

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, April 28, 1855.

MAY COURT will afford our delinquent subscribers an excellent opportunity to "square" their indebtedness, and avail themselves of the reduction in price. We trust that all knowing themselves indebted will improve the chance, as delays may be dangerous.

FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature has at last thought of adjourning. On Monday last, a resolution was adopted in the House to adjourn on the 8th of May, after much confusion and excitement, caused by amendments to go into the election of U. S. Senator.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works passed the House of Representatives Friday, without any material alteration, except that the minimum price was increased to eight and a half millions of dollars. The bill requires the association bidding for this work to be composed of at least thirteen individuals, who are required to deposit \$100,000 with the Governor, in cash or State bonds, before he is authorized to entertain their proposal.

THE DELAWARE DIVISION.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday, says the usual interruptions chargeable to the bad condition of the Canal, have already begun on the Delaware Division. On the 13th inst. a leak occurred about 12 miles below Easton, which it was then said would be repaired and boats allowed to pass in the course of two or three days. But it is now stated that the slope wall below Uhler's lock, has given way and will require several days for its repair. The canal will not probably be navigable before the latter part of the present week. In the meantime the business of the entire Lehigh region is brought to a stand still. How long will the State persist in her present policy of neither herself improving and strengthening the public works, nor of allowing them to pass into the hands of those who would lose no time in putting them in a condition in some degree commensurate with the requirements of the trade, and the reasonable expectations of the public?

AN OLD SETTLER DEPARTED.—On Monday the 16th inst., Maj. Z. FLOWERS, of Athens, departed this life in the 90th year of his age. The deceased was one of the early pioneers of the Susquehanna valley, and had seen much hardship, and experienced every vicissitude to which the soldiers of the revolution were so peculiarly exposed. For upwards of 60 years he had been a resident of Athens.

The funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. M. PEEBLES, of Elmira, who feelingly and eloquently enlarged upon the character of the deceased, the various phases of his truly eventful life, and the triumphant evidence offered by his happy death, in the ultimate restoration of universal humanity.

His remains were carried to their last resting place, accompanied by the Masonic Fraternity, and the beautiful ritual of the Order was, at his request, read over his grave. Major Flowers was the first Mason initiated in the Lodge at Athens, (in the year 1798,) upwards of 57 years ago, and there are now but two persons living who were present on the occasion, and they were visiting brethren.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Africa arrived at Halifax, on Tuesday evening last, with one week later intelligence.

The news is of no great importance.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 6th of April, and although skirmishes were still constantly taking place, the condition of affairs had undergone no change of moment.

The Vienna Conference re-assembled on the 8th, but with what result had not transpired. It was not known when another meeting would take place.

Further complications, in regard to the attitude of Prussia, are reported.

BRADFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Towanda, on Monday evening the 7th of May next.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the same day at the office of Col. G. F. MASON. Punctual attendance is desired, as important business will be presented to the Board for its action.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—We learn from the Sunbury American that the contractors are vigorously pushing the work on this road, on the line between that place and Milton. The grading through Northumberland is progressing, the earth being brought over the West Branch bridge, from the hill opposite.—A number of experimental lines have been run for the location of the road between Sunbury and the bridge.

BREADSTUFFS FOR EUROPE.—The New-York Post says the export of flour and wheat to England has wholly ceased. Corn has been the only cereal shipped in large quantity; and of this 4,640,000 bushels have been sent forward against 4,199,000 in the corresponding period of 1854, namely, 1st September to date.

BURTON KINGSBURY has just received a large stock of New Goods, bought for cash, and which he will sell for "the brads" at the lowest possible prices.

"Know thyself," is as full of sound sense when applied to our knowledge of the human system, as when referred to an acquaintance with our spiritual condition; though perhaps not as important, as the body is not of as much worth as the immortal spirit. As in a spiritual, so in a bodily sense, this important command is generally unheeded. How few in community know anything of the structure of their own frames, the wonderful piece of mechanism that is animated and ceases to live and move by the more noble part of their existence, the mind. While our youth are studying about the earth upon which they exist, the laws of matter by which the universe is governed—the far-off worlds by which they are lighted through this vale of darkness and of woe. While they dig deep into the hidden depths of classic lore, and drink long draughts from the clear fountains of mathematical science—in short, while they study everything but themselves—of themselves, they know nothing.

The structure of the human frame, the functions of its various organs, the laws by which it is governed, and the rules necessary for the preservation of health, are totally neglected by the very beings who are to be made comfortable or miserable as they neglect or observe these rules. A little French, Spanish, Italian, and Music, is, in the estimation of many who have sons and daughters to educate, of more importance to them, and prepares them better for making a show than does a knowledge of the frame which God has created as the receptacle and tenement for the immortal mind.

