

Letter from Gov. Reeder to Sec'y Marcy.

SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T., June 26, 1855. To the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, Washington.

As I promised in my brief note of the 13th inst., from New York, I avail myself of the first opportunity to reply to your letter of the 12th. That letter mentions as cause of complaint against me in opinion of the President, "purchases of Kansas half-breed reservations, made by me in the Territory of Kansas," and also "other speculations in lands of the Territory of Kansas, apparently in violation of Acts of Congress and of regulations of the Departments," and at the same time invite any explanation which I may desire to give in regard to the character and extent of the transactions above referred to, and particularly the matters referred to in the letter of G. W. Clark, Indian Agent, dated May 8, 1855.

I am thus put upon my defence to two separate charges: first, the purchase of half-breed Kansas lands; and secondly, other speculations in lands of the Territory, apparently in violation of acts of Congress and regulations of the Departments. The very general manner in which the charges are stated, the entire absence of any specification on which to make a point or raise an issue, and the omission to state in what particular the President sees any wrong to have been committed, and what act of Congress or regulation of the Department have been violated, are matters of regret and embarrassment to me, because they preclude confidence in the pertinence of my reply.

I need not inform so eminent a jurist as yourself how impossible it is on matters of criminality and defence to attain justice and truth without a distinct and unequivocal specification of the charge on the one side and a direct, full and pointed answer to it on the other. In the absence of these, parties may wander in side issues, departures, evasions and uncertainties, without ever reaching a conclusion; and I therefore, with the highest respect, take the liberty of calling your attention to this feature of your letter, as a full apology for myself in case I shall engage in the discussion of matters which the President may not consider in issue, or shall not be sufficiently full and certain in speaking of the point in which he sees the wrong.

In relation to the first charge, of purchase of half-breed Kansas lands, I have to say that I have purchased no such lands at all. With others, I have agreed to purchase them in case the contemplated purchase shall receive the sanction and approbation of the President; and this, in my opinion, is a material and substantial difference. Until the President, by his approbation, and the vendors by the execution of their deeds, consummate the contract, it precludes us from any interest in the land, and even the privilege of entering upon or possessing it. Vendors and vendees until then preserve all their rights unchanged and unaffected; and if the President shall not assent to the contracts, it will be the same as though they had never been made. If there is anything wrong in the matter, it is not a wrong committed, but at most only a wrong attempted, and in the face of all probability a wrong which we expected to be sanctioned by the President.

The papers were submitted by us to the President on the — day of January last for his approval, and as the Government has been for years in the habit of approving similar contracts, we did not apprehend any difficulty whatever. They were referred to the Indian Bureau and the Commissioner reported adversely to the confirmation, alleging that the vendors had no right to sell, that there was no evidence of their competence to manage their own affairs, that there was no evidence produced by us of the value of the land, that the transaction had not been brought to the notice of the Indian Agent, that no certificate was presented to the President to prove the official character of an officer whom the President had appointed, and that the purchase money (which was to be paid in cash when the deed was made) had not been sufficiently secured, and that in the opinion of the Commissioner the contract was demoralizing and disgraceful.

Whether this last reason was based upon the assumption of actual fraud in the contract, or on the Commissioner's idea that public officers had no right to purchase, I confess I have never been able, after careful examination of the report, to discover. On receiving this report the President, on the — day of January, without rejection or approval, ordered the papers to be returned, doubtless with a view to enable us to supply the formal deficiencies demanded by the business regulations of the Departments, of which we had been ignorant. — I inferred, of course, that the last reason above was not concurred in by the President, or he would at once have disapproved the contracts and terminated the whole proceedings.

We proceeded to supply the formal deficiencies, and in the beginning of May last, again laid the papers before the President with an argument and brief from myself, to prove by the opinions of Attorneys-General and the decisions of the Supreme Court, that the vendors had a right to sell—depositions proving their identity—their competency to manage their own affairs, and the value of the land—proof that the matter had been brought to the notice of the Indian Agent, and that he had made no objections, to which I add now my own assertion, that I distinctly stated to him that we had agreed to purchase one tract, and would endeavor to contract for others; and altho' Mr. Clark denies, in a general way, that the matter was brought before him, he is contradicted by my allegation and the deposition of a disinterested witness.

