

### The Turn of the Tide.

We presume we do not attach too much importance to an article which we copy to-day from the Washington Union, when we infer from it a determination on the part of the Federal Administration to sustain Governor Walker in Kansas, and treat it as pledge that the people of that territory shall have an opportunity of passing upon the Constitution under which they are now to live. It bears internal evidence of having been written by authority and seems to be so construed, uniformly by the cognoscenti at Washington.

This article, assuming it to be authorized by the government, marks an era in the political history of the country; it is the first tribute of respect to the anti-slavery sentiment of the Northern states which has come from the Federal Executive for the last twenty years. After a contest conducted with great bitterness, and so far as the North was concerned, under every imaginable disadvantage, we have to-day to record the very first act of any Federal administration wearing an aspect of resistance to the pro-slavery policy of the southern oligarchy. The quietus which Gen. Jackson gave to the nullifiers in 1835, though a blow to the same political interest as that which now has had the control of the government for the last few years, arose upon altogether a different issue, and, therefore does not deserve to be regarded as an exception. Mr. Buchanan and his advisers, in the article to which we refer, have deliberately sounded a retreat from the ground which was occupied by the late administration; they admit that the circumstances under which the late legislative government of Kansas was imposed upon its people were unpopular, and never could command their general obedience or respect and in spite of the threats and denunciations of the southern press, they recognize the necessity of giving the people of the territory an opportunity of approving or of rejecting the constitution which a convention elected under that organization should provide. Such a submission to the popular voice was not provided for nor even contemplated, so far as we can discern, by Congress; no such concession was ever dreamed of by the late administration, who spared neither bribes nor blood to silence the speech and bind the hands of the free-state settlers, who sought at the ballot-box and with the press to keep slaves out of the territory. But we have had a Presidential election in the country lately, and a state of feeling has been revealed which Mr. Buchanan, we begin to think, has had the good sense to profit by. He was discovered—so we suspect—that the government of this country cannot be conducted any longer under a slavery-extension policy; that the nearest approach to it that our people will bear is a rigorous neutrality, and for that he is steering. To reach it he will be obliged to take several steps back. The first we have to-day the pleasure of recording. We hail the omen. May he select for his motto the words inscribed by the ancients upon the pillars of Hercules, *Plus Ultra*. If so, he will be able to do what no President of late years has done, (and for an obvious reason)—he will lay down his office more popular and more respected than when he assumed it.

But the question which will soon be in every man's mouth is, will the President have the courage to meet and brave the assault which the policy here indicated is sure to bring upon him? Nearly every leading administration journal is committed against Walker's course, and most of them, such as the *Charleston Mercury*, the *Richmond South*, the *Washington States*, and the *Georgia*, Mississippi and Louisiana presses, have very generally denounced it in terms which will compel them hereafter to occupy an attitude of hostility to the Governor and to any party that sustains him. Two state legislatures have expressed similar opinions, and others may follow their example. Has the President the firmness necessary to stand by his colors, and risk a second dismemberment of his party? If not, he is ruined. If he has, the force of circumstances will give him one of the finest historical positions occupied by any President.

In either case, whether he is or is not equal to the emergency, he is at the least able to mark the change of current which has taken place, and to show to the future student of history when slavery ceased to be protected by the federal government as national, and freedom to be proscribed as sectional.—*Ere Post.*

### Death of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, late Secretary of State, died very suddenly at Balston, N. Y., at noon on the fourth of July. Shortly after breakfast he complained of a pain in his side, and walked to the office of a physician, but not finding him, he returned to his room at the hotel. The doctor came in a few minutes after, and on going to Marcy's room found him lying upon the bed with an open book upon his breast.

