

The Revival of the African Slave Trade.

The deliberations of Southern Conventions of late years have been regarded by sensible men with pretty much the degree and kind of interest that the bystanders feel in contemplating miscellaneous dog-fights in a country village. No one cares who owns the dogs, nor what provoked the quarrel. The interest consists simply in watching the fluctuations of the struggle, and in seeing the combatants roll over each other in the dirt; it ceases the moment they are separated. But as dog-fights sometimes result in more serious controversies among their owners, so these southern conventions occasionally make a demonstration which has some other element besides its absurdity to attract attention. The debate on the reopening of the slave trade, which we quote in another column, is one of this class. The Convention was composed of about one hundred men, representing every slave state, we believe, but Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas. On the second day of the session the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Bryan, of South Carolina, were reported for discussion by the business committee, and on the fourth day they were passed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the eighth article of the treaty of Washington, ratified on the 19th of November, 1842, ought to be annulled, under the provision of the first clause of the eleventh article of said treaty. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent by the President of this Convention, to the senators and representatives in Congress from each State here represented, with the request that it be laid before the legislatures of their respective states for their consideration.

The vote on its adoption stood 64 to 27. The Convention had previously voted down an amendment offered by Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, to the effect that in his opinion, it was "contrary to the settled policy of the country" to repeal the laws prohibitory of the African "slave trade." This declaration received but forty votes.

Here we have, then, a distinct expression of a settled purpose on the part of this Convention, and of the people they represent, to make a revival of the African slave trade a cardinal question of southern policy. By it they purpose to test the soundness of their representatives in Congress, and whatever influence they can exert, either through state or national channels, is pledged to the repeal of all restrictions upon the commerce in human beings.

The question now arises: Will this vote of the Southern Convention have any effect, and what, upon the action of our government? It will be remembered that a resolution similar in purpose to this, was first offered about three years ago in Congress, by Senator Silldell, of Louisiana. He has for years held the most intimate political relations with Mr. Buchanan; he alone was clothed with power to decide that gentleman's position on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when it became a subject of controversy between the Pennsylvania and the Washington Union, and to him was confided the delicate task of "arranging" for the vote of Pennsylvania at the last election. His influence, therefore, with the President was supposed to be potential. The delegates in the Southern Convention from his state were unanimously in favor of the resolution that passed. Will he, as one of the Southern senators to whom those resolutions were addressed, feel called upon to renew his motion next winter, and if so, will it become an administration measure?

At present there is every prospect of as much "sectional" work being put out for the President in Kansas, as he will be able to attend to this year, and it is too soon to make up an issue to unite the South upon, for a Presidential nomination in 1860. It is not likely, therefore, that Mr. Buchanan will choose to meddle with this subject at present. When, however, it becomes necessary again to conciliate the South, this, unquestionably, will be the direction from whence northern concessions will tend. It will not surprise us to find the coming crop of Presidential aspirants, who have not profited by the lessons of the past year or two, joining in full cry against all restrictions upon the African slave trade; and we are likewise fully prepared to expect from the next National Convention of the administration party, a pretty unanimous endorsement of the resolutions of the Southern Convention. There was another resolution adopted by this Southern Convention, which bears more or less directly upon the subject we have been treating. We refer to their recommendation that Southern legislatures should pass laws exempting "property" to the extent of one slave from attachment for debt. This is one of the natural results of the recent elections in Missouri, and the colonization movement in Virginia, which have forced upon the slaveholders the necessity of strengthening themselves by connecting a peculiar privilege with the possession of slave property.—Evening Post.

Keep it Before the People.

That HENRY S. MOTT, Canal Commissioner, CHARLES R. BECKLEY, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and others of the same ilk, plundered the Treasury of \$3000!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that JACOB FRY, Auditor General, and HENRY S. MCGRAW, State Treasurer, both Democrats, connived at the fraud and paid the money out of the Treasury, in direct violation of law!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that if they desire to protect the Treasury from plunder, and save themselves from onerous taxation, they must elect honest public officers to guard the treasure of the Commonwealth, and protect it against the leeches who have been sticking to it and sucking its life-blood for years past.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the leaders of the Democratic party, from Packer down, are a gang of STATE PLUNDERERS, who have swindled the Commonwealth out of millions of money, wrong from the sweat and toil of the honest taxpayer, and will continue their depredations upon the Treasury so long as they are placed in high position and entrusted with power!

