

continued unequal legislation in Congress, and increasing expenditures of the government, chiefly disbursed in the North—and defect of slaves in the South, (for mariners cannot be made of slaves,) all combined to retain the foreign trade in the channel which had absorbed it; and to increase it there with the increasing wealth and population of the country, and the still faster increasing extravagance and profusion of the government. And now, at this period, (1854,) the foreign imports at New York are 195 millions; at Boston 58 millions; in Virginia one million and a quarter; in South Carolina one million and three quarters.

This is what the dry naked figures show: to the memory and imagination it is worse.—For it is a tradition of the colonies that the South has been the seat of wealth and happiness, of power and opulence; that a rich population covered the land, dispensing a baronial hospitality, and diffusing the felicity which themselves enjoyed—that all was life, and joy, and affluence then. And this tradition was not without similitude to the reality, as this writer can testify; for he was old enough to have seen (after the Revolution) the still surviving state of southern colonial manners, when no traveller was allowed to go to a tavern, and was handed over from family to family, through entire states—when holidays were days of festivity and expectation, long prepared for, and celebrated by master and slave with music and feasting, and great concourse of friends and relatives when gold was kept in desks or chests (after the downfall of paper, and weighed in scales, and lent to neighbors for short terms without note, interest, witness or security—and on bond and land security for long years and lawful usage; and when petty litigation was at so low an ebb that it required a fine of 40 pounds of tobacco to make a man serve as costable.

The reverse of all this was now seen and felt; not to the whole extent which fancy or policy painted, but to extend enough to constitute a reverse, and to make a contrast, and to excite the regrets which the memory of past joys never fails to awaken. A real change had come; and this change, the effect of many causes, was wholly attributed to one—the unequal working of the federal government, which gave all the benefits of the Union to the North and all its burthens to the South. And that was the point on which southern discontent broke out—on which it openly rested until 1835, when it was shifted to the danger of slave property.

Separation is no remedy for these evils, but the parent far greater than just discontent or restless ambition would fly from. To the South the Union is a political blessing; to the North it is both a political and a pecuniary blessing; to both it should be a social blessing. Both sections should cherish it, and the North most. The story of the boy that killed the goose that laid the golden egg every day, that he might get all the eggs at once, was a fable; but the northern man who could promote separation by any course of wrong to the South would convert that fable into history—his own history; and commit a folly, in a mere profit and loss point of view, of which there is no precedent except in fable.

#### Meeting relative to Co. Superintendent.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ulster, held at the School House on Monday evening, the 13th August, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for employing a school teacher for the ensuing winter, and other matters relative to the school. Doct. E. MILLS was called to the Chair and JOHN MATHER chosen Secretary.

On motion of Channey Rockwell, Uriah Shaw, Geo. Birney and C. Adams were elected a school committee, instructed to employ a suitable teacher during the winter months, regardless of a first, second, or third class certificate from the county superintendent.

On motion of G. H. Vanduyke, the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen, S. C. Hovey, J. M. Pike, H. S. Davidson, Geo. Birney, and C. Rockwell a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the county superintendent, and submit the same to the people on Saturday evening, the 25th ult.

The meeting then adjourned.

Saturday evening, August 23th.

Pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of Ulster met en masse at the school house, JOHN M. PIKE was called to the chair and JOHN MATHER appointed Secretary, when the Committee through their chairman, submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, First, That in our judgment, Education is the safe-guard of our liberties, and upon the intelligence of the masses depend the perpetuation of our free institutions which are soon to be left to those we seek to instruct, and as guardians we should use diligence in protecting them from the ravages of "hawks" and "vultures."

Secondly, That we as friends and guardians feel it our imperative duty to promote so desirable an object as the education of our youth, and that can only be done by those directly interested; and when taken from them, it is transplanted from its natural soil into one foreign and unfruitful and cannot flourish.

Thirdly, That the office of County Superintendent of common schools is useless, unnecessary and uncalled for by the people, absorbing a large portion of the public money, which if distributed with the common school fund, would do more to promote the general system of education—and we will instruct our representatives to use their influence to repeal the said office.

