

The Present State of the Doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty.

Not very long since we published some exhortations addressed by southern journals to the slaveholders, instigating them to spend money freely in carrying the elections in the Territory of Kansas.

A paragraph in another part of this sheet describes the return of a portion of the mercenaries in this service to their own state.

There are two things to be inferred from the result of the Kansas election achieved by such means. One is the profound respect which the friends of the Nebraska act entertain for the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

The second inference from these proceedings is, that the friends of the Nebraska bill, even while supporting it by the argument that it could never possibly carry slavery into any part of the territories, cherished the design of making Kansas perforce a slave state.

THE KANSAS SWINDLE.—The Missouri patriots in Kansas of Douglas and Atchison thus telegraph to The St. Louis Republican the result of their labors.

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"INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.) March 31, 9 P. M.—Several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence Brass Bands.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS took place on the 30th, and on the 31st several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas marched into the Missouri frontier city of Independence, and similar cohorts of course, into other Missouri towns on the Kansas frontier.

Susquehanna Collegiate Institute.

The Committee appointed by the Presbytery of Susquehanna, at their meeting in January last, to attend the first annual examination in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, respectively report:

That they attended to the duties of that appointment. The examination commenced on Monday, 19th of March, and closed on Thursday following. The whole number of scholars, who have attended since the school opened in September last, is 170. Of these, 93 were males and 77 females.

The faculty of the Institution has consisted of three males and three female teachers, with some assistance in teaching, from two of the scholars.

The members of the committee present were unanimous in their opinions of the high credit due to the teachers, both in the male and female departments of the school, for the flattering success which has thus far attended their labors; and should their health and strength hereafter prove adequate to the severe labor they have performed, during the past two terms, the Institution cannot fail to receive the patronage of those who are able to appreciate the advantages of a thorough system of instruction.

The examination was conducted in a way to exhibit the real progress which has been made in the several branches of study, without any attempt to make a show in branches that were not understood. The committee were highly gratified with the thoroughness of the instruction given in the school, as well as with the progress which the students generally have made.

As the experiment of starting a school, of a higher order, among us, has been so successfully made, it is extremely desirable that the plan on which it was founded, and which its founders have never lost sight of should be carried more fully into effect, as soon as possible.

At the close of the exercises alluded to above, one of the patrons of the school offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hereby express our gratification at the ability with which the school has been conducted, in both the male and female departments; at the proficiency of the student in their several studies; and the thoroughness with which instruction has been communicated; the Institute thus giving early promise that the hopes of its friends shall not be disappointed.

It was then on motion Resolved, The said resolution be published in the County papers.

DID HENRY CLAY SWEAR?—A New York correspondent of the Charlestown Mercury, speaking of Harper's Magazine for April says: I note in the Editor's Drawer, among a variety of interesting anecdotes, one of a passage between Mr. Clay and Calhoun, in which a little verbal inaccuracy occurs, which somewhat lessens the effect of the latter's report.

The impulsive speech of Mr. Clay, on receiving this report, has been omitted by the editor. He said, *sotto voce*, but sufficiently loud for those immediately about him, striking his bosom at the same time, "A clear hit, by—"

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Saturday Morning, April 13, 1855.

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, May 8, 1855, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and have appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several districts of said county:

- ALBANY.—Benjamin Wilcox, John Brown, Armenia.—J. S. Shepherd, Govt. Mason. Annapolis.—Edmund Horton, Daniel Wilson. Athens.—J. W. Boyd, J. C. Heston. Athens.—J. W. Boyd, J. C. Heston. Athens.—J. W. Boyd, J. C. Heston. Athens.—J. W. Boyd, J. C. Heston.

Several errors made last week, in publishing the Committees of Vigilance, are corrected in this issue.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

We have already announced, that at the close of the present volume, we should strike from our books the name of every subscriber, who had not complied with our new terms.

The accounts which we shall send, will be made to the end of the volume, at the rate of \$2.50 per year—if paid by the 9th of June we will deduct at the rate of \$1 per year—but after that time, the full amount to which we are lawfully entitled will be expected.