Judge Marcy was in his 71st year, having been born Dec. 12, 1785, in Stowbridge, Worcester county, Mass. After completing his academic course in his native town he entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., and graduated there in 1808. During the war with Great Britain in 1812 and 1814, Mr. Marcy served as a volunteer in the defence of his State. He was in the United States Senate less than two years, when he resigned, being elected Governor of New York, in 1832. He was twice re-elected, viz: in 1834 and 1836; but on a fourth nomination, in 1838, he shared in the defeat of the democratic party, and William H. Seward was elected over him.—After retiring from the executive chair Mr. Marcy principally devoted his attention to his private business, until Mr. Polk became President in 1842. He was then offered and accepted the office of Secretary of War, and was considered through the four years of his service one of the most influential members of the Mr. Polk's cabinet. In the death of Governor Marcy we have lost one of our ablest statesmen.

He was buried on Wednesday from the Pearl St. Baptist Church to which he was attached, the ceremony being attended by the highest officers in the nation and an immense concourse of mourning people.

The "National Democracy" of Kansas have held a Convention, in which they nominated Ex-Gov. Ransom of Michigan as a candidate for Congress, and "endorsed Gov. Walker's policy." A resolution to sustain the bogus Convention's "Constitution," whether submitted to the people or not, was rejected—Ayes, 40; Noes, 47. This is a sign that the "Democracy" are preparing to throw a somerset, and take the back track. It looks like carrying out the policy, "If we can't make Kansas a Slave State, we'll do the next thing to it—we'll make it a Democratic State."

[From St. Louis Republican, July 4th.]

### The Utah Expedition.

In a little while—not exceeding ten days, we should think—the whole army destined for Utah will be in the field. We have no doubts now for the first time expressed, whether such an army, so encumbered with baggage and military supplies, can reach Utah before the winter sets in; but if not, they can readily find quarters at Fort Laramie, and thence make an early march to Great Salt Lake City in the spring.

The officers of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, in fitting out this expedition, have done wonders. Since the 5th of May, and up to the 31 of July, we learn that the number of troops forwarded by them to the West is 1,600; that the number of horses purchased amounts to 302; number of mules, 234; number of wagons, with harness for six mule teams, 325; total number of tons of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, purchased and shipped, 5,750; number of bushels of oats, 15,600; bushels of corn 70,000; steamers engaged, 45; and number of teamsters employed, 200.

We further learn that the value of the Quartermaster's stores is \$700,000, and that of the Commissary's stores 328,000. We do not know that this includes the value of the horses, mules, &c., purchased elsewhere than in St. Louis; and we are quite sure that it does not embrace the material of war furnished by the St. Louis Arsenal, and in the preparation of which an average of one hundred men have been for some time employed. When the whole account comes to be footed up, it will be found that this expedition has been the means of disbursing some twelve or fifteen hundred thousand dollars in Missouri, to say nothing of transportation across the plains, the supply of beef cattle, &c., contracts for which have already been made.

We willingly give a place to the following in our editorial columns. It comes from one who was a constituent of General Packer whilst he was State Senator:

"Keep it before the people—that the leading Locofocos of Bellefonte refused to support General WILLIAM F. PACKER for the State Senate, in 1849, for the reason, as they said 'he was a rascal, and had cheated the State.'"

"Keep it before the people—that the editor of the *Centre Democrat*, (then a Locofoco paper,) would not hoist the name of WILLIAM F. PACKER to the head of his paper, as a candidate for State Senator, until he was forced to do so by some of his patrons threatening to discontinue their papers.

"Keep it before the people—that when General W. F. PACKER ran for the State Senate, in 1849, he received but about fifty votes, out of two hundred, in the borough of Bellefonte, the Locofocos generally refusing to support him for the reason that he had *robbed the State*. The average Locofoco majority in the borough at that time was about twenty."

"We give the above facts for the benefit of honest voters throughout the State, which facts we are ready to prove at any time. If Locofocos refused to support Mr. PACKER for State Senator, in '49, because he *cheated the State*, can they now consistently support him for Governor? We think not."

**FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF MRS. N. G. SMITH AT CHICAGO.**—The *Chicago Journal* thus alludes to the accident by which Mrs. Smith, formerly of Rochester, lost her life at Chicago on the 4th inst:

"During the fire on Clark street a most distressing accident took place. Mr. Smith was standing at his window in Davils' Block on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, looking out at the fire. His wife came into the room and stood leaning on his shoulder. She had hardly stood there a moment when a case of fire works exploded, and one of the rockets came in at the window, striking her in the forehead, going into her head and killing her instantly. It happened so suddenly that her husband did not believe at first that she was killed. From the terrible manner in which her head was mangled it is evident that the rocket must have exploded after it had entered. We have never been called upon to record a more singular and at the same time a more terrible accident than this.

**MURDER IN HOBOKEN.**—On Wednesday night at about 12 o'clock, a young man named Oscar de Grandville, 21 years of age, was shot in the head by Frederick Cueva of Port-au-Prince, Cuba, about 17 years of age. Oscar de Grandville spent the evening at the residence of Edmund Charles, at No. 15 Washington terrace, and as he was leaving at half past eleven, Cueva, who had been lying in wait for him, assaulted him with a cowhide, but immediately after drew a pistol and shot De Grandville. The ball entered his head just forward of his left ear and below the temple. It passed nearly through his head.

The injured man died at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

**THE WHEAT CROP.**—We regret to say that the wheat crops in this neighborhood are severely injured by the weevil. It is doubtful whether more than half a crop will be harvested this year, in this quarter.

**IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY,** the Pittsburgh papers say that the wheat crop looks remarkably well, and with the exception of some exposed tracts, where the effects of the heavy frosts of last winter are plainly visible, the whole appearance of the crop is good.

**THE YORK COUNTY PAPERS** say, all right in this county. We hear no complaints. The farmers are occupied in making hay and looking after the corn. The former is heavy; and the latter, though back a week or two, stands regular and is promising. Some of our farmers in the country are already through with hay-making. The wheat, rye and oats are in a cheering condition, on an average.

**BITTEN BY A SNAKE.**—A few days ago a man by the name of Samuel Snider, living about five miles from Frederick, Md., near the mountain, was seized by one of his fingers by a copper snake, which held on so firmly as to submit to death before his hold was broken. Mr. Snider hastened to Frederick to consult his physician, who administered a quart of whiskey, without having the slightest effect other than effecting a cure.

Another awful poisoning case has occurred in Massachusetts. The entire family of Mr. JOHN JONES, living at Randolph, were made very sick with arsenic, but by the intervention of prompt measures of relief their lives were saved. Miss LUCINDA ANN HUNT, 22 years of age, was arrested on the charge of administering the poison.

## Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

### TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, July 16, 1857.

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.

CLEANLINESS.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates:

6 copies for.....\$5 00 15 copies for.....\$13 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 a reasonable price—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.



FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILCOX, of Bradford Co.

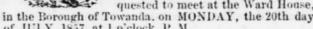
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester Co.

JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County.



THE REPUBLICAN CO.

COMMITTEE OF BRADFORD ARE REQUESTED TO MEET AT THE WARD HOUSE, in the Borough of Towanda, on MONDAY, the 29th day of JULY, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A full attendance of the members is requested, as it is proposed to consider the propriety of fixing the meetings of County Conventions hereafter, upon the afternoon of some day prior to September Court.

The following named persons compose said Committee: Ulysses Mercur, Stanzas Squires, A. D. Foss, W. S. Baker, Truman M. Beach, H. W. Tracy, A. G. Matthews, E. D. Parsons, James M. Peck.

June 25, 1857. ULYSSES MERCUR, Chairman.

### A WORD IN SEASON.

Though quiet now reigns in the political horizon, yet the time is drawing near when the fall campaign will actively commence.—We have premonitory symptoms already, in the efforts of candidates for county offices which prognosticate the struggle soon to take place. We purpose taking advantage of this quietude, to address a few words of warning to the Republicans of Bradford, actuated only by a desire for the welfare of that party.