Fourthly, That the late increase of salary is a high-handed outrage—a usurpation of power, and an insult to the people, inasmuch as the convention was called upon the 28th day of July when farmers were in the midst of harvest;—consequently, there could not be a full expression of the people—that when the salary was fixed at \$500 per year, it was optional to accept or reject.

Fifthly, That we ensure all directors who participated in any way in raising Mr. GUYER'S salary.

Sixthly, That in the selection of a teacher we can use written or printed questions in an examination as well as the county superintendent, and as his services have been and are to be totally worthless, we would respectfully decline any further visits from the gentleman.

Seventhly, That the county superintendent's defence to the people, published in the County papers of the 25th ult., is an ungentlemanly defence of a false position. That he fails to convince us that his increase of salary does not come from the pockets of the people—and as "knaves" and "fools," we would suggest in our ignorance, that we are brought to a lively knowledge of what are dollars and cents by the many tax-gatherers of Pennsylvania.

#### The Republican Convention.

The Meeting on Monday evening last was one of the largest, most harmonious and enthusiastic ever convened in the old Court House. The room was crowded, and we learned many desired to obtain admittance who could not.—The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President, ORANGE MOTT, jr., of Forest Lake; Vice Presidents, Robert Griffin, of Jessup; J. W. Cargill, of Jackson; L. O. Blandin, of Thomson; Benjamin Comfort, of Harmony; John W. H. Bradford, of New Milford; H. H. Frazier, of Montrose; J. B. Scovill, of Susquehanna Depot, and Charles Tingley, of Harford; Secretaries, Charles F. Read and Benj. Comfort.

The following persons were appointed a Committee on resolutions:—D. D. Warner, Wm. T. Case, O. G. Hempstead, Dr. I. Lathrop, J. C. Bushnell, J. W. Cargill, Stillman Fuller.

The committee having withdrawn, and Judge WILMOT not having come in, L. P. HIXNS, Esq., of Susquehanna Depot, was called upon and responded in a brief speech, earnestly and forcibly advocating Free-Soil principles. Judge WILMOT, although "not in the spirit for making a speech," as he remarked on coming forward, soon became so, and made one of the most lucid, argumentative, and instructive speeches to which we ever listened. He was received with great enthusiasm. We are sorry not to be able to furnish a report.

After Judge Wilmot closed, the following resolutions were reported by the committee and adopted with great unanimity:—

Whereas, The aggressive policy of the Slave Power which has been recently manifested in the wanton abrogation of that time-honored compact, the "Missouri Restriction," by which a vast territory ceded to Freedom has been opened to the curse of human slavery—its bold and defiant attempts to control the affairs of Kansas, against popular will and sentiment there, and in utter disregard of law, evince a determination on the part of that Power to acquire and hold, at every hazard, the supremacy in the government of the United States;—to transform this boasted "land of the free" into a great slave-holding confederacy; And whereas, in the crisis that is upon us, and in the struggle between the opposing principles of Liberty and Slavery, it becomes the friends of Freedom everywhere to take counsel together, that they may act in concert upon the great question which so nearly concerns the interests of all. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we erect no new land marks, and enunciate no new doctrine, we declare our conviction that the government of the United States was formed to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty; that the institution of Slavery is directly opposed to all these ends, inasmuch as it violates the first principles of justice, is a fruitful source of domestic discord, an element of national weakness, trampling under foot not only the rights of the slaves but endangering the liberties of the Free States; that it is local and not a national institution, and it is therefore the duty of the General Government, wherever it constitutionally may, to exert its power against its extension, and to rid itself of all connections with it.

Resolved, That the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bills, and the whole course of policy pursued by the administration of Franklin Pierce, including the election outrages in Kansas and the removal of Governor Reeder at the demand of the lawless slave propaganda of Missouri, show the great wrongs to the country that a corrupt tool of slavery may commit in the Presidential office, and demonstrate the necessity of our electing a true Democrat—that is, a friend of freedom and foe of slavery, for the next President.

