Our readers will be pleased to learn that the as old Tioga, and now when a good beginning the "gold came out he could see it." tageous they should know.

Wood, as a fuel, at least along the line of only resource. The necessity of having a ditherefore, that may tend to secure this important result should be attended to by not only the citizens of this county, but by the citizens of the other counties when interest equals Thursday morning. Their operations in digour own. The expenditure of \$600,000 along ging have not thus far, probably been very this Valley is not to be despised by any class successful, as they agreed to handsomely reof our citizens. The Hon. GEO W. BRADFORD, munerate the officers (if they got any money,) the Senator from this District, and the Hon. if they would watch around the place and keep DAVID REES, our Member of Assembly, deserve off the evil-disposed persons. The officers have well from their constituents. They have la- as yet received none of the profits, and the this purpose he is denounced by papers which bored faithfully and secured all that could be chance is that they will not very soon. Some asked during the late session. Should the offi-cers appointed by the Canal Board to survey, in company with three men, apparantly to do make, as we are convinced they must, a fa- the talking. From them it was learned that vorable report, with just faithful representa- a fortune teller had told them of the money tives as Dr. Bradford and Mr. Rees, we are and of the manner in which they should proconvinced that by this time next year, a Bill ceed to find it, and accordingly they had done go will soon commingle with the waters of the North Branch, and the coal now slumbering in the breast of the mountains of Pennsylvania fortuneteller. - Boston Traveller. will smile in our grates and warm and cheer the long days and nights of coming Winters .-Owego Times.

palo of the large University building was dis-covered to be on fire, and despite all efforts Troops are in pursuit, and the frontier inhabinately, several of them had not retired when last accounts the troops were is pursuit of the the alarm was given, and they were thus en- offenders, and peace and safety had been reaid in making their escape from the building of Spirit Lake. By way of St. Louis we Hon. B. LAPORTE, which gives a full history and in saving clothes and furniture, than they have a report that great excitement exists at of the part taken by himself and the Pennsylcould have done had the fire broke out a few Platte, at the the mouth of the Nebraska, in hours later. Prof. Stoddard, the Principal, consequense of the Pawnee Indians having drithe excitement. In his anxiety to see that protect the settlers. every student was safely out of the buildlong, and when he returned to the library, his river on Fr books and private papers were on fire, and the heat was so intense that it was impossible to save them .- Wayne Co. Herald.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR .- The Washington Intelligencer says that information has been firmatory of the painful rumors that have been circulated respecting the fate of HENRY L. Dodge, United States agent for the Navajo Indian in New Mexico, who has been missing ing for some time past. Major KENDKICK, commanding at Fort Defiance, sent out a command to search for Mr. Donge, and his corpse was discovered at a point about thirty miles south of the Zuna, towards the headwaters of the Gila river. It is stated that so soon as the grass is sufficiently advanced to sustain horses, 1,000 troops will take the field against these Indians, and chastise them so that they will learn the miseries of retribution upon treachery and murder. The victim of this cruel act is the son of the Hon. HENRY DODGE, the venerable ex-senator of Wisconsin.

NATIONAL SINS .- A friend who heard a sermon preached by Rev. George Landon recently, says he referred to the subject of national sins something in this way :

Suppose the President does wrong, is that a national sin? No; that is the President's sin. Suppose Congress passes an iniquitous law and the President approves it, is that a national sin? No; that is the sin of Congress and the President. But suppose, after such a law is enacted and sanctioned by the President, the people do sanction and sustain it, then it becomes a national sin. Beware, my friends how you give your sanction to wicked laws, and thus help to bring upon our country the penalty of national sins.