The Republican majority in Bradford may be safely put down at five thousand. A light poll, or other circumstances, may vary that majority some hundreds, or perhaps thousands, but for all practical purposes it may be safely calculated that it cannot be entirely overcome, and that the candidates put in nomination by the Republican County Convention are certain to be elected. This large majority is at once both an element of weakness and of strength. The certainty of an easy election, will bring before the Convention for nomination the name of every man who has any hankering after office. We may therefore expect to have an unlimited number of competitors for all the county offices from high to low.—We do not object to this—for every member of the Republican party has an equal right to present his name to the Convention—but many must necessarily be disappointed, and the unsuccessful are very apt to feel as if their "claims" had been disregarded. The game of our opponents this fall, will be to work upon the feeling of disappointment caused by the want of success, to produce disaffection in our ranks. This has been the favorite mode of warfare, heretofore, and from all the indications will be resorted to this fall.

A responsibility devolves upon the masses of the Republican party this fall, more weighty than any they have yet been called upon to discharge. Vigilance on their part, in the preliminary steps for selecting their candidates, ensures a good ticket, a vigorous campaign, and a brilliant victory, the effects of which will be favorably felt in coming years. Supineness may bring about results which will disorganize our party and be fruitful of disaster. If the Republicans throughout the county, in every township, will attend to the selection of delegates, choosing upright men, not because they are for such a man for any office, but for their ability and fidelity to principles, and allow them to be guided by their desire to advance the best interests of Republicanism, we shall have a County Ticket without the least stain of chicanery or trading upon it, which will carry with it into the contest moral weight.

The Republican party is one of principle.—It was formed from those of all the other parties who desired to advance those great truths to which they were attached, and who had become disgusted with the corruption of party leaders. It may, in this county, have within it, those who are actuated by selfish motives, but we believe the great mass is influenced by upright motives, without expectation of reaping any personal advantages. It becomes the duty of the unselfish portion to guard with zealous and ceaseless vigilance the integrity and purity of our organization. It has been formed for no purpose if abuses and corruption are allowed to creep in. It is no better than the old parties, if aspirants for place be allowed to control its Conventions, and by fraud and trickery, by bargaining and trafficking, make its candidates.

Our County Conventions should be conducted by a desire to advance the welfare of the Republican cause, not made up of the special friends of any candidate, for the purpose of making all things subservient to personal aggrandizement. We repudiate the idea that the Republican party was organized to advance any man's personal aims. We scout the allegation that that party was intended to place any man in office. That it has offices at its disposal, is the great danger to be guarded against. Their distribution causes all the in-

sincerity and selfishness which the party contains.

The remedy for all the evils at which we have hinted, is simple and easily applied. If the Republicans will determine that plotting and planning, bargaining and promising shall not succeed, but will resolve to select their candidates for their worth, ability and integrity, without the interference of those personally interested, they will preserve the purity of that party. A candidate should be content to place his name before the Republicans in connexion with the office he desires, and permit the Convention to decide. We wish that an end could be put to all interference in delegate elections by persons outside of a township, for mercenary motives. Let the Republicans of every election district consider every attempt to control their free action in the choice of delegates an insult upon their intelligence, and dictation which should be promptly and indignantly rebuked. Such a course would soon leave the people free to act for themselves, and candidates would learn to place their expectations on higher grounds.

There are many points upon which we have not touched. We shall however, keep this subject before the Republicans of the county, until the delegate elections take place, that if evil shall come from negligence it shall not be our fault.

THE BARCLAY COAL ON THE N. Y. & ERIE RAILROAD.—On Monday, 6th inst., the Accommodation train on the N. Y. & E. Railroad was run with coal from the Barclay mines from Waverly to Hornellsville, and a passenger train run back with the same fuel. We are informed that although the engines were not well adapted to burning coal, yet the experiment was highly satisfactory. The Barclay coal is considered by competent judges to be superior for locomotives to any coal now in use, burning freely and making but little *clinker* to clog the grates. There can be no doubt but that the N. Y. & E. Railroad must in time be a large consumer of this fuel, on the score of economy. Wood is already becoming scarce and high in some places along the Road, and at the lowest price paid, the Barclay coal can be delivered so as to be the cheapest fuel.

