

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, June 30, 1855.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

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MONEY may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

NO REPORTER NEXT WEEK.

In accordance with a time-honored and universal custom, and for the purpose of showing due deference to the Anniversary of our National Independence, we shall not issue the Reporter next week. Our next number will be dated July 14th.

GOV. REEDER TO BE REMOVED!

That Gov. REEDER would be removed from the Governorship of Kansas (unless he could be coaxed to resign) we have never had a doubt, since he refused to lend himself to the purposes of ATCHISON & Co. This week, imbecile Administration, is too far sunk in the depths of servility, to hesitate when the South bids it go deeper and deeper. Our readers may be assured that Gov. REEDER, upon some pretence or other, will be a victim. We have faith enough in his pluck to believe that he does not intend to resign, but will rather be removed.

It will not be many months before Governor REEDER will be removed, and the tools of the South will be denouncing him as an Abolitionist. Will the dough-face presses of Pennsylvania stand up in his defence. Very many have gone a great way towards committing themselves, but they have a wonderful facility in changing. We shall see.

BRADFORD COUNTY AHEAD!

We have been shown a letter from ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer, dated the 25th instant, acknowledging the receipt from P. FORBES, of \$9,473 68, being the full quota of State Tax due from Bradford county for the present year. The State Treasurer also adds, that Bradford has the honor of being the first county to respond to his appeal in behalf of the credit of our good old Commonwealth.

The amount of abatement is \$473 68, which of course is so much saved to the tax-payers.

The fears once entertained of a drought, are now changed to the opposite extreme, a superabundance of moisture having been vouchsafed us. Literally,

"The rain, it raineth every day."

The farmers are beginning to cry "enough," and complain somewhat that the ground is too wet to work, and that their crops are suffering for want of the hoe. Excepting this drawback, which can hardly be considered serious, the prospects are very flattering for a great return for the husbandman's labor. We hear of no serious alarm felt of the weevil; and certainly if anything like the crop promised is realized, the harvest will be beyond anything ever before experienced in this country.

FROM A SLAVE STATE.—The Delaware Republican says the people of the North and West cannot be rallied to the support of a platform which asserts that the laws in regard to slavery shall remain unchanged; that Congress ought not to legislate on that subject within the territories of the United States, nor the District of Columbia; that it would have been the height of folly for the Northern Delegates to have acquiesced in those provisions, or remained in the Convention, and candidly adds:—"If slavery is a social and political evil, as Southern men as well as Northern ones have declared, our friends of the South should give way, and not attempt to extend or perpetuate it by an additional law."

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW goes into effect in the State of New York on Wednesday next, July 4th. By a singular construction, or rather oversight, in the framers of the law, imported liquor in the original package, whether in casks or bottles, is exempt from seizure, and its vendor from the penalties of the law. It will be readily seen that such a construction, if sustained, will render the law a mere farce, and make further legislation necessary.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—We are indebted to DANIEL HARKINS, of Ulster, for a lot of strawberries, which for size and flavor excel anything in that line we have ever seen—twelve of the largest weighing two and a half ounces. If any one can furnish us with finer specimens of this delightful fruit we shall be pleased to receive them.

The recent heavy rains have again raised the Susquehanna to a fine rafting pitch, and considerable lumber has floated past on its way to market. We have again had a recurrence of that almost obsolete institution, a "June freshet."

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer *Baltic* is due with one week's later intelligence, but had not arrived, at the time of our going to press. Her intelligence is awaited with some anxiety, to furnish the details of the bombardment of Sebastopol.

THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL.