A VERY BAD FALLER.—Among the failures of the present season most to be deplored, after the Atlantic Telegraph failure, is that of the Delaware peach crop. Peaches are among the principal solaces of Autumn, and to be deprived of one of our accustomed luxuries at a season like this, puts one's philosophy to the test. There are peaches in the market, and at every street corner; but they are poor, starveling looking things, and dear at that.—The reports from Delaware, whence we derive our chief supplies, are that the peach crop is a total failure, though they are said to be abundant in Jersey. We shall have loads of the delicious fruit, but it will not be in such abundance, nor so good and cheap as in ordinary seasons.—N. Y. Times.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin) Mobbing the Presiding Elder of the Eastern District, Philadelphia Conference.

New Castle, Monday, Aug. 24.

At the close of the Camp-meeting for Greensboro Circuit, Caroline county, Md., held at Boonsboro and which closed a few days ago, there was witnessed one of the greatest Pro-slavery outrages which has ever occurred in the State of Maryland. At many meetings of this kind it is usual at the close of the meeting for all members of the Church (Methodist Episcopal) to march around the ground, inside of the circle formed by the tents, and sing some hymn appropriate to the parting of those who have been worshippers together in the tented grove for the week or more of the meetings continuance.

Originally the colored people formed in marching order, and defiled into line immediately after the whites; but in some localities, least offense should be taken by the outsiders, the colored people marched around by themselves, and after the procession of the whites had taken place. To conciliate the Pro-slavery sentiment in the locality the latter plan was adopted by the prudent dignitary who had charge of the interests of the meeting.

Rev. Wm. McCombs, the Presiding Elder placed himself at the head of the procession of the colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was made up of slaves and free people of color; when a mob of more than 50 persons, led on by an ex-dignitary of the county, entered the circle and came up immediately abreast the procession.

The leader of the mob forbade McCombs to take another step at his peril, and threatening him with the vengeance of the mob should he dare to advance.

The Presiding Elder, intimidated by threats of personal violence, and fearing bloodshed and a general melee, quit his place in the procession, and the mob was triumphant on the ground made sacred by the laws of Maryland as is the inside of a Church.

A magistrate on the ground, and an officiating member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was applied to, we learn, for a writ to arrest the leader of the mob. This process was denied the Presiding Elder; and he found to his chagrin, and in contradiction of the former repeated assertions in regard to Methodism in the slaveholding Territories of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, that the Methodist people were untrue to Anti-Slavery Methodism, or at least had not the courage to support their Church official when the interests and rights of the colored people were in question.

We are not the lovers of strife and bloodshed, yet we can only think of the position of Mr. McCombs as one representing, on this occasion, the whole interests of Anti-Slavery Methodism on the Peninsula, and deeply regret that right and the prestige of a powerful Church on the right side, should have been surrendered.

A Monster Reptile.

A correspondent of the Abington Democrat, writing from Walnut Hill, Lee county, Va., who is, as the Democrat assures its readers, "a gentleman in whom implicit confidence may be placed," gives the following account of the killing of a monster reptile in Harlan county, Ky. He says:

About three weeks ago five men went out to gather whortleberries in the mountainous part of Harlan county, Kentucky, and in their travels came to a small branch at the foot of a steep ridge, where they discovered a smooth beaten path, or rather slide, that led from the branch up the ridge. Curiosity tempting them to know its meaning, they followed the trail to the top of the ridge, where, to their astonishment, they found an acre of ground perfectly smooth and destitute of vegetation, near the centre of which they discovered a small sink or cave, large enough to admit a salt barrel.

"They concluded to drop in a few stones, and presently their ears were saluted with a loud, rumbling sound, accompanied by a rattling noise; and an enormous serpent made its appearance, blowing and spreading his head, and his forked tongue protruded. The men were struck with wonder and affright, and suddenly the atmosphere was filled with a smell so nauseating that three of the five men were taken very sick; the other two discovering the condition of their companions, dragged them away from that abode of death. About ten feet of the snake had, to their judgment, made its appearance, when they hurried home and told what they had seen by their neighbors.