The low price at which the Reporter is now furnished imperatively demands advance payments. It would be ruinous on any other terms. We shall be obliged to confine ourselves very strictly to the rule.

During the last week, a fine rise in the River, has enabled our lumbermen to forward to market, a large quantity of lumber.

THE LETTING OF THE BARCLAY R. R., advertised for to-day has brought quite a number of contractors to this place and the bidding is quite spirited.

LOCAL NEWS.

CAPTURE OF A BEAR.—On a recent surveying expedition on the waters of the Schraeder branch, in this County, the County Surveyor, Mr. J. A. PAINE, discovered directly in his path, a huge she bear, with a litter of cubs.

The course of the members from Bradford, in regard to multiplying Bank charters is especially worthy of commendation. Though in the minority, they are uniformly found voting against the reckless schemes which are now almost daily being rushed through the House.

BARCLAY RAIL ROAD & COAL CO.—The money article of the Ledger has the following information in regard to the prospects of this Company: "We have often referred to the mineral deposits of Pennsylvania as the great source of wealth to her enterprising and rapidly increasing population."

TOWANDA FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next term of the Misses HANSON'S school will commence on the 30th inst. By a reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that arrangements have been made to give to the scholars advantages of the highest order.

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SNOW STORM.—A snow squall commenced on Tuesday night, and continued through Wednesday, giving a wintry aspect to the budding Spring.

NEW YORK MARKET.—The Tribune of Wednesday last says breadstuffs continue to rise with small stocks and good demand.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—The N. Y. Tribune states that the Department at Washington has detached Col. Richard Delaford, of the Engineers, Major Alfred Mordcaid, of the Ordnance, and Capt. George B. McClelland, of the Cavalry, on special duty, to proceed to Sebastopol, to inspect the works there and view the operations of the war.

Letter from Harrisburg.

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The House of Representatives, on Thursday, a letter was presented from Col. John H. Brant, Postmaster at this place, stating that he had been directed by the Postmaster General to say that, the State having provided by legislative enactments for the payment of the postage upon all mail matter sent to or from the Executive, the Departments, or members of the Legislature, and these facts being known to the Department, all letters addressed to said parties, without the postage being paid at the mailing office, should not be classed as unpaid letters, but must be rated with a proper amount of postage to be paid at Harrisburg, where provision for such payment has been made.

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THE MISSING BRIDE.—T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, has now in press, and will shortly publish a book with the above title, by Mrs. Southworth.

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ITEMS OF NEWS.

—Report says that Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, is going to erect a College at Lawrence City, Kansas, in the spring.

—On Monday, 3,700 applications for bounty land were received at the pension office in Washington.

—Governor Barstow, of Wisconsin, has vetoed the Prohibitory Liquor Law recently passed by the Legislature of that State.

—The quantity of land required to satisfy the claimants under the late Bounty Land Act passed by Congress at its late session, is estimated at seventy-five million of acres.

—Telegraph wires have been extended entirely across the peninsula of Hindostan, from Calcutta to Bombay, a distance of 1200 miles.

—The first cargo of Picton, Nova Scotia, coal since the proclamation of the reciprocity treaty, arrived at New York on the 23d ult., consisting of 200 tons. It was on sale, free of duty.

—Lola Montez is about returning to the stage, in her double capacity of actress and danseuse.

—It is proposed to start a penny subscription among the Aids of Governor Pollock, for the purpose of purchasing a magnificent sword, to be presented to him at a convenient season.

—The bankers of Sacramento, California, have determined not to receive checks on each other in payment or acceptance, nor will they certify to checks due each other.

—The San Francisco Mint, during the six days preceding the 25th ultimo, coined \$355,000, which is at the rate of nearly \$60,000 a day. The coinage for the month of February would reach about \$4,250,000.

—The colt Morgan, from the original Black Hawk, owned by David Hill, Bridgeport, Vermont, five years old, was sold in New York, by James M. Hill to Mr. B. E. Fields, of California, for \$4,000.