We have called attention to this subject, at this time, in order to give notice that some time in the fore part of May, Dr. GLEASON, of the city of Philadelphia, will be in the place to give a course of lectures upon the subject of animal Physiology. Wherever he has lectured he has given general satisfaction, and much good has been accomplished by awakening public attention to this much neglected, but highly important subject. We understand the Dr. is well provided with apparatus with which to make familiar the subjects upon which he treats. We hope if he comes among us he will be liberally sustained.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Ledger, of the 20th inst. says:—"The work on the North Pennsylvania Railroad is rapidly advancing. Already the permanent track has been laid to within a short distance of Green Lane, and above the eighth section the road bed is nearly completed to Gwynedd. The eighth section, which is one of the heaviest between here and the Lehigh, contains the deep cut.—At present, there are about 300 hands at work day and night, on this portion of the line, and in three or four weeks, it is thought, it can be finished. As soon as this is done, the rails will be laid as far north as Gwynedd, 20 miles from the city, and passenger and freight trains will immediately commence running. Early next week, the first locomotive will be put on the road. The omnibus cars, which now run to Dauphin street, in the Nineteenth Ward, continue to do a much better business than was anticipated."

Col. H. L. KINNEY has published a letter in the New York papers, in relation to the new organization, "The Nicaragua Land and Mining Company," which he says, has no connection with "The Central American Company." The interests of the latter being all in the Mosquito territory, while those of the former are in lands obtained from Mr. Fabens, our present Consul at San Juan, who has made large purchases from individuals, and who is concerned in the present enterprise. The company, he remarks, is formed for agricultural and mining purposes.

THE NEW-YORK PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—The District Attorney of New-York in reply to the inquiries from the Mayor, states that from the 1st of May until the 4th of July there will be no legal prohibition whatever against the sale of liquor—the new law extinguishing the old license system, with its pains and penalties, and providing no fresh ones until the latter date. For the next two months, therefore, bar-rooms may be opened in every house in New-York, and liquor may be sold at the corner of every street, without the parties retailing it rendering themselves amenable to punishment.

BARCLAY RAILROAD.—The contract for building the Railroad from this place to the BARCLAY coal mines, has been allotted to Messrs. V. E. & J. E. PIGLIET. Their contract includes the completion of the Road, with the exception of rails, which are furnished by the Company—the road to be completed by June 1st, 1856.

MILK AND WHISKEY.—In consequence of the probable stoppage of the breweries and distilleries in New-York, and the present reduction of work preparatory to that stoppage, the milk dealers have already raised the price of that article 25 per cent. The people of Gotham have, to a certain extent, a prohibitory milk as well as a prohibitory liquor law.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—The bill to erect this county has passed both branches of the Legislature, and will, doubtless, receive the signature of the Governor. The people included within the boundaries of the new county are to determine by vote where the seat of justice shall be. Scranton, probably, will be selected.

SLAVES IN KANSAS.—By the late census in this Territory, it appeared that there was one hundred and twenty-seven slaves in Kansas—a far greater number than there will be a year hence, if the people are allowed to legislate for themselves, or through their representatives.

MEDICAL CENSORS.—A bill is now before the Legislature of this State, for the establishment of a Board of Medical Censors, to consist of three regular physicians, to be appointed by the Governor, before whom all practitioners of medicine in this State, irrespective of age or standing in their profession, shall be annually summoned, in order to undergo an examination, not only as to their qualifications, but as to the progress they have made as relates to the developments and improvements in the science of medicine; subjecting them, upon the first examination, to a tax of twenty-five dollars, and five dollars for every subsequent yearly inquest. In the event of non-compliance with this act, the penalty is, "no recourse in law for the collection of their bills for medical services."—Two of these censors are to constitute a quorum, to whose decision in all cases, the third shall submit.

EMIGRATION.—The New York Times says:—"The number of emigrants to this country seems likely to be as large, if not larger, the present, as on any previous summer. We understand from reliable authority, that ninety-six ships, all of which will bring more or less emigrant passengers, have cleared at different European ports for this city."

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On Monday week the Councils of the city of Erie, Pa., made an additional subscription of \$200,000, to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, providing that it is expended on their end of the line, and that the work be commenced within a reasonable time.

One Week Later from Europe!

Sanguinary Fights Before Sebastopol. Adjournment of the Peace Congress.

New York, April 22.—The steamship Nashville, chartered by the Collins Company, in place of the Pacific, arrived at noon to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool and London to the 7th inst.

