereafter be free territory, and all States hereafter must come in as free states.

If the friends of Freedom could unite upon this platform, determined sternly to resist the further progress of slavery, a check would be put upon its capacity. We should hear no more of Filibustering, and of schemes to involve the Nation in war, for the purpose of acquiring new territory to be carved into slave states.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The condition of political affairs in the Empire State, shows a general disruption of the Democratic party. The Harbors have already held their Convention, and nominated Judge Baughman for Governor, who has finally consented to "stand the fire." They denounce the Administration, but approve the Nebraska measure. The Solis have a State Convention on the 6th prox. when they are expected to denounce "the measure," but approve the Administration. The Whig State Convention meets next month, and under the lead of Seward, will probably take such action as will secure the most votes for their ticket. The "Fusion Convention" of men of all parties, opposed to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, met at Saratoga on the 16th inst., and after passing resolutions, adjourned to meet at Auburn, on the 20th of September, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the State Offices.

Then there are the Silver Greys, who though not numerous, will strike wherever they can make the most—the Probationists, and the Know Nothings. To calculate the result with any degree of certainty is impossible, though the probabilities are, the Whig ticket composed of Anti Nebraska candidates will be successful.

Collegiate Institute.

The Institute will open with interesting inaugural exercises, on Wednesday, the 6th September. Classes both Male and Female, will commence immediately. The full corps of able and experienced Professors and Teachers, must give an elevated character to the enterprise and will command the patronage it deserves.

By a recent change in the arrangements, the Principal, the Rev. S. F. Coit, will reside in the Institute, and boarding pupils will be members of his family. This will greatly confirm the confidence of parents abroad, in the welfare and happiness of their sons and daughters while attending the Institute.

We publish on our outside, two papers, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The first, is the Third Address of the State Central Committee, the last a letter from Hon. David Wilmore, both having reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The difference in tone and sentiment cannot fail to strike the most careless readers. The first is a sneaking, truckling, lame apology for a bad cause—the other, bold, manly and independent, will command respect, whether the author's apprehensions are realized by the reader, or not.

Prof. CHARLES WHITNEY, gave at the Court House, on Monday evening last, an impromptu of celebrated orators. Prof. W. is without a rival in his imitations of the manner of the orator he personifies, and never fails to delight an audience.

Ten editors have been elected to the Canada Parliament.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting.

Arranged to be given, a large meeting of the citizens of Ashtum, Wyalusing and adjoining towns, convened in the Territorial Tabernacle, on Friday, the 18th inst., and was organized for the purpose of the following officers:

President—CHARLES HOMER.

Vice President—John Hoff, Wm. Terry Solomon.

Secretaries—Rowland Wilcox, Uriah Terry, J. G. Brown.

Judge WILMOT then proceeded to address the meeting. He reviewed the history of Congressional Legislation in regard to Slavery—showing the wide departure made in modern times from the policy of the men of the Revolution—and the steady progress slavery has made in undermining the foundations of principles of this government—proceeding new interpretations of the Constitution to suit its purposes and advancement, and wielding the patronage of the general government with an iron hand, to overthrow all opposition. He touched upon the want of faith manifested by the President, in violating the solemn pledges, made in his inaugural Address; and the want of decency and propriety toward the character of our institutions shown by the Administration, in holding out bribes to treacherous Congressmen, through the Washington Union—thus inducing them to betray their constituents, in the support of the Executive.

He denounced this using of the people's money to corrupt their servants (reason)—and commented upon the power of that element (Slavery), which could carry things thus far. In conclusion he called upon all those agreed in sentiment upon the question of the extension of Slavery; who held to the doctrine of Jefferson and his contemporaries, to unite and stand opposed to the establishment of new ideas and principles, antagonistic to those contained in the Declaration of Independence, to unite and go to the polls, and vote for men who would proclaim these principles to all men, and oppose the aggressions of Slavery on all occasions.

He expressed contempt for any man who would ask for his vote, and remain silent when interrogated in regard to public questions. And ridiculed the idea of voting for a man, merely because he was "on the ticket," without regard to principles. He expressed his determination to vote for no man who either withheld his opinions upon this question of Slavery from the public, or joined hands with the slavery propagandists.

The speech was of great power, and was listened to with great attention by the audience, and judging from the looks of intelligence and satisfaction with which it was received, many a voter returned to his home with a determination in his mind, that will essentially damage any doughface who may be in reach, at the next election.

The European News.

By the steamship Baltic, which arrived at New York on Saturday, we have four days' later news from Europe. The principal feature of that portion of the intelligence relating to the progress of the war, is the storming of the position of Fort Mifflin, the English forces for the invasion of the Crimea. Previous to this movement, we are informed by the English Press, Omar Pacha only required the moral support of his friends, now he requires something more substantial, as they have had time to get their heavy guns from home, they feel prepared to answer his expectations. The Times, notwithstanding it is a rule of access, cautions the people against expectations of glorious victories for some time to come. It goes so far as to hint that even Sebastopol can be destroyed; or, if not, that it resembles no other fortress under the sun. With such assurance, we can await a glorious victory with considerable equanimity.

Concerning Austria's course there is still, very naturally, a great deal of painful uncertainty. The London News cries out that she is in the way of France and England in the solution of the Eastern question, and fears that she will be likely to remain there. She has addressed a circular to all the German, Federal Governments, to prepare, in virtue of their adherence to the offensive and defensive treaty, to place a portion of their military contingents upon the war footing, and urging them to remain united, and act with a firmness and energy becoming the gravity of the moment.