THE NEW CENT .- It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette, on the authority of Col. Snowden, director of the U.S. mint, that in about three weeks time this much desired coin the grounds have forbidden trespassers, the will be distributed to the public. About a mussels have mostly disappeared from the vimillion are already completed, and two millons more will be finished before the mint commences paying them out. Col. S., also states fact is the destruction of the largest and most that since the establishment of the United States mint no less than 1800 tons of copper cents have been coined, making of distinct pieces one hundred and fifty millions. Of these a large number have been lost, converted into "washers" for machinery, or other wise taken out of circulation.

chanan has rewarded his national whig sup- in power by the U. S. Senate and by Buched ; William B. Reed, appointed Minister to ed he ever knew ; and for his solitary attempt

The Extension of the Chenango on to the | Money Diggers in Roxbury .-- For the last seven or eight years, at different times, a party of three or more have been in the habit of visiting a field situated on the west side of Rug-Resolutions which we already published requiring the Canal Board to order a survey and digging for hidden treasures. The spot is near digging for hidden treasures. make estimates of the probable expenses of connecting the Chenango Canal with the North small vessels passed up and down, and near Branch at Athens, also to estimate the amount this place is supposed the famous Capt. Kidd of revenue which the Canals of this State buried some of his money. Within the last would in all probability derive from said confour weeks, a party of three persons have visitnection—and which having passed the Senate previously, passed the House with almost an Wednesday night last, five persons proceeded unnnimous vote on Friday last. This is a step to the field, and their proceedings were withighly important. To our mind it secures the nessed by police officer and several others. tion and all the consequent advantages The first one was engaged in digging a ring to this region of country. There is not, we believe, another county in the whole State that money lies,) and would throw each shovelfull of has received as few favors from the Legislature dirt from the place very carefully, so that if has been made, we hope that the landed pro- ond was occupied in bailing water out of the prietors of this section will bestir themselves. hole; the third person had run a very long Officers appointed by the Canal Board will soon iron-rod down into the place where the first pass, in performance of their duty, down this person was digging, and he sat upon the bank Being comparative strangers, its rewith his foot upon the rod, and as the proceedsources and its necessities must be, to a great ed he would drive it still further into the er or less extent, unknown, and we hope we the ground. The fourth also sat upon the have citizens among us sufficiently public spir- bank and held in his hand a so-called "charm ited to receive those who may be sent on, and rod," or, as the officer calls it, a "bob," it beto point out to them all which it may be advan- ing a long piece of ratian, which had a heavy substance on the end of it, that kept it in a DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford Co. continual motion; this person kept up his opthe Railroad, must soon become too dear for eration of "bobbing" over the hole, until they use, and the coal of Pennsylvania must be our stopped their work for the night. The fifth person appeared to be a waiter upon the rest and reet thoroughfare by which we can gain an did his work by signs, as they were not allowunfailing supply is evident, and cannot be con- ed to speak on the ground, as it would dispel sidered of too great importance. Everything, the charm, add the money would immediately "move away."

These deluded persons continued digging from will be passed, and the waters of the Chenan-sc. These persons are Americans, and it is somewhat surprising that they can be so foolishly misled by the trickeries of a humbugging

The Indian troubles in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska are very serious, and a general border warfare with the Sioux and Paw-Destructive Fire in Bethany.—Saturday nees seems imminent. Several families have evening last, a little after ten o'clock, the cu- been murdered, others wounded, and a numthe flames soon spread throughout the upper tatg are collected in temporary forts, and in a part of the building and then gradually worked state of starvation. The poor soldiers and their way down to the lower rooms, until the forted inhabitants, as well as the Indians, will main building and the expansive wings were have a most miserable time of it. In Northin a blaze. There were about ninety Students ern Iowa, as our readers have already been true, and so flatly contradicted by the history in attendance at the School, and most of the informed, there has been wholesale slaughter of the Tariff bill of that year, that we cannot members had rooms in the building, but fortu- of white settlers by the same savages. At abled to render to the sleepers more efficient stored to the alarmed residents in the region ter written by Mr. Wilmor two years since to was engaged at the time giving instructions to ven out a number of settlers at Salt Creek. some of his assistant teachers, and therefore Λ fight occurred, resulting in the killing of sevwas present at the most important moment, to eral Indians and one white man. Thirteen Insuperintend the removal of property, and to dians were captured. Gen. Thayer of Ohpacify and assist the students in the midst of mah City had raised a party of volunteers to

every room, he neglected his own property too Petersburg was crossing the bridge over James in 1846 upon the reduction of the Tariff. sudden jerk when about midway across, and one of the passengers, a gentleman from South Carolina, named Sullivan, who was imprudentreceived at the Department of the Interior con- the river beneath, a distance of about seventy feet, and it was naturally supposed that he had been instantly killed by striking upon some nel of the river; but, most wonderful to relate, he escaped without a broken bone. He miraculously alighted in about six feet water, face upwards, and after floundering about for some time, was rescued by a fisherman who in the vicinity. Mr. Sullivan was safely brought to shore near the Steel Works, and though his nervous system received a severe shock, it was discovered that he had received no serious external injury by the fall .- Rich-

