

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Editor: A writer in your paper who appears to have some private griefs relative to the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, has been indulging himself in a manner which may justify my asking you to publish a reply. With his personalities in speaking of the superintendent, I have nothing to say or do—he is fully able to answer for himself; but I will endeavor to show your readers that his charges and insinuations against those school directors who are in favor of general education, are unjust, and indecorous. The gentlemen who took part in fixing the salary of the superintendent are the real friends of a good system of education—for the rich and for the poor; and their standing in society, both for integrity and intelligence, ought to shield them from the sneering charges of ignorance, resorted to by an arrogant and dictatorial newspaper scribbler. The chairman of the convention is a man of education, and possesses talents of a high order, and no one doubts his integrity. The secretaries are men who would do credit to themselves in any county convention. The chairman of the committee to draft resolutions is a Professor of education in high standing, and his character above reproach. Who the "two others with him" were, your correspondent has not told us; but I would think well of them judging them by their company. The gentleman who offered the resolution to increase the superintendent's salary and advocated it, is gentleman who stands so far above the attacks of petty scribblers, that it is not necessary to notice the attacks on him. I will only say that he possesses a strong natural mind, with a bold honesty of purpose which makes him fearless and powerful in debate.—The gentleman who offered the resolution naming the salary adopted, is one of the best read lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania. A gentleman of a fine mind, and one who has the courage and disposition to do justice to friend or foe. Those men are all ardent friends of education—they are actively engaged in the cause—they are tax-payers of the county, and I ask what right your correspondent has to make charges or insinuations against them for exercising the right of acting as they thought proper and just? Those men and their associates who voted with them, were a clear and an honest majority of the convention, and no sensible man doubts their legal right to do what they have done.

The position of your correspondent is untenable from beginning to end. The state has appropriated \$50,000 for the payment of county superintendents, and no officer of government can use one dollar of that sum for any other purpose. The question then is, shall the Superintendent of Bradford county receive a compensation equal to, or in proportion to that of the superintendent of other counties? You, Mr. Editor, told your readers a few weeks since, that Bradford county had more farms than any other county in the state. In this statement you were correct; but in the same paper your correspondent argued that \$500 was enough pay for traversing this large and populous county. This was an absurdity. He thought it could all be done in two hundred days—and two dollars fifty cents per day—quite a generous compensation. Did this correspondent ever hire a horse and travel the county? I suppose he did not, or he would make no such assertion. The wear and tear and expenses of two hundred days traveling would be more than \$500; but the necessary traveling of the superintendent cannot be performed in three hundred days; and then the writing of the office and the correspondence he must attend to occupies not only his leisure hours by day, but runs far into the night, depriving him of sleep. I am proud to say that Bradford county requires more labor from the superintendent of common schools than any county in the state; and I am quite willing that the officer, (let him be the present incumbent or any other,) should be paid for his services.

I will now notice the assertion of your correspondent relative to the proceedings of the convention, and I rejoice that the chairman had the good sense to attend to the business the convention and not be led into confusion by the attempts of those who acted as factionists. It appears one of those offered a resolution to make the salary ten thousand dollars. Would he have voted for such a sum? Would one member of that body have recorded such a vote? I answer no. It was only intended to occupy time, and trifle with the convention. Let such men talk about the want of knowledge in a chairman. Their own charges will do him credit. Again your correspondent grossly tells your readers that resolutions were offered to abolish the office of superintendent, to reduce the number of school directors, fix their salaries, &c. I did expect the gentleman charged with offering such resolutions to come out in your paper and deny the charge; but as he did not do so, I presume he owns them. Did those men believe that a county convention have any such power? Did the mover of those resolutions think he belonged to a legislative body, who could act on them? I will not insult the mover or his aids by saying that they believed their own assertions. I know they would much rather be thought "cute tricksters" than plain fools. Their resolutions were irrelevant; and with whatever ability those resolutions were sustained by the mover, the public I suppose will remember that he held a good office in this county for several years and performed the duties well. No one, I presume, had any right to find fault; but, no one ever heard of this gentleman being in favor of a reduction of fees while he held office. The fees of that officer were often paid by the poor, and by those who could ill spare the money; but

the officer's zeal in favor of reducing a salary did not then exist.

