currence in it, was immediately used against | have been great-too great to admit of followhim to invalidate his present opinions.

Unfortunately he had forgotten this cabinet consultation and his own concurrence in its de- (for there are but few who can go the whole ci s on-believed fully that no such thing had length of the three propositions in the Oregon occurred-and adhered firmly to the new dogma of total denial of all constitutional power in Congress to legislate slavery from a territory. This brought up recollections to sustain the tradition which told of the consultation-to unanimous in favor of the compromise-and consequently, that Mr. Calhoun himself was in favor of it. Old writings were produced.

First, a facsimile copy of an original paper in Mr. Monroe's handwriting, found among his manuscripts, dated March 4th, 1820, (two days before the approval of the Missouri Compromise act,) and endorsed : "Interrogatories-Missouri-to the heads of departments and the Attorney-General ;" and containing within two questions : "1. Has a Congress a right, under the powers vested in it by the constitution, to make a regulation prohibiting slavery in a territory ? 2. Is the 8th section of the act which passed both houses of Congress, on the 3d instant, for the admission of Missouri into the Union, consistent with the constitution ?"

Secondty, the draft of an original letter in Mr. Monroe's handwriting, but without signature, date or address, but believed to have been addressed to General Jackson, in which he says : "The question which lately agitated Congress and the public has been settled, as you have seen, by the passage of an act for the admission of Missouri, as a state, unrestrictand the establishment of the parallel of 36 slavery is prohibited, and permitted south of administration as to the constitutionality of reof it, and as it was that the 8th section of the act was applicable to territories only, and not to states when they should be admitted into the Union.

Thirdly, an extract from the diary of Mr. John Quincy Adams, under date of the 3d of Mr. March, 1820, stating that the President deadly than ever existed between two neighboron that day assembled his cabinet to ask their opinions on the two questions mentioned, which remainder of his prophetic vision-"Two the whole cabinet immediately answered unanimously and affiirmatively ; that on the 5th he sent the questions in writing to the members of his cabinet, to receive their written answers. to be filed in the Department of State ; and that on the 6th he took his own answer to the President, to be filed with the rest, all agreeing assigning, others not assigning reasons for his The diary states that the President opinion. quested Mr. Adams to have all the opinions filed in the Department of State.

Upon this evidence it would have rested without question that Mr. Monroe's cabinet had been consulted on the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise line, and that all Mr. Calhoun in the debate on the Oregon and conclusiveness, he adhered tenaciously to his disbelief of the whole occurrence, and especially the whole of his own imputed share in it. Two circumstances, specious in themselves, favored this denial ; first, that no such papers as those described by Mr . Adams were to be found in the Department of State ; secondly, that in the original draft of Mr Monroe's letter, it had first been written that the affirmative answers of his cabinet to his two interrogatories were "unanimous." which word had been crossed out and "explicit" substituted

thing against the testimony of two witnesses and in the changes to which our cabinet officers was easy to believe that the papers had been mislaid or lost-far easier than to believe that to the substitution of "explicit" for unanimous" that was known to be necessary in order to avoid the violation of the rule which forbid the disclosure of individual opinions in the cabinet consultations. With others, and especially with the political friends of Mr. Calhoun, they were received as full confirmation of his denial. and left them at liberty to accept his present opinions as those of his whole life, uninvalidated by previous personal discrepancy and the weight of a cabinet decision under Mr. Monroe ; and accordingly the new-born dogma of no power in Congress to legislate upon the existence of slavery in territories, became an article of political faith, incorporated in the creed, and faith of the nation, and that it should be rethat for action, of a large political party. What is now brought to light of the proceedthe power in 1820, when he favored the compromise and blamed Mr. Randolph for opposing it-that he admitted it again in 1838, when he submitted his own resolution, and voted for that of Mr. Clay. It so happened that no one recollected these proceedings of '37-'38 at the time of the Oregon debate of '47-'48. The writer of this view, though possessing a memory credited as tenacious, did not recollect them, nor remember them at all until found among the materials collected for this history -a circumstance which he attributes to his repugnance to the whole debate, and taking no part in the proceedings, except to vote. The cabinet consultation of 1820 was not mentioned by Mr. Calhoun in his avowal of 1838, nor is it necessary to the object of this view to pursue his connection with that private State Councils in the Confederacy, who may executive counselling.

ers if they had been known. The last of these mutations, or rather the one before the last, speech) has been adopted by a large political party, and acted upon, and with deplorable effect to the country.