"The next day were mounted some ten of the hardy mountaineers, armed with rifles, determined to destroy the monster. On approaching within one hundred yards of the dwelling of his snakeship, their horses suddenly became restive, and neither kindness nor force could make them go any nearer. The men dismounted, and hitching their horses, proceeded on foot with rifles cocked, to the mouth of the cave. They hurled in three or four large stones, and fell back some fifteen steps, when the same noise was heard as heard before, and out came the dreaded reptile, ready as his looks indicated, to crush the intruders.

"About the same length of the snake had appeared from the hole, when eight or ten bullets went through his head, and as the monster died he crept crawling out, until twenty feet of that huge boa lay motionless on the ground. It was a rattlesnake with twenty-eight rattles—the first was four inches in diameter, the rest decreasing in size to the last.—With difficulty the men dragged him home, and his skin can now be seen by the curious in Harlan county."

(Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.)

Acquittal of Gov. Robinson.

LAWRENCE, Friday morning, Aug. 21. Gov. ROBINSON was acquitted yesterday forenoon.

The jury were out nine hours. There was an animated debate in the jury-room. At first, I learn, they stood ten for a verdict of guilty, to two for an acquittal. They were Pro-Slavery men.

The judge had distinctly charged them that, if they found that the prisoner, at any time, had assumed to be Governor of the State of Kansas, they must find him guilty. The defense had always admitted this fact.

The two jurors, however, did not accept such instructions. They refused to believe in the existence of a State in this part of the country. They came out, after they had discussed the question some time, and asked that the question be reopened for further evidence on that point. This request was refused.

At 9 o'clock, therefore, they returned a verdict of not guilty. JACOBUS.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, September 3, 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 received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 copies for \$1.00; 12 copies for \$1.50; 24 copies for \$2.50; 48 copies for \$4.50; 96 copies for \$8.00; 192 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-PRINTING.—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.



FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID WILMOT, 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.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Saturday next, is the day appointed for the delegate meetings and we desire to make a last appeal to the Republican electors to attend. We trust they will do so, not to advance the interests of any particular favorite, but to take such action as they may deem best calculated to advance the good of the cause. No true Republican, who is animated by a love for our principles, will sink the welfare of that party in personal predilections. It is falsely proclaimed by our opponents that the Republican party is an organization for the distribution of the offices. Let us disprove this calumny, by treating the offices as if they were secondary to the advancement of our principles, and the prosperity of our party.—Let us discountenance the scramble for place, which would introduce into our organization trickery and corruption, and climb to office if needs be, over the ruins of the party. The offices belong to the people—they are not the property of those who aspire to fill them.—Let the people call upon those they desire to occupy office, and assert their right to make a free choice, without interference or dictation. Let them frown upon all attempts to forestall their action; and upon everything that is not straight-forward and manly.

The first requisite for a clean ticket is a full attendance at the primary meetings. The popular voice can make itself heard, if it will but make the proper exertion. We enjoin upon our friends to be at the delegate elections, and above all to exercise prudence, liberality, and avoid that contention which is calculated to work to the disadvantage of the cause.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The America arrived Halifax Friday, from Liverpool on the 15th, brings bad news from the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition. The Cable parted from the Niagara on the afternoon of Tuesday, 11th, in consequence of a sudden check while in process of paying out.—The telegraphic despatch from Halifax states that "as the engineer thought the Cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the brakes to be applied more firmly—when unfortunately, the Cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship. The speed of the Niagara at the time of the accident, was about four knots. The Leopard was immediately despatched to Portsmouth to report the disaster, and the Cyclops was to follow with despatches for Valencia. The Niagara and Agamemnon, with nearly two thousand miles of the Cable still on board, remained near the scene of accident, and a series of important deep-water experiments were to be instituted before their return, in order to furnish reliable information to the Directors of the Company. It is reported that about one hundred miles of the three hundred lost are sunk in water over two miles in depth.—At the conclusion of the experiments, the whole fleet was to sail for Portsmouth. A meeting of the Board of Directors had been called for the 15th, to consider the propriety of resuming the enterprise this season.