Your correspondent made an attempt to deceive your readers as to the notice or call of the convention. This he knows is unjust. The call was inserted in the county newspapers, and I believe a circular sent to the chairman of every school district in the county;—and I presume if there had been a full board the majority in favor of the increase would have been very large. If the coteries who exerted themselves so much before, and at the convention, could not intimidate or control the members, it is not likely that they would have succeeded better with a larger number. They resorted to the press—they resorted to fraud, to defeat a majority of school directors in the performance of their duty. It does not become such men to talk about acts brought about "by hook and by crook."

Those men are now reiterating that the salary is paid out of the county school fund, while they know that the Secretary of Common Schools has under the seal of office given his decision to the contrary; and those men know that his decision is the law until reversed by a higher tribunal.

BELINGTON, August 14, 1855.

DOUGH-FACISM.—This expressive term is applied to a certain class of Northern men, who while always expressing their opposition to slavery and its encroachments, yet always persistently and most ingeniously oppose every mode whatever of political and practical action to protect Northern rights. To the abolitionists of the Garrisonian school they say that chattel slavery is all wrong, and they are as much opposed to it as anybody, but it is a local institution with which we have nothing to do, and cannot disturb it without destroying church and state. To the Free-soilers and Wilmot proviso men, they declared they were utterly opposed to slavery being extended to the new Territories, but it was necessary to pass the proviso at the risk of southern excitement, for slavery would not go to those territories in any event. The Fugitive slave law they admitted was very tyrannical and disgraceful to the people of the Northern States, a great and cruel hardship, but the constitution required the return of Fugitive Slaves, and the North must yield, or endanger the Union.

Had you asked one of these pliant persons, in the beginning of last year, if they would be willing to give up the Missouri Compromise at the demand of slave holders, they would have been in a lignant at the bare idea. "Give up the Missouri Compromise! Destroy that time-honored and sacred compact! Let slavery obtain a foothold on our own soil of Nebraska, a soil consecrated to freedom! No indeed! Let the South try if she dares; but she never will, she has more sense; but if she dares, we will never yield to such ignominy and injustice!"—The South did try it, and she succeeded as she always does, for she is united and in earnest, and where are these valiant Dough-faces now? Have they acquired any manly courage, any sense of their rights, and any resolute determination to assert them? Not in the least. The dough is more prominent that ever.

Never has the meanness of dough-facism been more evident than in its opposition to the Republican movement, which it stigmatizes with the name of Abolitionism. The Republican party proposes to lay aside every issue connected with the question of Slavery but the question of its extension into national territory. It does not assail Slavery in any of its so-called vested rights. It does not molest it in any state, or in any of its conditions. It is not even a question of Slavery as regards the slave themselves. It is, in fact, an assertion of the rights of the free citizens of the Northern States to certain territories awarded to them by compact and prescription. If slaveholders are to possess these fair territories then Northern men are shut out, unless they will consent either to become slaveholders, or the serfs of slaveholders. There is no other alternative, except the entire abandonment of territories which were theirs by every claim of justice and right.

For the assertion of Northern rights, and for endeavoring to preserve the government of the nation from coming under the complete control of the slaveholding power, Northern dough-faces denounce it as Abolition, a one-idea party, and predict that if it succeeds it will destroy the Union! This is the old story the Union is in danger; the lovers of the Union must come to the rescue to put down the Republicans, or the country will be ruined!

And what do these Union-savers propose in the emergency? Submission! Nothing in the world but submission. If the South wants Kansas as a slave State she must have it, or she will upset the Union, which if we may believe these dough-faces, is so weak and rickety that nothing can save it but submission, submission, submission!—Pittsburg Gazette.

