

facts as are here presented, what security have the people already oppressed by taxation to the utmost limit of endurance, that the tongue upon this line will not be as seriously affected by the completion of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad for the coal trade northward, and also, by the completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which carried 490,023 tons in 1857, to the New York markets? Thus you see that our own favorite improvement is already surrounded by competing railroads for the coal trade northward, before it is in successful operation; and I am satisfied in my own mind that a railroad will be built in the valley of the upper North Branch at no distant day.

I propose to show that the treasury will be largely benefited at the end of the year 1858 after a sale of all her public works. In 1857 the gross receipts of the treasury was \$4,690,587 84, taking from this amount the amount received from the public works, will leave the net revenues for 1858 \$3,353,685 62

Debit payments for ordinary purposes, apart from interest.	\$1,147,131 98
Interest on the funded debt of the State.	\$2,206,553 64
Ado. interest on the bonds of the Penn'a Central, and the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Comp's at 5 per ct. \$11,000,000.	\$550,000 00
Balance in Treasury.	\$219,713 22
Ado. interest on the bonds of the Penn'a Central, and the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Comp's at 5 per ct. \$11,000,000.	\$550,000 00

Learning in the Treasury to apply on State debt, \$769,713 22

If the ordinary receipts into the treasury are in 1858 what they were in 1857, independent of the public works, the interest on the State debt can be paid, the ordinary expenses of the government promptly met, and over three-fourths of a million of your State debt paid.

Both parties, however—the Johnston and the Kane—the “rough and ready” and the broad-brim—for obvious reasons, unite in exaggerating the difficulties which they offer to compose.

Both represent Brigham Young as holding an attitude of defiance to the Federal authorities and actively preparing for hostilities. Yet neither Johnston or Kane has ventured, on his individual responsibility, to confirm this false newspaper rumor of impending war and collision, and the administration at Washington, which would seize with avidity so plausible an argument for procuring from Congress the appropriations required by the new regiments, confesses its inability to furnish any information of the kind. The regular Washington despatch which we published yesterday gives a reason why no further action will be taken concerning the disputed right of Beriah, the Mormon delegate, to his seat, that the House Committee on Territories is “not able officially to ascertain that Utah is in a State of rebellion.” Now, if a Congressional committee sympathizing with the Administration, and having full access to the dispatches from General Johnston and Governor Cumming, as well as to all the other evidence in possession of the federal Executive, cannot ascertain that Utah is in rebellion, who can?

If the rebellion of the Mormons is not well established enough to warrant the ousting of a Mormon delegate from Congress, is it sufficient to warrant an increase of an army and an additional expenditure of millions of the public money? Congress should reflect upon this before voting appropriations for Mr. Buchanan's new regiments. Our treasury is not in a condition to justify such enormous outlays to increase an army the chief business of which will probably be to stir up a war on the borders of Sonora, and to pave the way for the expensive acquisition of another Mesilla Valley, or some equally worthless territory.—*Evening Post.*

DOCUMENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn from the Washington Republic that the Democratic Keystone Club, made up of office-holders in that city, has voted to furnish one million of documents for the campaign in Pennsylvania. This should stimulate the Republicans of Pennsylvania to take steps to counteract this movement. The City Association, composed of citizens of that place, offer to Republican National Committee at Washington to do the work necessary in forwarding documents if the Republicans will but pay the necessary expenses. They say:

“In order to carry out our proposed plan of a free circulation of suitable documents in misrepresented Congressional districts, funds must be placed at our disposal for that object. The Administration Party are already at work, with no lack of funds. Each State has its separate organization in this city, composed of Government clerks, (whose name is legion,) and upon whose salaries a regular percentage is levied by the chiefs of bureaus, to meet the expenses.

The Republican Party has no such machinery to put into operation, nor do we think it just and proper that such degrading means should be resorted to in order to raise funds for party purposes. Whatever funds may be used by it for party purposes is the free-will offering of a free people in the free States. And to such we now present our case, and appeal for funds, to enable us to carry on the work we have undertaken and in which they have a common interest.

We hope every Republican or opponent of the present Administration, whose eye this appeal may meet, will consider it personally addressed to him, and will forward, without delay whatever sum he may be disposed to contribute, and urge upon his friends to do likewise.

The cause of Freedom demands prompt and efficient action on the part of all her votaries. We need for immediate use \$5,000. Shall we have it?