We are informed that experiments have been made at Syracuse with the Barclay coal for salt-boiling purposes, which were considered in the most eminent degree successful. At that place wood has already become so scarce that it brings about \$6 per cord, and is difficult to obtain at that. The large quantity consumed per year, and the high price paid, has caused the salt-operators to turn their attention to the procurement of other fuel. The Barclay coal has been found, after trial, to be admirably adapted to their necessities. A large quantity would already have been shipped to that place had not the unfortunate disasters to the Junction Canal occurred.

The two sources of demand we have already indicated, will require a large amount of coal, per annum, probably much more than the present facilities of the Barclay Co. can possibly mine and bring to market. A second company has already been formed, called the "Bradford Rail Road and Coal Co." owning a large quantity of valuable coal lands, adjacent to the coal lands of the Barclay Co., and through which the Road passes, which we are informed, expects the present season, to commence mining coal.

It requires no very sanguine temperament to feel that the time is not far distant when the valuable coal fields of Bradford will be required to supply the wants of consumers, and that the coal will find a ready and profitable market. For mechanical purposes, and for generating steam it is unsurpassed, and its proximity to markets will bring it into immediate notice and consequent demand. Indeed, the Barclay Company have already contracted for as much coal as they will be able to deliver this season. Another year we look with confidence to a business in bituminous coal in this section, which will tell favorably upon the prosperity of this place.

A BLOODY RIOT IN NEW YORK.—The city of New York was the scene of terrible riots commencing on the 4th of July and continuing all through Sunday. The disturbances originated in an old feud between two parties of rowdies known as the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys." The disturbances became so great that three regiments of the State troops were called out to suppress them. Several of the streets were barricaded, and fire arms used freely. Seven persons were killed and forty or fifty wounded, many of them supposed to be mortally. A six pound howitzer was taken from one of the gangs by the police and military. It is said to have been charged with grape shot and ready for use.

The Northern Central Railroad has been completed to Port Trevorton, and will be open with a public demonstration on Tuesday next. After that time passengers wishing to go from Williamsport to Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Harrisburg, will have but twelve miles of the distance to travel by boat. The balance of the road necessary to connect with the Sunbury & Erie is being pushed rapidly, and will probably be completed during the coming fall.

On Wednesday last a team of two horses and a wagon were swept from the ferry boat at Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, and the horses drowned. Mr. J. D. L. HARVEY, of the Empire Market, had just crossed the ferry with his lady, but had prudently left his horse on the other side, although assured by three old ferrymen that there was no danger.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY AT WAVERLY.

The Fourth of July was allowed to pass in Towanda, without any demonstrations of jubilant patriotism. Many of our citizens attracted by the display promised at Waverly, visited that town. Franklin Fire Co., No. 1, having received and accepted an invitation to visit Waverly, started from this place about 4 o'clock, a. m., numbering about 50 members, taking with them their machine and hose cart.

The occasion was one which had aroused all the public spirit and enthusiasm of the citizens of Waverly. The morning broke as if expressly made for the occasion. For weeks, the sky like a spoiled beauty had alternated between frowns and tears, but a fairer sun never shone than dawned upon the morning of the 4th, ushered in by the booming cannon and the jubilant bells.

At 8 o'clock, the accommodation train from the east brought a large number of persons, and Susquehanna Fire Co., No. 1, of Owego, Col. N. W. DAVIS, Foreman, accompanied by S. FOX, Chief Engineer; and Fountain Hose Co., No. 4, of Binghamton, W. S. LAWYER, Foreman, accompanied by LEWIS S. ABBOTT, Assistant Engineer. These Companies were met at the Depot by Neptune Fire Co., No. 1, of Waverly, and escorted to the Snyder House, where they were welcomed in a neat address by D. O. HANCOCK, Esq., responded to by Col. DAVIS.

At 10 o'clock, Franklin Fire Co., No. 1, CHESTER WELLS, Foreman, was escorted into the village by Neptune Co., and marched in front of Peck's hotel where they were also made welcome by Mr. HANCOCK. The Franklin boys attracted universal attention and comment from their neat appearance in red coats and white pants, and the amount of muscle they displayed.

