

[For the Bradford Reporter.]  
THE OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—  
HOW IT WORKS.

Mr. Editor: The law requires the County Superintendent to be a person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching. It is his duty to inspect all teachers to be employed in the common schools of the county. He must see that in every district there is taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, as well as such other branches as the board of directors may require. To this end he is required to visit as often as practicable, the several schools of the county, and to note the course and method of instruction and branches taught, and to give such directions in the art of teaching and the method thereof in each school as shall be deemed expedient and necessary, so that each school shall be equal to the grade for which it was established, and that there may be as far as practicable uniformity in the course of studies in schools of the several grades respectively.

These are the principal duties of the county superintendent. There are about 350 schools in this large County, and to inspect and license teachers for them it is necessary to pass into the several school districts twice every year.—This course has been adopted—in fact, is the only course that can be adopted with any degree of success. To require all the teachers of the county to go to Highland to be inspected, would be extremely oppressive to them, would do violence to the law upon the subject, and would have the effect to leave many of the more distant districts without a teacher. The Superintendent, therefore, passes around, first giving notice to each district of the time of meeting for examination. The arrival of so high a functionary—a man of literary and scientific acquirements, and skilled in the art of teaching, creates some little stir and talk. The more timid, and many times more worthy and intelligent, modestly distrusting their abilities to pass such an ordeal, do not appear—while some of the more independent, and not unfrequently self-conceited and unworthy, are on hand. They are strangers to the Superintendent and he to them. He knows nothing of their respective characters and habits, their success as teachers, or their mode of teaching. A silent examination is gone through with by the Superintendent's asking questions, the most of which tax merely the memory—not the knowledge of the teacher. Their answers are written down silently and according to the best of the teacher's recollection. Not a word passes between inspector and inspected—no explanations are allowed which might many times show the answers to be substantially, though not technically correct, and which might also satisfy the inspector that the teacher understood the principles involved—even better than himself. No inquiries are made with reference to their mode of teaching the different branches. Nothing asked about school government, and nothing elicited as to their ability to impart instruction. At the close of these exercises, he takes those written answers to his room, and in the absence of the teachers, and without their explanations, qualifications or defenses to their answers, compares them with his standard authors and pronounces judgment.—To some who have always had good success as teachers, but who could not tell him "the elements of the Sun," or tell what those sounds were called which were made by the use of the teeth and tongue, he gives a third class certificate—and to some inferior teachers, who could answer like a parrot, a first class certificate. Having supplied with some of the well paid school directors he leaves for another district.

Now, we maintain that a stranger is not the proper person to examine teachers, and that these silent written examinations are not the proper way to ascertain their qualifications and abilities to teach. What does a stranger from Highland know of the success a man in some distant district may have had in teaching?—What does he know of his moral character—of his abilities to govern a school, and to impart to others what knowledge he may possess himself? All these things it is important to know; and yet, of all these things the Superintendent is necessarily quite ignorant, and about which his mode of examination does not enlighten him. It matters not that the people and directors of the district may attend the examination. It may be very inconvenient for them to attend, and those that are present can learn nothing by these silent examinations. An inspection of the deaf and dumb would be equally as satisfactory. All look equally knowing, and write their answers equally correct, so far as spectators may know. Their presence can be no protection against the unworthy and ignorant; for they can as well be examined elsewhere and at other times—for the Superintendent is obliged to examine all who present themselves for that purpose. True, they may have the privilege of examining the written answers after he has left, but those written answers without the Superintendent's written or printed questions would be "Greek to them." Many of those answers are barely commenced—many merely numbered and not answered at all.—Where this results from inability to answer, for the want of time to consider the subject, or from being unduly hurried by the inspector, no one knows, and the teacher is not permitted to explain. Certain it is, the certificates awarded are necessarily very imperfect—by no means reliable;—and another necessary consequence is, we have not half enough teachers, and many of them are very poor—and still further, many of our schools are filled with uninspected teachers, and not a few of them have no teachers at all. Our schools therefore retrograde.

The inspector should live among the schools. He should be personally and familiarly acquainted with the teachers—their habits, mode of

teaching, ability to govern a school—and more, their ability to impart instruction clearly and successfully. He should license them as much from what he knows of them, as from their categorical answers to his questions. It may be said that by visiting the schools frequently, as it is his duty to do, he can acquaint himself with all these things, and correct any errors he may have made. The visiting of the schools of the county by the Superintendent is a dead letter. He neither has done it nor can do it.—It would certainly be very interesting to know how many schools he has visited, and the result of some of those "visitations." But of that hereafter. Yours, &c. K.