Mr. Huston, the only Free-Soil member in the Missouri-Kansas Legislature, has got sick of bad company and resigned. He says that several members of the so-called Legislature are not and never were residents in the Territory, but are still living in Missouri, and adds that these and other facts of atrocious illegality "caused me, mortified and disgusted" at the assumption of my countrymen, to "retire from a position which I could no longer retain with credit or honor to myself, or justice to my constituents." And thus Lot fled from Sodom.

GOVERNORSHIP OF KANSAS.—The Hon. John L. Dawson passed through Pittsburg on Thursday, on his way home, after several weeks absence, and stated to his friends, unqualifiedly, his purpose to decline the tendered appointment as Governor of Kansas. The Pittsburg Post says:—

His appointment, which was entirely unsolicited and unexpected, was first made known to him while travelling homeward. Highly as we know the compliment to be held, yet Mr. Dawson has no wish to change his citizenship. He intends to stick to the flag of our good old Commonwealth, and will not exchange it for that of any other State or Territory. He therefore declines the appointment.

FATAL AFFRAY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Mercury regrets to learn that a serious affray occurred about ten miles from that city, in the county of Rankin, on Wednesday last, in which a Mr. Anderson was shot down by one Collins and expired. The brother of the murdered man, it is stated, being out on a hunting excursion, chanced to arrive on the ground and immediately shot Mr. Collins, who was not at last accounts expected to recover.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, August 18, 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.

CLEANING.—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... \$8 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, Banners, 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.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

We publish in another column, a call for a Republican State Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on the 5th of September, signed by a number of persons, formerly identified with the different parties lately existing in this State. The object as set forth, is to effect a union of the voters of this Commonwealth opposed to the aggressions of Slavery. We hail this as a movement in the right direction. There is in Pennsylvania a large majority of her voters opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the outrages which are the legitimate consequence of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Some expedient should be resorted to give expression to the sentiments and feelings of her people. We need an organization and a platform upon which all the friends of Freedom, regardless of former party names, can stand in common, and not by division suffer the voice of Pennsylvania to be stifled or her sentiments misrepresented. The Republican movement has already been inaugurated in many of the Northern States, with cheering prospects of success. The people are no longer to be blindly subservient to the behests of party leaders, but are casting off the trammels of party, and speaking as becomes intelligent Freemen.

They are not satisfied with being the adjuncts and tools of slavery, and indirectly aiding the plans of STRINGFELLOW and ATCHISON. The times imperatively demand such a movement as is promised by this Republican Convention. With a strong and determined expression of Northern sentiments, and a candidate known to be consistent and upright, Pennsylvania will not be behind her sister states in rebuking the aggressive and intolerant spirit of slavery-propagandism, which now threatens to "crush out" every sentiment of freedom.

DOWN WITH THE DOUGH-FACES!

Yes, down with the dough-faces! That is exactly what we mean. The South brags that she has no traitors in her midst. The North, unfortunately, has a prolific crop of this class. They may be known by their hypocritical and zealous professions of regard for the Constitution, as if any one would do violence to that sacred instrument. They see no encroachments upon the Constitution in the continued efforts of the slaveholders to extend the accursed institution; but, when the North would bring the government back to the principles of our forefathers, they cry out that the Constitution is assailed! Such men can be found in almost every County in the North. They are persons of enlarged and liberal views, very unselfish and patriotic! as is manifested by their always desiring to do their country some service in a good fat office and never refusing when called to perform its arduous duties—and draw the pay. They are always Boo-hoo, too, and will tell you a lugubrious tale of the dangers that beset the Union, unless the slaveholders are allowed to have their own way. They are always predicting a speedy dissolution of the Union, if the North shows the slightest degree of independence. They are anatomically known as men without backbone—or afflicted with some vertebral affection, which makes it impossible to stand up erect—and they are constantly engaged in bending and cringing and fawning to the Power which controls our legislation and which dispenses offices and patronage. They may be further known by declaiming most eloquently against sectional parties, and particularly denouncing any attempt to consolidate popular opinion in the North.—They are profoundly ignorant of the state of parties at the South, they can see no sectional movements in that direction, but when an effort is made to show that there is a North—Boo-hoo! how deprecatingly indignant and terribly frightened becomes your Northern dough-face! Sectional parties at once become fraught with great danger to the Union.—Boo-hoo! the South will dissolve the Union if the North interferes to prevent the consummation of her plans!