Political affairs throughout Europe remain unaltered. The Vienna Conference had adjourned over the holidays. The impression is daily becoming stronger that there is nothing left but to fight it out.

The Peace Conference.—The Vienna Conference having adjourned till the 9th to await the Russian ultimatum and the arrival of the French and Turkish Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, there is no news from that point.

The consideration of the third point would be the first subject before the Conference.—Public opinion seems to be about equally divided as to what will be the final result.

Ali Pasha arrived at Vienna on Friday, and would take part in the future discussions of the Conference.

A despatch from Berlin, dated Friday, the 6th states that the Russian party is predominant there, and that Prussia will most likely throw herself into the arms of the Czar in case of an unfavorable result of the Conference.

From the Crimea.—The Russians, as well as the allies, are both strengthening their positions, preparatory to the opening of the spring campaign.

At a council of war, held by the officers of the allied armies, on the 12th of March, Omer Pasha desired assistance from the allies, which could not be granted, and the Turks are, consequently, only expected to hold their position at Eupatoria.

Siege of Sebastopol.—Continued fighting for possession of the Rifle pits.—Great Sacrifice of Life.—Since the date of previous advices there has been a series of sorties and assaults, between the Russians and French, for possession of the rifle ambuscades in front of the French position and under the Malakoff tower. These rifle pits, which have led to so considerable a sacrifice of life, are placed in front and to the right and left of the tower and about 600 yards from the Allied works. They are merely excavations in the ground, faced round with sand-bags and banked with earth, loop-holed for rifles. They are six in number, and each contains ten men—60 in all. Gen. Bosquet considers it a point of honor to take and hold, or destroy these ambuscades. He has several times, by night assaults, driven out the Russians, but as the pits are covered by the fire of the city batteries, the French have hitherto found it impossible either to destroy or hold them. The importance of this position to both besiegers and besieged is very great.

The Malakoff round tower is regarded as the key of the defenses, and hence the energy of the Russians is strengthening it considerably in advance of the tower is the elevated mound, or hill now called the "Mamelon," on which the besieged are erecting a battery of great strength. A little farther in advance is the eminence recently seized so skillfully by the Russians, and fortified with earthworks; it is now crowned by a square redoubt, with 16 guns visible on its three outward sides, but they have not yet opened fire. Outside of these defenses are the rifle pits. The Russian batteries at Inkerman, their forts on the other side of the Tchernaya and the works of Malakoff cover this redoubt, and converge on the approaches in front of it. This explanation will convey an idea of the strength of the position which the French nightly contest. Dates of the encounters are as follows:

During the night of March 14th there was a fierce affair. The Russians had advanced some riflemen in front of the French lines, who caused considerable annoyance. When night fell a demi-brigade of French went down and drove them out. All the city batteries along the front immediately opened and continued a furious cannonade for half an hour, during which a stronger force of the enemy advanced on the French and compelled them to retire, with a loss of 65 men; the Russian loss being probably more severe. The Russians occupied the pits.

In the night of the 15th, the French renewed the attack and succeeded, with comparatively little loss, in driving out the enemy's riflemen, and occupying the pits with their own. The French continued to hold those on the right, under a heavy fire, over the 16th and 17th March.

On the night of the 17th, yet another encounter took place: At half-past 6 in the evening, the French who had retired before the fire from the batteries, marched down to re-occupy the

ambuscade, but found the Russians had anticipated them. A fierce conflict immediately commenced, but it was evident the Russians were in a strong force, and the French were again and again borne back by the weight of fire. For four hours and a half they persevered in their attempts, and all that time a continuous roll of musketry rang out, broken only by brief pauses in the advance. In these lulls the British could distinctly hear the voices of the French officers cheering on their men—"En avant, mes braves!" "En avant, Zouaves!"—and the tramp of feet and the rush of men followed; then a roll of musketry was heard, diminishing in volume to rapid fire lighting. Then a Russian cheer—then more musketry—a few dropping shots, and the voices of the officers once more.

The Zouaves bore the brunt of the fight and the action was somewhat peculiar, an artillery took no part in it. The British 24, 34, 4th and light divisions were told off for action, and the entire British camp remained under arms until the French desisted from their attack; but as the gallant French make it a point of honor to take those pits without aid, no assistance was offered. The French were about 5000 strong, and they state their loss at 150 killed and wounded, besides a few prisoners.

On the 18th a reinforcement of 15,000 men entered Sebastopol. None of the Russians continue to throw up defenses from the ravines of Inkerman to the sea-side south of the Belbek. To day another body of Russians, apparently about 15,000 strong, was observed to march towards Mackenzie's farm, and were reported to have crossed the Tchernaya and advanced upon Baiday.