These papers were not acted on by the President up to the 25th of May, and I have no knowledge that they have been acted on up to this time. To the matters contained in their and my letters of April 1, 1855, to Commissioner Manypenny, which the President informed me had read, I have but little to add, unless my attention shall be called to some particular point. We know that the vendors were entirely competent to manage their own affairs, and would have the aid of the President in doing so. We know that the transaction was honorable and fair throughout, free from all fraud and deceit; we believed they had the right to sell, and we believe so still; and although it is possible we may be mistaken in this particular, yet we would not be guilty of so much disrespect to the President as to believe that he would consider such an error cause of removal. We also believed that we had the same right to buy as any other individual, provided the transaction was a fair one, and marked by no imposition, deceit, or fraud.

We have already shown that the transaction was marked by fair and honorable dealing throughout, and that the vendors had ample opportunity for consultation and deliberation, and for this I refer to the depositions now be-

fore the President. If the President is not satisfied on this point, I earnestly request that I may be informed on what particular he differs from me, and upon which facts his opinion is based, and it will be my pleasure to disprove any and every statement tending to raise a doubt in that direction. If, as the Commissioner alleges, there is a rule of the department that the deed in such cases shall be executed in presence of the agent, I have only to say, that as yet the deed remains to be made; and the vendors and the President have control of the whole matter, and can direct how the agreement shall be consummated, that the matter was (even in our ignorance of its necessity) brought to the notice of the agent, who furnished in his interpreter to assist in making the agreement, and considered the price a high one. I cannot conceive it to be on this point that the President is embarrassed, for, even if the agreement is to be treated as a deed, and if Mr. Clark's assertion is to outweigh my own and the deposition of a disinterested witness, there can be no complaint against us, except for the violation of an artificial rule of which we were ignorant.

If these explanations have not touched the point which has raised the President's embarrassment, I would, in view of the fact that the President has all the memorials, contracts, depositions, &c., now before him, in which all the points are raised, most respectfully request that the point of difficulty may be succinctly stated, and that the papers or copies of them be forwarded to me, and I will meet it with all the directness and certainty of which I am capable. In regard to the second charge, I would respectfully request some specification of what is alluded to, to enable me to reply satisfactorily to you as well as myself. It is implied from the charge that some complaint has been made to the President by some one, of specific acts done by me in violation of law or regulations, and I cannot suppose it would be received and acted on without being in writing. At least it must have had form and shape, and even though I may not know my accuser, it is not too much to ask that I may be informed of the particular act which I am charged with having committed, and the particular law I am charged with having violated.

On turning to the letter of G. W. Clark, Indian Agent, to which you refer me, I find that in endeavoring to exculpate himself from charges of official delinquencies, he indulges in much general vituperation, which I cannot for a moment suppose you wish to notice, and the only matter to which I can judge that your general allusions can apply, is an allegation that in October, 1854, I with others procured claims to be marked upon the Kansas Half-Breed Reservations. In reply, I have only to say, that as stated it is untrue. In October, 1854, several gentlemen, including myself, happened to be at the house of Mr. Ellison, in a portion of the Territory with which we were entirely unacquainted and had never seen before. Being informed that desirable claims were to be had in the vicinity upon lands open to pre-emption, we requested that he would mark them out for us, and knowing that the Kansas Half-Breed lands were in the vicinity, but utterly ignorant of their lines, we requested him carefully to avoid entering upon them, as we had no desire to trespass upon these reservations, and knew perfectly well that the marking of a claim upon an existing reservation would be utterly fruitless and nugatory, resulting in the loss of our labor without the least chance of benefit.

Mr. Ellison professed to know the lines, and assured us he would avoid the reserves; we left before the claims were marked, and I have never seen them since, nor do I know where they were made. I do not believe that Messrs. Ellison and Kramer made them upon these reservations, or if they did, I am satisfied they did it in a mistake of the lines.— Finding that we could not personally occupy them, and that without occupancy we could not acquire title to them, we abandoned all idea of them, and have never looked after them from the day they were made.