—There are employed on the canals of New York state, during the season of navigation, about 25,000 boatmen and 6,000 boys.

—A boy in Terre Haute, Ia., has recovered \$500 damages from a liquor dealer who sold his father a glass of liquor on the day he was drowned.

—The health of Martin Van Buren, jr., who is now in Paris with his father, (ex-President Van Buren) is in no previous a state from confirmed consumption that but little hopes are felt that his life will be much longer preserved.

—It is stated that the Thorwaldsen group of the Twelve Apostles, on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, has been purchased for the Catholic Cathedral now in progress of erection at Philadelphia.

—A sleigh, rigged up with sails, made a run from Glen Haven to Skaneateles (N. Y.) on the ice, in less than an hour, with a party of five persons. The distance is about sixteen miles.

—The Ericsson experiment—propelling vessels by caloric—is at an end. The invention is conceded to be a failure, and poor Ericsson is a ruined man.

—The Green Bay Advocate, speaking of the cold weather, says an Indian was found dead, from whiskey freezing in his stomach.

—Mr. Mitchell, brother to John Mitchell, has invented a machine for setting type, and with its aid, he has just finished setting up an octavo volume by Bancroft, the Historian.

—Col. Kinney, has, it is said, sold his fine ranch at Corpus Christi, Texas, to a French Company, for \$150,000—cash down \$100,000.

—Joseph Keeman died in the Washington county (Md.) almshouse last week, in the 10th year of his age.

—Nearly all the wine on the Moselle has been purchased by the French Government, to be sent to the army in the Crimea.

—The Indians are dying of starvation in the country round Weymouthstachippe, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company.

—A Mulatto woman in St. Louis, named Margaret Sullivan, recently gave birth to four living children—two boys and two girls.

—Navigation on the lake at Buffalo, is not expected to be resumed till the 1st of May. The ice in the lake extends from the American to the Canadian shore.

—Pinto, who was recently executed at Havana, had a private fortune of \$200,000. He was the father of six of seven children, some of very tender years.

—Mr. Eli Cookson, a respectable citizen of Warrington township, York county, Pa., sold a lead of grain at York on the 9th ult., and on the 11th left a friend's house for home, since which he has not been seen. His family entertain fears that he has been murdered.

—E. J. Bay, formerly a colored barber, of Terrehaute, Indiana, but now of Liberia, Africa, has been Speaker of the House of Representatives of that Republic, was a candidate for the Presidency, and is now editing a paper in that country.

—Willis Hester, who had been previously convicted of Negro stealing in Chatham, N. C., was last week sentenced to be hanged on Friday, 4th of May. It is said that the citizens are getting up a petition for his reprieve.

—Hon. Ralph Metcalf, Governor elect of New Hampshire, is seriously ill, at his residence, in Newport.

—The celebrated race horse Lexington won the \$30,000 race against time, at New Orleans, on Monday last. He ran four miles in seven minutes and nineteen seconds, being the quickest time ever made by any land animal; "except a Locomotive."

WHAT IS A TON WEIGHT?—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided, that according to the laws of this State a ton weight consisted of 2000 lbs., and that a greater number of pounds could not be legally exacted in purchasing a ton of coal, notwithstanding the custom of giving 2,240 in one part of the State, and 2,268 in another.

The United States District Court at Philadelphia lately decided in a suit in admiralty, that the legal weight of a ton of coal is 2,240 lbs., and that the coal dealers have no more right to give less, than grocers would have to give less than sixteen ounces to the pound.

As the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to "fix the standard of weights and measures," we suppose that the act of 1834, passed by the Assembly in Pennsylvania, must yield to the higher authority, and all the laws of this State prescribing the size of the yard measure, the cubic contents of a bushel and of a gallon, are null and void where they differ from the United States standard. If this be the case, the Sealer of Weights and Measures and other analogous offices in the Commonwealth are entirely useless and illegal.

The State laws will doubtless be made to conform to the United States laws in those points where they now differ. The importance of having but one standard will be perceived from the suits at law to which various standards give rise.