Maj. Miner of the *Record of the Times*, chronicles in his paper of last week "A trip on the Tow-path," on the upper North Branch Canal. He says:

The people north are pressing Mr. Maffet to let the water in and open this upper section at once. We are sure that any sensible man who would take the trouble to ride along and examine it carefully, will be convinced that it is not possible to do business for weeks, or perhaps months yet. The water was in last season, but that does not prove that the canal will hold water nor that it was in good condition. In one place we saw a large pile of stumps of trees grown during the long suspension, in the prism of the canal and cut off eight or ten inches above the ground and left to destroy boats. They had been taken out by a stump machine. In the Narrows large rocks and stones are thickly strewn on the bottom, left there when the work was taken off the contractors' hands, and very dangerous to navigation. Capt. Willets will testify. Depression in the bottom of the canal show leaks in every rod, and from some, which has already been examined and opened, nests of boulders as large as a peck measure and larger had been taken, through which a small river could escape, and which must ultimately have occasioned breaches. Until such places can be searched out and removed Mr. Maffet will do injustice to himself and to the State to let the water in.

The difficulty of fixing upon a time to open is easily seen. For nearly two weeks the heavy rains have driven off and disorganized many of the gangs of hands employed, and of course is so much time nearly lost. But we feel assured that the untiring energy of Mr. Maffet, if he can secure the co-operation of friends along the line; instead of meeting the opposition of those interested in covering with water, the bad work left, will push forward the repairs, so that the black diamond may find its way by water to its northern market this summer or early in the fall. A force of nearly four hundred men under twenty-four foremen are actively engaged at the most important points, soon to be increased to 500, and more if they can be obtained. With fair weather and health, much work can be done in a few weeks.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.—The reader will recollect that many months ago some difficulty occurred with Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs demanded that Mr. Dillon should have a salute when his flag was hoisted, and Mr. Marcy uniformly refused to make any recognition whatever. Since that time no progress has been made in the affair, for the reason that the French Cabinet insisted upon the position which it had taken, while the American Cabinet as firmly insisted on its own. The affair has been recently brought before the American Minister in a manner to convince him that the time for a settlement had arrived, and that further delay would only embarrass the case. The American Minister, by some means, has seen the letters written by Mr. Dillon to the French State Department, and these letters are said to be so insulting and so outrageous toward the Government and people of the United States that our Minister has not peremptorily refused to make any concession on the position long ago taken by Mr. Marcy, but he has deemed the case of sufficient importance to make it the subject of a strong recommendation to the Government at Washington to take some official action against Mr. Dillon.

STATE AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The Canal Commissioners have resolved that all freight intended for the exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, to be held at Harrisburg, and all freight intended for the County Agricultural Fairs, to be held in this State—shall be permitted to pass over the State works free of toll, in going to and returning from the same: Provided that the regular toll shall be paid on all such freight sold or during the continuance of the said Fairs. They have also resolved to issue excursion tickets over the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad to persons visiting the State and County Agricultural Fairs to be held in this State, this fall—the fare on said tickets to be three cents per mile for the round trip.

The New-York Know-Nothings had a meeting in the Park recently, to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention. The speakers were Mr. Barker, of New-York; Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee; Judge Hopkins, of Alabama; Gen. Pilcher, of Kentucky; W. W. McCall, of Florida; Mr. Houghton, of North Carolina; John Cunningham, of South Carolina; S. V. R. Mallory, of Ontario county, and other gentlemen of "Southern Principles." The principal topic discussed in each speech was Slavery, in respect to which the action of the Philadelphia Convention was endorsed, and the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas outrages pronounced to be matters which must not be voted nor spoken against by any true disciple of "Sam."

A BOLD WAGER.—The Cleveland Herald offers to stake its reputation for veracity, that flour will be down to \$6 50 per barrel in thirty days. It says the crops never looked better in the State of Ohio, and the prospect is that there will be the largest yield ever known in that State. There are thousands of bread-eaters who would rejoice to find the Herald win its wager; but however plentiful the harvest may be, the time is too short to realize the prediction. The first new flour of the season from Charleston was sold in New-York a few days ago for \$13 per barrel.

THE KNOW-NOTHING DISRUPTION.

We have been obliged, by want of space, to defer our notice of the proceedings of the late Know-Nothing National Convention at Philadelphia, until this week, and it is only because the Order numbers many members in this County, that we notice it at all.

This was the first National Convention which has ever been held, and the wire-pullers have been anxious to make such a platform as would satisfy both sections of the country, and render "Sam" triumphant in 1856. As might be expected in ignoring the only question which has any public interest, the Convention split into fragments.