SHREWSBURY, August 14, 1855.

Mr. Editor.—I find the following in the last Athens Gazette; thinking it truthful and appropriate, I would respectfully ask a place for its republication in your paper.

Who are these croakers, these fault-finders who take such a deep interest in the cause of education and also in informing the yeomanry of Bradford of the impositions that are heaped upon them? None other than the identical ones that endeavored to compete with Mr. GUYER, before the Convention in securing the office of Superintendent; but being defeated in their maiden anticipations, they betch forth their pent up wrath by lumbering the papers with magnified wrongs perpetrated by Mr. GUYER. How patriotic! "Sour Grapes," Gentlemen! We venture the assertion that either of the gentlemen of whom we have spoken, would not hesitate in filling the office of Superintendent, neither would they particularly object to the \$1500.

### Still Another Outrage.

We are called upon to record another case of mobbing by the fire-eaters in Western Missouri. The Rev. W. H. Wiley, preacher in charge of the Harrisonville Circuit, Missouri Conference, was on Thursday, 2d inst., arrested on the highway by a gang of eighteen mounted men, who informed him that he had been accused of preaching Abolition doctrines, and circulating Abolition documents, and that it was necessary he should go to Harrisonville in order to have the charges investigated. The party stopped for supper at a cabin in the prairie, where the bottle was freely passed, and brother W. as insultingly invited to drink, and oaths and obscene jests banded in his presence.

After supper they went on to Harrisonville with their prisoner, and a guard of three men was set over him during the night. Next morning he was waited upon by some men, who informed him that they had been appointed a committee to search his effects, in order to ascertain if he had Abolition documents about him. The work of search was thorough; they examined every article about him, even to reading his private letters, but found nothing to justify the charges made. While this search was going on a meeting was in progress in the Court house, and after the committee had returned and made their report, brother W. was waited upon by another committee, which informed him that he was called for at the Court-house.

He went over, accompanied by the Committee, and found about 200 men present, most of whom were of the baser sort. The Chairman, an individual glorying in the name of Dr. Maxsell, informed him of the charges against him, and also that the meeting had come to the conclusion to give him seven days to leave the State, and that if he did not, the consequences, whatever they might be, would be upon his own head. Brother W. made a brief speech to them, in which he informed them that if he had committed any offense against the law he was willing to suffer, but protested against their right thus to arraign him before a lawless tribunal. He was told that the great misfortune was that the laws were not strict enough, and that they had taken the law in their own hands.

These facts we gather from Brother Wiley himself, who is now in this city, he having for the present left that part of the country by the advice of his friends. He represents the excitement all along the border as being very great. The fire-eaters have a secret organization, and all who refused to join it are branded with Abolitionism, and their movements watched, even though they be citizens of many years' standing, and whose integrity is entirely unimpeachable. What the end of these things is we cannot tell. We confess the prospect is dark and forbidding. The only present remedy we can see is the immediate interference of the Executive, backed by law-abiding and peaceful citizens. What will Gov. Price do in this emergency?—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

ESCAPE OF A FORGER FROM THE WILLIAMSPORT JAIL.—The Gazette of the 15th, gives the following account of the escape of Herman Fink, confined in the Williamsport Jail, on last Thursday night:

His escape was a most desperate feat, in no wise owing to any lack of precaution on the part of Sheriff Bab. He was heavily ironed and strictly confined in the cell in the north-west corner of the jail. He had repeatedly expressed an intention to kill himself rather than go to the Penitentiary. He sawed off the chain which confined his legs with a knife borrowed from one of the other prisoners in the jail. With a piece of stove grating as his only instrument, he succeeded in digging a hole through the wall of the jail, and getting out into the yard. With the slats from across the bottom of his bedstead he built a kind of platform on which he reached from one window to the other on the outside of the jail wall and succeeded in clambering upon the roof.

Walking along the jail roof, he attempted to descend the lightning rod, as is supposed, at the eastern end of the jail, and finding a descent almost impracticable, either fell or jumped to the ground from the roof of the building. He must have felt with great violence upon the brick pavement. The bricks were broken and driven into the ground, and marks of blood found where he fell, and upon the gate where he went out. He escaped without other clothes than his shirt and pantaloons, and with iron upon his legs. He probably had confederates about to help him away, as no clue has since been obtained of him. It is a hard matter to keep in confinement a man who evidently had no so little regard for his own life. His escape was truly wonderful.

