

### County Poor House.

AN ACT to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor for the county of Bradford.—Read in the House, February 8, 1856.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That S. S. Bradley, Henry Gibbs, Daniel Bailey, Alvin W. Thomas, John F. Long, John W. Griffin, James Elliott, J. M. Martin, Asa Stevens, Charles Honnet, David Gardner, and Matthias H. Welles, be and are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, on or before the 8th day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to determine upon and purchase such real estate as they shall deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of Bradford county; and it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or a majority of them, to take conveyances therefor in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the third section of this act, and they shall certify their proceedings therein, under their hands and seals, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of Bradford county, to be filed in his office, and at the next general election the qualified electors shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Bradford for the ensuing year, and the judges of the election of said county shall immediately on receiving the returns from the several election districts, and casting up the number of votes therein, or within three days thereafter, certify under their hands and seals the names of the persons so elected directors, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the said county, who shall file the said certificate in his office, and forthwith give notice in writing to the said directors, of their being elected, and the said directors shall meet at the court house, in the said county, on the first Monday of November next ensuing their election, and divide themselves by lot into three classes; the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, and the third at the expiration of the third year; so that those who shall be chosen after the first election, and in the mode above described, may serve for three years, and one-third may be chosen annually.

SECTION 2. [Directors to be sworn; and \$10 penalty on neglecting or refusing to perform the duties of director.]

SECTION 3. That the said directors and their successors, shall forever hereafter, in the name and in fact, be one body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the poor of the county of Bradford, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style and title of "the directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Bradford"; and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of ten thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels whatsoever, of the gift, alienation or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever; to purchase, take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, and erect thereon suitable buildings, for the reception, use and accommodation of the poor of said county, to provide all things necessary for the reception, lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor; to appoint a treasurer annually, who shall give bond with sufficient surety for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and at the expiration thereof that he will well and truly pay and deliver over to his successor in office all moneys, bonds, notes, books, accounts and other papers, to the said corporation belonging, which shall then be remaining in his hands, custody and possession; and the said directors shall employ, and at pleasure remove, a steward or stewards, and require of him or them an oath or affirmation and such security for the faithful performance of his or their duties, as the board of directors shall deem expedient; and to appoint a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively; and at pleasure remove and to bind out as apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males at or before the age of twenty-one years, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years. *Provided*,—That no child shall be bound out for a longer time than until he arrives to the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer. *And provided*, That in all cases, the person to whom they are bound be required to give the child at least three months schooling in each year. *Provided also*, That no child shall be bound without the limits of the State, or at a greater distance than fifty miles from the poor house; and the said directors shall exercise and enjoy all such other powers now vested in the overseers of the poor, as are not herein granted or supplied, and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to the said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six furnish to the county commissioners an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the lands, erecting the buildings, and furnishing the same, and maintaining the poor for one year, whereupon said commissioners shall and they are hereby authorized to increase the county tax by one-fourth of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall procure on loan or credit of the taxes herein directed to be levied, the remaining three-fourths thereof, to be paid in instalments, with interest out of the county taxes. *Provided*, That if such cannot be made, the whole amount of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be deemed proper, shall immediately be added to the county tax, to be paid by the county treasurer to the directors aforesaid, on orders drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary.

SECTION 5. That it shall be the duty of the said directors, on or before the first day of November, in each and every year, to furnish the commissioners of said county with an estimate of the probable expense of the poor and poor house, for one year; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to assess and cause to be collected the amount of said estimate, which shall be paid to said directors, by the county treasurer, on warrants drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary, and the said directors shall at least once in every year render an account of all moneys by them received and expended, to the auditors appointed to audit and settle the county accounts, subject to the same penalties, rules and regulations as are by law directed respecting the accounts of the county commissioners; and shall at least once in every year lay before the court of quarter sessions and grand jury of said county a list of the number, ages and sexes of the persons maintained and employed in the said house of employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere, and of the children by them bound out to or apprenticed, as aforesaid, with names of their masters or mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling; and shall at all times when thereunto required submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors, as shall from time to time be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with rents, interests and moneys payable and receivable by said corporation, and also on account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by them or to them.