The platform builders made to the Convention a majority and a minority report. The majority platform, which caused the schism, is given in the following words, so far as the slavery question is concerned:—

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. That as experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

Resolved, That regarding it the highest duty to avow those opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because her Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly pretermittin any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National Faith.

The minority resolution which was rejected is as follows:—

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the pledged faith of the Nation and that it should be restored, and that if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any state tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

The majority report was adopted by the Council—New York voting for it. Upon its adoption, a portion of the Northern members seceded, and organized by placing Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in the Chair, and put forth the following as their platform:—

To the people of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of various States, assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:—

FIRST.—The unconditional restoration of that time-honored Compromise, known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong which no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify. And that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of that compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as Free States.

SECOND.—That the rights of the settlers in Territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the National Executive whenever violated or threatened. And that we cannot conscientiously act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these National wrongs, and who will not even permit their fair consideration and their full discussion.

THIRD.—We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure such a modification of the Naturalization laws, aided by such an elevation of public sentiment, as will preserve the true interests of the Nation, and will guarantee the three vital principles of a Republican Government: SPIRITUAL FREEDOM, A FREE BIBLE, and FREE SCHOOLS—thereby promoting the great work of Americanizing America.

FOURTH.—That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by foreign authorities of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that, as our National Constitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our Diplomatic Representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgment or to influence their official action.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Henry J. Gardner, Henry Wilson, John W. Foster, A. C. Carey, H. W. Rugg, James Buffington, Andrew A. Richmond.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Anthony Colby, J. Mann, S. B. Sherman.

VERMONT.—Evelyn Pierpoint, Jos. H. Barrett, Ryland Fletcher, R. M. Guilford, Jo. D. Hatch.

MAINE.—Louis O. Cowan, A. S. Richmond, B. D. Peck, J. L. Stevens, J. S. Sayward, J. Covell, Jas. M. Lincoln.

OHIO.—Thos. H. Ford, L. N. Olds, J. Martin, J. K. Marley, G. R. Morton, A. M'Kay, H. H. M'Alcer, J. E. Rees.

INDIANA.—W. Cumback, Schuyler Colfax, Godlove S. Orth, J. L. Harvey, F. D. Allen, J. R. M. Bryant.

MICHIGAN.—Israel Cogshall, Moses A. McNaughton.

ILLINOIS.—W. W. Danehower, W. H. Young, H. S. Jennings, D. L. Eastman.

IOWA.—James Thorington, William Loughbridge.

RODDE ISLAND.—J. C. Knight, N. Green, Wm. H. Sweet.

CONNECTICUT.—David B. Booth, Thos. Clark, N. D. Sperry.

WISCONSIN.—D. C. Wood, R. Chandler, C. W. Cook.

Pennsylvania, it will be observed, is not included in the list of States appended to this address. Gov. JOHNSTON and others, subsequently issued the following address. We see it also stated that notwithstanding this Protest, Gov. JOHNSTON said to the Convention that he would refer the matter to the Pennsylvania State Convention, and notwithstanding in the Protest, labor earnestly for the success of the cause, which causes the pro-slavery people to pronounce Pennsylvania right—for them:—

PROTEST OF PENNSYLVANIA, &c.—The undersigned, citizens of the United States and residents of the States set opposite their names, solemnly protest against the introduction of any question connected with Slavery into the platform of principles of the American party, being convinced that no such issues were intended to be embraced within its purposes and objects.

That we believe in and shall defend the right of freedom of opinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to be embraced within the design of our organization.

That if the question of slavery is to be passed upon and made a part of our National creed, then in that event we cannot consistently act with fidelity to our principles and former professions, with any national organization whose action on the question of slavery will result in endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska act, and which refuses its sanction to the principles of the Missouri compromise act of 1820.

That we believe that time-honored compact was an honorable and fair adjustment of the question of slavery.

We desire to place this Protest upon journals of the Council, that in no future time the undersigned may be charged with infraction of expressed or implied faith to their fellow members in failing to support the majority resolutions.