Contributions may be sent direct to our Secretary, (L. Clephane,) or during the session of Congress to any of the Republican members.”

HOFFMAN THE INSANE POET.—A report is going the rounds of the press, based on the assertions of a town cotemporary, that Charles Fenn Hoffman, the distinguished poet, who is now a confirmed lunatic, is in a fair way of recovery, and likely to be in an entirely healthy state of mind in a short time. Much as we wish this were correct, we are obliged to contradict it. No later ago, than Saturday, we saw Hoffman at the asylum, and were saddened to witness him in the same condition of mind we had observed a year ago, and to be informed by one of the officers of the hospital that there is but little prospect he will ever be a “sound” man again. It is a terrible sight to witness a man—once so talented, so prominent, and of such brilliant traits—the inmate of an insane asylum, with hardly a thread of hope for his recovery.—*Harrisburg Herald.*

MR. HACKNEY, elected by the Democracy as doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the commencement of the present session of Congress, has been dismissed for scandalous peccations. The Democrats took him as their best man from among a hundred Democratic competitors, and he has turned out to be a thief. Whether any one of the hundred would have turned out better is a question we are unable to decide.—*Lon. Jour.*

The Rumors from Utah.

The reporters of news from Utah have forfeited confidence by the display of partisan feeling and their too evident desire to prepare the public mind for the reception of warlike intelligence. The war in Utah, if such it can be termed, is a war on paper—a war of letter writers for the press. Of these correspondents there are two parties, which, though having different objects, adopt the same tactics. The Johnston party, chafing at the glorious inaction of a winter's campaign, is anxious to leave Fort Bridger, attack Salt Lake City, and finish the Mormon question at once in soldier fashion. The expected arrival of Harney, an eleventh hour participant in the honors of Gen. Johnston's campaign, supplies a new incentive to his zeal. On the other side stands the Kane party, taking its name from an aspiring young representative of the Quaker City, who rejoices in the possession of certain semi-official and rather dubious instructions from the Administration, and who, like Pillow or Trist, in the Mexican war, is evidently playing the part of a special Executive watchman over the proceedings of our military commanders in the expedition. The axe which this Kane or Philo Mormon party proposes to grind is apparently to supersede the army, doing away, of course, with the presidential aspirations of its leaders, and achieving the credit of settling the war on peace principles.

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Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, June 3, 1858.

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 rates:—10 copies for... \$12 00
25 copies for... \$25 00
50 copies for... \$45 00
100 copies for... \$80 00
200 copies for... \$150 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB WORK.—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at reasonable prices,—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

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

STATE CONVENTION.—The Citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of the Commonwealth opposed to the “Leocompton Swindle,” and the despotic policy of the National Administration in forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution in defiance of their own wishes, and in subversion of the great principle of self-government and in favor of a sound American policy in opposition to the policy and intrigues of foreign governments, are requested to send Delegates, in equal number to their Representatives and Senators, in the State Legislature, to meet in Convention at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on THURSDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate State Officers, and transact such other business as the exigencies may demand.

By order of the State Committee.

LEWIS L. TODD, Chairman.

Attest—EDWARD MCPHERSON, Sec'y.

SALE OF THE STATE CANALS.

We publish, this week, a letter from Senator MYER, addressed to his constituents, upon the subject of a sale of the State Canals, to which we invite the attention and consideration of our readers. Mr. MYER has deemed this publication necessary, as an act of justice to himself and his constituents, to disabuse the public mind of erroneous prejudices and ideas, circulated by interested and designing men, concerning the value of the State Canals as a source of revenue to the Commonwealth, and also as regards the terms of the sale to the Sunbury and Erie Road.

As to the general policy of severing the State from all connection with, or management of, public improvements, we did not suppose, nor do we believe, there is any difference of opinion amongst the people of this section.—The policy of a sale has been universally approved. Gov. POLLOCK in his memorable campaign of 1854, made sale of the public works one of his principal grounds of appeal to the people for their support. The Republican State Convention held last year, which nominated Judge WILMOR, took open and decided ground in favor of the sale of the Main Line, for reasons which applied as strongly to the State works, viz: As a source of revenue being wholly worthless to the State, while they are notoriously used as a means of peculation and plunder, thereby inflicting upon the State pecuniary loss, and also irreparable injury, in the almost universal demoralization and political profligacy engendered throughout the whole extent.