SECTION 6. That as soon as the said buildings shall be erected and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notices shall be sent, signed by any two of the said directors to the overseers of the poor of the several townships and boroughs of said county of Bradford, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective townships and boroughs to the said house of employment, which order the said overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the costs of all future maintenance, except in cases where sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such time as he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then convey the said pauper and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of the said house of employment, together with the said order; and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal shall be paid by the directors, at a reasonable allowance.

SECTION 7. That the said directors shall from time to time receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such poor and indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief, or as shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county of Bradford, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose, under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace, directed to any constable of the said county of Bradford, or to the overseers of the proper township in any other county of this commonwealth, and the said directors are hereby authorized, when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to permit any poor person or persons to be maintained elsewhere. *Provided*, That the expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the said county of Bradford.

SECTION 8. That the said directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum in all cases to do business, shall have full power to make and ordain all such ordinances, rules and regulations, as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary, for the direction, government and support of the poor and house of employment aforesaid, and of the revenues thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance. *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this law, or any of the other laws of this State or of the United States. *And provided also*, That the same shall not have any force or effect, until they shall have been submitted to the court of common pleas for the time being, of the county of Bradford, and shall have received the approbation of the same.

SECTION 9. That a quorum of said directors shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required, to meet at the said house of employment, at least once in every month, and visit the apartments, and see that the poor are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress or cause to be redressed all grievances, that may happen by neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment, or otherwise.

SECTION 10. That the said directors shall each of them receive for their services annually, the sum of forty dollars, to defray the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

SECTION 11. That in case any vacancies should happen by death, resignation, removal out of the county, or otherwise, the remaining directors or director, together with the court of quarter sessions of the said county, shall appoint a suitable citizen or citizens to fill such vacancy or vacancies, until the next general election, when a director or directors shall be elected for the unexpired term of said vacancy or vacancies.

SECTION 12. That the commissioners of the said county of Bradford are hereby directed to pay to each of the commissioners named in the first section of this act, the sum of one dollar per day, for each and every day he shall necessarily spend in performing the duties prescribed by the first section of this act, and also pay each of the directors a reasonable compensation for their services during the term they are employed in erecting any building or buildings aforesaid. *Provided*, That the same shall not, including the annual sum allowed them by this act, exceed fifty dollars for any one year.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands in relation to the poor, in the aforesaid county, existing at the time of this act being carried into effect, shall have full force and effect, as if this act had not been passed, and when the same shall have been duly adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the said townships and boroughs in the said county of Bradford, shall be paid over to the commissioners of the highways of the respective townships and boroughs, to be by them applied towards repairing the roads therein.

SECTION 14. That so much of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the poor, as are by this act altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as they affect the county of Bradford.

SECTION 15. That the sheriff of said county shall in due time notify the said commissioners of their appointment, and when and where they shall meet for entering upon the duties assigned them by this act, which place of meeting shall be as near the centre of the county as possible.

list of the number, ages and sexes of the persons maintained and employed in the said house of employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere, and of the children by them bound out to or apprenticed, as aforesaid, with names of their masters or mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling; and shall at all times when thereunto required submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors, as shall from time to time be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with rents, interests and moneys payable and receivable by said corporation, and also on account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by them or to them.

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## Bradford Reporter.

E. G. GOODRICH, EDITOR.  
TOWANDA:  
Saturday Morning, February 23, 1856.

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 \$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, 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.

### COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

In another column, we publish at length, the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee of the House, to provide for the erection of a County Poor House. The proposition is one about which there is much diversity of opinion, and we trust that the public after carefully examining the provisions of the bill, will take measures for signifying their wishes to our Representatives in regard to the matter, that they may act advisedly. A great many petitions have already been presented from citizens of the County in favor of the measure.

One of the resolutions adopted at the pro-slavery hunker Convention, was that the "establishment of a Democratic paper in this County, is of paramount importance to the future prosperity of the cause, and that we pledge ourselves to sustain a faithful organ of the party." This is all very well, except that we had always supposed that there was a Democratic paper in the County, and had been, since the Reporter was established, sixteen years past.