Holding the Missouri Compromise to have been unconstitutional, they have abrogated it as a show that it took place-that its voice was nullity ! and in so doing have done more to disturb the harmony of this Union, to unsettle its foundations, and to shake its stability than any act, or all acts put together since the commencement of the federal government .--This lamentable act could not have been done -could not have found a party to do it-if Mr. Calhoun had not changed his opinion on the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise line, or could have recollected in 1848 that he approved that line in 1820, and that he saw nothing unconstitutional in it as late as 1838. The change being now shown, and the imperfection of his memory made manifest by his own testimony, it becomes certain that the new doctrine was an after-thought, disowned by its antecedents, and which its author would have been stopped from promulgating if their antecedents had been recollected. History now

pleads it as an estoppel against his followers. Mr. Monroe in his letter to General Jackson immediately after the establishment of the Missouri Compromise, said that compromise settled the slavery agitation which threatened to break up the Union. Thirty-four years of quiet and harmony under that settlement bear witness to the truth of these words, spoken in ed, and Arkansas, also, when it reaches maturity, the fulness of patriotic gratitude at seeing his country escape from a great danger. The year degrees 30 minutes as a line north of which 1854 has seen the abrogation of that compromise, and with its abrogation the revival of it. I took the opinion, in writing, of the the agitation, and with a force and fury never known before. And now may be seen in fact straining territories, which was explicit in favor what was hypothetically foreseen by Mr. Calhoun in 1838, when, as the fruit of this agitation, he saw the destruction of all sympathy between the two sections of the Union, obliteration from the memory of all proud recollections of former common danger and glory, hatred in the hearts of the North and South more

ing nations. May we not have to witness the PEOPLE MADE OF ONE

### [From the Reading Journal.] American State Convention.

An American State Convention composed of delegates from the various subordinate in the affirmative, and only differing some in Councils of the Commonwealth, assembled in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, on Tuesday morning last, July 2d, and held regular mornsigned his approval of the Missouri act on the ing, afternoon and evening sessions until Thurs-6th, (which the act shows he did,) and re- day morning last, when the Convention adjourned sine die.

About two hundred delegates were in attendance, including a large representation from the western part of the State. Col. John R. Edie, of Somerset, presided, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaconcurred in it, had it not been for the denial rics. The sessions of the Convention were not i ca open to the public, and we are, therefore unable Territorial bill. His denial brought out this to give the full proceedings. The most imporevidence ; and, notwithstanding its production tant particulars, however, have transpired. from which we sum up the following report :

The Convention was called for the purpose of taking action upon the proceedings of the National Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, and laying down a code of principles for the government of the party in this Commonwealth. The only material difference of opinion appeared to be in regard to the endorsement of the 12th section of the National Platform, relating to slavery, which was vehemently opposed by the western delegates in a body, and a large majority of the members of the Convention from other parts of the State .---

With some these circumstances weighed no- The first vote taken was upon a motion to the 12th section a in the

Bradford Reporter. E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

## TOWANDA: Saturday Morning, July 14, 1855.

ERMS—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 re-newed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLUBBING-The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates : 6 copies for.....\$5 00 | 15 copies for....\$12 00 10 copies for......\$5 00 | 20 copies for.....\$15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB-WORK—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

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

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Democratic State Convention was held at Harrisburg, on the Fourth day of July, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Bradford County was not represented in the Convention, though there was a pretty full attendance of delegates. The Convention was permanently organized by the election of the following officers :---

President\_J. GLANCY JONES. of Berks. Vice Presidents .- Joel B. Danner, of Adams; Cameron Lockhard, of Carbon ; Jesse Leazar, of Greene ; John M'Carty, of Philadelphia co. Nathan Worley, of Lancaster ; Thos. Adams, of Perry ; J. R. Jones, of Sullivan ; Thomas Grove, of York ; John Piatt, of Lycoming ; David R. Miller, of Allegheny ; Jesse Johnston, of Bucks ; Wilson Laird, of Erie ; Riter Bover, of Chester : Charles Carter, of Beaver ; Timothy Ives, of Potter ; Joseph Lippincott, of Philadelphia ; Asa Lathrop, of Susquehanna ; R. W. Weaver, of Columbia.