That I endeavored to retain this claim, and advised an intruder to leave it, is untrue. It is true, in conversation with one of the gentlemen whom Mr. Clark encouraged to go on these lands, I ascertained that he was upon a section for which we had contracted, and I informed him that he could not possibly secure any title there—that if the contracts were confirmed by the President, we could not allow settlers to remain there; he then inquired if he could not also contract for a tract, and I stated to him that there was one of the reserves who had for some time been offering to sell his section at \$4 per acre, and if the President approved our contracts, he could without doubt purchase that section.

This conversation was, I think, in the month of February last, and so far from attempting to induce the gentleman to leave my claim or take another for himself, I distinctly informed him that it was impossible for any man to acquire, by settlement or pre-emption, any interest or title to any of these reservations.

Most of the statements I have made in this communication are clearly proven by the depositions and papers now before the President.— Those which are not, and particularly my statement in regard to the matters charged in the letter of G. W. Clark, I can establish beyond all cavil by the testimony of most unexceptionable witnesses, if necessary. I cannot conclude this letter without again urging upon yourself and the President, as a matter of the simplest justice, demanded by the humblest man in the community, that I should be informed of the particular act to which exception is taken, and the particular aspect in which it is considered culpable, and if any law or regulation is violated, what that law or regulation is. I cannot suppose that the President has any desire to avoid a rule so necessary to a correct and conscientious discharge of his own duty, and so indispensable to the exculpation even of the most innocent man, and the absence of which, above all things, is calculated to bring the innocent and the guilty into the same category; and I therefore ask it in the fullest confidence that it will not be denied.

I am very respectfully your ob't serv't,
A. H. REEDER,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

HORACE GREENEY is still subjected to annoyance in France on account of the Crystal Palace exhibition. Horace says the French Post-office suppress the papers which contain his own statement of the matter, probably because the Tribune has matters in it offensive to the government, but that it allows all statements opposed to him to circulate freely.— Notwithstanding the annoyance, he appears to be free to go from or stay in France, and he says he will take his leisure to depart.

One day last week, fifty bbls. peaches were shipped from Norfolk to New-York.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Saturday Morning, August 11, 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 renewed, 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.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

It will be seen that the Democratic Standing Committee have called the usual September Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates. The Whig Committee has also gone through the same ceremony. The result in this County last fall, has pretty clearly demonstrated that the voters are disposed to fuse at the polls and carry out their common principles and wishes without regard to party organization. We must confess that we see nothing alarming in the people breaking away from party trammels and disarranging the schemes of politicians, and we should be glad to see some arrangement made by which those who think alike and have a common purpose, should overcome prejudices—let "hy-gones" be hy-gones," and act in concert so long as there is no cause for difference of opinion.— Such especially should be the case, concerning those offices which have an influence upon the great and absorbing question of the day. The time has come, when if there is a North, some demonstration should be made, before such traitors as PIERCE and KANE have betrayed their dearest rights and placed upon the necks of Freemen the collar of slavery. It is no time for us to cavil about names, or allow the dry bones of old parties to frighten us into antagonism, when no cause for differences exist.

Perhaps "fusion" as it is called, is not yet practicable—party ties and party associations are not easily eradicated. But eventually there must be Union of the North for the sake of the Union—and it will take but few more acts of tyranny and oppression, like the removal of REEDER and the decision of Judge KANE, to satisfy the Freemen of the North that the time has come when they can lay supine no longer.

In the meantime we desire to advertise publicly and unreservedly, that the indications are that the contest this fall in this County will be a "free-fight," and that we desire to be "counted in."

GOVERNOR REEDER'S REMOVAL.

In another column, will be found Governor REEDER's letter to Secretary MARCY, in answer to the charges made against him for official misconduct. It will elevate Gov. R. in the estimation of every candid man who reads it.— There is throughout the entire letter, a spirit of candor, independence and manliness which is creditable to the writer, and in striking contrast to the pusillanimity and cowardice of the President. Gov. REEDER meets and refutes the slanders of his accusers, as far as he is aware of their charges, and proudly defiant of the calumnies of the pro-slavery ruffians, and conscious of his own innocence, demands at the hands of the President, the right due to the humblest citizen of having the charges against him specified, and an opportunity given him to disprove them. Such an act of simple justice was not accorded him, because ATCHISON and his crew became so clamorous as to frighten the timid dough-face PIERCE from his propriety.