The news from India by this arrival is highly important. The Overland Mail had arrived, with intelligence of great moment. The mutiny among the native troops is still spreading. Delhi had not fallen, up to the 27th of June. The rebels in possession of the city had made several desperate sorties, that were repulsed on each occasion with immense slaughter. The cholera had broken out in Delhi, and the city was filled with sick and wounded.—Reinforcements were arriving at the British camp, and the besieging force, at last accounts amounted to 8,000 Europeans and 5,000 Sepoys—in all, 13,000 men. The panic in Calcutta was subsiding.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—The Republican Convention of Susquehanna, met on the 24th ult., and placed in nomination the following ticket:—Representative—SIMMONS B. CHASE. Sheriff—JOHN YOUNG. Prothonotary—G. B. WADE. Register & Recorder—CHARLES NEAL. Commissioner—ORANGE MOTT. Treasurer—CHAUNCEY W. MOTT. Auditor—GEORGE T. FRAZIER. Coroner—JOSHUA BLACKMAN.

We recognize amongst the above names, some that we know as the consistent and reliable friends of Freedom, and learn that the whole ticket is in every respect a good one.—

PANIC IN NEW-YORK.—During the last ten days a great momentary panic has existed in New-York, caused by the suspension of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, involving other parties and causing the stoppage of several prominent stock-gamblers. JOHN THOMPSON, the well known uncurrent money dealer, was one of the first to suspend. His failure is supposed to be a bad one, as he has been arrested, and his property attached.

Mr. THOMPSON was the redeeming agent of the Waverly Bank, in which he was also a stockholder. It was feared that the Bank would be a heavy loser, but we understand that he has secured the Bank, so that the loss will be but small.

The notes of the Rhode Island Central, Tiverton, and Farmer's Bank, of Wickford, Rhode Island; the Hancock Bank, of Maine; Warren Bank, Pennsylvania; Wooster Bank, Conn.; and Bank of Kanawha, Va., are thrown out, there being no arrangements made for their redemption.

At latest accounts, the panic had subsided, and the market had resumed a quiet feeling. These failures amongst the stock gamblers are really of no account, except as they serve to create excitement and instability amongst capitalists.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN IOWA.—The Republican State Convention of Iowa met at Iowa City on the 19th ult. On the third ballot, General R. P. Lowe, of Lee county, was nominated for Governor, and Oran Faville, of Mitchell county, Lieutenant-Governor. Gen. Lowe resides at Keokuk, and has been Judge of the First District Court of the state for the past five years. The Iowa City Republican says, "with these nominations we cannot fail to achieve a glorious victory."

THE MORMON ALPHABET.—The new "Deseret Alphabet" is completed, and a font of Pica type has been cast in St. Louis. Specimens of the type are published in the St. Louis Democrat, but are of course unintelligible to Gentiles. The type-founders have supplied the Mormons with moulds and other apparatus for re-casting their old metal, so that the Deseret News will probably hereafter be a profound mystery, at least in part, to all but the initiated. The new characters are forty-one in number, and bear a striking resemblance to those of the Ethiopic alphabet.

INSTRUCTING DELEGATES.—The following is a copy of the instructions given by the Republican voters of Gibson township, Susquehanna county, to their delegates to the County Convention. They strike us as eminently judicious, and as embodying principles of action worthy the consideration of all earnest supporters of Republican principles:—Resolved, That office is the right of no man. It is an ought to be regarded only as a necessity of civil society, simply and solely as the means of administering government; and that candidates should be selected entirely with a view to their individual fitness of honesty and capability, and to the promotion of great principles and measures of public policy and improvement.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the system of bargain and sale, to the packings of Conventions, and every attempt of whatever kind to embarrass, falsify, or forestall the free, fair, and spontaneous expression of the public mind in relation to the selection of candidates for County offices; and that, at the present time, especially, the harmony of the Republican party and the promotion of its principles are with us considerations of vastly paramount importance.

