reason they are averse to all attempts at reforma-Such an inference, I am confident, would not be a true reflection of their sentiments. So far from this, they acknowledge the existence of the evil and the nucessity of proper remedies. Our present license laws, to this end, might, in my opinion, be usefully revised-the object of such revision being to lessen the vice of intemperance. That those laws need such revision, is con eded. So far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking, far more than to restrain its The subject is worthy of your evil consequences. early and deliberate consideration.

The report of the Superintendent will exhibit to you in detail, the operations of the Common School system for the year just closed; and I respectfully recommend the suggestions of that officer to your careful consideration.

The general law of 1849, with amendmen's and modifications, was remodeled by the last Legislature. The most material parts of the old law, which were omitted in the new, were the sub-districts, the endowment, and sectarian features. The former was rejected because of the unnecessary multiplication of offices which it authorized, and the conflict which perpetually arose between the committees and directors ; and the latter, because in manifest hostility to the true intent of the common school system. These provisions which seemed to contemplate a separate school es:ablishment under sectarian patronage, although controlled by the common school directors, were originally engrafted upon the acts of 1836 and 1838, and were again re-enacted in 1849. They were very proper-ly stricken from the system by the law of last session. Should efforts be made in the future, at sim. flar innovations, come whence they may, it is hoped they may be promptly rejected. The system to be effectual, must be simple and uniform in its opperations. Special legislation, inconsistent with the general law, applicable to particular localities or districts, to answer temporary or partial ends, always has, and always will embarrass the administration of the general system, and should for this reason, be carefully avoided. The integrity of its forms, not less than the means to sustain its operations, should be constantly maintained, and sacredly cherished by the government. A new feature in the system, adopted in the law

of last session, creating the office of County Superintendent, bas not, as yet, been fully tested ; and there evidently exists some diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of the provision. It is already very obvious at least, that its beneficial workings must depend mainly upon the character of the agents selected to carry it into operation. Competent and faithful Superintendents may produce the happiest results; whilst the agency of the ignorant or inef-ficient will be attended by the reverse consequences. In order to give this new feature of the law a fair trial, it will be necessary, therefore for the directors, in thh respective counties, to select Super-intendents with sole reference to their adaption to the duties of their station.

Of the many obstacles in the way of the complete success of sur Common School system, the one mest prominent, the most difficult to remove, is the want of competent teachers. In some counties, I regret to say, the system has fallen into comparative inefficiency, because good teachers cannot be found; and in others, the most vexatious consequences have arisen from the employment of the illiterate and incompetent. Nothing could exercise a more prejudicial influence ; indeed, between a very bad cherand none at all, the latter alternative might, in many instances be preferred. This deficiency is already manifest, and hard to obviate. Some of the best minds of the State have been occupied and perplexed with it; and until recently no general and practical plan for its removal had been devised.

The plan of granting permanent professional certificates, by officers skilled in the art of teaching and eminent in literary and scientific acquirements -to teachers who satisfactorily pass a thorough examination, in the several branches of study. which the act of May, 1854, requires to be taught in every district, and also in the art of teaching-is already obviously effecting decided improvements in this regard, and it is believed will 'do much toing the profession upon a high and firm basis. Normal schools, it is urged, could in addi-tion, to some extent supply the deficiency, but the expenses of such an institution would be heavy.

The source of this difficulty, it is clear, can be traced, in a great measure, to the want of a proper business of a teacher. The profession for this read

dicate their aversion to the particular measure of this class of erring creatures is far more effectual reform proposed, it is not to be interred, for that and humanizing than that of the ordinary modes of reason they are averse to all attempts at reforma- punishment. It takes charge of those whose offences are often the result of circumstances rather than criminal intent; who tall by the influence of bad example, of wicked associations, of idle habits or animal necessities; or who sin because of utter want of moral and mental preception ; who do wrong, rather than right because they have not the power to distinguish between them. For such unfortunate beings, the House of Refuge possesses the advantages of restraint and correction-with moral and intellectual training, as well as of instruction in the usual pursuits of life, without the disgrace and chilling influence of prison confinement The results, therefore, often are, that its inm tes go back to socie y, cured of all moral detection, and competent to fill the place of correct and useful mem

bers of the community. During the past summer, the magnificent struc are erected under the supervision of certain benevolent gentlemen of Philadelphia, as a new House of Reluge, was completed and thrown open to publie inspection. The capacity, order, and arrange-ments, in every particular, of this admirable building, are fully equal to the design of its founders .-It is an honor to them and an ornament to the beautiful city in which it is situated; and its good effects in future, under the same systematic and wise discipline which so eminently distinguished its past management, will not be readily overrate.l.