We have not room this week to speak as we desire in regard to this outrage. Our space is occupied by important articles having a bearing on the case. But it will not be too late hereafter, for we believe the Freemen of the country, will not speedily lose sight of the matter and the important lesson it teaches.

The Easton Argus, it will be seen by the extract we make, proves that President PIERCE has not been true to his professions and previous expressions in regard to the conduct of Gov. REEDER, and the correspondent of the Tribune discloses the means employed to endeavor to persuade him to resign.

ELECTIONS.—Several states held their elections on Monday last. We give all the information we have received.

Kentucky.—The returns received indicate the success of the Know-Nothings throughout the State—particulars not given.

North Carolina.—In this State the K. N's. do not appear to have made much impression. The delegation in Congress will probably stand Dem. 8, K. N. 2.

Tennessee.—The K. N's claim fifteen thousand and majority in the state for their candidate for Governor, GENTRY, over Johnson, Dem.

The room of ROBERT HALSEY, Esq. of Ithaca, at Congress Hall, Saratoga, was entered on Sunday last, nine Williamsport and Elmira R. R. Bonds, of \$1000 each, \$5000 worth of diamonds jewelry, besides \$500 cash and other property taken. Three burglars were arrested, but none of the property has been recovered.

Dr. GLEASON is now at the Ward House, in this place, and will remain for a few days, where he can be consulted, professionally, by those desiring his services.

GOV. REEDER'S REMOVAL—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Easton Argus, published by a strong political and personal friend of Gov. REEDER, says that "his removal has called forth in our midst, as elsewhere, the strongest expressions of indignation." It then goes on to review the circumstances under which he accepted the appointment, and discloses in President PIERCE a degree of vacillation and weakness which is characteristic. The Argus says:—

In our own great State of Pennsylvania he was found among the first to advocate the Kansas-Nebraska bill, looked upon by many honest Democrats as an unnecessary and uncalled-for measure—irreproachable as a man, eminent as a lawyer, national in his views, the President with good reason felicitated himself upon having "found the right man for the right place." The compensation of the office was inconsiderable, while the semi-barbarous life on the Western frontier presented nothing but aversion to one who only mingled in society to adorn it—with no taste and no desire for public office—we repeat it, only at the solicitation of the President, was Gov. REEDER induced to accept the appointment. He went proudly, independently, untrammelled, simply to do his duty. How well and too faithfully he performed it the whole enlightened world can testify. Because that invasion and outrage were rebuked—because that he proclaimed his intention to protect the citizens of Kansas in their right of franchise, and declared that while he was Governor, "law and order should reign"—the insensate fanatics of Missouri and their ultra Southern sympathizers denounced him as an abolitionist and a tyrant, and pursued him with a ferocity as disgraceful as it was unjust. Immediately after the first election held in Kansas, one after another of the Missouri invaders called upon the President and filed their complaints against the Governor, charging him with neglect of his official duties, illegal speculations in lands, &c.— We state upon authority that cannot be disputed, that President PIERCE at that time told a friend, "I am satisfied that Governor Reeder possesses firmness, honesty and capacity, and a man who has these three qualities, don't often get wrong." We happen to know, too, that our Chief Magistrate gave Gov. REEDER repeated personal assurances, that "he approved of his course and would have acted precisely as he did in the same position." If the President was sincere in his assurances of approval, why did he not manfully sustain him? Why did he not "take the responsibility," and boldly stand by him in his efforts to preserve the purity of the ballot-box and to maintain the principles of right? It is, to say the least, a discreditable position for the Chief Magistrate of this great nation to occupy. But the enemy were on his path and bent on his destruction, renewed the sly charges of illegal land speculations, which on investigation were proved to be as groundless as the others, and it was with reason to be expected that having been found without blemish, the President would have been only too glad to have sustained and supported him.