PENNSYLVANIA.—W. F. Johnston, J. Bowman Bell, D. E. Small, R. Coulter.

ILLINOIS.—John A. Pritchett, W. D. Danenhower.

NEW JERSEY.—A. S. Livingston, E. S. M'Clellan.

VERMONT.—J. H. Barret, Horace Kinsley, R. M. Guilford, Evelyn Pierpoint, George D. Hatch.

DELAWARE.—R. Clements.

CONNECTICUT.—David B. Booth.

This is the substance of the proceedings of the Council in regard to the question which now overshadows all other questions. It will be seen that the South has triumphed, as she always will triumph so long as the people are content to be ruled by the machinery of Conventions and Councils. The same power which has demoralized and pro-slaveryized the political parties of the country, was sufficient to bring to its purposes, an organization which really has no definite object—which is ephemeral, unsubstantial and the creation of circumstances. By this action of the National Convention, the Know-Nothing organization has been sundered—it has been most effectually broken up.—For the fact, that the Northern members have had pluck enough to stand up for the rights of Freedom and the cause of Freedom, let them have all honor. We have been so accustomed to dough-face servility and meekness on the part of the Northern members of National Conventions, that it is refreshing to see something like manliness and independence manifested.

The action of the Northern members of the Council has met with very general approbation in the North. It has received the sanction of the Order very generally. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—a feeling of hostility to the National Administration for its pro-slavery proclivities—have done more to fill the Know-Nothing ranks, than any feelings of hostility to Catholics or foreigners. In this Country, at the last election, the Order numbered some two thousand voters. Amongst all of whom, we presume to say, there could not be found one, who does not consider the usurpations of Slavery as infinitely more to be feared than any designs on the part of foreigners.—We are somewhat curious to know what they design to do under this state of affairs. If the two political parties had become too pro-slavery, what shall be said of the now intensely "National" Know-Nothing organization?

Gov. JOHNSTON.—We published last week a paragraph from the *Tribune* in regard to Gov. JOHNSTON and his course in the late Know-Nothing Council. He has written a letter to the *Tribune* denying that he voted for the Pro-Slavery platform there adopted. He says:—"I did not vote for said Platform, and do not intend to do so hereafter. At Amoy and Ningpo matter are quiet. Foreign trade seems to be growing rapidly. It is estimated that about fifty ships with teas have been sent to this port during the past season."

CASE OF DR. BEALE.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania are unable to agree in the case of Dr. Beale, on the writ of error asking for a new trial; that two of their number are for affirming the proceedings of the court below, one for amending the record in some way, and the other two for a reversal. If this be true, nothing further will be done in the matter until August next, when the judges meet at Bedford.

CAPTURE OF FORT LARAMIE.—The reported capture of Fort Laramie, by the Indians, is discredited at Washington. Letters from the Fort have been received to the 8th of May, which report a good many Indians about, but intimate no fears for the safety of the Fort.

A VILLAINOUS SCOUNDREL.—We recently published an account of the elopement of Rev. Wm. Silk with the wife of a respectable citizen of South Creek. We learn further that he took the wife of this gentleman to Steuben or Tompkins counties, (it is not yet ascertained exactly which,) left her, and eloped with the daughter of a citizen in one of those counties. He was hotly pursued by the indignant father, and so closely pressed that he abandoned the foolish girl and his horse and buggy.—The latter belongs to a gentleman of Binghamton—M. T. Winton, Esq.—of whom Silk had purchased but not paid for them.

It is time that this scoundrel was hunted up and brought to justice. As near as we can learn, his life has been but an continued record of villainies. He has more wives, if we are correctly informed, than a bush of three tails. He was driven out of Athens by the indignant citizens for disreputable advances to a lady there. He figured in Steuben county in the same way—has succeeded in eloping with four or five different women, and continued a successful Lothario in spite of constables and outraged people. He was a minister of the Christian denomination, but was expelled from that body at a recent conference of its ministry. We have been promised a detailed history of his exploits, and shall publish them so soon as received.—*Elmira Republican*.