The western House of Refuge, situate on the banks of the Ohio river, a short distance below Pittsburg, I am gratified to say, is also complete and ready for inmates. Though less imposing, as to size and capacity, than its stately compeer of the east, it posses all the order, economy of space. and perfect adaption to the purposes designed, that characterize the more custly sincince at Philadel. phia; and it is also believed to be quite adequate, as to size, to the present wants, while it is built with express reference to future additions, should they become necessary. Neither of these buildings have, I presume, been

Neither of these buildings have, I presente been erected without involving their projectors in pecu-niary liabilities, and perhaps loss. The entire State has a deep interest in such truly meritorious insti-tutions; and whatever relief can be given to them by the Legislature, consistently with the condition of the Treasury or our public engagements, should

be cheerfully extended. The interests of Agriculture are ardently commended to your care. Extensive and energeuc efforts have been recently made to disseminate correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way to confer upon the farmer the advantages of a scientific as well as a greatly refined. practical understanding of the noble pursuit in which he is engaged.

The utility of a College, devoted to Agriculture, with a model farm attached-wherein the princi-ples of a scientific cultivation of the soil, and manual labor in that pursuit, would be joined to the usual academical studies-has been strongly pressed upon my attention. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized, under the anspices of the State and County agricultural societies

The practice adopted and maintained by the last General A-sembly, in reference to omnibus bills and special legislation, is an improvement of such value as to commend itself as a settled rule; and I confidently trust this salutary precedent may not be disregarded.

Obscurity, confusion and inaccuracy in the con struction of our laws, inroads upon private rights, and unguarded corporate privileges, litigation and confusion in the interpretation and administration of our statutes have been the fruits of a loose and unguarded system of legislation. The evil has been one of the greatest magnitude, and the remedy should be cherished with unyielding tenacity -Special legislation has so little to recommend or sustain it in principle, it is surprising it has been so schools, Academies and Colleges, and our numerlong endured. Although much was done by the ous crowded Churches attest : while, at the same two preceding legislatures by law to obviate any supposed necessity for special acts, there still is much to be performed in avoiding a return to this unsafe practice. It is believed that general laws ward and erring silently, yet surely, bear witness can be so framed as to avoid in most cases the that the cause of benevolence has always found doctrine of popular and State sovereignty, and the necessity for special acts, and the proposition is effective advocates within her borders. most earnestly commended to your tavorable con-In physical improvement and pop sideration.

The omnibus system-a pernicious mode of legislation, by which the most opposite measures, appreciation in the public mind, of the position and good and bad, are thrown together in one bill and under one title-was, I rejoice to say, entirely

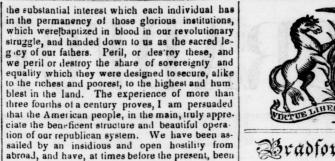
ushered in a new member into the family of nations the substantial interest which each individual has and electrihed all Europe. It opened new revela-tions of liberty, and changed the relations of people and government, by teaching the one how to resist and conquer oppression, and the other the absolute necessity to its own continuance, of recognizing and respecting the rights of humanity. From that time forth, a new, vital and quicking spirit has pervaded the world Thrones have been shaken, empires have been overturned, society has been convulsed, blood and carnage have desolated the earth ; but still the intelligence and souls of the people of all Christendom have been so vivified, elevated and expanded, to a comprehension of their rights, as will never be obliterated or lorgot. ten; bu: will advauce, enlarge and increase, until that mortal and social preparation for the appreciation and enjoyment of liberty shall be effected, which, in the divine economy is so indispensable to the permanence of free institutions.

As the third generation of that posterity, for whom the men of the revolution chiefly labored and suffered, and died, it is peculiarly fitting that we should erect such representations of their great and controlling acts as shall speak to our own hearts. to our children's hearts, and shall testify to God and the world, that we appreciate and reverence, and would cultivate and disseminate the mighty truths and principles which brought our nation into existence, which constitute its very life, and of which it' seems designated by providence to be-the special defender and protector.