Either the Reporter is democratic now, or it never has been democratic. And moreover, if some of the persons figuring in the Convention are democrats now, then they have not enjoyed Democracy long. The Reporter has been for thirteen years under the control of the present proprietor and editor. It has not been silent during the discussions through which the political world has gone, and we defy the sharpest scintillator to point out where it has varied an iota in its straight-forward advocacy of principles.

"Men change, but principles never," is an oft quoted but trite adage, well illustrated by some of the actors in the Convention. When the Reporter first enlisted in the cause of Free Territory—(enlisted for the war, we give notice) Col. PLOTT was with us, outstripping all in his zeal. "Where is he now? Alas! "The tempter hath a snare for all,"

and the Colonel put off his free-soil principles when he donned the Pay-Master's suit. The President of the Convention, Gen. BARROS, he too, stands upon the Journals of the House, with his vote recorded for the Wilmot Provision. Col. MEANS (elected delegate to the State Convention,) has offered in a County Convention resolutions affirming the principles of the Wilmot Provision. Our old and esteemed friend STEPHEN PIERCE, who went Buffalo hunting—our rantankerous free-soiler, CHESTER THOMAS, who wouldn't support BIGLER because he didn't come up square against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, with many others who have time and again advocated the doctrine which we advocate. Have they changed, or have we—will somebody tell us? Were they Democrats when they were free-soilers, or are they now? Either they were orthodox then, or are now. If the former, then we are Democratic—if the latter, then we have no desire to be counted in. Our Democracy is to-day what it was ten years ago—One of its articles is, Opposition to the extension of Slavery, and we shall endeavor to labor on in the good cause, regardless of the treachery and faithlessness of others.

We agree with the resolution as its originators probably intended it. We wish those concerned would hurry up their "organ."—Where's WEIN FORTNEY? Can't he come up to the help of benighted Bradford? Come, gentlemen, don't delay! The new doctrines you have promulgated, about the Constitutional rights of Slavery will need some expounding. "Let us not burst in ignorance." Where is the new Democratic paper, Col. PLOTT congratulated the Democracy was coming. "If you're coming, why don't you come along?"

The last Montrose Democrat contains two things which should be taken in connexion, to thoroughly understand either, viz: The mail route advertisement, and an attack upon Hon. G. A. GROW. The latter is made with many hypocritical professions of friendship, under pretence of duty, both of which those who know CHASE best, know he is totally destitute of. The Democrat is at last given up, without reserve, to the slavery-propagandists, and CHASE is now engaged in "eating his own words." His attack upon Mr. GROW will only increase the confidence of that gentleman's constituency in his integrity and devotion to the cause. It may become their duty, as it will certainly be their pleasure, to testify once more their appreciation of his zeal and efficiency, and their determination to shield him from the assaults of the hirelings and tools of the Slave Power.

We think that the small pittance CHASE will receive for advertising the Mail Letting, a poor recompense for the inconsistency of his attack, and the damage he will do the pro-slavery cause in Susquehanna. Mr. GROW has a host of friends, who will hardly care to see him assailed for such necessary motives.

### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY EXTENSION

We stated, in our notice of the PIERCE and DOUGLAS, bogus Democratic Convention, held at this place on Tuesday evening of the first week of Court, that while the resolutions were very blindly and artfully drawn, still one of them, as we understood it while being read, asserted the broad and ultra Southern ground. The proceedings have since appeared in print and our understanding seems to have been correct. We copy the resolution as it is published:—

Resolved, That the Territories should be left open to the common enjoyment of all the people of the United States; that they should be protected in their persons and property by the Federal Government, until its authority is superseded by a State Constitution, and then the character of the domestic institutions of the new State should be determined by the freemen thereof. This Justice is Constitutional equality.

Here we have asserted—not the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—but the pretence set up by the slaveholders that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories and protects it while there—that however much nine-tenths of the people may desire its exclusion, yet the other one-tenth may set up their claim to enjoy their property under the Constitution, and defy the will of the majority. This is the doctrine assumed by the ultra pro-slavery nullifiers of the South, who scout the idea of Squatter Sovereignty.