Therefore, Resolved, That the delegates from the township of Gibson, to the County Convention, to be held at Montrose, on the 24th inst., be instructed, and they are hereby instructed to govern their action in said Convention by the principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM IN THE VALLEY OF THE HOUSTON, N. Y.—About five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., Morrisville was visited by a most terrific hail storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Though the hail did not fall for more than ten minutes, it came with such violence as to smash hundreds of window lights, and to completely ruin the tobacco crop, which was more than unusually promising. The damage thus done must amount to many thousand dollars. The stones were perfectly round, of a milky whiteness most of them of the size of a bullet, but many were seen as large as a hen's egg. They were very hard, so that a heavy blow was needed to crush them. Altogether the storm was the most severe that the inhabitants of the neighborhood remember. Accounts are constantly coming in of damage done wherever the hail fell; and though it did not cover an area more than ten miles in width, yet a great amount of property must have been destroyed. Many had placed their sole dependence on the tobacco crop, but this terrific visitation has left them destitute.

A WESTERN CORNFIELD.—To give our Eastern readers an idea of the product of some of the Western cornfields, we mention the fact that Joseph Hayes, an old farmer in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, sold 30,000 bushels of corn last week for 80 cents per bushel, and five cents additional for hauling it to the point of delivery in that place. It was almost wholly the crop of 1856, though a small part of it was left over from the previous year's crop. It produced the snug sum of \$25,500, and was raised on the famous Miami Bottoms, between Lawrenceburg and Elizabethtown that for half a century have turned out enormous crops, without any apparent abatement of fertility.

MISSOURI.—STEWART ELECTED BY FOUR HUNDRED MAJORITY.—We can barely announce this result, which is certain, though the full official returns are not yet in. Dunkin and Ripley are yet to hear from officially. It is said that even Dunkin gives a majority for STEWART, but allowing that it gives 50 for ROLLS, STEWART is still 400 ahead. The Coalition is defeated. The Democratic party is victorious.—St. Louis Leader, 26th.

Mr. Wilmot's Progress.

WILMOT'S RECEPTION IN THE WEST.—We have advices from the West, stating that immense crowds turned out to hear Judge Wilmot at Somerset, Greensburg and Washington. The largest meetings held at this point were not larger. As we predicted, the people are turning out in vast masses to hear him. His name all through the west is a tower of strength. No other name in the State has so deep a hold upon the popular heart of that region. Let the East and centre but respond to the voice of the North and West, and his triumph will not only be great, it will be magnificent.—Phila. Times.

MR. WILMOT'S PHILADELPHIA SPEECH.—Great have been the effects produced in Philadelphia by Mr. Wilmot's speech, made here recently. Many of the most influential of the old line Whigs were in attendance, and expressed themselves highly gratified at the sensible and Statesmanlike views of that distinguished gentleman. It reminded them of the good old days of Clay and Webster, when people went public meetings for the purpose of receiving instruction, and not be disgusted at the incoherent ravings of some miserable mountebank, who had the gift of talking by the hour, and saying nothing.

Mr. Wilmot's exposition of his famous Proviso was a masterpiece, and convinced all who heard him that he is indeed one of the great statesmen of the country. After the conclusion of his speech many came to the conclusion that the Democratic State Committee might be well called a prudential Committee, from the fact of their positively forbidding General Packer to discuss the political topics of the day with Mr. Wilmot.

The only good that we can conceive would have arisen from General Packer's presence at the public meetings, would have been to perform an interlude, so as to afford Mr. Wilmot a resting place.—Phila. Sun.

JUDGE WILMOT'S ADDRESS.—Lafayette Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening—hundreds failing to obtain admission—to hear the address of Hon. David Wilmot, the Republican candidate for Governor. He is a handsome, portly looking man, with an intellectual head and face, but was evidently suffering much inconvenience from a cold and hoarseness. His speech was plain and cogent—his facts and arguments presented with a clearness and occasional playfulness. He sketched the history of Southern encroachment and Northern submission—the action of Congress and Northern Legislators in his famous Proviso—the steady yielding up of the position then taken by the Northern politicians of all parties, &c. His exhibition of the real cause of the prevalence of the slave power in the Government was very clear and logical.

He closed with a brief sketch of the Kansas difficulties—showing what a brief sketch of the history of that struggle, hitherto and now, from the first usurpation of the Missouri invaders and the bogus Legislature elected by them, and the Government had sustained the wrong-doers, and from the very fact of its determination to uphold the laws of that legislature by force, if necessary, the Free State party were certainly precluded from a fair election, and with the present apportionment and the required payment of the Bogus taxes as decided by Judge Cato, they were bound hand and foot. He spoke at considerable length, though evidently not in good physical condition of doing justice to himself. The committee have "cut out" too much labor for one man.—Pittsburg Dispatch, Saturday.