> THE PEARL FISHERY .- The Paterson Guarlian of Monday says that "The family of a Mr. Hower, who has been mixed up in the pearl search from the beginning, have been the one ruined by boiling. The man tried to boil the clams first, and afterward attempted to fry them tender. The pearl was meanwhile going through the heating process, and was of course destroyed, although \$25 was paid for it as a curiosity on account of its size. It was of perfect shape and evidently of great beau-The next largest was that found by young by Tiffany or Ball, Black & Co, both of which firms have been anxious to secure these pearls. Last week quite a number of persons from N. York were on the grounds searching for pearls without success; while one of our Paterson men went behind them and found one which readily brought \$100. But the proprietors of cinity, and we believe the pearl fishery will perfect specimen by the boiling as above .-Mr. Laverack declares it could not have been worth less than \$25,000, and it would have been the pearl Kohinoor of the world.

Reader! look at it-The only proslavery murderer (Hayes) ever arrested in Kanas, was released on straw bail; and the Judge The three instances in which Mr. Bu- (Lecompton) who has released him is retained porters are, James B. Clay, appointed to the anan. Gov. Geary witnessed the murder, chargeship to Berlin, which, however, he declin- and pronounces it one of the most cold blood-China, and Mr. Reucher, of North Carolina, to punish a Ruffian, he is threatened with asappointed Governor of New Mexico. Mr. sassination, and really driven out of his office Reucher has served as a Whig member of for want of the promised assistance to do jus tice.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, April 30, 1857.

TERMS-One Dollar per annum, invariably is releance. Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription of a subsc Clubbing-The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the fol

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FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. WM. MILLWARD, of Philadelphia. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester Co.

JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County. MR. WILMOT AND THE TARIFF.

A persistent effort is now being made by the Democratic press, aided by such of the Know Nothing sheets as have pro-slavery proclivities, to excite the prejudices of a portion of the voters of the State against Mr. WIL-MOT on account of the Tariff question. For have always been Free Trade, as hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania. In proof of these allegations, his vote for the Tariff of 1846, is frequently referred to.

We have no intention to enter into any defence of the vote given at that time for a modification of the Tariff of 1842. It will be enough for every candid man to know that in so acting, he expressed the wishes of his constituency, and acted in accordance with the convictions of his own judgment, often expressand well understood by the people who elected him. To have done less, would have been to prove faithless to his often promulgated principles, and in defiance of the views and wishes of his constituents.

But the charge that he is hostile to the great interests of Pennsylvania, predicated upon his action in 846, is so unjust and unallow it to pass by. The best refutation we can give to the calumny, is contained to a letvania delegation in the passage of the Tariff act, and his anxiety to secure for the interests of Pennsylvania adequate protection.