I believe we should have a monument to perpet uate the remembrance of the great event, from which such manifold and mestimable blessings have sprung : some imperishable memorial of our gratitude to the authors of the Declaration of Independence; to the heroes who participated in the mighty struggle; an enduring winess of the great things done amongst us and for us; an embodi-ment of the origin and principles of our government; some distinguishing mark of the pl the nation's birth : a consecrated temple of liberty about which unborn generations of America may meet and renew their assurances of fidelity 'o the principles of the Declaration and to their natural fispring-the Constitution and the Union. I am for this work most earnessly: and I trust that Penn-sylvania will not permit it to fail; but that it may be pressed upon the attention of the original thir ee States ; until each and all shall evince a willingness and determination to participate in the erection of this glorious structure. To this end I respectfully suggest to the General Assembly, the propriety of again calling the attention of the original States the subject, by resolution or otherwise.

In closing my last communication to the General Assembly, and terminating my official relations with the people of my native Commonwealth, I may be indulged in a brief and general reference to her present proud position as a member of the gaid, with the least degree of complacency, the great fam ly of States, and to the patriotism, integrity, and general prosperity ofher citizens. The advantageous geographical position of Pennsylvania another; or the more recent crganization of secret with a fine harbor open to the Atlantic, and another connecting her centrally with the magnificent trines of exclusion and proscription, utterly at chain of western lake navigation-her long branching rivers, spreading their arms and arteries thro' and obnoxious to the liberal spirit of American every por ion of her territory-all adding to her fertile minerals-presents a combination of the natural resistless force, his solemn warnings against se elements of greatness, scarcely equalled in our cret societies for political ends, as placing a powor any other quarter of the globe. These have made her an attractive field for the science, in dustry and enterprise of man; and all her natural advantages have been cherished and cultivated, until cred principles of our government. she has reached a condition of varied wealth and positive prosperity. Her system of internal im-provements will safely compare with those of any sister State, whether in regard to completeness in construction, or the extent of country which they traverse. Nor have the higher hopes of humanity right and shrink from a duty I owe to the people of been disregarded by our statesmen, and the people time, the various Asylums for the insane, and for the unfortunate of all classes and conditions, and towards the principles our national compact, in re Houses of Refuge, for the reformation of the way- ference to the the freedom of conscience and uni

In physical improvement and population her progress has been steady and rapid. In the days official term, I shall readily and cheetfully co-op of Governor Snyder, the erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna river, and the construction of a sures, to advance the public weal; and turnpike road was the subject of executive exulta- Iy invoke upon our labors, and the labors of those son, in addition to the absence of fair compensation has not been actractive. Indeed, it has scarcely Assembly. The volume of laws for 1854 contains with railroads, canals and other high-ways. Then cent Being who holds the destines of nations as tion, and a matter of congratulation among the who may follow us in our public vocations, the people. Now her whole surface is checkered over kindly care and keeping of the Great and Benefi.



encountered by both the concealed and palpable spirit of faction at home; yet the Constitution still stands as widely and firmly riveted in the affections of the honest masses of American freemen, as at any former period of our history.

The more fruitful sources of our national pros-

perity, undoubtedly consists in the freedom, indusry and intelligence of our our people; and in the ich natural resources of our country; united to an advantageous commercial inte course with a warring world. But there is one element which we should cherish as more potent than all these; it is the protection and encouragement afforded by the union of the States, under an adequate and stable government. To this and the virtue of our citizent inder the smiles of Heaven, we are more indebted as a people, than to any other circumstance or re lation. No one who has studied our history, and marked the spirit in which our un on was formed, can avoid the conviction that our government so far as concerns the stability of this confederacy. must be one of opinion rather than force. Born in compromise and conciliation, it must be cherished in the same spirit; it must present itself to every nember of this republic in the welcome guise triendship and protection-not in overbearing pride r as wielding the strong arm of power.