A very extraordinary disease has lately made its appearance in a few families in this city—some of them eminent in wealth and position—which has confounded our physicians, because of its novelty. At first they classed it under the head of erysipelas, but as it would not bear that classification, some of them have given it the name of "the plague." It appears at first in some discolored spot, say on the face, and extending, without suppuration, it soon destroys life, as if by a general mortification. If suppuration takes place, it passes off; but if not, death is certain to follow. There is no contagion about it, and it is not epidemic in any form.

One or two physicians have resorted to the knife, and cut out the plague spot on its first appearance, and so have saved life. Fever and delirium attend the progress of disease, if "the spot" is left to spread. Such is our information; but as we have seen no case with our own eye—and if we had, should not be able to describe it scientifically—what we say must be taken with this understanding.—

It is not the plague, for it is not contagious or epidemic. But what is it? The plague may be imported, may have been imported into the south of France, from Turkey; but it may be some new disease, which, like the cholera, is to destroy the human race. We should be obliged to some medical man for some scientific or more specific account of the disease.—*N. Y. Express*.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—A despatch from Washington is to the effect that President Pierce has called upon Governor Reeder and the other officials of the Territory of Kansas, to account for certain speculations in that Territory with the half-breeds, in violation of the acts of Congress, and has informed Gov. Reeder that he cannot be kept in office unless the impressions now on his mind shall be removed by satisfactory explanations. Governor Reeder promises to give the required information when he shall have reached Kansas.

This investigation may perhaps be well enough, for it will, we think, vindicate Gov. Reeder's reputation, and render comparatively harmless the malice of the Missourians. But in the meantime, the President should stand by Reeder with firmness in the execution of the laws.—The present is an emergency which makes or breaks political reputation, and the President should stand firm.—*Pottsville Register*.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE A CHAIN USED IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.—Mr. Bishop, owner of Bishop's Floating Derrick, yesterday, at West Point, commenced the undertaking of raising the massive chain which, under orders from Washington, in 1778, we think, was made—its weight being five hundred tons—and struck across the Hudson, at West Point to impede the passage of British vessels about that place. The chain was broken at each side a few years after it was put up and has remained undisturbed since, though one or two of its massive links were for years on exhibition at the late Albany Museum. The depth of the river at the point where it lies is 125 feet. Mr. Bishop has sounded it, and satisfied himself that he can raise it.—*Albany Argus*.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—Cincinnati, Jan 23.—A convention, humorously attended, was held here to-day, to nominate delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Columbus, on the 13th of July. Owing to the fact that two calls had been published, one to-day and another for the 7th of July, a good deal of excitement prevailed; but a compromise was finally effected, and it was agreed that this should be the only convention; and the Know Nothings, Anti Slavery men and outsiders all united, and the list of delegates reported by the compromise committee was almost unanimously confirmed.

CHINA.—A letter from Fuh-chan of March 9th, says the rebels have abandoned Shanghai, and the place is once more in the hands of the imperialists. At Fuh-Chan everything is quiet, though the embarrassments of the authorities are great. At Canton the imperialists seem to be gaining some advantages, and they have taken from the rebels the only city of Fat-Sing held by them for some time. At Amoy and Ningpo matter are quiet. Foreign trade seems to be growing rapidly. It is estimated that about fifty ships with teas have been sent to this port during the past season.

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The public improvements of this State, during the month of May, yielded tolls to the State the amount of \$234,894, being an increase of \$73,044 over the same month last year. The increase on the Delaware division is \$20,000 over May of last year, and on the main line consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, the Canal and Portage railroad, from Columbia to Pittsburgh, the increase has been about \$7,000.

DEATH FROM INHALING VITRIOL.—Last Friday a fire occurred on board a steamboat at Pottsville, which was caused by the breaking of a bottle of vitriol. In extinguishing the fire, the boat hand named James Hayman inhaled a quantity of the vapor, from the effects of which he died the next day in great agony. The person who placed the bottle of vitriol on board the boat had laid himself open to a fine of \$100, and an imprisonment of eighteen months.