ADOLPHUS WILSON, a son of E. G. Wilson, of Tunkhannock, was drowned in the Susquehanna river at that place, last week.—He was about twelve years of age.

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, August 25, 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.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates:—6 copies for \$1.00; 15 copies for \$2.00; 30 copies for \$3.50; 60 copies for \$6.00; 120 copies for \$10.00.

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-PRINTING.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Head-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

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

### THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention which meets at this place on Tuesday evening, September 4th, will assemble under circumstances widely different from previous occasions, and demanding at the hands of the assembled delegates an unusual degree of discretion and judgment. The power of such assemblages to control the action of the voters has passed away, and they will be useful only so far as they truly and faithfully represent public sentiment.—We may get together as usual in the Court House, place in nomination a full ticket, burrah as we please about "regular nominations," invoke to our utmost party names and party organization, and yet, if the candidates are not acceptable to the voters, not a dozen will support the ticket because the forms of a nomination have been gone through with.

A new subject of consideration will come before the Convention. We allude to the proposition made by the Whig County Committee, viz: "An union of Northern forces upon one common platform of Freedom." This recommendation, made thus openly and fairly, we cannot evade. It would be folly to attempt to do so. The party in the North which stands in the way of the determination on the part of the people to act in common, will commit suicide, and will be overwhelmed by the popular voice. If we are met with a proposition from our sometime political opponents, to throw the strength of Freedom in this County for but two Representatives, how can we refuse to exercise a like liberality, without making our defeat at the polls certain, and without rendering ourselves obnoxious to the charge of inconsistency and want of devotion to principles. Are we organized to perpetuate a name, or to advance principles? If the latter, and no principle is violated, may not the earnest voice of voters for once have an expression without being weakened by division, or stifled by party trammels?

We should be glad to see the seven thousand voters of this County, whose breasts are swelling with indignation at the outrages perpetrated in Kansas, who view with alarm the aggressions of the slave power, and whose feelings have been outraged by the removal of Gov. REEDER, have an opportunity to utter their sentiments in common, as their feelings are common, by voting together for members of the Legislature, in whom they have confidence. If the people could control the two Conventions, such would be the result. Such we know is the feeling of the great mass of the voters, and they will carry this determination to the ballot-box and there give it expression. But if interested counsels, if selfish motives, if local questions, intervene to attempt to prevent this consummation—thank God, there are no bolts upon the ballot-box, and Freeman may speak there, as becomes Freeman.

For ourselves, we shall not permit the great question of the day, to be crowded out of view for personal or political considerations. We are not so tenacious of names as to permit local questions to deter us from doing what we consider our duty. We shall, without regard to Conventions or caucuses, in everything attempt to promote the cause of Freedom, in the manner best calculated, in our judgment, to be most efficient.

We cut the following paragraph from an exchange paper. The person murdered was undoubtedly THOMAS B. OVERTON, who left this place for California a few years since. His relatives and friends, of whom he had a host, will be shocked to hear his untimely and dreadful fate. He possessed every quality which could adorn a man; noted for his generous and social disposition. The only drawback upon his usefulness was the besetting habit which has finally hurried him to his grave:

FATAL AFFRAY.—On the 4th of July, while some young men were playing cards at Fresno, California, an altercation took place between Thomas Overton and Augustus Grey, in the course of which Grey shot Overton with a revolver, causing his death in a few minutes. Mr. Overton was believed to be a Pennsylvanian.

TOWANDA FEMALE SEMINARY.—The fall term of the Misses HANSON'S school will commence on Wednesday, 12th of September. This school has established a reputation second to no similar institution in the country, and scholars enjoy opportunities to be met with nowhere else. Arrangements have been made to supply the scholars with the necessary books for their studies, without extra charge.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—On our outside in regard to the increase of his salary, and the duties and designs of the office. We publish this, as we have published other articles upon this subject, that the public may have an opportunity to decide understandingly upon all matters appertaining to the Common school system.

### THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

We published, last week, a call for a Republican State Convention at Pittsburg, on the 5th of September, to which we briefly directed the attention of our readers. We observe that in several counties of the State, the voters, without reference to past party designations, have already made arrangements to be represented in this movement.