To this statement of facts, and expression of opinion, the Republican party was pledged, as far as we have any knowledge, with entire satisfaction and unanimity. The Main Line was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, upon their own terms, no other bidders appearing, and though the price was low, with the assent and hearty concurrence of the taxpayers. Along the line, to be sure, was heard the mutterings of discontent, proceeding from those leeches who had fattened upon the public treasury, but unelch-like held the more tenaciously the fuller they were gorged.

Those who are fault-finding with the action of the Legislature in disposing of the public works, seem to have fallen back upon the grounds originally assumed by those interested in keeping them under state mismanagement. The burden of the outcry now is, their value as improvements and as a source of revenue to the treasury of the State. To prove this latter position figures are tortured into all sorts of shape, and added and subtracted and multiplied, until the revenue from the improvements is made to appear at an enormous sum per annum. Senator MYER disposes of all these calculations, by a simple reference to the fact, that the State debt, notwithstanding these profitable sources of revenue, has been undiminished. If the public works have paid so large a profit why is it not the fact apparent, in a large addition to the sinking fund, a corresponding reduction of the State debt? The fact is, while the Canal Commissioners, and those engaged in plundering, have felt it incumbent occasionally to make up tables which should present a fair show, the Treasury of the Commonwealth has not been benefited, and what appears by the tables to be a source of profit, has been a burthen.

The people have become tired and sick of the mismanagement and plunder and peculation carried on upon the public works of the State. They had become the great sources of demoralization and political prostitution. The offices had become asylums for decayed and profligate politicians, not selected for their fitness but from political considerations, and in many cases for ulterior purposes. Prominent politicians have sought offices where the lawful salary was beneath their notice, because such posts offered opportunities for plunder.—One such official demoralizes all those with whom he has dealings. They soon learn that the Commonwealth is being plundered, and become anxious to share, and so the poison spreads, until every person who furnishes materials, or has any connexion with the public works, expects to plunder the State. This fact has become notorious along the line of old improvements, and we of the North Branch were in a fair way to see the same results.

As to the policy of the sale made by the Legislature last winter, there is, and honestly, we believe, a difference of opinion. As for ourselves, deeply impressed with a desire to get rid of the remaining improvements, we have never been disposed to criticise the terms of any bill which affected this desirable object. We have been content to allow our members to exercise their own judgment in regard to their action in disposing of them. We had no doubt they would act prudently and honestly, and for what they considered the best interests of the Commonwealth. That they knew that their constituents were unanimously in favor of a sale we understood. Nor are we disposed to find fault with them for their votes as given last winter. We could have desired the provisions of the bill to have been somewhat different, but as it in the main secured what the people of Bradford desired, it is much better than to have failed to pass any provision for the sale.

We have no intention to enter into any defence of our members for their support of the sale to the Sunbury and Erie, because we believe it would be a work of supererogation. A few months will satisfy every citizen of Bradford, that they acted discreetly. But we cannot understand what is to be gained by the assaults made upon them? If any odium is due for the legislation last winter, let it attach to whom it belongs. A democratic legislature and a democratic Governor are responsible for the passage of the bill. Our members had not the power to fix the provisions of the bill entirely to satisfy themselves, because it was a democratic measure, proceeding from democratic committees, and urged on by democratic leaders. They acted as to them seemed best. To vote with those who were trying to defeat a sale, was not to consult the wishes of their constituents. The bill may have contained provisions which are not satisfactory to every one, but the question to be considered, in connexion with the action of our Representatives is, Is not the sale under this bill, better than no sale? We opine a ready affirmative will proceed from every man who has ever paid any attention to the subject.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Episcopal Convention of this State, met at Philadelphia last week. Its proceedings were of unusual importance owing to the fact that an assistant Bishop was to be elected, pursuant to the request of Bishop POTTER, whose health having failed, has sailed for Europe. A resolution was unanimously adopted, that a salary of \$3,500 be paid the assistant Bishop, without any diminution of the salary of the Bishop, which is \$4,000.

The prominent candidates were Dr. VINTON, of Boston, low church, and Dr. BOWMAN, of Lancaster, high church. On the 16th ballot Dr. BOWMAN was elected, receiving 75 votes, to 63 for Dr. VINTON, scattering 2. The laity voted to approve the selection, yeas 64, nays 56.