At 11 o'clock the procession formed under the direction of Gideon O. Chase, Marshal of the day, and R. D. VanDuzer and W. P. Stone, Esqrs., Assistants in the following order:

Case's Martial Band; Trustees of the Village; Officers of the Day, Orator and Reader of the Clergy; Franklin Fire Co., No. 1 of Towanda; 31 young Ladies dressed in white, in a carriage drawn by six horses; Dittich's Cornet Band of Towanda; Susquehanna Fire Co. No., of Owego; Protection Fire Co., No. 1, of Athens; Fountain Hose Co., No. 4 of Binghamton; Neptune Fire Co., No. 1, of Waverly, &c.

The procession marched to Godell's Grove—a lovely place—where the President of the Day, F. H. Baldwin, Esq., announced the following exercises:

Music by the Band—Hail Columbia; prayer by the Rev. O. Crane, of the Presbyterian Church; Music by the Band; Reading the Declaration of Independence by F. D. Wright, of Waverly; Music by the Band; Oration by WILLIAM STUART, Esq., Editor of the *Broome Republican*; Benediction by Rev. H. Gray, of the Episcopal Church.

After the exercises in the grove the procession was re-formed, and marched to the hotels for dinner. We hear that all the tables were abundantly provided with edibles, and we can with great pleasure bear witness that a long fast was agreeably broken at Peck's.

About 3 o'clock the Fire Companies took their station at cisterns on Broad street for a trial of their machines. The arrangements in regard to this trial were very imperfect.—There were neither judges nor concert, but each company seemed to be playing on its own hook. Franklin Engine was well manned, and well worked, and by the almost unanimous verdict of the bystanders was pronounced the victor. Susquehanna, No. 1, of Owego, however, unfortunately was provided with poor hose, which burst at every trial, and her abilities could not be considered as fairly tested. Franklin was left alone on the field, and as the "boys" gave a finishing specimen of her qualities, the thousands of spectators awarded her performance a hearty cheer.

After the trial, Franklin Co. started for home, escorted by the Fountain Hose Co., and preceded by the Towanda Brass Band, stopping at the Snyder House, where they were briefly addressed by the President of the day, as briefly responded to by E. O. Goodrich, and after repeated cheers for the ladies, the citizens and firemen, they finally took up their departure, with a hearty round for Fountain Hose Co., all much pleased with the festivities in which they had taken part, and under many obligations to the citizens of Waverly for their attention and courtesy, and delighted with the opportunity of having met with so many fellow-firemen.

We cannot refrain from noticing the fine appearance presented by Fountain Hose Co. of Binghamton, which elicited unusual attention. Their hose carriage is beautiful, their equipment of the finest and most perfect kind, and their marching and difficult evolutions show much training. Their gentlemanly foreman, W. S. LAWYER, himself a tyro, carried a magnificent silver trumpet presented to him the evening previous by the members of the Company as a mark of esteem. The members of Franklin Co. will long remember the pleasant acquaintances formed, and look forward with anxiety for an opportunity for their renewal.

A novel feature of the day, was the display of military "Tac Tix" under the command of "Ku Figh Land Her Dough Stix." This was a fantastic company, on horseback and wagons, dressed in all manner of grotesque and *entre* habiliments and caricaturing the prevailing fashions. It gave rise to much merriment.

Two balloons were sent up during the afternoon and evening, under the direction of Prof. WALTER HAMILTON, of Elmira; and, with an

exhibition of Fire Works in the evening, closed up the entertainments of the day.

Nothing occurred during the day to mar its enjoyments and pleasures, and the citizens of Waverly may regard their celebration as in the highest degree successful.

The editor of the *Broome Republican*, who was the orator of the day at Waverly, in his account of the trial of engines at the celebration, says that Neptune No. 1, of Waverly "threw the highest and 25 feet the farthest," which statement the Waverly Advocate copies and endorses. The *Owego Gazette*, the editor of which was present says that Susquehanna, No. 1, of Owego, "threw a stream which towered aloft above all competitors."

The members of the Franklin Co., of this place, believe that both statements are grossly unjust, have invited Neptune Co., to meet them at any point between Athens and Towanda, for a trial, each Company to put up from \$50 to \$200 on the result.