Of the necessity for this contemplated organization, there can be no controversy. The great mass of the voters find themselves, by the action of the slavery propagandists, either called upon to forward schemes they cannot countenance, or to seek some other than existent modes to give expression to their views and wishes. The old political parties have already existed for a much longer period of time than any of the political divisions which have heretofore sprung up in the country. The people have been divided upon questions of principle, involving the administration of the affairs of the Nation. Those questions are settled, have passed away—become obsolete. They can no longer be referred to, to control the action of partisans. But in their place have arisen new and important questions, which yet remain to be settled, and which find supporters amongst those acting formerly in both the old party divisions.

That parties too, must undergo a transformation, is equally clear. Of the Whig party, it is not our place to speak; we are content to permit our readers to take the evidence of those who have been most zealous in support of that organization. Even GREELEY, than whom no man has been more in love with the Whig organization, or more loth to give it up, says of the Whig party, in the Tribune of the 16th inst.—

"There has been no State election the present year, in which those who rallied under the Whig standard, polled one-quarter of the votes. To talk therefore, of animating these dry bones, this empty skin, is childish, 'if not factious'—is to insist on floating up Niagara, or running your head against a stone wall."

Impressed with this solemn conviction, GREELEY is seconding, with all his ability, the Republican movement in the State of New-York, and "following that glorious path of duty laid open and made plain to us by our compatriots in Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c." In these States the liberal and sincere Whigs have abandoned their old party name, and cordially united with those who hold common sentiments, in an organization which is intended to give expression and purpose to the feelings and desires of the voters.

Of the Democratic party we feel more at liberty to speak plainly. We have been educated in its doctrines. Its principles have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. We have so much admired those principles; we have so often and so zealously invoked its name in the contests of the past, that we regard it almost with veneration. But the abiding love we have for Democratic principles, shall not lead us into adoration of party machinery nor a blind subservency to party organization. We claim to be Democrats—to respect its name, to reverence its glorious principles. But our understanding of the principles of Democracy has been imbibed from the Constitution itself, from the teachings of Jefferson, of Madison, of Jackson and Van Buren. We adhere to the Democratic party for the sake of Democratic principles;—when they cease to lead the way, we cease to follow. In our judgment that time has already come. The Democratic party as a National party exists no longer. It has laid its head in the lap of Dehlah, and has been shorn both of its beauty and its strength. The Democratic party has wandered from its ancient landmarks. It has been prostituted from the high purposes for which it was formed, and has become sectional in its attitudes and purposes. A Democratic party unquestionably exists at the South, regarded and used as the "natural ally of slavery," and its equally true that it has its adjunct at the North, composed of dougl-faces and of the spawn of custom-houses and offices bred in the corruption of government patronage.

It is not now necessary to elucidate this point, nor to show how the Democratic party has been debauched through treachery, stimulated by ambitious longings for southern support. The fact is self-evident, that what pretends to be the Democratic party is pro-slavery in its character, and ready to connive at or openly sanction the worst designs of the slavery-propagandists. With such a party we do not believe that the mass of the Democrats of this County desire and intend to act. The necessity no longer exists, for a remedy is found in the movement which designs to unite in a Republican party those who will not approve the efforts now being made by slavery to cast the dark shadow of the accused and unfortunate institution over the whole of this Union.

Breaking away from the fetters of party, the Freeman of this Commonwealth have already spoken their detestation of the schemes of slavery which party leaders were seeking to palliate and justify. But to be effective, the friends of Freedom must be united in some organization which may concentrate their strength and allow their sentiments to be spoken in a manner which will be commensurate with the unanimity which really prevails upon the only question now agitating the public mind.

It is proposed by this Republican Party to effect an affiliation of those who desire an economical and upright administration of the General Government; of those who are in favor of freedom of thought, of speech, and of action, and of the largest degree of religious and political equality, and particularly of those who desire to see the legislative and judicial branches released from the thralldom and bondage imposed by the political power of slavery. In short, the Republican party will aim to bring the government back to the design of its found-

ders as regards this question of slavery, viz: that it is sectional, not National; that it is the creation of local law, instead of being the offspring of the Constitution. It will recognize, in its broadest sense, the guarantees of the Constitution, in sanctioning and protecting slavery where it already exists, and will countenance no invasion of the rights which the Slaveholder may justly claim. But it will interpose to prevent the wide and latitudinarian construction now attempted to be put upon the constitution, by affirming that it carries slavery into any Territory which we may possess or acquire—and it will sternly rebuke the profligate and dangerous exercise of the power of slavery in controlling the legislation of the country by debauching members of Congress, and other public men, with official patronage, by sully the ermine, and placing the gifts of government as rewards for subserviency and dough-facism.