SHEEP SPECULATION.—An Eastern sheep drover came into this State a few days ago, and picked up a fine drove drove of several hundred sheep in Macomb County for the Eastern market. In passing through the town of Utica, a farmer's flock to the number of over 60 were careless enough to "mix in," without the consent of their owner, with the drove bound for this city. The drover being in a hurry to reach this city by a certain time, to secure passage on board an Eastern boat to Buffalo, did not think it advisable to stop to separate the volunteers from the "regular," supposing they might separate themselves, rather than go away from home, and among strangers. They did not, however, and the farmer, their owner, soon found out what was going on, and following up, overtook them just as they were entering the city. He intimated rather plainly to the drover that his conduct might subject him to suspicion of sheep stealing, and that he had better settle the matter, before leaving the State. The drover saw how the matter stood, and coincided with the farmer's idea. He was ready to buy the volunteer sheep! The farmer set his price for some of the choice ones, as high as \$25 each. He sold the whole flock, took his money and returned home, while the drover went East, thinking some flocks of sheep were decured dear out in Michigan.—Detroit Advertiser.

FIRE IN HARRISBURG.—TWO PERSONS BADLY BURNED.—On Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, the canal boat E. G. James, of Williamsport, laden with coal, caught fire at Harrisburg, Pa., and the cabin was burned. Two colored men sleeping in it were so badly burned that they cannot possibly survive. The whole skin about the thickness of a rubber shoe peeled off from one of the poor fellow's feet, toes and all complete. Their hands and faces were burned dreadfully, and they presented a horrible spectacle of human suffering, from which death alone can relieve them.

Col. Thomas Hite and other citizens of Jefferson County, Va., set free eighty of their slaves on Thursday last. The Colonel, as agent of the owners, accompanied them to Middleburgh, Pa., when handing each individual \$40 in money, and equipping them all with sufficient clothing, they were set at liberty.

WHAT WE DRINK.—The spurious wines of Oporto, recently seized by the Portuguese government, were made of molasses, alcohol and some coloring substance. Thousands of pipes of this mixture have been sent to England, to the Continent and elsewhere. The wine lately confiscated in Paris was made of water, alum and elder-berries.

Mine of silver and lead has been discovered in Fayette township, Juniata county, Pa., which promises to yield a very rich harvest; one pound of the ore containing as high 1-12 ounces of silver and nine ounces of lead.

A man named Charles Allison laid his neck upon the N. Y. Railroad track last Wednesday while suffering from the delirium tremens, and his head was severed from his body by the first train.

Highway Robbery.

Miss Julia A. Curtis was robbed on the road leading from Scranton to Petersburg last Thursday morning between the hours of eight and nine. Miss Curtis is a school teacher, and was proceeding to her school, when she was overtaken by a brute of a man, thrown upon the ground, grappled by the throat and robbed of her gold watch, chain, locket and pin. She bravely resisted the insult, and did not give up her jewelry until the scoundrel choked her so that she was not able to utter a single audible sound. He tore the jewelry from her in the most brutal manner, then made his escape. She ran to the house with her hair all down over her face, and her eyes glaring with fright, presenting a spectacle never to be forgotten by those who first saw her. In half an hour from this time the villain was eagerly pursued by the people of Scranton and several of the citizens but to no effect. So great was the excitement and indignation, that had the guilty one been taken at that time, there would have been danger of his being summarily punished by the citizens, without trial by judge or jury. A man named John McDonald, upon whom suspicion rested, was secured in Pittston on Saturday, and brought to this place, and when seen by Miss Curtis was instantly recognized as the robber. He was therefore sent to Wilkesbarre and locked up to await his trial.—Scranton Republican.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF ALL NATIONS.—Among the noticeable thing on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, we saw the contributions of New Pills, from the Laboratory of Dr. J. C. AYER, the author of the widely known and valued Cherry Pectoral. As it is against the express regulations of the Palace to admit any quack medicines, this fact shows that his remedies are not placed in that category by the authorities. Indeed we have before known that his Pectoral was highly appreciated by scientific men, who have seen lately that his Pills are held in great estimation by those deeply learned in the healing art.—True Reformer, Mass.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Mr. Philo Brainard, of Widdham, Bradford County, Pa., left at our office the other day, a stalk of the Chinese Sugar Cane, from a small patch growing upon his farm. This stalk, which is a fair specimen of the average of the patch, measures nine feet and seven inches in height, and bears a perfect resemblance to the Indian Corn, except that it is minus the ears. It is said that 500,000 acres of land have been planted with this Sugar Cane in the United States the present season.—Oregon Gaz.