Time has since demonstrated the sagacity of Mr. Wilmor at that time. If there is any measure of his public life upon which he can confidently appeal to the judgment of the peoing and the time taken to examine personally Terrible Fall.-While the mail train from ple of this State, it is the very course he took tably demanded a modification of some of the details of the Tariff of 1842. The Pennsylly standing upon one of the platforms, fell from vania delegation, instead of presenting the inhis position, and rolled over the edge of the terests of Pennsylvania, as worthy of Nationbridge. He was of course precipitated into al consideration, saw fit to stand by the Tariff of 1842, and to resist its modification in the slightest manner. Mr. Wilmor believed that of the numerous rocks which obstruct the chan- law to be unjust and onerous in many of its provisions, and was pledged to its modification, but at the same time was extremely anxious that the great interests of Pennsylvania should be well provided for. To effect this, it was fortunately happened to be visiting some traps only necessary to cut loose from the "lords of the loom." The Pennsylvania delegation, honestly no doubt, refused to let Pennsylvania interests stand upon their own merits. How has Pennsylvania been rewarded by her pertinacity in claiming "protection" for the manufacturers of the East. Why, in spite of the tariff of 1846, those very manufacturers, for which Pennsylvania interests were sacrificed, have flourished, and now ask for no legislative placed in comfortable circumstances. Last favors except to buy and sell where they can week Mr. Hower pocketed \$300 from his to the best advantage. During the present searchings. The largest pearl yet found was year the tariff has again undergone revision and the protective principle has had no advo-Quackenbush, which has been sent to Paris ing the raw material without paying duty .-From a high protective Tariff, she is now almost literally, a free-trade, or at least low tariff, State. Her capitalists have no Quixotic design of favoring high duties on the protective principle to benefit the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania. Such legislation as benefits her capitalists and manufacturers, she seeks to obtain, and her representatives very soon be at an end. The most unfortunate properly vote for, without regard to the effect it may have upon the interests of Pennsylvania. If the course recommended by Mr. WILMOT in 1846 had been pursued, the great interests

of Penusylvania would now be recognized as of National importance, and be beyond the danger of political revolutions. The statesmanlike views expressed in a speech made by him in the House, on the 1st of July, 1846, will at once arrest the attention of every reader, The soundness of his position will now be universally conceded.

But in the great anxiety to retain the tariff of 1842, other counsels prevailed, and the inof minor importance. The great interests o Territory.

Pennsylvania are of sufficient magnitude to become of National importance, and should be made above all political or other considerations. It should be the pride of every Penndustrial pursuits stimulated, and such an impetus given to the development of our naturfront rank of States.

upon the same subject shows clearly the wis-

House of Representatives, We should be glad to see you here, but if you cannot usefulness may be shown. we should be glad to see you need, but if you cannot visit Harrisburg before the election. Please give us in a letter the history of your course in Congress, on the tariff question, as there seems to be a misapprehension abroad in regard to your views, if 1 have properly understood them.

B. LAPORTE.

Mentrose, Jan. 22. 1855.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor came to hand last evening. I do not think I shall be at Harrisburg. The week varation between my Courts would be mostly occupied in the journey, leaving me but little time to make the acquaintance of gentlemen now assembled at the Capitol. Again if no difficulties were in the way, I am reluctant to show myself at Harrisburg at this time. Not that I am indifferent to the issue of the Senatorial election; but I do not wish to appear as a selish and ambitious aspirant for the place. I have not, as you well know, been eager for Senatorial honors, nor have I, in any way whatever, been instrumental in making myselfa candidate. The connection of my name with the office of Senator is the result of the late signal revolution in the politics of this State, and of my well known possition, on one at least, of the important issues upon which that revolution turned, and not through any vanity or scheming of my own. To visit Harrisburg at this time would subject me to suspicion, and to the t this time would subject me to suspicion, and to the harge of sinister and selfish motives, which I wholly and

harge of sinister and selfish motives, which I whofly and imphatically disclaim.

I do not deny that I should feel a personal pride in an fection to one of the highest and most honorable positions in the government; but I do deny that I desire the lace for any selfish or personal ends. I should hope if feeted, to be of some service to the country, and to the muse of sound principles. While I claim no eminent malifications for the office, I do, nevertheless, believe that ye election would, in some respects, be fortunate, esceptially so in uniting and cementing for future action as men who achieved the late signal victory in this tate.