At 4 P. M. of the 18th Gen. Canrobert, with a small escort, passed down the Worosow Road by the British right attack, and carefully examined "the pits." At nightfall a strong force of French with six field-pieces, was moved down on the left of their extreme right, and another unsuccessful attempt was made to take the pits from the Russians.

After some hour's heavy firing of artillery and small arms, both parties withdrew. Three unsuccessful attacks were made by the French early morning. Their loss was about 180. The British batteries, on the 18th, continued to throw shot and shell into the mamelon and new redoubt.

The Russians succeeded in holding the pits, and are engaged in constructing a formidable work on the mamelon, though frequently interrupted by the French and English batteries.

The French persevere in working forward. Reinforcements were reported to be on their way from Russia, and the 9th Russian division had reached the vicinity of Eupatoria. The Russian position on the Tchernaya remained unaltered. Prince Gortschakoff had arrived at Bakschi Serai, and had taken command of the army. Prince Menschikoff, it was reported, had died on his way to Moscow.

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE SACKED.—St. Louis, April 21, 1855.—On Saturday last, two hundred citizens of Platte county assembled at Parkville and attacked the office of the *Lamary*, charged with free soil proclivities, destroyed the fixtures, and threw the press into the Missouri river. The editor would have been tarred and feathered, had he not been fortunately absent.

Resolutions were passed declaring the *Lamary* a nuisance, and its editors traitors, &c., and an intention to throw them into the river if found in the place within three weeks, and to follow them and hang them if they went to Kansas. Free soilers were denounced, and it was decided by the meeting that no Methodist preacher should preach in the county, on pain of being tarred and feathered for the first offense and hanged for the second.

Gov. REEDER arrived here yesterday on his way to the East.

FEARFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—TEX MES KILLED AND SIX OTHERS WOUNDED.—Detroit, April 20.—The propeller Oregon, of Cleveland, exploded her boiler, this morning, when about four miles above this place. Ten men were killed among whom were W. J. Chapman, the first engineer of the boat; Thomas Donnelly, the second engineer; Edward McBride and William Reid. The names of the others are unknown.

Captain Stewart had one of his legs broken, and five or six others were more or less wounded.

FIRE AT EASTON.—Easton, Pa., April 22.—A destructive fire occurred here last night, the work of an incendiary. About ten buildings were destroyed on Rine alley, between First and Second streets. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

Howard & Co's Express stable was destroyed, together with five horses and several wagons. The Methodist Church on Second st. was wholly destroyed, and the Passenger adjoining barely escaped. Among the other sufferers are Messrs. E. & W. Kellot, carpenters; G. Allen, baker; Kipple & Lines, lumbermen.

The freshets in the Lehigh and Delaware rivers are subsiding.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to make payments to the subscriber, can do so at any of the following places, to-wit: Messrs. MASON & CO., wholesale and retail stationers, 107 N. 3rd st. PHILADELPHIA. MICHAEL MEYLER, Land Agent, April 26, 1855.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife Dorcas T. has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or receiving her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts that she may contract. JACOB TALL, Burlington, April 8, 1855.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JOSEPH KINGSBURY still continues his BOOK & STATIONERY business, where purchasers may find all the latest School and Miscellaneous Books at reduced prices. The following School Books are contained in the catalogue, viz:

Bullion's Greek and Latin Reader and Grammar. do. Caesar, do. Silhist, do. Lissach. Donegan's Greek and English Lexicon. Spencer's Latin Lessons; Cooper's Virgil. Olevander's, Leberston's, Baroula's, Fandell's & Parker's, Comstock's, Phelps', Smiley's and Olney's Philosophy. Day's, Thompson's and Davis's Works. Cutler's, Cook's and Comstock's Physiology. Saunderson's, Porter's, Bentley's and Cobb's Works. Bancroft's History, Parley's, Worcester's, Garrison's, &c., &c. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, do. University edition, do. do. Common School, do. Worcester's, Cooper's, Harper's, Johnson's, &c. do. Stock's works; Lincoln's Botany, Street's Elements, Thompson's Series of Arithmetic, primary to the School. Adams', Davie's, Smith's and Cobb's, do. Geography and Atlas; and all the various Primary Geography books in use. Spelling books of all kinds, and miscellaneous books of great variety. Also—Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Books & Stationery, &c., &c. New and desirable styles of Goods will be put up monthly, and sold at the lowest CASH PRICES. Towanda, April 21, 1855.