At a special meeting of Franklin Co., No. 1, held at the Fireman's Hall, in this place, on Saturday evening, June 11, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be tendered to the citizens of Waverly for their invitation to participate in the celebration of the 4th of July, and for the courtesies extended to us on that day—and to Neptune Fire Co., for their cordial and friendly reception on our arrival.

Resolved, That we shall ever recollect with pleasure, the enjoyments of the celebration; as an evidence of the hospitable character of our sister town, the generosity of its inhabitants and the courtesy and attention of its firemen.

Resolved, That we tender to Fountain Hose Co., No. 4, of Binghamton our grateful acknowledgments for their kindness and attention—and when a similar occasion occurs "we're with you."

Resolved, That the editor of the *Broome Republican* be presented with an inch and an eighth stream, on the first convenient opportunity, as a proper reward for his "inappreciable accuracy."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of this place.

INQUIRY.—Will some of the numerous Subscribers of the Reporter please inform me of some method of destroying the red top sorrel, most commonly known as "Horse Sorrel." Being a young farmer, and not yet fully initiated into the ways of farming, if some of the old farmers would please give their opinion it would be thankfully accepted. D.

West Burlington, July 10th 1857.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—We publish this week the proposed amendments to the Constitution. They are the same that were published last year. They have passed the legislature the second time, and will be voted on at the ensuing October election. If accepted, as we think they will be, they will become part of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

CHEMUNG CANAL REPAIRS.—The *Elmira Gazette* of the 11th says:—We are informed that the repairs on the Chemung Canal, have now nearly arrived at completion, and the Canal will probably be filled within a week. It is thought, however, that the Canal will not be in good navigable order for loaded boats before the 20th instant.

MR. OSCAR GRIFFIN, on jumping from a moving coal car, at Carbondale, Schuylkill county, on Monday, June 22d, was suddenly overtaken by the balance car, knocked down, mangled, and mangled to such a degree that he died in about four hours after the accident occurred.

The people of Dushore, Sullivan County, have been greatly excited during the past week or two by the supposition that three "jail-birds" were lurking around or near that place, one of which is said to answer very nearly the description of Rulloffe, the notorious murderer, who escaped from Ithaca, N. Y., some time since.

Four of our distinguished statesmen have died on the 4th of July. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the 4th of July, 1826; James Monroe on 4th of July, 1831; and lastly William L. Marcy, on the 4th of July, 1857.

SKIES BRIGHT.—A Hollidaysburgh correspondent of the Times, who has visited many counties in this State, thinks Wilmot will be elected. He says there are thousands of old-line Whigs and others who voted for Buchanan from State Pride only, who will support Wilmot.

W. C. RHODES, Esq., of the *Elmira Gazette*, during a recent visit to Owego, put up at the Ah-wa-ga House; and after returning home, penned the following complimentary notice of it, its Proprietor and his gentlemanly Assistants:—

"THE AH-WA-GA HOUSE, Owego, is one of the best Hotels in the Southern Tier. The House is an elegant structure, and the parlors and chambers are finely furnished, and are always found in superb order. Bowser, too, as every body knows, is one of the best Hotel keepers in the Union. Every about his house goes on like clock work. His assistants all ways bear themselves like gentlemen, and all understand their business, and take pride in looking to the comforts of guests. As to the servants, a more excellent set cannot be found in any hotel. Since the destruction of the Hotel by fire when Mr. BOWSER had two omnibuses burned up, he has purchased a new and most beautiful one, to convey passengers to and from the cars. The 'boys' who have the management of the 'Bus are the cleverest sort of fellows, and are all attention to their passengers, whom they never fail to see to and from the cars 'on time.'"

An arrival from Port-au-Prince reports a disastrous fire at that place. It broke out at midnight on June 12, and destroyed one hundred houses and stores. Loss estimated at one million Spanish dollars. Three persons were burned to death. Salt is abundant at Inagua and Fortune Islands, and selling for ten cents per bushel.