Resolved, That the imprisonment, without bail or mainprize, of Passmore Williamson, for no crime but telling a woman that by the laws of Pennsylvania she was free, was an act of judicial tyranny unparalleled in the history of our country, and an unwarrantable encroachment on State rights, and worthy of the days of Jeffreys and his compeers.

Resolved, That reaffirming our attachment to the principles of the Republican party put forth at the time of its organization in this county, we rejoice at the rapid success of that party in every Free State, till it now bids fair to unite all the friends of freedom in one great and invincible party, that shall redeem our country from thralldom to the slave-drivers.

Resolved, That the perfidious repudiation by congress of a solemn compact with the North whereby the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas were forever consecrated to freedom, has absolved us from all compacts and compromises with Slavery outside of the Constitution. We now demand the restoration of Kansas, Nebraska, and all other Territories to Freedom, and solemnly declare that we never will consent to the acquisition of another Slave State into the Union.

Resolved, That the REPUBLICAN PARTY OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY disavow all connection with Democrat or Whig, Know-Nothing or Know-Something, but cordially invites all parties to unite with it on the broad platform of Free-Soil, Free-Speech, and Free-Men.

The following persons were then chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Pittsburg September 5th: Robert Griffin, John Young, D. D. Warner, William Jessup, Charles F. Read, Albert Bushnell, Simeon B. Chase, H. H. Frazier and John F. Deans.

The County Republican Committee were authorized to call a Convention for the nomination of candidates, and to appoint Township Committees to superintend the primary meetings in each township.

It was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the County papers, and thereupon the Convention adjourned.

THE WAVERLY BANK.—This institution is fully organized and the stock (one hundred thousand dollars) is all taken. The Hon. J. C. ADAMS, of Towanda, Pa., who is to become a citizen of our flourishing town, has been selected for President, and G. H. FARREN, Esq., of Connecticut, Cashier. The citizens of Towanda and Athens, who have taken stock, compose the very salt of the earth. We regard this step, to introduce a Bank in our midst, the most important enterprise in the history of Waverly. The business of this place and Bradford Co., Pa., required a project of this kind. We welcome the new Bank, and especially, the gentlemanly Cashier and, and especially, the citizens among us. The Star of Waverly has but just appeared, and, we trust it will soon shine with a brilliancy that shall tell upon its glory and future prosperity. May success be our fortune.—Waverly Advocate.

## Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, September 1, 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.

CIRCULATION.—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 dispatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

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

#### "THE UNION IN DANGER."

There is again employment for the Union-savers! This glorious confederacy is in imminent danger! The good ship of State is surging ahead directly on the breakers which are to dash her to pieces! So say the slavery-propagandists, and so echo their adjuncts and tools the Northern dough-faces. The Republican party now arouses the apprehensions of the Union saving gentry. If the North combines to rescue the country from the political dominion of slavery—if parties are given up for the good of the country—if the North dare to present obstacles in the way of the extension of slavery—this confederacy is not worth four pence hap'enny. So says the South, and so reiterates Northern men, chuck full of apprehension and patriotism.

This cry of "Wolf"—this threatened danger to the Union, allow us to say, is becoming very stale. It has answered the purposes of the South often enough. It no longer frightens Northern freemen from their propriety, nor awakens apprehensions or alarm. Not that the evils of disunion are not fully appreciated—but we clearly understand that the Union is of ten-fold more value to slavery than to freedom, and that disunion would be suicidal to the South. It is hardly worth while to speculate upon such a result, because the South has no idea of disruption. We are too useful in protecting her peculiar institution—in providing for her safety from foreign invasion—for carrying her mails—and for supporting a National poor-house for her paupers.

The Union somehow is only in danger when the slaveholders are plotting to extend the institution. Then it very suddenly becomes in very great danger of dissolution. Fortunately, the catastrophe never quite happens. A band of self-sacrificing, ardent, devoted, union-saving, patriotic statesmen step in just as the Union is all going to smash, and by compromising, save the country. That is, the North gives way, and the South gets all she asks and the Union is no longer in danger.