We have before us the plain written compact o our fathers, to which they reflectingly consented and subscribed, and so bound us who have succeeded them. Its blessings and its benefits have been felt throughout long years of unexampled prosperity. If we would change any of its pro-visions, let us, with at least common honesty and manliness, pursue the mode of amen iment which is pointed out, with admirable precision, in the noble instrument itself. But until this is done, thos amongst us, who, from whatever motive, or under whatever pretext, either openly repudiate any of its plain provisions, or, covertly retreating under the cloak of secret organization, seek to violate its

spirit, or avoid compliance with its clear behests, dishonor the faith of their fathers and deny their own palpable and solemn obligations. Entertaining these views, how can any American Patriot re continuedand embittered excitement of one section of the country against the domestic institutions of societies throughout the Union, based upon docwar with our National, and State constitutions republicanism? What admirer of the veneratsoil and exhaustless deposits of valuable ed father of his country, but must now feel, with

In these reflections upon certain political organization, if I rightly comprehend my own motives, I am actuated by no mere partisan hostility or re sentment. Were I to say less at the present mo Pennsylvania, who have so generously sustained me in various public relations in the past. Nay, more; I should by silence in this regard, fail pro perly to reflect that constancy an I unswerving faith which our noble Common wealth has ever evinced versal religious toleration ; and also to the wise inherent right of self government.

During the brief period which remains of my erate with the General Assembly in all proper mea earnest



Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, January 13, 1855.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

The REPORTER will be furnished at ONE DOLLAR per annum. invariably in advance, and will be sent no longer than paid for.

Subscribers will have four weeks notice previous to the expiration of their subscription ; when, if it is not renewed, the paper will be stopped.

Those in arrears can avail themselves of these terms by settling. We shall give them until the close of the present Volume, when we shall stop sending the paper to every subscriber in arrears.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, with the Cash, will receive a copy gratis for one year; or Six Copies will be sent to one address a year for \$5.

As the success of the Cash system depends upon its strict observance, our Terms will be impartially and inflexibly adhered to

Cor Several matters of interest are crowded out by the length of the Governors Message. Next week we will endeavor to bring up the arreats

The Legislatu'e.

The Senate finally organized on Friday, 5th inst., by the election of Wm. M HIESTER, of Berks, as Speaker on the 27th ballot. Mr. H received the votes of all the democratic members and Mr. Dar. sie, Whig, Messrs Price and Hiester dil not vole.

On Saturday a motion to go into the election of officers prevailed, and the following were elected Clerk .- G. W. Hamersly, (Whig) of Lancaster. Asst. Clerk -H Pettebone, (Dem.) of Luzerne. Transcribing Clerks - Nelson Weiser, (Jem) Lehigh; John H Filler, of Bedford, John Ewing, of Washington, and J. W. Kerr, of Dauphin, (Whigs.)

Sergeant at Arms-Cyrus P. Miller, (Whig) of Lebanon

Door Keeper-O. D. Jenkine, (Whig) of Schuy! kill.

Assistants -E. B. Lytle, (Whig) of Ene, and Geo. J. Bolton, (dem) of Wyoming.

In the House, A W. Benedict, of Huntingdon. formerly Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth was elected Clerk, who appointed as his Assistant A Lucien Huenorholiz, of Berks.

E. Cowen of Warren; J. L. Wrightmyer of Berks; E Smith of Wyoming; S C Slaymaker, of Lancaster, and Wm. W. Taylor, of Lawrence, were appointed transcribing Clerks.

Shesbazzzr Bently, of Washington county, was elected Sergant-at-arms, and appointed G. W. Frick, of Westmoreland, his assistant.

John J. Horton, of Northampton county, was elected Doorkeeper, and appointed George O'Donnell, of Cumberland, James A Dean, of Alleghany, D. Neghart, of Union, and Jacob A. Kenney, of York, his assistants.

The Governor's Message was delivered on Friday, and on Saturday both houses adjourned until Tuesday.

in music. Ample arrangements will be made for the one to be held here, and we have no doubt it will richly repay amateurs and others for their time and expense.

DEDICATION .- The edifice recently erected by the First Presbyterian Church of Towanda, was dedicated to the service of Almighty GoD, on Thursday last, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. DOOLITTLE. This is one of the most convenient and comfortable churches in the County, having been erected at an expense of over \$10,000 of sufficient capacity for present or prospective congregations.

MR. RICHARD BROWER, late of the " Ward House" has leased the " Ah-wa-ga House," at Owego N.Y. This is a large and convenient hotel, erected by a company composed of citizens of Owego, and is furnished in excellent style, being in every respect a first class house. It has always enjoyed the reputation of being well kept, and we can bear testimony that under its new landlord, it will not suffer in reputation. During the three years Mr. BROWER has been in the Ward House it is universally admitted that it has been the best kept house in Northern Pennsylvania. As a landlord he has no superior, as the order, neatness and profusion which abound under his reign, bear ample testimony .-The travelling public will do well to put them. selves in his way.