Such men are an incubus upon the North. They cling to the wheels of her progress. If they had lived in the time of our Revolution, they would have boo-hooed about the awful fuss made for a three cent tax on a pound of tea. They would have endeavored to check the feeling of liberty and independence manifested in the colonies, and denounced the zealous and true men of that day, as one-idea-men fanatics. They have no conception of principle—of acting without reference to some interested purpose. Their goal is office—their expected reward, patronage. There is but one way of reaching such a class—and that is by making dough-facism unprofitable. When it won't pay to be a dough-face, the race will become extinct. The North owes it as a solemn duty to herself and to the best interests of the

country—to the cause of political morality, to put the seal of condemnation upon every dough-face. Whether in National, State or County matters, if a man presents himself for your suffrages who is not true to the North, Down with him! Show him that you have no respect for those who have no respect for you. Learn him that the only way to secure the support of the North is to be true to the Constitution, true to the precepts of our fathers, true to the cause of Freedom. An independent, upright, Northern man should always be supported—a dough-face taught that the North will no longer encourage traitors.

"UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION"

We find in the last Argus, the proceedings of the "Whig County Committee," and as part of the action of said committee, appear the following resolutions:—

The Whig County Committee in Convention assembled, Resolved, FIRSTLY.—That in comparison with the great issue before the country, the minor questions of party are unimportant, and therefore should not be allowed to prejudice those paramount interests of Freedom which are involved in that issue.

SECONDLY.—That the rights of the North can only be secured from the encroachments of Slavery, by uniting the Northern strength upon firm and decided grounds against the further extension of Southern institutions.

THIRDLY.—That we do therefore earnestly recommend to the several Counties of Vigilance, above named, that they use their utmost influence to secure delegates to the coming County Convention, who will sacrifice party names and minor considerations, to effect an union of Northern forces upon one common platform of Freedom.

The masses of this County, are sound upon the great question which is now agitating the country. By the masses, we mean the great majority of the voting population of the County. This is owing in a great measure to two causes. Firstly, to the intelligence and occupation of our inhabitants; and secondly, that we are entirely removed from the reach of governmental patronage and corruption. The sturdy and industrious yeomanry who fell our forests and cultivate our soil, care nothing for the blandishments of political patronage. They are removed from the sphere of its corrupting influence. The anathemas of Administrations are equally unheeded, and they are content that those who have such a desire, should enjoy the offices. Consequently there is nothing mercenary in their action. They are ready to speak their sentiments on all occasions, and fearlessly to do their duty at the ballot-box. This has been demonstrated on numberless occasions.

A period has now arrived, which demands most imperatively the united action of the Freemen of the North. National faith is disregarded, compromises violated and set aside, armed ruffians are organized to invade soil consecrated to Freedom; the ballot-box is assailed, the rights of actual settlers ruthlessly and brutally invaded—bowie-knives and revolvers and rifles overawe the residents of the Territory, because ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW are determined that slavery shall be extended into Kansas. How are these disgraceful proceedings regarded in the South? Does her vaunted chivalry and patriotism rebuke such unlawful conduct? Certainly not—but on the contrary, applauds and encourages the acts of the armed invaders of the soil the South by her own acts forever consecrated to freedom. No expression of reprobation has been heard from the South. But she demands the removal of REEGER, because he has been an obstacle in the way of consummating their nefarious schemes.