We are willing to believe that, uninfluenced by others this would have been the course taken by the President, but wanting in that noble independence which has forever crowned with lustre the great JACKSON, who under no unlike circumstances, announced to his refractory Cabinet, "I AM PRESIDENT, AND WILL TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY." Mr. REEDER yields—and honor, good faith and true nobility are sacrificed to ruffianism and anarchy.— Our Chief Magistrate has thrown away as favorable an opportunity as ever was presented to any of his predecessors to render his Administration illustrious. Had he taken both Massachusetts and Missouri in hand, engaged as they both have been in setting at defiance the laws of the national government, and called them both to account, our whole people would have applauded the act.

We trust the successor of Gov. REEDER will receive better treatment. If he can consent to sacrifice all manly independence, obey the behests of a Missouri mob, and allow himself, in his every act, to be governed by their dictates, his position will be pleasant enough, and he can speculate in lands to his heart's content. But if he dares to remember that he is a man—with a head, mind, conscience and a reputation at stake, the President will soon again be called upon to supply Kansas with a new and more pliant Governor, and we may have a repetition of the outrageous scene just enacted—a second attempt to ruin a most deserving man, and another step toward rendering the present Administration as odious and unpopular as it is weak and imbecile.

The Democratic Union, at Harrisburg, speaks in independent and indignant tones of this outrage. It is refreshing in the great Sahara of Pennsylvania doughfaceism, to meet with such an oasis. We really begin to have hope that the democratic press of Pennsylvania may emerge from the slough of servility into which it has sunk, and dare to stand up nobly in defence of the Right. The Union "talks out in meeting" as follows:—

REMOVAL OF GOV. REEDER.—A blow which will recoil with terrible effect has been struck by the National Administration. Whether it is the impulse of a galvanized imbecility, ill-judging counsellors, malice or disappointment, we little care. A gross and flagrant wrong has however been perpetrated, a wrong which ere long will bring shame and reproach upon those who were its instigators and its doers. The hour has passed when a specious tale will deceive the people. No puerile charge of land speculation can buffet an instant against the storm of wrath which will be aroused. A high-minded, honorable, fearless and determined man has been wantonly and basely stricken down, because he asserted and would vindicate the rights of freemen against a horde of lawless and law-breaking ruffians. Because Gov. REEDER sought to throw around the ballot-box the shield and the guards which our republican laws create and ordain, because he has had the courage to be a just and manly executive regardless of menaces and even personal violence, he has been removed from his position and another has been sought out to fill the place he has made so honorable. Ostracism has not been an Athenian custom alone, nor has Aristides been its only victim.

The consequence of the act of Presidents PIERCE can to some extent be foreseen. The same Pennsylvania which so cheerfully cast for him her electoral vote, having faith in the New Hampshire man, will shrink from him with aversion. To him she looked for a hearty approval and endorsement of the means taken by one of her sons to secure to the settler the rights attaching to him as an American citizen. Grievously has she been disappointed, and she

will mourn to think how her trust has been ruthlessly shattered. Pennsylvania will not stand aloof in the rebuke to be uttered; around her will cluster many of her sister States until that administration which was borne into power upon the topmost wave of the popular will, will sink so low that there will be none so poor to do it reverence. As its death will be that of the suicide, there will neither be the mockery of mourners nor the burlesque of a funeral. It does seem passing strange, that so far forgetful of the place of his birth, his youth and his manhood, forgetful of the great free North, it was a forgone conclusion in the mind of the President that in all defiance of whatever might be the voice of her people, Kansas was to be doomed to slavery. And to what other conclusion must we come? The deplorable scenes witnessed at every election district when members of the territorial legislature were chosen, are sadly familiar wherever the expression of an unshackled press has been heard. The peaceable citizens were over-awed in the exercises of the most sacred prerogative of a freeman, by the presence and most unlawful interference of armed ruffians, the spawn of an adjoining State. Where civilization is, that element of political justice, as enunciated by Godwin is recognized to be a truism that "to endeavor to impose our sentiments by force is the most detestable species of persecution." And what other than this were the high-handed proceedings of the Missouri mob? They were not content that those who had alone the right should determine for themselves under the law their own institutions, but by violence were sentiments other than their own to be forced upon Kansas settlers. Earnestly did the press of our land inveigh against an outrage so monstrous, and a burning spirit of indignation was kindled in the breast of every man whose sense of justice was unclouded. And withal, our President has cast his official influence—and we are gratified that it has grown so small—with the law defiers.