Died, In Durell, on Wednesday, 3d instant, suddenly, of croup, ELIZA, daughter of B. Laporte, Esq. aged 3 years.

I.O. OF O. F - The regular meetings of BRADFORD ENCAMPMENT, No. 41, I. O. of O. F., are held in the Hall over J. Kingsbery's store, on the first and third Thursday of each month.

MASONIC.—The regular monthly Com-munications of UNION LODGE, No. 108, A.Y.M., are held Wednesday on or preceding the full moon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Masonic Hall, in the borough of Towanda.

The meeting for January will occur on Wed. nesday, January 31st. Visiting brethren are invit-ed to attend. E. H. MASON, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THERE will be a MUSICAL FESTIVAL held I in Towanda, commencing on TUESDAY, the 6th of FEBRUARY, to continue four days and evenings, under the direction of

Professor Wm. B. Bradbury, of N.Y. To conclude with a

Friday Evening, Feb. 9.

The design of this Musical Festival is the advancement of Singers generally, whether as choirs or individual singers, in musical knewledge, by the study and practice of different styles of vocal music, and by familiar lectures, and such training and criticism as may tend to the accomplishment of the above named object. The different departments of musical study, such as Church music, secular music. Concert music, and instructions as to the best method of teaching singing classes, will receive attention. The principal text books used will be the "Shawm" and the "Metropolitan Glee Book."

Singers who are accustomed to sing together in Clubs, Quartettes, &c., will please come with pieces rehearsed to sing at the Festival. Clergymen throughout the country, and all others

who may feel the least interest in the advancement and improvement of vocal music, are earnestly solicited to take an interest in this object.

Further notice as to the place of holding the Fes tival will be given, also circulars will be generally distributed throughout the county. Any information in relation to the matter may be had by communicating with either of the Committee.

OLEAR TELE TRACKS

Shirts, Drawers, Wrappers, Overalls, Stocks, Cravats, Collars, Pocket h'dkfs, &c.

Mr. Rich positively assures the public that resid-ng in New York and buying always for cash, ena-

W. C. BOGART, 7 D. S. PRATT, E. T. FOX, Committee. C. R. COBURN, Tewanda, January 10, 1855.

eral sentiment on this point, and I rejoice in the be-lief that these have not been in vain; and that the day is not far distant, when the profession of teaching will be equal to the aspirations of the most ambitious of our people; when its distinctions, dignities and pecuniary rewards, will command the time and attention of the most gifted. I can see no reason why this state of feeling should not prevail; why the profession of teaching should not rank in honor and profit with other learned professions; why the science of developing the human intellect of giving scope and force to mind-of elevating the moral faculties of our race—of controlling the passions and tempering the desires, should not be esteemed as highly as those professions and call-ings, whose ornaments have received all their capacity and polish at the hands of the comparatively numble and illy rewarded teacher.

I earnestly recommend the common school system to our guardian care, as the most sacred of all our institutions. The offspring of a constitutional injunction on the Legislature-the extension and perpetuity of its usefulness, is the plain duty of all. esting at the very foundation of the government. its practical workings should be a true reflection of our republican system, and its blessed opportunities made available to all, regardless of rank, or condition, persuasion. It should aid the poor, ad vance the tich, and make the ignorant wise.

I confidently anticipate for it, a day or greater perfection and wider influence. No better object can engage the attention of government, than the education of the people in the most comprehensive sense of the term ; embracing the use of let-ters, the cultivation of the moral faculties, and the diffusion of the christian truth. In this we have the surest guarantee for the perpetuity of our re-publican government, and for the enjoyment of civil liberty and religious treedom. Such an edu-cation may be safely claimed as the most potent means of preventing crime-of increasing individ ual happiness and national dignity-of promoting christanity and civilization-of extirpating moral and political evils-of elevating, dignifying and adorning our social condition. Our various charitable and reformatory institu-

tions-so creditable to the State, and which, in their practical operations, have done so much for the reliet of suffering humanity-will claim the continued care and bounty of the Commonwealth. The State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, under its present efficient control and management, meets the just anticipations of its wise and benevolent advocates. Its humane and benignant agency in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate class for whose relief it was designed, can be judged by no ordinary standard. The benefits of such an institution rise above all mere pecuniary estimates Its purposes address themselves to the best and noblest feelings of our nature, and can only be rated at the price of human hope and human reason. A somewhat dissimilar, though not less merito-

rious institution has recently been established in Philadelphia, for the mental training of the Idiotic and the Imbecile. The astonishing results it has already achieved in developing and invigorating the weak and clouded intellect, should secure for it public confidence and patronage. It commends itself to the bounty and care of the State.

The institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, will also need, as they just-ly merit, the usual annuity from the State. They are in a flourishing condition, and continue to bestow numberless blessings upon the unfortunate beings committed to their charge.

no acts of this character. Each law embraces but the whole revenues of the State amounted to but well as individuals, as it were, in the hollow of His minary step to some other pursuit. Well directed a single subject, and that indicated by its proper \$450 000 Now they exceed five millions. Of hand, and without whose continued smile there

The 55th section of the act providing for the expenses of Government for 1853, authorized and re quired the Government to sell the State arsenal at Philadelphia, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the purchase of another site and the erec. tion of a new building; and restricting the ex penditure to the sum received for the old property The building and lot were readily sold for \$30,000. The selection of a new location, and the erection of another building, presented a far more difficult task. I readily discovered that the sum thus an propriated was entirely inadequate to accomplish the end in view. The price of a similar location would leave but a meagre sum with which to erect the building. Under all circumstances, I have not felt authorized to attempt to carry out the law, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of increasing the appropriation for this purpose.

The report of the present able and energetic Ad jutant general will inform you of the condition of he military affairs of the State. This department of public affairs. I regret to say, has been in a con

used and declining condition for several years. The public Librarian has called my attention t he fact, that the law reports of twenty-two other States have been regularly received by this, and hat no provision has ever been made, on our part, to reciprocate this courtesy and generosity. I respecifully suggest the propriety of authorizing some officers of the Government to procure the necessary copies of the Pennsylvania reports to supply enviable participation in allay domestic strifes .those States who have so generously added to ou library.

The registration act, I respectfully suggest, has essentially failed to accomplish the end designed, and should be repealed or amended. A record so incomplete and imperfect can do no good; but It has already cost the State may really do harm. about \$25,00), to which there must be annually additions. The object is a desirable one, but I am confident it can never be attained by the mode contemplated in this law. It is a subject of constant complaint by registers and physicians. and only such registration is made as is compulsory, in order to legalize letters of administration.

By the 67th section of the appropriation law of last session the Secretary of ommonwealt was authorized to continue the publication of the Archives to the year 1790. Under this authority the selection of documents from 1783 to 1790 ha been made, and the ten'h volume containing this matter will be ready for distribution before the close of the session. Two additional volumes will complete the work as originally designed

The councils of Philadelphia, by an ordinance passed in October, 1852, dedicated the necessary ground in Independence Square, to the erection of monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence; and tendered the possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of

Since that time, the States of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia and Pennsylvania have have signified their willingness to accept the proposition on the terms indicated by the councils, and to participate in this patriotic work. Delaware, Maryland, Vir- his own condition, and the condition of those who ginia and the two Carolinas, have taken no action on the subject.

I cannot refrain from again expressing my unabated solicitude for the success of this movement If American history furnishes a single event worthy of commemoration by a monument, the Declara

ration of Independence is that event. In moral grandeur it is without a parallel, and stands above

the four large States, her per centage of increase in population, since 1840, is the greatest; and she has besides excelled the best of her sisters in the production of wheat, iron and coal. Her population numbers not less than two and a half millions; nearly as large as all the States at the time of the Revolution. The present value of her real and personal estates exceed \$850,000,000. Her annual production of coal is worh in the market over twenty millions. Her great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce are rapidly extend.

She has, in addition, a history, ot which we may well be proud. Within her limits is found the birth-place of Independence-that sacred spot where was first declared those great truths which lie at the foundation of American nationality. In the maintenance of those truths, she bore a glorious part Her contribution of men to the field, and money to the treasury-of talent and wisdom to the Congress of the Colonies, were not surpassed by those of any other State. It was her sons who crossed the Delaware in the dead of winter, under the lead of Washington, and for a time turned the tide of war. Again, in the struggle of 1812, for the rights of American citizenship, and in that of 1846, tor American honor and progress, she contributed with a profuse generosity. The contest among her sons was to who should have the privilege of going into the field. Bearing this honorable part in matters of foreign war-she has had a no less Whenever the exigency seemed to require it, she has stood firmly by the Constitution and the Union

and ever contended for the rights of all sections of the country, and all classes and denominations of the people. Such is our State. To live and die within her limits, and to have born even a very humble part in her civil service and her history, shall ever esteem as a proud privilege-one that. as it draws nearer its close, swells my heart with gratitude to her people, at the recollection of the numerous proofs of confidence I have experienced at their hands.