doubliess, from the fact that in 1846 I could not act with my colleagues in a profitiess and obstinate support of that fariff of 1842. It was apparent, weeks before the late the ciff bill was passed, that the act of '42 could not stand, was in favor of its revision and modification, and in distributions are set of the great interests of our State, permanent and ample security; and this end I labored industriously and perseveringly. On the floor of the House I urged the laying of specific itsead of advalored duties upon iron, and to an extensibility and give security to our interests against ruinous foreign competition. I entered into an argument to provide propriety and advantage of specific over ad valored that should give security to our interests against Framous foreign competition. I entered into an argument to prove the propriety and advantage of specific over ad valorem daties, in respect the various articles, and especially in regard to iron: establishing, to my own satisfaction, that position, as well in respect to the interests of the revenue, as also to that of the consumer and manufacturer, that every interest would be promoted by laying specific duties on iron. I appealed to the bouse on behalf of the iron interests of our State, claiming for it a national respect and consideration, insisting that the iron interest was justly entitled to stand upon higher ground than any other branch of manufacturing business, claiming for it a truly national character, as a necessary element of national defense, and entitled therefore to the special and most favorable regard of the nation. I insisted that the bane role should not be applied to an interest of this magnitude, that was applied to the manufacture of thread, tape, pins, buttons, &c. &c. These are no new doctrines put forth to meet the occasion, but the doctrines placed on the records of Congress, and easily found in its volumes of debates.

I not only spoke in behalf of the interests of our State but I worked carnestly in the House, and out of it to give to that interest an adequate and permanent scenrity. In

or any change whatever, even if in the new bill the duties in iron and coal were allowed to stand, or raised above he rates provided in the act of '42. Such in fact was the rosition of many in the delegation,

I was pledged to a modification of the act of '42; yet is intensely anxious that our interests should not be purificiple of the protection super of my anxiety in this respect, and repeatedly de-ed to the friends of the bill, that if I held its fate in hands, it should not pass, until a mere just and li-protection was afforded to the interests of our Stat-went so far as to see and talk with Mr. Dallas, while measure was pending in the Senate, and urged hir case he should hold the fate of the bill on his vote, to its friends to a more fiberal regard for our great interfriends to a more liberal regard for our great intered not wish the defeat of the bill—of this there was nger-but to compel its friends so to change it. take the interests of our State secure. Indeed, so ous was I to bring about this result, that I voted ag oncurring in a Senate amendment of trifling important is because of this vote, that the Washington Union a

It is because of this vote, that the Washingfon Union and Pennsylvanian have charged me with a desire to defeat the bill in the final and trying hour of its fate. The charge is untrue—I gave the vote in the hope of forcing the bill not a committee of conference, where I understood it would be open to general amendment, and thus affording one more chance of so amending the bill as to secure the interests of our State.

I am of the firm belief, that if six Democrats from Pennsylvania would have acted with me, intead of adhering immovably to the act of '42, that our State would have obtained all that reasonably could have been asked, and her great interests placed on a statisfactory and permanent er great interests placed on a satisfactory and permane asis. In the early stages of the bill, before its frier ad counted and marshaled their forces, we could, in judgment, have secured adequate specific duties. I may be mistaken, but think n st. It is certain the could have obtained fifty per cent. ad valorem. E the latter stages of the bill, and when its passage watain without any of our min and when its passage watain without any of the passage was also believed. and the protective principle has had no advocates in Congress. It has been the anxiety of every section to fix the details of the late law so as to effect favorably their interests. Massachusetts stands in no fear of foreign competion. All she asks is the privilege of procuring the raw material without paying duty.—

In the latter stages of the bill, and when its passage was certain without any of our votes, so anxious were its friends to secure Pennsylvania support (from party considerations) that W Kay, who had the charge of the bill, and when its passage was certain, when had the charge of the bill, and when its passage was certain without any of our votes, so anxious were its friends to secure Pennsylvania support (from party considerations) that W Kay, who had the charge of the bill as chairman of the Committee of W ays and Means, effered to move forty per cent. on iron if half the Democrats from our State would then vote for the bill. It always seemed to meet strange, when the passage was certain, that one of the party considerations that W Kay, who had the charge of the bill as chairman of the Committee of W ays and Means, effered to move forty per cent. on iron if half the Democrats from our State would then vote for the bill. It always seemed to meet strange, when the passage was certain that the passage was certain tha er to stand by their pledges, than to explain to their constituent: the reasons for a departure from them, however good their reasons might have been. I was pledged to a modification of the act of '42, and after exhausting every effort to secure the interests of our State, redeemed that pledge; declaring at the time I did so, that if the bill depended on my vote, I would withhold it until a larger measure of justice was meted out to our State.