And this is the doctrine now attempted to be forced upon the Freemen of Bradford, under the pretence that it is Democratic! We should like to know when Slavery-extension began to be Democratic? The Democracy we have been taught from the writings of JEFFERSON and MADISON—(old fogies perhaps, but generally considered good democratic authority) is that Congress has the right to legislate for the territories—and that the propagation and extension of slavery was opposed to the welfare and perpetuity of our institutions.

Men who promulgate such sentiments as are contained in this resolution should at least relieve their dough-faced servility by some show of consistency, and declare what they really mean. Let them say boldly, what they convey by insinuation, viz:—"That we believe that 'slavery is a blessing: that under the Constitution, the owners of slaves have a right to carry their property into any of the Territories of this Republic, and hold them there—' and that we are perfectly willing that slavery shall be extended"—let them say this plainly, and they will at least deserve credit for their courage and frankness, however much we may reprobate their doctrines. Such is the practical meaning of the resolution just adopted by a so-called Democratic Convention, the parallel to which, we presume to say, no Convention in any free State has had the presumption to put forth.

If we consider who were the managers of the Convention and the ulterior purposes they have in view, there is no longer any wonder at whatever they might resolve. There has always been in this County, a few men, who have pinned their fortunes to the skirts of BUCHANAN. These men, see now, a prospect for the realization of their long deferred hopes. They have already parcelled out among the faithful in Bradford, in imagination, the foreign missions, the pay-masterships, the fat contracts, and all the honors and emoluments to be enjoyed when the "good time," so long coming, arrives. It was to give themselves prominence that this Convention was holden—it was to advance their mercenary schemes that the Democracy of Bradford now stands apparently pledged to the doctrines of pro-slavery extensionists and nullifiers.

What say, you, Democrats of Bradford!—Are you sold to those who make the extension of slavery their sole aim—their one-idea?—Have you retrograded from your former positions so often proclaimed, and so gallantly defended? Will you join the ranks of those who are now seeking to force slavery upon the settlers of Kansas, and are ready to murder in cold blood your friends and relatives in that Territory, at the bidding of the minions of slavery, or will you not rather join the noble band who seek to preserve our territories free from the pollution of Slavery?

The issue has come; it must be met. It is not of our seeking; it has been forced upon us by the South, but it is none the less our duty manfully to meet it. Let not the example which the South has given us of ignoring all other issues, of disregarding party names or attachments be lost upon us. With them it is a question of pecuniary importance—with us, a question of country and of incalculable advantage to posterity. With such weighty incentives shall we quibble about past party struggles, or cling to obsolete questions or unmeaning names, while the South shows such facility in arraying herself upon the only question now of vital importance? The North should be a unit in this struggle; and we trust there is not a Freeman in Bradford who is willing to have his Democracy made for him by the Nullifiers of the South—especially when the article is so counterfeited and base.

HON. G. A. GROW.

The appointment of our distinguished member as chairman of the important Committee on Territories, has given great satisfaction to his friends in this district, and is a compliment he has earned by his unflinching advocacy of the principles of Freedom, and by the ability and courage he has shown in the nine weeks struggle, which ended in the election of Mr. BANKS as Speaker. The friends of Freedom may be certain that in all matters appertaining to the cause, brought before that Committee, the side of Human Rights and Justice will be boldly and zealously set forth, without resort to unfairness or illiberality towards opponents. Mr. GROW is now in his third term in Con-

gress. His case illustrates why the South have usually had the preponderance of legislative experience and ability in the House.—They keep their able and faithful servants for years in succession, until they acquire a knowledge of tactics and a personal reputation which time only will suffice to gain. Mr. GROW has now a position and experience which makes him of eminent service to the cause of Freedom, and of which the Freemen of this district may well be proud. We predict that in the high and responsible post he now fills he will gain new honors for himself, and reflect still greater credit upon his constituency.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Canada arrived at Halifax on Monday last, with Liverpool dates to the 2d of February. There is a report that Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had some angry words, at a personal interview, concerning Central American affairs. The prospects of peace are said to be stronger than ever, and it is thought that an armistice will soon be agreed upon. The report of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's proposals is confirmed by Russian dispatches. The Peace Congress was to meet at Paris on the 11th of this month.—Baron Brunow and Count Orloff represent Russia; Lord Clarendon goes from England; Count Buel from Austria; Marquis D'Azeglio from Sardinia; Dorrish Pasha from Turkey, and M. Wallewski appears for France. Prussia, it is said, will not be admitted, she having refused to agree to the preliminaries required by the Allies; but she will be invited to sign the final Deed of Settlement. Parliament had met. The Queen's speech contained nothing important. Affairs in the Crimea are unchanged.