The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise has hastened the crisis in the decision of the question between Freedom and Slavery many years. The controversy is upon us, and must be met. Emboldened by the subservience of the North, by her acquiescence in the consummation of the schemes of those who are plotting to strengthen the "peculiar institution," the South is constantly pushing from extreme to extreme, as if desiring to test the utmost verge of Northern endurance. Already we see the minions of slavery attempting to force the institution upon the settlers of Kansas, with scenes of bloodshed and lawlessness. A Democratic Administration, too, sanctions and applauds these disgraceful proceedings, and lends a helping hand by removing the only obstacle to the consummation of their nefarious schemes.

The issue has been made up at the South; the alternative is presented, and there is no evading it. Either we must fall in with the sectional and narrow schemes of the slavery propagandists, or we must, as becomes Freeman, plant ourselves upon the Constitution and attempt to stay the progress of the blight of slavery. We have acquiesced—we have compromised and succumbed so long, that arrogance has taken the place of patriotism, and the South has been emboldened to make the most impudent and preposterous demands. A slavery party has already existed in the South for years—now, it absorbs or overwhelms all other political distinctions. Its purposes are, not to secure their constitutional rights, but to extend slavery over the entire continent. If the liberal and patriotic men of the country will firmly stand by the constitution and the laws—if they will take such political action as will show that the propagation and strengthening of slavery is not the only purpose of our government, the ambitious and dangerous schemes of the nullifiers will be checked, and the influence of the institution confined within proper bounds. If they hesitate or delay, or cavil about mere names, the time is fast hastening when it will be treason to doubt the divinity and justice of slavery, and when to speak the sentiments of a Freeman, will be held a crime.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Johnson, Democrat, according to the Nashville Union, has about 2000 majority for Governor, and the same paper says that, as far as heard from, the Democrats have lost four members of the State Legislature and gained nine, leaving a net gain of five. If there are no other changes, the American party will have two majority in the next Legislature. To Congress, four Democrats, one Whig and five Americans are elected. In the 4th District General Cullom, who voted against the Kansas bill in the last Congress is defeated, the total vote standing 5564 for Cullom, American, to 5966 for Savage, Dem.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY WHIG COMMITTEE have passed a series of resolutions declaring the present slavery extension issue of so much importance as to override all former distinctions. They therefore pledge themselves individually to active exertions to promote the success of the new Republican party organization, and choose the following delegates to the Whig State Convention, instructed to endeavor to induce that body to unite in the Republican movement.—Edward Campbell, Jr., M. K. Snodgrass, Hugh Fergus, R. C. Walker, Dr. James Carothers, James C. Lewis, and Dr. James Dickson.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—The portion of the Canal north of this place, having been thoroughly repaired, water was let in last week. A boat loaded with goods arrived at this place on Wednesday last, being emphatically "the first boat of the season."

MESSRS SMITH & POWELL have now running between this place and the Railroad, a Packet-boat, built expressly for them and designed for speed. At present they are making one trip, daily.

A Paris correspondent tells a story of a man, who, in the days of despotic rule in France, was sentenced to ninety-nine years imprisonment; it being intended for life.—Strange to say the man survived it, and was only recently liberated, at the age of one hundred and twenty.

THE CORN CROP.—We have never seen corn look better, than it does now. Our Farmers certainly have no right to complain. They will have enough for all domestic purposes besides any quantity to take to market.

The public are cautioned against counterfeit \$5 bills on the Bank of North America Philadelphia. The vignette, a female figure in a sitting posture, at her side an eagle on a shield and a ship in the distance.

The Harrisburg Union has been sold to ANDY HOKKINS, and that distinguished and brilliant young man will have the honor hereafter of publishing the united Union and Patriot. The Union has been firing hot shot into the Administration about the removal of Reeder. So word comes up to Andy "to buy out the Union and he should have patronage from the Department to foot the bill."