It is in vain to look for justice or fairness in the South, where slavery is concerned. The few who would be disposed to be patriotic and national, have not the courage to lift up their voices against the demands and the schemes of the Nullifiers. The intolerant and arrogant spirit induced by the institution itself, overrides and tramples down all liberality and conservatism. There is no middle course. The counsels of the wise founders of our free institutions are swept aside, and the most abominable heresies proclaimed, in regard to the peculiar institution. To these doctrines every one must unreservedly subscribe who would not be placed under the ban of the slave-holding interest.

Does any one affect to believe that there are any political considerations in the South, aside from the interests of slavery? If there is such a person, he is either deceiving himself, or attempting to deceive others. Party land-marks are obliterated at the South—party organizations and party names only recognized as they become peculiarly serviceable to the purpose of the slavery-propagandists. The South to-day, would be willing to support GERRIT SMITH or SALMON P. CHASE, if they would renounce their present opinions and give in their adhesion upon the only question which enters into consideration in the political action of the slaveocracy. They are not frightened by mere party names; they affiliate with celebrity either with Democrat or Whig, only asking for evidences of complete subservience to the slavery-interest. Indeed, they had a narrow escape from Know-Nothingism—and it was only because they were not satisfied that it was thoroughly "National," that it did not sweep the South like an avalanche.

While the South sinks all minor questions, and repudiates all party names and attachments, consulting her own interests, the North is wasting her strength, by clinging to defunct issues and obsolete ideas. We are in love with old parties that we are juggling skeletons, and trying to persuade ourselves that they have form and substance and are endowed with life and animation. To be sure, occasionally the dry bones give forth such a rattling, as might convince any one that their vitality was dead and gone. What then, is the plain duty of Northern freemen? It is to be divided on account of the past—to allow the ghosts of defunct issues to interpose and prevent harmonious action? No.

Let the dead past bury its dead! Act in the living present!

There is no reason why the independent and honest portion of Northern voters should not act and vote in unison. There is not a question nor a shade of principle which should separate them. They are united in sentiment upon the only question which has life. They may be exhorted about departed questions—they may be invoked to sustain dead parties—but obeying the demands of their principles, and the convictions of their judgments the voters will deposit their ballots in a manner most likely to advance their principles. The slogan of parties has lost its power—the defunct carcass of partizanship cannot be galvanized into existence though interested demagogues and office-seekers may strive to their utmost. The issues which once arrayed community in antagonism, have passed away, or are forever settled; nothing remains but the names which distinguish the advocates of different views, unless it be a horde of greedy place-seekers who look upon the organizations as their only hope for office.

The action of the Whig Committee, is not only liberal, but it is timely and appropriate. It is the only course left for Northern Freemen, unless we are willing quietly to submit to the outrages and aggressions of the minions of slavery—or what is worse, by disagreement and division here, to permit their schemes to be carried out. There is a moral, political and numerical power in the North, sufficient to bring the Government back to the original design of its founders, carefully observing all the guarantees and compromises of the Constitution, and sacredly respecting the rights of our Southern brethren—but emphatically and solemnly determining that Slavery shall not be the ruling and dominant power in the government—controlling its administrative, legislative and judicial branches. Such power, if once exerted, would accomplish all that the patriot could desire. When it is once known that there is a North, the South will quietly submit to the advantages guaranteed to her by the Constitution—the security of her peculiar property, and not be seeking by constant encroachments on free territory to extend its area.

But to effect this, the North must be united. She must not fritter away her strength upon abstract questions which have no practical bearing upon the present. Shall we pursue the spectres of departed issues, rather than embrace those which have life, vitality and importance? Shall we permit ourselves like vassals, to be driven, at the beck of leaders, into contests at which the mind and heart revolt? Are we not Freemen, loving our Country, and desiring her prosperity? If so, how shall we best accomplish the object of our desire? Certainly not by being tickled by old party names, by being divided, and thus shorn of our strength, while Slavery, compact and active, continues to wield her influence and monopolize the government, bending everything to its propagation and perpetuation.