I have given a full and truthful history of my action on the tariff in 1846, and of the feelings and motives that influenced my conduct. The record will sustain this statement, in all matters where the record can speak.

The Congressional Globe—or rather Appendix—for 1846 must be in the State Library, and there you will find my speech upon this subject. The latter part of it relates to our own State interests.

you own State interests.

You are of course at liberty to make such use of this letter as you please. There is nothing in it but what is true, and nothing that I desire to keep from the public. I wish you would preserve this letter, or a copy of it, so that there cannot hereafter be any dispute as to its contents, hope it will satisfy all, that I am not now, and never ras hostile to the interests of my native State.

Very truly your, D. WHMOT. D. WILMOT. Very truly your, Hon. B. LAPORTE.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham and John J. Eeckel, the supposed murderers of Dr. Burdell, has been set down for the (first monday) 4th of May. A pauel of five huudred Jurors was ordered by the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

terests of Pennsylvania were linked with those an office at last—Chief Justice of Nebraska presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Socie-

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

GENTLEMEN SCHOOL DIRECTORS : Permit us once more to call your attention to the Convention which meets on Monday next. Not sylvanian to see our resources developed, our in- for the purpose of urging the claims of any person for the office of County Superintendent, for such is furtherest from our purpose, but to al advantages as will place Penn-ylvania in the awaken your attention, and if possible excite your interest, in the duties then incumbent up-Below will be found the letter refer ed to. on you. We believe it is a settled fact, that Its statements are abundantly sustained by this office of County Superintendent is to recontemporaneous history. It is a conclusive main at least until it has had a fair trial. It answer to the charges now brought against, has also been so arranged by the Common and taken in connexion with the late action School Department that the salary that officer | pondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, receives does not affect the appropriation to dom of Mr. Wilmor's course, and that it was the several school districts. This being the the true policy for the interests of the State. case, every man should be willing that the utility of the office should be fairly tested .-Other considerations should be merged in a Hos. David Wilmot.—Pear Sir.—Your friends here will bring your name before the Legi-latare in connection with the office of United States Senator. The main objection urged against you arises out of an impression entertained by many that you are unfriendly to the great interests of our State.

Other considerations should be merged in a general desire to so fill the office for the combining three years, that if the officer can be of any benefit to the schools of the County, his If we had any preference amongst the many

very worthy persons we have heard named in coanexion with the office, we should not indi-Montrose, Jan. 22. 1855. cate it, because ours is a political journal, and it will be a sad day indeed when political prejudices are allowed to interfere with the cause Again of Common Schools. We trust that everything like politics will be carefully and promptly avoided in the Convention, and the Directors be animated by the single desire to ascertain who is best fitted to discharge the onerous and highly responsible duties of the post. Anything like an attempt to make a partizan ing matter of the election, would produce a state of things similar to such as have existed for the last two years, and paralyze the efforts and destroy the efficiency of the most capable officer. If, on the contrary, as we have no doubt will be the case, the action of the Convention is such as to show clearly that the ted at \$150,000. only anxiety is to secure the services of the most proper person for the office, we believe ate. You say that the main objection urged against me arises that the people of the county will be willing of an impression entertained by many, that I am un-endly to the great interests of our State. This is a total to aid the efforts of the Superintendent, and though they may hold different opinions in regard to the utility of the office itself, will be desirous that it shall be fairly and thoroughly tested. We look upon the Convention of next Monday as of the greatest importance to the Common Schools and to the cause of Edueation. It is the duty of every Director to be present, and it should be his care to exercise the prerogative then granted him with the utmost care and judgment. Select the best man in the County for Superintendent-give him a liberal salary, that he may devote all his time to the duties of his office-and in three years we can safely and correctly decide whether or not his efforts have advanced the standard of our Common Schools.

> The New York papers publish a telegraphic despatch dated at Harrisburg, on Saturday last, which says-

"A new political combination has just been developed. The disappointed Democracy and the straightout Americans are uniting on Governor Geary. A Committee has called upon Geary, and he has agreed to accept their nomination. Great excitement prevails among the politicians."

we very much doubt if there be any truth population whatever. I well recollect that Doctor Led so much some two on whatever. I well recollect that Doctor Led so much sense to enter with any such arrangement. in this statement. Gov. GEARY we trust, has With the Bible and psalm book, and with some odd vol.