When will friend ANDY publish his comment upon Gov. REEDER'S removal. How long will he keep us in suspense. Never mind a few advertisements, ANDY! Speak your sentiments, as you did when you could not believe, in the simplicity of your nature, that the outrage would be perpetrated.

THE HON. ABOT LAWRENCE died at his residence in Boston on Saturday last. He has for many years been eminent among the merchants and wealthy manufacturers of New England, and has taken an important part in promoting the prosperity of Boston and of the State of Massachusetts. He was an enlightened and citizen, well informed on public affairs, and during President Taylor's administration was appointed Minister to England, an office which he filled with dignity and ability.

Mr. LOUD, of Philadelphia, is now stopping at the Ward House, for the purpose of selling some of his Piano Fortes. To those desiring Instruments we would advise to embrace the present opportunity as one seldom offered. His Pianos will be guaranteed in the most satisfactory manner. He also receives orders for Melodeons. Mr. LOUD will remain but a few days. Those who wish to purchase new Instruments, or having old ones tuned or repaired, should not hesitate longer, but call on him and have their wants supplied.

Santa Anna is said to have made sundry extensive purchases of real estate, in New York of late—through his financial agents in Wall street, embracing vacant lots as well as elegant houses.

THE LIFE OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT has made its appearance. It will doubtless be read with as much interest as the lives of Monroe Edwards, Ned Buntling and other notorious vagabonds have been in days gone by.

POPULATION OF CHEMUNG COUNTY.—By reference to the reports of the Census Marshal, we have ascertained the population of Chemung County to be 28,620. The population of the territory embraced within the limits of the County in 1850 was 28,821. When the County was dismembered by the erection of Schuylker, in the Spring of 1854, the town of Catharine, with a population (according to the Census of 1850) of 3,096; Dix with a population of 2,953, and parts of Erin and Cayuta, with an estimated population of 1,000—making an aggregate population of 7,049—were taken Chemung county. Deduct this amount from the County population in 1850, and we have, as the basis of a comparison, 21,321—the population of the territory now comprising the County in 1850. And now for the comparison. The population of the County, by the Census just completed, is 28,620. Population of same territory in 1850, 21,321. Increase in five years . . . . . 7,299.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that the Supreme Court of the territory gave an opinion on the 8th inst., fully sustaining the legality of the acts of the Legislature. Three judges compose the court, two of whom are Southern men, Elmore and Leconte, and one a Northerner, Johnson. The decision was given by two Southern Judges, Johnson dissenting on the ground that it was improper for the court to give any opinion on the subject.—Elmore has been removed by President Pierce for being concerned in the Pawnee City land speculation, but it seems that he was not notified of his removal as promptly as Governor Reeder. Had that been the case, this decision could not have been made, at least at present, nor until the arrival of his successor Judge More of Alabama. Judge Johnson is from Ohio, and a friend of Governor Reeder. Governor Shannon being from the same State, some curiosity is felt to know what course he will pursue. Judge Leconte wrote the decision of the Court alluded to. On just ballot the Legislature has fixed the permanent seat of Government at Leconte, a place on the Kansas river, about sixty miles from Westport, named after Judge Leconte, and laid out and owned by a company of speculators.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA at FORT LEAVENWORTH AND RILEY.—A dispatch from St. Louis, dated August 11, says:—"Major Armstrong and wife have died of cholera at Fort Leavenworth. Forty-six of the citizens of the place have also died from disease. Further advices from Fort Riley confirm the death of Major Odgen, and report the death of Major Woods, wife and four children, by cholera. Dr. Simmons and the ladies residing at the garrison had all left, and the chaplain was the only officer remaining."

MAIL ROBBERY.—Arthur Hughes, special Mail Agent, made information before Justice Snyder, of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, according to Henry Grant, lately employed on Captain Murphy's Packet Boat running from the Junction to Muncy, Lycoming county, with robbing the United States Mail, whereupon the Justice issued a warrant directed to Andrew Young, constable, who brought the accused in, and he was committed to answer the charge in default of two thousand dollars bail.

INDIANA COUNTY.—A mass meeting of the people, irrespective of party, friendly to American principles, opposed to the extension of Slavery, and in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, will be held in the town of Indiana on the 29th inst.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The Rev. Daniel A. Heard, Roman Catholic Priest, fell from the tower of a church in Taunton, Mass., a few days since, a height of fifty feet, and escaped with only a few bruises. Mr. H. is an elderly man and weighs three hundred pounds!