The North is like GULLIVER in the toils of the Lilliputians. Giant as she is, she is bound down by a thousand bonds, which though contemptible singly, in the aggregate are sufficient to render her powerless. She has slept so long, that the minions of Slavery have fastened her down, hand and foot. Her interests are wide-spread, and her antagonism to the aggressions of slavery, has not that pecuniary interest, which makes the slave-power so effective. We cavil and carp about minor questions, while we have a common object in view. We cling to party, until from very offensiveness we are obliged to cut loose from the dead carcass.—We permit the "glorious recollections of the past," to obscure the threatening darkness of the future. God grant that a common platform may soon hold all who are for conceding the constitutional rights of the South, but opposed to the extension of slavery, and to its political aggressions. That day shall be a proud one for the United States, which witnesses an united North, and a determined expression which shall say to Slavery, so far shalt thou go and no further! This is in the power of the North, if she will only put forth the strength she possesses.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS FOR NEWSPAPERS.—The following stray paragraph, which we cut from an exchange, contains much sense. The experience we have had of the system of advance payments, has satisfied us that it is the only true system, and that county papers must ultimately all adopt it.—"No subscriber worth retaining, will object to the pay-in-advance system. Those who wanted to hear Jenny Lind sing had to pay in advance; and what where her divinest strains compared with those which flow from the editorial pen? You can't take your seat in a rickety mail-coach, or fly from the-track rail-road car, without paying in advance for the risk of being killed. If you would hear a concert, or literary lecture, or see Tom Thumb or the Siamese Twins, you must plunk down your twenty five, or fifty, or one hundred cents, before you pass the threshold. Nay, if any one has so little regard for his own character as to want to read Barnum's Autobiography, he must pay for it. And yet men hesitate and cavil about paying for a paper furnished at a price on the very brink and utmost verge of prime cost."

We publish, this week, two communications on the subject of County Superintendents. We shall also next week give place to an answer from Mr. GUYER upon the same subject.

We shall not apologize to our readers for the space we have allowed to this discussion. We believe it will be of great benefit to the common school cause, by directing attention to the matter, and particularly to the workings of the present law. If it cannot stand the test of popular scrutiny, it should fall; if it can, let it stand.

Call for a Republican State Convention.

At a large and spirited meeting of persons of all parties and from ten different counties of this Commonwealth, held in the City of Reading, on Wednesday, August 23, 1855, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the recent action of Congress, by the repeal of the restriction against Slavery in the Territory of the Missouri, coupled as that repeal has been with previous and subsequent measures having a direct tendency to extend the institution of Slavery, and involve the people of the Free States directly and actively in its support, has brought the question of Slavery home to every citizen of the Free States as a question involving National honor and personal Liberty; Therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby call upon all our fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, without former party distinctions to meet in general Mass Convention, in the City of PITTSBURG, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, to organize a REPUBLICAN PARTY whose object shall be to place all branches of government actively on the side of Liberty.

Resolved, That the newspapers throughout the State be requested to publish the foregoing.

Resolved, That the names of the Post Office address of the persons taking part in the proceedings of this meeting be hereto appended, so far as the Secretary may be able to obtain them.

- A. L. Peacock, Upper Darby, Delaware county.
George Atchison, Bernside, Clearfield do.
Edw. Lukens, Kulpsville, Montgomery do.
J. F. Tolson, M. D., Puttstown, do.
George Wells, do do do.
John Tiltow, do do do.
Jacob Kline, do do do.
John Tiltow, do do do.
David Wells, do do do.
Joseph Neide, do do do.
Samuel Wells, do do do.
A. H. Rosenheim, Philadelphia, do.
Wm. B. Thomas, do do do.
John O'Neil, do do do.
Prof. C. D. Cleveland, do do do.
Rev. Anson Road, do do do.
Edward Lewis, do do do.
A. Johnson, Reading, Berks county.
Rev. F. S. Bealhold, do do do.
F. R. Hickman, do do do.
Thos. P. Smith, Leesport do.
John W. Hanson, Mt. Pleasant, Huntingdon county.
Caleb P. Jones, Valley Forge, Chester county.
John Thomas, Kimberton, do.
John Dier, West Vincent, do.
Caleb Pierce, Erldown, do.
Lewis Marshall, West Chester, do.
Wm. Wright, York Sulphur Springs, Adams county.
J. M. D. M. D., Harrisburg, Lancaster county.
Day Wood, Pottsville, do.
J. Edward Barnes, Tamaqua, Schuylkill county.
Wm. Donelson, do do do.
Charles Vaughn, do do do.
Charles Miles, do do do.
And many others whose names could not be obtained.
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, President.
CALEB P. JONES, Secretary.