> NEW LICENSE LAW IN NEW YORK .- The that period was Rev. Mr. Day, the father of him that was Legislature of New York has passed a new | President of Yale College.) law for licensing the sale of intoxicating limors. It creates a Board of Excise in each county, to grant licenses. No storekeeper licensed allowed to sell liquor to be drank on the premises. No liquor to be sold to Minors, or persons complained of as habitual drunkards. No sales of liquors on Sunday, and every petition for license must be signed by at least twenty respectable freeholders.

H. L. Shaw of this place, has been appointed by the Post-Master General, route agent on the Canandaigua and Elmira R. R. Mr. Shaw is a graduate of the Reporter office, and therefore abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of the post.

The Hon. John G. Montgomery, Congressman elect from Twelfth District, Pennsylvania, died Friday morning, at Danville. from National Hotel disease contracted during the inauguration at Washington.

F. B. Singleton, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, on the person of A. Slater, at Montrose, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The bill separating the office of the Superintendent of Common Schools from the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth has finally passed both Houses.

NATHANIEL BANKS, father of the Hon. .P. Banks, Speaker of the last Honse, died at his residence in Waltham, Mass., on the 25th inst., aged 74 years.

Hon. A. G. Curtin was bitten in the leg by a dog one day last week, in Philadelphia. He had the wound cauterized under the apprehension that the dog was mad.

ROBERT J. WALKER is in New York city, indulging his case and drawing his salary as "Governor of Kansas."

THE original wampum belt presented by Samuel W. Black of Pittsburgh, has got the Indian, chiefs to William Penn, has been ty by Mr. Granville J. Penn.

Wagon Roads to the Pacific.—The wagon roads to California, the pioneers of the Pacific railroads, will be built under the supervision of Commissioners, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The southern road proceeds from Memphis, Tenn., through southern Arkansas to El-Paso, Texas, thence through the Gadsden purchase to the mouth of the Gila, thence to San Diego on the coast. The work upon this route will be placed under the superintendence of Maj. Pen. McCullon, renowned in the border wars. The northern route from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, will be confided to the direction of Maj. Nobles, who discovered the pass through the Rocky Mountains, which bears his name. It will run, says the corresthrough the South Pass, thence to Honey Lake nearly at the base of the Sierra Nevada, and and will cross the mountains near the source of American Fork of the Sacramento A branch of this northern road will be constructed from Fort Ridgley, in Minesota, to the South Pass, the surveys for which have already been commenced by Maj. Nobles. The appropriations for the three roads amount to \$650,000 which of course will be insufficient for taeir completion. The cost of each principal road will no doubt exceed a million of dol lars, to place it in tolerable traveling order, and a large sum will be required for annual repairs. Working parties immediately organized under the charge of the Commissioners. An Engineer, Surveyor, and Chief Clerk, will be designated for each expedition. It is the design that each of these officials shall act as a check upon the other in the disbursements necessary in the progress of the work.

The boiler of the propeller Fanny Garner, Capt. Bird, exploded on Saturday, when near Weston, on the Delaware and Baritan Canal, killing instantly Capt. Bird and James McMann, Michael Nugent, Patrick Comfort and John Thornhill, deck hands. A. M. Black, a passenger, of Princeton; James F. Barret, the engineer, and W. M. McElvary, fireman, were injured past recovery. The pilot and steward alone escaped with tifling hurt. The boat was torn into fragments. The value of the vessel and cargo was estima

W. H. Hutter Esq., the editor of the Easton Argus, has been appointed Post Master at Easton, Pa.

MABBURD,

At the bride's father's, on the morning of the 18th, by the Rev. J. G. Sabin, Mr. DENNISON C. POTTER to Miss Rev. J. G. Sabin, Mr. DENNISON C. P. JERUSHA DOOLITTLE, all of Orwell. On the 16th inst., by C. W. Reynolds, Esq., Mr. HERMON BRIGGS to Miss MARTHA A. MURRAY, all of Pike

DIED.