### Proclamation on Kansas.

President Pierce has issued a Proclamation on Kansas, invoking "all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to law"—meaning, of course, that all shall submit to the enactments of the Missouri mob-Legislature of Kansas. Commenting on this movement of the President to aid the Missouri bullies, while professing to aid the people of the Territory, the National Intelligencer says:

The Government paper of Monday contained an Executive Proclamation, which, for the information of our readers, we transfer to our columns. Following on the heels of a recent special Message to Congress on the same subject, it is evidence that the President anticipates something like civil war in the land of "squatter sovereignty," and is preparing to meet the crisis. It is proof, also, of another thing, which perhaps the President does not discern so clearly; and that is the political error which has brought these troubles upon him and upon the country. Surely, never has any false step of Government in our brief history, if in the history of any free country, been so fruitful of evil—of unmix'd, uncompensated evil—as the uncalculated repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And now the President is endeavoring, with the best intentions no doubt, to avert one of its disastrous consequences by a Proclamation. What a sight, in this free Republican country, to behold an Executive Proclamation forbidding civil war. We most sincerely and devoutly hope it may have the effect; but we fear that men who are aiming rifles and revolvers at each other's fraternal breasts will be little disposed to heed the President's admonitions.—And then should he find it necessary to interpose the military power of the General Government—and that must be the next step—what a state of things shall we not then present to the world and to the country! It is not enough to make angels weep to see so happy, harmonious, peaceful a country—blessed in every element of national and domestic happiness as was this only two short years ago—suddenly, by one mad and perverse act, converted into an universal arena of discord and of threatened commotion?

### Gov. Reeder's Protest.

The following is an official copy of Gov. Reeder's protest against the admission of Gen. Whitfield as Delegate from Kansas to the House of Representatives at Washington:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:—  
The memorial of the undersigned, on behalf of the qualified voters of the Territory of Kansas, and in his capacity of representative of said voters, hereinafter stated, respectfully represents: That he claims to be entitled to represent the said Territory in the Thirty-Fourth Congress as Congressional Delegate, to the exclusion and in lieu of Hon. J. Whitfield, the sitting Delegate, upon the following state of facts: The said J. W. Whitfield, as your memorialist is informed, claims to have been elected at a pretended election held on the first day of October last in said Territory, which said pretended election your memorialist contends and purposes to show was absolutely void, being without any valid law or the will of the people or qualified voters to authorize or to support it.

That the law under which said pretended election was held emanated from a legislative assembly which the people and qualified voters of said Territory protest and declare, through your memorialist, were not elected by them, but imposed upon them by the force of superior non-residents, who could pass no law that would be binding on them, and whose election and action should not be sanctioned or recognized by this House, because they are utterly inconsistent with the idea of republican government, and destructive of the plainest and most undeniable civil and political rights.

That the said supposed election law was entirely nugatory and of no effect, because passed at an illegal and unauthorized place, where no valid legislation could be had, and was void in itself and on its face, as containing provisions directly and materially violative of the Act of Congress to organize the said Territory.

That said pretended election was not conducted even according to the forms and mode prescribed by the supposed law which purported to authorize it.

That many hundreds of illegal votes were cast at said pretended election by non-residents and others.

And your memorialist excuses himself for the want of specifications under the two objections last above stated, by reason that he has been unable to obtain from the Executive office in said Territory the necessary information, or

any copies of the returns of said election; that, after several applications to the Secretary of the Territory for certified copies of papers in his office had been neglected and evaded, the Secretary finally gave a positive refusal to furnish the copies demanded, of Executive minutes for the year 1855, although the laws require him to furnish them semi-annually to the President of the United States, which said copies, had they been forwarded, might have furnished the necessary information to your memorialist.