Secretaries .- Alex. M'Kinney, of Westmoreland ; John A. Innis, of Northampton ; Thos. A. Maguire, of Cambria ; Wm. B. M'Grath, of Philadelphia ; John Orr, of Franklin.

A resolution was adopted, that the candidates for Canal Commissioner be pledged that they are not Know-Nothings, nor never intend to be, and that the State Central Committee shall put the nominee under bonds that he is not a member of the order, or in case of his declining to take such a pledge, the Committee is authorized to make a nomination in his stead.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Canal Commissioner, with the following result :---

NDIDATES.	1st BALLOT	. 2D.
Arnold Plummer	. 47	60
Wm. S. Campbel	11, 37	* 43
John Rowe,	10	10
George Scott,	7	5
Robert Irwin,	5	4
Alexander Small,	. 4	
Bernard Reilly	4	
Scattering,	9	
Whonenan	the third	1 11

Whereupon, on the third ballot ARNOLD PLUMMER was declared duly nominated.

From the Committee on resolutions came majority report, presented by Col. S. W. BLACK, and a minority report, presented by Col. H. B. WRIGHT. The majority report was adopted by the Convention, as follows :---

selves to accept the lawless acts of armed and organized bands from adjoining states, as an illustration of the doc-trine of popular sovereignty, but intended only to affirm the great principle of the right of the actual *bona fide* settlers of the Territories to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way, without interference from any current.

This was also, of course, laid upon the table, and Mr. CHASE thereby given to understand that he must not expect the Convention to do anything which would look like rebuking the excesses of the slavery-propagandists.

The general understanding is, that the nomination of ARNOLD PLUMMER is a "feeler" put forward for pushing Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency-hence the Convention were afraid to express the feelings of the Freemen of Pennsylvania in regard to the recent outrages in Kansas, perpetrated upon the actual settlers by ATCHISON & Co. We prophesied some weeks since, that Gov. REEDER would be struck down in the house of his friends, and the late Democratic Convention has aimed the first blow. Notwithstanding the Democratic press of the State has spoken out in defence of Gov. REEDER and in rebuke of the "border ruffians" who invaded the territory of Kansas, with bowie-knife and revolver to intimidate and overawe its true settlers, setting law and order at defiance-the State Convention, the exponent of the sentiment of the party in this State, has not one word to say in defence of the rights of settlers and of the principle of "popular sovereignty" so ruthlessly invaded. At a time when the people of the North, without exceptionwithout regard to party or previous action, was uttering its abhorrence and detestation of the

scenes recently enacted in Kansas, and sustaining and applauding Gov. REEDER for his noble efforts to administer the laws and protect the rights of franchise and person-at a time too. when personal violence is threatened and the than justice that the Democratic State Conpression in his favor. We believe that the people of the State, expected as much, and

that they will hardly be satisfied with less. But Mr. BUCHANAN's friends in the Convention are playing the dough-face game of truckling for Southern support for their candidate for the Presidency. The South sustains ATCHIsox in his determination and outrageous plans to force slavery upon the people of Kansas .-The South demands the removal of Gov. REED-ER because he did not acquiesce in the schemes

of the amiable STRINGFELLOW. To have applauded REEDER, might have injured the prospects of "Pennsylvania's favorite son"-so 30 REEDER goes overboard-sacrificed to the Mo-77 loch of Slavery. Will the people of Pennsyl-46 vania endorse such action, or be a party to such schemes ? Has our belligerent friend CHASE, enough pluck to fight, or will he quiet- year has learned our farmers not to depend ly caress the hand which cuffed him so soundly? We shall see.

#### IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America arrived on the 4th nst., with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult .--The news from the Seat of war is important The French and English troops, on the 18th attacked the Redan and Malakoff forts, and were repulsed by the Russians with great

## LOCAL NEWS.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- A cannon, which was used in celebrating at Canton, on the Fourth of July, being too heavily loaded, burst, scattering fragments in every direction, and wounding a man and boy, both of whom have since died. The man resided in Union township, Tioga county, and was named JONATHAN JACKson. He is represented as having been an industrious and sober man, leaving a family .--

and was struck by a fragment in the side, causing his death, after a few days of suffering .-The boy, whose name we have not learned, was so badly injured that he survived but a

few hours. The explosion shattered the cannon, which was a six-pounder, in pieces, and made a wreck of the carriage. Large fragments were thrown a considerable distance-one piece entering the side of a house, just over the head of some ladies, and demolishing partitions, &c. This gun had been used in the western part of the County for many years, and the recklessness of those who loaded it so heavily, can only be accounted for by their ignorance of the risk they were incurring. Experiments in the Ordnance De- perintendent, was \$500 per year. partment of the army have shown that a cannon will sustain but a certain number of discharges, after which it is liable to burst at every discharge. Scarcely a Fourth of July passes, but several such accidents occur, generally the result of culpable carelessness.