The fullness of my exultation in the character and happy condition of our beloved Common wealth and of the gratitude I have expressed, leaves no room in my bosom for even a lingering regret at a decision of my fellow citizens, which is soon to re-lieve me from the cares and labors of a public life Its transient excitements have already been lorgotten, and its alienations, if any, forgiven. I shall resume my place in the ranks of the people, with a calm consciousness of having always sought to advance their best interests to the extent of my ability; and of never having yielded my convic tions of right, either in subservience to any selfish purpose, or any narrow and unworthy prejudice. Having adverted to various subjects of congratulation, in regard to the public affairs of my own State, I may be indulged in a brief reference, also to the happy aspect of our common country, and the elevation it has reached among the nations of the earth, in the light of liberty, and through the workings of its benign institutions. Who amongst us, and throughout this broad land, does not experience at this moment, and at every moment, in surround him, the influence and benefits of our hap-

py Union, and the well considered compact by which it is sustained. A basis of calculation, exbibited by past experience, will give our country a

population of thirty millions in less than ten years from the present time-of eighty millions in thirty years to come-and at one hundred millions at the

can be neither national or individual prosperity. WM. BIGLER. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ? Harrisburg, Jan. 3, 1855.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. REDUCTION IN PRICE

An experience of fifteen years in publishing a newspaper, has satisfied us that the Credit system is radically wrong, both to the Publisher and to the Subscriber. Under its operation a large amount is coustantly due from subscribers located in every part of the county, which at best can be realized only by waiting years, and in two many cases is ut terly worthless, the person receiving the paper having deceased, or left the county, and the printer has the vexation of finding that he is not to receive anything for the labor and expense of years. On the other hand, we are obliged to charge promptly paying subscribers a sum sufficient to make up these losses.

Having become thoroughly satisfied that the system of advance payments is better both for publisher and subscriber, we have determined to adopt it. Hereafter the 'Reporter' will be furnished to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance, and will be sent no longer than paid for. These terms will be inflexibly adhered to.

Those of our present subscribers who are of these terms, can do so upon settlement.-We shall continue to send them the paper until the close of the present volume, (which will be about the first of June next,) upon the original terms, when we shall positively discontinue sending the paper to every subscriber in arrears, and proceed to collect the am-

ount due us. Subscribers who have paid in advance, and whose time expires before the close of the present volume, will have four weeks notice of the expiration of their subscription.

We shall give this plan a thorough trial. all those who desire to take, and pay for, a County paper ; and we are certain it will relieve us from many of the vexations and disappointments for which the business is proverbial. We shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we have pay for every paper sent ; and, we trust, of feeling that we have given to every subscriber the full value of his Dollar.

To any person sending us five new subscribers, with the cash, (\$5) we will send the Reporter gratis, one year.

The Railroad troubles have broken our afresh at Erie. The Companies not having com As a scheme for correcting and reclaiming way. As a scheme for correcting and reclaiming way. at and offending youth, the House of Refuge all other for the mighty influence which it has ex-stands pre-eminent; and is every where gaining public confidence. Its general influence upon dition of mankind. It has been justly said, it bility of the United States, as a people, consists in dition of mankind. It has been justly said, it bility of the United States, as a people, consists in driven off the ground. Creek tore up the track on the Lake Shore road and the Bridges in Erie were also torn down. Sheriff vincent attempted to make arrests, but he was driven off the ground. plied with the requisitions of the Supreme Court,

Local Items.

Editor of the Reporter-DEAR SIR-How hap-GREAT WAR AGAINST CLOTHING. pens it that with the increased Rail Road facilities HOSTILITIES COMMENCED ! from Harrisburg, Danville, Munty and William-S. RICH would respectfully inform the citizens of Bradford county that he has opened a branch sport, our mail matter requires double and treble their former time to reach us from those points .establishment in Towanda, for the sale of READY We used to hear from Danville in three days, and MADE CLOTHING, comprising the usual stock: Over, Dress, Frock and Sack Coats; Vests, Pants,

Muncy and Williamsport in two; but now a letter written at those places on Monday, does not reach here until a week from the following Wednesday ! and this has been the case ever since the opening of the Railroad in October last. Taken in connec tion with the recent action of the Administration in the Towanda Post Office affair, it naturally suggests the idea that this Quixotic Administration, so famous for its achievement at Greytown, " and parts adjacent," is retaliating upon us for our conduct at the October election. If that is the case, let us all comfort our selves with the advice of St. Peter :-" If when ye do well and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is thank worthy," and bear it as patiently as as we can, as it is little use to petition for redress in such a case'.