MARKETS.—NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Flour has materially declined, prices ranging at \$6 a 5.20 for common to choice superfine State; and 6a.40 for common to choice superfine Western. Western is a good figure lower, sales of inferior qualities being made at \$1.05 a \$1.20 per bushel, and the best Southern red and white at \$1.50a1.70. Corn 84a 86; oats 40a48c. for Jersey, and 58a63 for State and Western. Butter 15a19 for Ohio, and 19a23 for ordinary to good State. Cheese 9a10c.

Mr. McCornick, the inventor of the reaper, has offered to give \$2,000 per year towards the support of a Presbyterian Church at Chicago, if they will secure Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, as Pastor. The object of this movement is said to be to counteract the Anti-Slavery tendencies of the Church.

Mr. Faraday has made known a new application of magneto-electricity—the electricity generated by electro machines. It consists in the production of electric light which can be immediately employed for light-houses.

A letter in the South Carolinian from London alluding to Senator Sumner, who is now in England has this very important intelligence: "It gives me real pleasure to know that Mr. Dallas repudiates him utterly. I assert this of my own knowledge."

On Friday Rev. J. C. Fletcher, the author of Brazil and the Brazilians, while bathing near Peak's Island, Me., was thrown with great force by the surf against the rocks, and was only saved from drowning by the timely assistance of an English gentleman.

In consequence of high price of cotton and the low price of goods, it is said that 6000 cotton looms have already been stopped in New England, and that many more will follow suit as fast as the yarn runs out.

To the Republicans of Bradford County. Gentlemen:—Allow me to offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, to be held at this place, Monday evening, Sept. 7, 1857.

And I would furthermore be very much obliged, if you would present my name as a candidate to the favorable consideration of your delegates, and should I be so fortunate as to receive the nomination at their hands, and happen to get votes enough to secure my election, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties pertaining to the office with fidelity.

Yours respectfully, A. D. MONTAGNE.

Towanda, Aug. 10, 1857.

PERRY'S VICTORY.—Thursday, 1857, the Tenth of September, let us remember, there will be a party at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, to be held at the Grand Jury Room, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1857, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent said town, in the Republican County Convention which is to assemble at the Court House, on Monday evening, September 7, 1857, for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket, to be supported by the Republican electors of Bradford county, at the ensuing general election.

J. V. GEIGER, LEWIS BULL, BRIDGE WITH THE GREAT WESTERN, and the Superior route for Western Travelers.

August 13, 1857. Vigilance Committee.

New York & Erie R.R. Waverly Station

Commencing Monday, June 15, 1857. Trains will leave WAVERLY at about the following hours:

Table with columns for GOING WEST, GOING EAST, and various train routes and times.

Elmira, Canandaigua & Niagara Falls R.R. Takes effect May 25, 1857.

ELMIRA STATION. ARRIVE.

Niagara Express. 4.30 A.M. N.Y. & Phil. Exp. 11.50 P.M. Evening Way Exp. 4.15 P.M. New York Exp. 12.30 P.M. Freight. No. 1. 7.00 A.M. Stock Exp. 10.45 P.M.

Connecting at Elmira with the principal trains (east and west) on the N. Y. & E. R. R., and at the Suspension Bridge with the Great Western, forming an expedient route for Western Travelers.

W. G. LAPHAM, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—The quota of Pamphlet Laws for Bradford Co., for 1857, have been received, and are ready for distribution to those desiring to receive them.

W. G. LAPHAM, Prothonotary.

Print. Office, Aug. 18, 1857.