In this borough, on Sunday, 26th instant, LORIN SHAW

At Merryall, April 20th, Mrs. POLLY LEWIS, aged 63

Mrs. Lewis' parents were from Brookfield, Fairfield co. Conn. They moved to Stevensville, on the Wyalusing, eight miles above its mouth, where she was born November 23, 1793, the same year that her parents arrived. It may be worthy of remark, that there were then no roads no carriages, and few beasts of burden. Hence the goods were conveyed in a canoe up the creek, and by reason of some obstructions this vessel was upset and the goods sub-merged. The old family Bible was carefully dried, and the leaves smoothed with a smoothing iron, by the pion old grandfather.

It is fitting when such a relict of pioneer life departs to muse a moment on the labors of that time when Wilkes Barre was the county seat, and the nearest grist mill was there also, and the day school in the log school house and the best teachers labored for six dollars a month and boarded themselves. In such paucity of privileges, with out the church or sabbath school, and with only an occaional discourse from an itinerant, it would of course be expected that the youth would gain but a very limited chelastic training.

With our present facilities, through the press, and the progress of improvement, we wonder how our fathers and trandfathers obtained so much of the substantial and the valuable in education, despite their meagre opportunitie umes of sermons and memoirs, and with teaching from Heaven, she came to a womanhood of more than ordinary asefulness, esteem and love. (Air interesting historic fact, in this connexion is that one of the itinerants of

December 3, 1812, she was married by the Rev. Miner York to Justus Lewis, by whom she had eleven children three of whom went before, and eight survive to mourn her loss. As a wife and mother she took the first place, and stood in the first rank, as all her acquaintances abunduntly testify. Her skill in these relations aptly suggests to our minds the words of inspiration descriptive virtuous woman :- "She openeth her mouth with wisdom and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband, and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously; but thou excellest them all. Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates "-or the places of public concourse. She was emphatically governed by the "law of kindness." Her industry and disinterestedness, her Christian unselfishness continued to the last moment of her life. She was ever careful and thoughtful of others, though negli-gent of self and personal comfort. Thus her piety was omely and quiet, rather than ostentations and obtrusive.

In April, 1844, she united with the Prespyterian church of Wyalusing, then under the care of Rev. S. F. Colt, in company with her husband, daughter and two sons. In this relation she was a sister beloved by all the church An example in benevolence and charity, her zeal, self-denial and self-sacrifice even, were known only in their extent to her most intimate and confidential friends, and were strongly manifested in her last sickness, even till death.

Her death was after a protracted period of suffering and prostration which she endured with exemplary patience and resignation. She had partially recovered, and was comparatively comfortable and thought out of danger, until six days before her decease, when she by a more violent attack relapsed, and suffered much, until the powers of nature failed, and she peacefully and quietly, without a groan, with her children gathered around her, slept in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Her last general remark was, that she had nothing more to say to any of her numerous relatives gathered around her death bed. This was dying as she had lived. To her acquaintances this spoke volumes, for it referred to her past life as an illustration of her sentiments in her dying hour. The bible was pre-eminently her companion and text book during like and especially on the Sabbath day. To this fact may be attributed her power and the wealth of her reputation untarnished by the tongue of calumny. malice and spleen. Happy they who die likewise. May the survivors imitate her excellencies. "O, let me dir the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers."

BRADFORD COUNTY BIBLE SOPIETY.

Mr. William Welles is now engaged as Distributor and Collecting Agent of the Bradford County Bible Sockety, and the active co-operation of all the friends of the Bible, and especially of all the Ministers of the Gospel among us, is earnestly solicited in his behalf to aid in carrying on the important work of supplying our destitute families with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

JULIUS FOSTER, Cor. Sec.

BRADFORD CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A necting of the Board of Managers of
the Bradford County Agricultural Society will be held at
the office of W. C. hogart, in the Borough of Towanda, on
Monday, May 4, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of
appointing an Executive Committee, and transacting other
imports nt business of the Society.

April 2s.

E. W. HALE, Chairman.