Although another of Pennsylvania's gifted sons is called to be the successor of Gov. REEDER, it affords no consolation. It brings not a ray of light through the thick darkness of her regrets. Her sorrow is too deep in the removal of one animated by a high feeling of truth and justice to find any joy in the very doubtful honor paid to another. But the voice of the Keystone State will make itself clearly heard. Blind giant as she is, her cry will come up throughout her extended borders for vengeance. Let him upon whose head it falls beware! And well too does she know how to reward her faithful. Her son, so foully treated when in the noble discharge of duty as the Executive in a newly fledged territory, may yet act as the honored Executive of the State second in wealth, power and population, or represent her interests in the Senate of the nation. The once rejected minister plenipotentiary became the President of the United States. The lesson has not lost its meaning. A homily of like import may yet be read to an administration upon whose frontlet its own fatuity has written "DOOMED."

The President and Gov. Reeder.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

The readers of The Tribune will be interested in any new facts, however inconsiderable in their importance, which will throw any light upon the President's disgraceful conduct toward Governor Reeder; and though the following is no solution of the great query, Why was the Governor discharged? so earnestly repeated here and echoed everywhere, it shows that the Governor is not wanting in that ready wit quite as essential to politicians as logic and learning:

The story goes that after some two or three weeks consultation between Gov. Reeder and the President upon the affairs of Kansas, the nature of which is guessed at whispered here among the knowing ones, but the result of which certainly was that the President refused to issue any proclamation, or do any act for the protection of Kansas, the Governor left for home. Meanwhile, the troubles in the Cabinet increased, and the President, anxious to please Gen. Davis on the one hand, and afraid of the North on the other, determined to make another appeal to Gov. R.'s magnanimity, and sent a confidential agent, usually employed by him on such occasions, to call on a special and intimate friend of the Governor, then in the city, who represented in most lugubrious tones that the President was exceedingly embarrassed and perplexed in regard to Kansas, that it gave him infinite difficulty and trouble, and that he really thought Gov. R. ought to relieve him from his trouble by resigning the office.

The friend who perfectly understood whence this came and what was expected of him, at once communicated it to the Governor at Easton, who as promptly replied "that if Mr. PIERCE believed in resignation as a cure for the difficulties and perplexities of an Administration, he might practice it himself; but as for him, (Gov. R.) he was no disciple of the doctrine, and therefore could not be expected to act upon it." The reply was rather cool, but not more so than the emptiness of the message deserved, especially when it may be inferred that the Governor was not in a very good humor after discovering by his two weeks' interview that the President was determined to abandon his people to the tender mercies of the Missourians.

In a few days after this message was delivered the call upon Gov. Reeder for explanation of the half-breed land purchase made its appearance, and the unprecedented course was adopted of publishing to the world the accusation without first hearing the reply.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1855.

Many important facts have transpired with reference to the dismissal of Gov. REEDER, but there are one or two more of whose authenticity I can give you the most positive assurance which yet require to be brought to the notice of an admiring world. No sooner had the Governor communicated with Mr. PIERCE, after he had arrived in the Eastern States from Kansas, than the President besought him to resign, in order to relieve the Chief Magistrate of the Union from the embarrassment in which he found himself. By way of inducement the President proposed to confer on Gov. REEDER the appointment of Commissioner to China, then vacant by the return of Mr. McLane. This the Governor promptly declined.

This proffer having thus proved insufficient, the President made a higher bid. He now said that on condition of REEDER's vacating the Governorship in Kansas, he would give the place of Ambassador to England, from which Mr. Buchanan was soon to return. The splendor of this proposition was a matter to consider, and after two days the Governor gave his ultimatum. He offered to resign if the

President would write him a letter asking him to do so, and publishing it in The Union together with his reply, it being understood that the appointment to England should be gazetted immediately after. The President refused to publish such a correspondence, and the Governor accordingly left him under the necessity of turning out a Territorial Executive for the sole reason that he would not lend himself to the establishment of Slavery by foreign invasion and conquest, against the will of the vast majority of the people of the Territory.