Just now, the danger arises from the feeling at the North in regard to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Alarmed at the popular demonstrations, the Southern press has simultaneously raised a shout. Secession, military preparations, legislative enactments, are spoken of as the remedy,—or rather as the alternative, unless the North allows slavery to be forced upon the settlers of Kansas. To show our readers how hypocritical are those alarmists, we make the following extract from an article in the Washington Star, in regard to the Republican party:—

As this new party gains strength at the North, demonstrations against the continuance of the Union, if abolitionism bid fair to be installed in its government, must so increase throughout the South as to excite greatly against the so-called Republican party all Northern men whose profits and property may be involved in the continuance of the Union. Year by year, through the aggregation of capital, the power of that class is becoming greatly increased, notwithstanding the increasing popularity of extreme radicalism in the non-slaveholding States. That power has not yet been brought into play; but serious danger to the Union, from the increasing political strength of abolitionism, will not long hence compel its exertion; when it will be found equal to the emergency, or we are greatly mistaken in our estimation of the political elements of the times.

Isn't that a cool confession! The weak nerves of Northern dough-faces have become a regular element in politics, and are counted upon as no small power in carrying out the plans of the South. Ambition and interest are to overcome principle; and a show of bluster and braggadocio, are the arguments which the South expects will, as a last resource, frighten the North into acquiescence with the extension of slavery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A communication from "K." relative to the County Superintendent, is unavoidably deferred until next week.

"School Director," did not send us his name, which is the first requisite to secure the appearance of a communication.

We have heretofore given our correspondents the largest liberty in discussing the matter of the increase of salary of the County Superintendent. We shall hereafter reject all articles which are not strictly of public interest and deal in general principles—rejecting everything which has the least tendency towards personality. Our columns are, however, freely offered for the discussion of the practical workings of the office of the Superintendent, or of the merits or demerits of the Common School system.

SEICIDE.—We learn that on Sunday morning last, Mrs. GREENE, of Tascara town, in this County, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She died almost immediately. No cause is assigned for the act.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The County Superintendent advertises in this week's paper for the holding of Teachers' Institutes, in several places, as will be seen by reference to his notice.

#### "REEDER SUSTAINED AT HOME."

Such is the announcement made, in publishing the proceedings of a Democratic Meeting recently held at Easton. We have carefully read the resolutions and proceedings of that meeting, and must say, save us from such friends! Gov. REEDER has in Northampton county, a host of ardent admirers and friends. The masses of that County were deeply indignant at the gross injustice done to a man in whom they had the utmost confidence, and whom they respected and esteemed. They saw him struck down by a profligate administration to satisfy ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, because he would not become a tool in the hands of the ruffians who were attempting to force slavery into Kansas at the point of the bowie-knife.—It was expected that the indignant feelings of his friends would find expression at this meeting. But their voice was stifled, as was an expression in the Democratic State Convention.

Senator BRODHEAD appears to have had the management of the meeting. At his solicitation, a resolution condemning the President with endorsing the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and expressing approbation of the gubernatorial conduct of Gov. REEDER! And Senator BRODHEAD made a speech an hour and a half long, in which there was no allusion to the removal of REEDER! This speech of BRODHEAD is one of the most remarkable productions we have seen in the race of political debauchery which our public men are now running. He is evidently frightened at the arrangements making among the faithful to bring BUCHANAN forward for the Presidency, and having designs himself upon the Vice Presidency, endeavors to head him off, by truckling to slavery. We extract a paragraph from his speech at Easton, and place it side by side with an extract from a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives, February, 9, 1847, upon the celebrated Wilmot Proviso:—

Speech in the House. I will now make some observations to a general character upon the subject of the States of this Union. I have been asked to say whether I have any objection to the admission of any Territory into the Union, on the condition that it shall be admitted as a free Territory. I would not deny a bill was before the House providing territorial Now will you accord it to government, or a bill then? I say the Constitution before the House provided that those who own property in the admission of every Territory into the Southern States of these Provinces of the same power which we States, (the territory being here, I would not deny a bill was before the House providing territorial Now will you accord it to government, or a bill then? 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