In Spain, we are informed, all was quiet. Espartero was still in power, and in popular favor. Gen. Jose de La Concha had been appointed Governor-General of Cuba. It was stated through the telegraph, that on the 6th instant, Queen Christina was prevented by an armed mob from leaving Madrid, until she had paid a large sum of money—which is probably true.

The commercial news by this arrival does not vary materially from that received by the America. The Liverpool Cotton Market quoted steady, with unchanged prices. Breadstuffs as before, except Wheat, which is dearer. Consols closed at 92½ and 92 7/8.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A HOAX.—Some time since, a coarse practical joke was played upon a young gentleman, named Jessup, a clerk in the dry goods establishment of Mr. Lee, on Fourth street, by Stephen Smith, a young gentleman who formerly edited the *Forest Guardian*. Letters purporting to come from an intelligent and romantic girl were sent to Jessup, and he, being quite a ladies man, responded in amorous epistles. The correspondence was continued for several weeks, and at last a meeting was agreed upon. The lady was to pass All Burrett's saloon in a carriage, and at a sign Jessup was to hand her out. Of course he was all impatience for the arrival of the happy moment. A number of those in the secret were present, and when to the horror of Jessup, the lady proved to be a very sooty wench, they were overjoyed at his shame and the result of their trick.

Not satisfied with this, Smith had the letters published, with such comments and slight alterations as names as informed everybody who was meant Jessup, who is a worthy but sensitive young man, was much annoyed by the consciousness of the ridiculous position in which he was placed, and the jeers of his acquaintances. Discovering that Smith, to whom he had in the confidence of friendship shown his letters, was the author of the hoax, he was naturally stung to the quick. Smith and Jessup met in the telegraph office in Hamilton, on Saturday last, and an altercation ensued, which resulted in Jessup shooting Smith. The ball passed through the neck, and Smith is probably dead. Jessup was arrested to answer. We would not have blamed Jessup for cowardly Smith, but think shooting was carrying the joke rather far.—*Cincinnati Columbian*.

TREASURE FOUND AT HARLEM.—Some two or three thousand silver dollars have just been found at Harlem, N. Y. the history of which is as follows: Samuel Benson, the owner of the estate during the revolution removed up to Fishkill, and before leaving, buried this money on his farm and planted a tree over it to number the spot. Soon the tree died, and was removed by his servants, and as the ground had been ploughed and harrowed over, the treasure was lost. The other day five workmen, two Germans and three Irishmen, found the money and filled their pockets with it and all ran off.—*New York Daily Advertiser*.

SHERIFF.—To the voters of Bradford County.—Fellow Citizens.—Through the urgent solicitations of many friends, I hereby most respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election; and earnestly solicit your support. If, through your partiality, I should be elected, I pledge myself to promptly and faithfully discharge the duties of the office.

IRA H. STEPHENS.

North Towanda, June 23, 1854.

MASONIC.—The regular monthly communications of UNION LODGE, No. 109, A. Y. M., are held Wednesday, or preceding the full moon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Masonic Hall, in the borough of Towanda.

The meeting for September will occur on Wednesday, September 6. Visiting brethren are invited to attend.

W. H. PERKINS, Secretary.

Married.

On the 30th inst., by Rev. J. R. Morris, Ma. W. W. Benson of Benton, Columbia County, to Miss Mary Ann, of Monroe.

Obituary.

DIED—Of Consumption, ending in Anasarca, on Tuesday the 15th inst., Mary E. Naoska, aged 15 years, daughter of Samuel C. and Julia J. Naoska, of Greenwood, Bradford County Pa.

A blessed child! Her suffering and decay brought out a character of gentleness, decision and piety, rare in one so young. Illustrating "his love," who out of the mouth of babes hath ordained the strength of praise." The graces of a meek and quiet spirit were hers. She met the loss of pleasant studies and pursuits, and the disappointments incident to a deceptive disease, with exemplary fortitude and patience. She evinced a humility rejecting flattery and praise—a docility readily responding to calls of duty, an affection deepening, as she felt herself to be passing away from the loved ones at home, and proving its heavenly tenderness in the habitual suppression of her own anguish, that she might not add to theirs. To her firm regard the Gospel truths were sacred, precious. Her trust in Christ Jesus as her Saviour, was full and fond. This enabled her to long for the hour of release—to whisper, as she rose words of precious consolation for those she was leaving—and, as it seemed, for her own cheer through the vale of shadows, to catch ravishing glimpses of that restful procession she was soon to join; and amid which she is, as we believe, forever enjoying his presence and service, who died for her redemption, and rose again for her justification.

Thus that Lord, as a shepherd, tenderly "gathereth the lambs with his arm, and beareth them in his bosom."

C.

PROHIBITION.

The Bradford County Association, will hold its third quarterly meeting, at the Court House, in Towanda, on Monday evening, Sept. 30, 1854.

The Directors and other officers are requested to be punctual in their attendance. We also invite all that are in favor of Prohibition, to meet with us on that occasion.

A. D. MONTAGNE, Secy.

SHERIFF.

To the Voters of Bradford County.—Fellow Citizens.—Through the solicitations of many friends—and not only that but from a desire I have for the Office of Sheriff—I ask it as a favor at your hands. For this is the first time I ever asked an office of any kind in County. And should I be favored with a majority of your votes, I will use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

STEPHEN A. MILLS.

North Towanda, Aug. 15, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Books of the Bradford County Agricultural Society, will be open for receiving Memberships, and the payment of the annual fee of members, at the Court House, in the Borough of Towanda, on Monday evening of each week of September Court. Persons desiring to become members, may do so at any time, by calling on Wm. Elwell, Esq., or the undersigned, at Towanda.

WM. C. BOGAR, Secy.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

CHARLES W. BREYMEIER.

Brownstown, August 21