And your memorialist further states that he was duly elected by a large majority of the legal voters of the said Territory to the said office of Delegate at an election held on the 9th day of October, which he proposes to show was the only valid election held in the Territory for that purpose. A. H. REEDER.  
Washington, Feb. 12, 1856.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

#### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

E. W. Baird vs. John M. Fox.—This case, which was being tried when we went to press last week, jury returned a verdict for defendant. Feb. 13, the following Deeds were acknowledged in open court by Sheriff Codding:—Deed to Albert Newell for piece of land in Burlington township. Deed to N. C. Harris for two lots in Litchfield township. Deed to Edward Overton for land in Sheesquin township. Deed to Reuben Young for land in Sheesquin township. Deed to Guy Tracy for two lots in Smithfield township. Deed to E. W. Baird for a lot in Wyalusing township. Deed to O. A. Barstow and Selim Kerby for two lots in Litchfield township. Deed to Judson Blackman for a lot in Overton township. Deed to Elijah Blake for lot of land in Franklin township.

On application, the Court grant charter of incorporation to "The First Congregational Church of Orwell."

Also similar charter for the "First Baptist Church of Troy."

Wm. B. Dunham et al. School Committee, &c. of sub-district No. 6, in Windham top. vs. Hezekiah Darling.—Action brought for sum paid by plaintiff to a school teacher, being the sum of defendant's bill, he not residing within the sub-district. Verdict for plaintiff for \$3.40.

Mercur & Overton for plaintiff, Elwell and Adams for defence.

Lark Bird vs. Lorenzo N. Tatham.—Action in debt on promissory note given by debt to the plaintiff. After a hearing plaintiff takes a non. pros. Mercur and Lyman for plaintiff and Smith for defendant.

The jury were discharged on Saturday, A. M., and court adjourned over to Monday, A. M.

Feb. 18th court was again called at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment.—Judges WILMOT, BALLARD and ACKLEY present. After a hearing of some matters in the Orleans court, adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Henry Crammond vs. Russel and John Spalding.—Action in ejectment for the recovery of a lot of land in LeRoy township. After a hearing, parties file a settlement. Judgment for plaintiff conditionally. Elwell for plaintiff Watkins and Mercur for defendants.

C. L. C. De Chastelain vs. the use of Boston Kingsbery vs. Zebulon Esselstin and Wm. H. Esselstin, terre tenants.—Action of scire facias on mortgage &c., after hearing appearance and plea withdrawn and judgment by consent for \$374 68.

John Ingham vs. Eliza Lewis, Henry Eastline.—Action in scire facias against defendant as bail on appeal for Zebulon Esselstin. Appearance and plea withdrawn and judgment by consent. Mercur for plaintiff and Watkins for defendants.

Feb. 20th. On application the court grant charter of incorporation of the First Unitarian Society of Springfield.

Margaret Roberts vs. John Rogers.—Action in ejectment for a piece of land in Litchfield. Patrick, McAlpin and Mercur for plaintiff Elwell and Evans for defendant.

At the time of going to press the Attorneys have summed up the cause and the Judge has given his charge to the jury and they are now out.

FIRE AT WAVERLY.—We learn that a fire occurred at Waverly on Tuesday morning last consuming the tavern stand owned by CHAS. WARFORD. We understand there was no insurance upon the building.

### Doings in Congress.

SENATE, FEB. 18.—A resolution was offered calling upon the President for full information in regard to Kansas affairs. The resolution lies over one day under the rule. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill of the Naval Retiring Board. Some Kansas information was received from the President, showing that Gov. Shannon had had the U. S. forces placed at his command, as before reported. Mr. Wilson said these documents entirely misrepresented the state of affairs in the Territory. He had the floor when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The New-York Chamber of Commerce presented a memorial asking for an appropriation to improve the public warehouses at Quarenetine; also asking an extension of the reciprocity principle between the United States and Canada. Mr. GROW called upon the President for a copy of the laws of Kansas and other information as to affairs in that Territory. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to authorize the people of Oregon to form a State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill establishing the boundaries of Kansas Territory, prohibiting Slavery in that and Nebraska Territories. It was referred to the Territorial committee. Adjourned.