JUDGE KANE'S DECISION.—We have not room this week for Judge KANE's outrageous decision in the Williamson case. We will print it next week, that our readers may see to what depths a judge can descend who is hoping for a vacancy to occur in the Supreme Bench, and anxious to occupy it. Does any one suppose, that a judge elected by the people would render such a disgraceful and unjust decision?

The resolutions adopted the School Directors Convention, as also a communication in regard to the increase of the salary of the Superintendent, are necessarily delayed until next week.

A terrible riot occurred in Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday during the election. The story is that three Americans were killed by the Irish, who fired upon them from the windows. On the other side, one Irishman had been hung, several otherwise killed, and others taken prisoners.

For the Bradford Reporter. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to say a few words through the columns of your paper upon the subject of the late School Directors Convention.

It seems a convention of the school directors of the County was called for Saturday, the 28th of July, to consider the propriety of increasing the salary of our county superintendent. The peculiar season of the year at which it was called, and the very peculiar weather of the season, prevented at least three-fourths of the directors of the county from attending. Whether there was any design on the part of those particularly interested in this increase of salary, in getting it fixed at this very hurrying time, we do not pretend to judge—certain it is, however, it has resulted in taking one thousand dollars out of the school fund of this county and placing it in the pocket of our county superintendent. No one can for a moment suppose that such would have been the result, had there been anything like a full attendance of the directors. The State superintendent, in his notice, stated that a majority of the directors of the county, had signified their desire to increase the county superintendent's salary. The desires of this majority must have been made known to the State superintendent in a very private, yet with much concert of action, for many of the boards of directors of the county never heard of any such thing until they received notice of the time and place of the meeting of the convention. In fact, I doubt very much that any who were opposed to the movement knew anything of the matter. Is it not fair then to infer that the whole thing was gotten up thro' the influence of Mr. GUYER for his special benefit? At all events, he was very active in the convention—urged his suit with all his ingenuity, and advocated his cause in a most egotistical and bombastic speech. Enough of his personal friends had been pressed into the convention, notwithstanding the extreme press of harvest business, to constitute a majority and place a cool thousand in his pocket.

In his speech (?) before the convention, he did not ask the two thousand dollars because his services merited it, but because there was money lying idle in the State Treasury which the state had once appropriated for the purpose of paying county superintendents, and he might as well have it as to let it fall back into the general fund to be squandered by those hawks about Harrisburg. He said there were hawks there, watching opportunities for plunder and peculation. Are there not hawks this side of Harrisburg watching for similar chances? He urged his demand on the ground that it would cost the people of Bradford County nothing—that it would not increase their taxes one cent, nor take anything from the school fund of the several districts of the county—but that, on the contrary, it would bring money into the county to her great benefit! He said, if he thought it would burden the people of Bradford one cent, he would not accept one dollar of it. What patriotism! and what a detestable principle to act upon! Is it possible Mr. GUYER would ask the directors to vote him fifteen hundred dollars out of the State Treasury, merely because it would cost them nothing! and is it possible thirty school directors could be found who would vote him that amount merely because it would not come out of them? If Mr. GUYER's services be worth that sum, it should be given him for that reason, and Bradford County should bear the burthen, or at least her proportion of it, for all the benefit of his services as superintendent, is confined to this county. Nothing but gross selfishness would accept of those services, and then attempt to shirk the responsibility of paying for them! But so it is. Now, how stand the facts? Instead of this increase of salary costing the people of Bradford County nothing, and leaving their school fund undisturbed, the law declares that the superintendent's salary as fixed by the school directors, shall be paid out of the funds appropriated to the several school districts of the county. It was with great astonishment that many heard Mr. GUYER and his backers argue the contrary of this. When they allege that the money comes from the State and not out of the County, the reply is immediately suggested, that the people of Bradford County