DROWNED .- A slab, containing the clothes belonging to ELI GIBBS, of Standing Stone, was picked up in the river below that place. one day last week. As it was known that he had occasion to cross the river that day, his influence of the pro-slavery party exerted to friends became alarmed, and made search for overthrow him :-- it seems to us to be no more him. On Saturday his lifeless body was found RY's engagements are made several months on Dodge's bar, near Terrytown. It is supvention of his own State should have given posed that he placed his clothes upon the slab, him the encouragement and support of an ex- and attempted to swim the river, pushing the

no assistance at hand, he was drowned.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- A few cool days succeeded the fourth of July, but "corngrowing weather" again prevails. A recent ride up the river displayed to us as fine a promise of crops as ever gladdened the hearts of the husbandman. The rve is almost or quite ready for the sickle, and wheat is rapidly changing to a golden hue. We hear occasionally from the weevil, but it is to be found but occasionally, and is confined to the edges of the fields. Some pieces of wheat may be slightly injured by this insect, but it is beyond question that the harvest of wheat will exceed in this County any former year. Of rye there will be an abundance. The failure of the wheat last upon it alone, and a large breadth of rve has been sown. It could hardly present a finer appearance than it now does, under any cir-

cumstances. Oats are very promising-unusually finecorn more questionable. The wet weather has the Governor was scratched, but he very seen prevented many of our farmers from getting cast Stringfellow off, and rose to his feet .their hoeing done, and the weeds threaten to Both parties drew pistols, and in a long letter overtop the corn. We believe however, that in the Journal of Commerce, we learn that

The afternoon was spent in the various sports and gambols incident to such a celebration As the address of Judge WILMOT is to be published by the committee of the schools, it is unnecessary to say more than that it did great credit to the head and heart of the authorand it was quite gratifying to the teachers to see their favorite cause advocated in so able a manner.

No accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day, and it will long be remembered by He was firing the cannon by means of a cigar, the participants as distinguished for "good weather," "good temper," and "good eating." In the evening a display of fire works took place at the residence of one of the committee, which was attended by all the scholars as well as their teachers and friends.

# PROPOSED INCREASE OF SALARY .- By an ad-

vertisement in another column, it will be seen that a Convention of School Directors of Bradford County is called for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposed increase of the Salary of the Superintendent of this County, to be held at the Court House, on Saturday 29th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The salary as fixed at the time of the election of the Su-

THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION of Bradford county was to have held a meeting on the 7th nstant, to take into consideration the propriety of inviting Prof. BRADBURY to hold a Musical Convention at some place in this part of the County, during the coming winter. Owing to the storm, no one out of the boro' attended. and the few that were together, deeming it important that those interested should be consulted and give a voice in the matter, adjourned to meet on Saturday the 21st inst., at 10, A. M., in the Court House. As Mr. BRADBEahead, it will be necessary to notify him some time during the present month, if his services are secured for this place. It is hoped that slab before him-being seized with cramp, and there will be a general attendance of those interested in different sections of the county

> DROWNED .- A Irshman, named John Donnelly, in the employ of Messrs. PIOLLET, on Sunday last attempted to cross the Towanda Creek, above Ingham's mill, but the current being too rapid, he was carried down the creek and drowned. His body was recovered, and interred on Monday.

MASONIC .- The Right Worshipful Grand Master of this State, has appointed GEORGE H. BULL, of Union Lodge, No. 108, Deputy for the Masonic district composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga and Wyoming.