Yours, &c , ROWLAND HILL.

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, Esq, Representative from this County, returned from Harrisburg on Saturday last, being called home by a sudden and mournful domestic calamity. He returned to his post, on Friday last.

THE OWNER of the daguerreotype of a young laindebted to us, and wish to avail themselves dy, can have the same (the picture we mean) by applying at this office. It was picked up in our streets, about three weeks since, and is enclosed in a small sized care.

TEACHERS Association .- A Convention of Teachers, School Directors, and others interested in the cause of Education, was held at the Collegiate Instiute, on Friday and Saturday of last week. The attendance was quite large, and great interest manifested in the subject. A Teachers Association was regularly organized, which we trust, will prove of the utmost benefit. We are assured by a leach We believe it will meet the approbation of er who has been instrumental in the formation of several Teachers Associations, that none of them have started under as favorable auspices, as the one just organized. There is no reason why the undertaking thould not be successful, as Bradford County has probably as many persons engaged in Teaching, as any County in the State. We are obliged to deler a full report of the pro

ceedings of the Convention until next week.

MUSICAL CONVENTION .- By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that a Musical Fes. tival is to be held at this place under direction of Mr. BRADBURY, of New York, the celebrated musi cal composer, commencing on the 6th of February to continue for four days and evenings, ending on the evening of the 9th with a Concert. These

Festivals have been held in the neighboring Counlies with abundant success, and have proved very interesting and instructive to all teeling an interes,

bles him to take advantage of the market, so that bles him to take advantage of the market, so that he can and will self Chothing 25 per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in the country ! CALL AND SEE ! examine and price the stock. be satisfied yourselves that it is more extensive, of better manufacture and style, and soft much cheaper than ever before offered in this market. I have appointed as my agent in Towanda for the sale of Clothing, M. E. SOLOMON, formerly of the firm of Alexanders & Solomon, who is well and favorably known. Location, for the present, over Tracy & Moore's store, Main street. Upon the completion of Pat-ton's block, the stock will be removed to one of the new stores, corner of Bridge street. Towanda, January 8, 1855.

M. E. SOLOMON respectfully calls the attention of his old friends and the public generally to the above announcement, and invites all who may be in need of Clothing to give him a call, assuring them that he can furnish them with goods at the lowest prices, and that no pains will be spared to meril their patronage.

Register's Notice. NoTICE is hereby given that there have been filed and settled in the office of the Register of Wills in and for the county of Bradford, accounts

of administration upon the following estates, viz-Final account of James H. Ward, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Oliver Beers late of Troy, deceased. Final account of John Rogers, guardian of Fran

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Final account of Thomas Mather, guardian of

William Mather, minor child of John Mather, late of Ulster, deceased.

Partial account of John W. Gray and Abisha W. Gray, administrators of the estate of Oliver S. Gray. late of Standing Stone, deceased.

Final account of Emily Owen, late Emily Osorne, administratrix of Peter Osborne, late of She shequin, deceased,

Final account of Sophronia E. Jackson, late So phronia E. Hamilton, surviving administratrix of the estate of Joseph S. Hamilton, deceased, late of Windham township. Final account of Betsey Teed and Samuel David

n, administrators of the estate of John Teed, late of Litchfield, deceased. Final account of Cornelia Turk and Samuel Ik-

vidson, administrators of the estate of Thos Turi ate of Litchfield, deceased. Final account of Joseph H Marsh, administrated

of the estate of Elliott Marsh, late of Pike tp. decd And the same will be presented to the Orphacia Court of Bradford county, on Monday the 5th day of February next, for confirmation and allowance JAMES H. WEBB, Register. Register's Office, Jan. 4, 1855.

CARD

R. J. E. INGHAM, of the University of Pentr D sylvania, offers his professional services to the citizens of Wysox and vicinity. Jan. 1, 1855. LEATHER-200 Sides sole Leather-just received and for sale by BURTON KINGSBERY