The "Toga Agitator" raises at its mast-head the following ticket:

For President in 1856: HON. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

For Vice President: HON. DAVID WILMOT, of PENNSYLVANIA.

In regard to its candidates the Agitator says:—

"We raise the name of SALMON P. CHASE and DAVID WILMOT, for President and Vice-President in 1856, at our mast-head this week, and cannot but think the selection the best that can be made. Both are staunch and true friends of Free Speech, Free Soil and Free Men, and neither would permit the South to rule the Union. Their election would carry dismay and destruction to the center of the Slave Junta, and extort doleful groans and lamentations from the failing ranks of the dough-faces. Huzza for CHASE & WILMOT!"

THE SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE opens on Wednesday next, 22d inst., as we are glad to learn with a prospect of a greatly increased number of pupils. The services of Mrs. HOYT from Wilkes Barre, have been secured in the primary department—and from her well-established reputation in that department hitherto, we augur the most desirable results in that branch of the Institution.

HON. HORACE WILLISTON died at his residence in Athens, on Tuesday morning last, in the 74th year of age. M. W. was one of the oldest members of the bar of the County, and presided over the Courts of this District for some years. He occupied a high position as a lawyer, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of those who knew him, as an upright and honest man.

The President has appointed WILSON SHANNON, of Ohio, Governor of Kansas, and he has accepted the post. Mr. S. was formerly Governor and U. S. Senator from that State.

SPALDING & ROGERS' CONSOLIDATED CIRCUSES, will give an exhibition at this place, on Saturday, 25th inst.—for a particular account of which, refer to advertisement in another column.

Waverly Bank.—Arrangements have been made to establish a Bank, at the thriving village of Waverly, with a capital of \$100,000. The stock we understand, has been taken, JOHN C. ADAMS, Esq. of this place, is to be the President.

[From the Luzerne Union.]

A CARD.—S. S. WINCHESTER, Esq.—Seeing the recent letter of Judge Avery, in the Luzerne Union, I respectfully ask leave in your columns to say:—

That I have written a private letter to Mr. Stroppe's family: That the obituary of Sebastian Stroppe, published by me in 1853, shall, with great pleasure, be sent to them—that if they think it useful to publish my letter they are at liberty to do so; and with compliments to Judge Avery I have no special reply to make to his late publication.

CHARLES MINER.

August 3, 1855.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Albany, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.—As the express train on the Boston Railroad was passing the depot at Chatham this afternoon, a Mr. D. Taft of Charleston, S. C., and a person named Brecker of Albany, were sitting with their arms out of the car window and the current of air raised by the passage of the train blew open the side-door of a freight car, standing at the depot, breaking the arm of Mr. Brecker and cutting the left arm of Mr. Taft clean off between the shoulder and elbow, the part cut off falling on the track. Mr. Taft is now at the Delavan House in this city.

MEN DROWNED BELOW NIAGARA FALLS.—Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.—At Niagara Falls yesterday, five men got into a skiff near the suspension bridge. Unfortunately one of their oars broke, and they could not manage the boat, and were carried down the stream into the whirlpool, where the boat upset and was broken to pieces. All the men were drowned. Their names have not been ascertained.