Gov. REEDER ASSAULTED .- Governor Reeder was assaulted on his return to Kansas, by Gen. Stringfellow, the editor of the " Squatter Sovereign," and the ringleaders of all the troubles in that territory. He took advantage of Reeder while he was leaning in his chair, threw him over, and in the scuffle, the face of a fair crop will yet be harvested. Potatoes Stringfellow was within an ace of getting shot by Gov. Reeder. Stringfellow was seized by

The only material inquiry is as to his approval of the Missouri Compromise at the time it was adopted, and that is fully established by himself.

It would be a labor unworthy of history to look up the conduct of any public man and trace him through shifting scenes with a mere view to personal effect-with a mere view to personal disparagement, by showing him contradictory and inconsistent at some period of his course. Such a labor would be idle, unprofitable and derogatory. But when a change takes place in a public man's opinions, which leads to a change of conduct and into a new line of action disastrous to the country, it becomes the duty of history to note the fact, and to expose the contradiction, not for personal disparagement, but to counteract the force of the new and dangerous opinion.

In this sense it becomes an obligatory task to show the change, or rather changes, in Mr. the national territories. And these changes vy crop is also anticipated.

and the current corroborating incidents of National programme, which was lost by 30 yeas tradition. In the lapse of twenty-seven years, to 143 nays. The report of the majority of the Committee on platform was next considered.and the clerks of departments are subjected, it This report was strongly freesoil, and was also voted down by 89 yeas to 104 nays. The report of the minority of the Platform Com-Mr. Adams could have been mistaken in the mittee next came before the Convention, and entry made in his dairy at the time. And as was adopted in place of the 12th section 133 yeas to 53 nays. The new section adopted is in the following words :

XII. That the question of Slavery should not be introduced into the Platform of the American Party, being convinced that no such issue was intended to be embraced within its principles and objects.

That we believe in, and shall ever defend the right of freedom of discussions on that and every other subject, not intended to be embraced within the designs of our organization .-But inasmuch as the subject has been forced upon us, we regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an infraction of the plighted stored, and if efforts to that end should fail.

Congress should refuse to admit any State ings in the Senate in '37-38, shows this to have tolerating Slavery, which shall be formed been a mistake-that Mr. Calhoun admitted out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compro-

Of the 133 yeas by which this section was passed, 73 were given by eastern Delegates, and 60 by western. Of the 53 negative votes 23 only were from the east-30 western men having opposed the section as not strong enough. As between the section repudiated and the section adopted the real sense of the Convention may be set down 163 in favor to 23 against.

On the evening previous to adjournment a resolution was offered calling another National Convention on the 8th of January next, to act on the Pennsylvania platform. The resolution is as follows :

Resolved, That a Committee of Thirteen be appointed to invite the co-operation of all the be willing to concur in the principles and platform this day adopted by the State of Pennsylvania, as and for her National Creed ; and that a Convention be held at Cincinnati, on the 8th day of January next, to concert measures to secure the nomination in the Convention, called by the National Council, of candidates for President and Vice President, who are willing to stand upon the Platform this day established, and transact such other matters as may be deemed necessary to secure the success of the American Party in the Union. The representatives of each State in said Convention to be equal to the number of members such State is entitled to in the National Congress.

THE OHIO HARVEST .- Dayton, July 7 .- The wheat harvest in the Miami valley has been progressing throughout the week, and the weather has been remarkably favorable for the gathering of the crop. Its abundance has far swear by, asked the Convention to pass the fol-of Congress over the existence of slavery in perior quality. In oats, rye and barley a hea-

Resolved, That the Democratic party need not, or ad settled issues, to declare its principles in detail. It is afficient for us to say, that we belong to the Democracy sufficient for us to say, that we belong to the Democracy of the Union, and recognize no geographical lines between North and South. The interests of all parts of the coun-try are the same to us, and so far as in our power, we will maintain the constitutional rights of every state, recogniz-ing, in its widest extent, the principle of popular sover-eignty in the Territories, with uniform fidelity. olved, That every one who makes our country his iome, and loves the constitution, the laws and the l abone, and loves the constitution, the laws and the loverty of the Union, is in its largest sense, a true American. His birth-place was not of his own selection, and should do him neither good nor harm—his religion is between him-self and his God, and should be left to his own judgment, conscience and responsibility. **Resolved**, That we regard the secret order, commonly colled "Knew Nathwer"

Resolved, That we regard the secret order, commonly called "Know Nothings," as an organization dangerous to the prosperity and pence of the country. We consider its designs as unconstitutional and void of patriotism; be-ing at once opposed to the spirit of true Christianity and a just and manly American sentiment. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party reiterate and re-assert their confidence in, and adherence to, the political creed promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, in his first Inau-gural address, and Piercice, in their administrations— that these principles require no concealment, and that ex-perience has fully determined their applicability to all the interests of the American people. terests of the American people. Resolved. That we have undiminished confidence in the

Resolved. That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and integrity of Franklin Pierce, and his adminis-tration of the government of our country. Resolved. That the views and principles of the present State Administration, as embodied in the acts passed by the recent Legislature, and approved by the Governor, by which the interests of the State have been or are pro-posed to be seriously and injuriously affected, contrast strongly with the wise and judicious management of the Government by Governor Bigler, and tend to show the danger of entrusting the control of the Commonwealth to the hands of men who are swayed by fanaticism and go verned by prejudice. rerned by prejudice. Resolved, That we pledge our hearty and united efforts

to the election of Arnold Plummer, the candidate for Ca nal Commissioner, whom we have this day nominated without a dissenting voice.

The resolutions of Col. WRIGHT, were plain and straightforward. They were in favor of the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and against the "Jug law" of last session. He failed to persuade the Convention to adopt them, because it did not agree with the programme, but he labored hard enough to deserve at least a foreign mission from President PIERCE.

tion would not answer for his locality, offered the following resolutions :--

Resolved, That the taking possession of the polls at the Resolved. That the taking possession of the polls at the clection for the organization of the Territory of Kansas by large bodies of men from Missouri, for the purpose of over-awing the bona fide residents of the territory, was a gross infraction of the laws, and an ontrage that calls for the severest reprobation of the American people, and we there-fore most heartily endorse the course pursued by the Hon. A. H. Reeder, in his patriotic efforts to enforce the laws and protect the rights of the people of Kansas from vio-lence and isurpation. Resolved, That the National Constitution wisely com-mits the subject of slavery to the control of the States

Resolved. That the National Constitution wisely com-mits the subject of slavery to the control of the States where it has existence, and we will resist all attempts by the people of the non-slaveholding states to interfere with the rights guaranteed to the institution, so also we will resist any attempt to use the powers of the general gov-ernment to perpetuate or extend the institution.

-which, of course, were laid upon the table ; but our indefatigable neighbor, determined not to give it up so, in order to get something to

Resolved, That in endorsing the Kebraska-Kansas bill the Democracy of Pennsylvania did not commit them- I the night of July 3d.

slaughter. Private despatches fix the loss at no fewer than 4,000 men in killed and wound-

ed, including General Campbell and seventysix other officers. In the English Parliament Mr. Roebuck has made another motion for a vote of censure, with regard to the management of the war

LATER .- The steamship Pacific arrived at New York, on Wednesday morning last. The

news by this arrival consists almost entirely of details of the intelligence already transmitted by telegraph, but correspondence does not come down so late as the 18th June, on which day the Allies made their unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The allied losses on that occasion were overrated, yet the official lists of killed and wounded foot up considerably over 5,000 men. Notwithstanding this check the investing Army keep in good spirits and do not permit their repulse to stay the progress of the siege. Lord Raglan is dangerously ill and has asked to be recalled. Sir George Brown is also on the sick list. Rumors of battle on the Tchernaya and elsewhere had caused some distraction to speculators, but were untrue.-There is no immediate indication of further

Administrative reform keeps its ground in England. Capitalists are exercised respecting the probable amount and conditions of the new French loan. Austria continues to disband her army. Elsewhere in Europe everything is dull.

operations on the Sea of Azoff or in the Bal-

PENNSYLVANIA RELIEF NOTES .- The report that these notes would not be received here-Our friend CHASE, who was a member of after for taxes in Pennsylvania is incorrect.the Convention, impressed with the idea that On the contrary, a State law took effect on the the proceedings and resolutions of the Conven- 1st inst., requiring them to be received for taxes, or redeemed in par funds by the State Treasurer, and then destroyed, while banks, county treasurers, toll collectors, ect., are expressly prohibited from paying them out .-This is an excellent law and should be strictly observed, as gold and silver are abundant

> THE GOOD TIME COMING .- The Kentucky Wheat crop is said to be the largest ever grown in that State. Other States are not much behind Kentucky in the abundance of their crops. By and by flour will be down to a reasonable price again.

lage. The exercises in the grove consisted of sing-

Judge WILMOT-after which the schools were seated at table and partook of a bountiful dining to Judge Strong were destroyed by fire on ner. There were present seated at the table 266 children in all.

are looking very thrifty We believe we may safely congratulate our two individuals present, when Reeder dropped Farming friends upon the abundance which is the muzzle of his pistol, saying he scorned to ripening for their garners. Their prosperity attack a man who was prevented from defendis the prosperity of the country, and though ing himself. Will the government provide high prices may rule, yet for a year to come, some means of defending its officers against at least, this County will have of its products these brutal outrages, or is it intended that the to spare, instead of drawing upon the provis- mob shall take possession of the territory? ions of the West.

The following "Salutatory Song" was written by CLARA STOCKWELL, to be sung at the close of the summer term of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, July 4, 1855 :---

AIR-" Wake Lady from thy slumbers. Hail, friends! our hearts are bounding To meet you all again, And music's notes resounding. Send raptures through each vein ; CHORUS .- Then-swell the song ! O, swell the song ! In sweet, unbroken numbers, O, swell the song ! O, swell the song ! Though we should meet no more. Kind Teachers, you, together,

Have nobly struggled on : And though to-night we sever. You've earned a fadeless crown. Then-swell the song ! &c.

And Students, here's a greeting For you, just free'd from care ; We see the shades retreating From faces bright and fair.

Then-swell the song ! &c. May Angels stoop from Heaven, To guide this youthful band. To them be laurels given To grace their native land. CHORUS-Then-swell the song ! O, swell the song !

In clear, unbroken numbers : O, swell the song ! O, swell the song ! For Liberty and Home

105 The Sabbath Schools connected with the Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian an hour or two after the two bodies were churches of this place, celebrated the Fourth by a pic-nic in the grove belonging to M. C. MERCUR, Esq. Owing to the rain early in the morning, the procession did not form until half | drawing the child towards her, and then past 11 o'clock, A. M. The storm having subsided, the scholars and their teachers, accompanied by the pastors of their churches march-

ed in regular order to the ground. The procession was a very long one ; every member of the different schools not prevented by illness or absence from town, being present, with a large number of the citizens of the vil-

ing, prayer, and an address to the scholars by firing.

DEATH OF SAMUEL P. COLLINGS .- By the last steamer intelligence was received of the death of this gentleman, lately of Wilkes-Barre, appointed by President Pierce U. S. consul at Tangier, at which place he died. Mr. C. was for a long time editor of the Wilkes-Barre Far mer, and a gifted and sincere man.

"THE BALANCE" is the title of a very near paper, published at Mansfield Tioga co. I. M. RUCKMAN, assisted by his wife, Mrs. MARY C. RUCKMAN. It is expressly devoted to the cause of Temperance, as the editors are very widely known as being foremost in the Good Templar movement. The terms are \$1 advance.

DROWNED .- On Wednesday morning of la week, the dead bodies of Mrs. VANNATTER.<sup>3</sup> that of her son, a fine lad of about eighty of age, were found floating in the mill pot Mr. C. COOLIDGE, in Charleston township this county. It appears that Mrs. VANNAT in the temporary absence of her husband, " stopping with her son, at the residence of Coolidge. Mrs. V. was, at times, very mel choly, and previous to the fatal catastro she was seen several mornings, at or near mill pond, always accompanied by her It is supposed, that she had conten son. ted suicide for some time. On the mol she committed the act, she arose early, with her son, left the house before sunrise, covered in the pond.

According to the position in which the be of Mrs. Vannatter was found, it would a that she clasped her son firmly with botha ed into the water. When found, the chile separated from her, but her arms remained y clasped-in the death struggle, the child evidently separated from the mother. Mrs. was the daughter of Mr. Hartford Butler, " resides near Wellsboro. - Tioga Eagle.

ACCIDENT AT BARTON, -We learn that W WRIGHT, of Barton, a brother of the De Agent in that place, was severely, if not fall ly injured there on the night of the 3d insta by the bursting of an iron cannon which he

Both of his legs were badly shattered, of which it was thought would have to be putated, with perhaps the loss of the other while it was considered doubtful that he we survive the operations.

th

FIRE IN OWEGO .- A barn belonging to the late Charles Pumpelly, Esq., and one belong-