The funeral of Gen. Persifer F. Smith took place Friday afternoon, at Philadelphia, and the military display on the occasion was very imposing. The remains reached the city in the morning at 5 o'clock, and were taken to the residence of his brother, Beaton Smith, Esq. During the day the flags on the shipping and various public buildings were at half mast. The interment took place at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HON. HENRY C. HICKOK, State Superintendent, has been paying a visit to this County. On Friday and Saturday he attended the Teachers' Association at Sheshequin, addressing the meeting on Friday evening. On Monday evening, in accordance with the request of many of our citizens, Mr. H. delivered an address at the Court House, to the great satisfaction of a large audience.

Appearances indicate that Maryland voted on Wednesday against calling a Convention to revise her Constitution. This is another and striking evidence of the sober, conservative character of that State. We doubt whether any other State of the Union would forego an opportunity to treat itself to a brand new Constitution.

A writ of error and stay of proceedings have been granted in the case of IRA STOUT, convicted for the murder of his brother-in-law, LITTLE, at Rochester. It is expected that the new trial will take place in September.

The Philadelphia Ledger announces that the Governor has approved the act of the Legislature, modifying the usury laws. Its provisions are thus referred to:

“The bill passed at the late session of the Legislature, called the usury bill, and which removes the penalty heretofore attached to all transactions in which a higher rate than 6 per cent per annum is taken, has been signed by the Governor. Lenders and borrowers may now contract at any rate of interest they please, the law taking no cognizance of any higher rate, however, than 6 per cent, and will lend no aid to collect any greater rate, nor will it lend its aid to collect back any greater rate paid, unless the suit for the recovery of the same is brought within six months from the time of the transaction. This is a very good compromise law, and we think will be found generally satisfactory.”

THE ROCHESTER MURDERERS.—Governor KING has ordered a special term of the Monroe County Oyer and Terminer, to be held at Rochester on the 21st of June, for the trial of Mrs. SARAH LITTLE, for the murder of her husband, Friday, the 18th, three days previously, is the time fixed for the execution of her brother IRA.

News from all Nations.

—It will devolve upon the Legislature of New Hampshire, which meets next month, to elect United States Senator for the Senatorial term ending 1859. The prominent candidates are John P. Blair and Thos. M. Edwards, of Keene.

—Mr. Vanderbilt is to run a weekly line of steamers between New York and Southampton, Havre and Bremen. The Vanderbilt, Ariel, North Star and Northern Light, with the Queen of the Ocean, when completed, will form the line.

—The Rochester Union says that it has been determined that the case of Ira Stout, under the sentence of death for the murder of C. W. Little, shall be carried to the General Term and the Court of Appeals. So we may safely conclude that Ira Stout will not be executed before next spring if at all.

—The government intends keeping a large military force in Salt Lake Valley, and will make Lake City a depot of stores, equipments, &c. From the late intelligence prove true, the supply trains will be pushed on, and communication established and maintained between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake.

—The cotton mills of the penitentiary of Texas are doing an excellent business, turning out less than ten or twelve thousand yards of heavy fabric weekly.

—The military and firemen of Allegheny, Pa., had a grand parade on Whit-Monday. It is estimated that upwards of ten thousand persons were present.

—On Wednesday afternoon a German named John Getz, died in York Pa., from excessive use of ardent.

—Mrs. Ann K. P. Small, one of the ladies rescued from the ill-fated steamship Central America, died at Newburyport, Mass., 12th inst.

—Mr. Campbell of Ohio has been voted out of Congress by 25 majority, and Mr. Vallandigham admitted in his place by 7 majority.

—There is a report that Gov. Wise, of Virginia, intends to run for Congress from his (the Governor's) District, making his course on the Leocompton question the issue at the polls. If so, it will be an exciting and deeply interesting contest.

—The Connecticut House of Representatives has defeated a bill which passed the Senate, making the first of January a legal holiday.

—Robert Gallap, a revolutionary hero and the last survivor of the Fort Griswold massacre, died at Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., May 21, at the advanced age of 98 years.

—The Secretary of the Navy has declined to send a second steamer to aid in laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable.

—Up to the 12th inst., there had been shipped from Bermuda 13,880 bids, of potatoes, of which 400 were sent to New York.

—There are sixty seaports in Cuba, and last year there 3,680 coastwise arrivals and 3,209 clearances.

—The damage on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Vincennes, Ind., caused by the unprecedented rise of the Wabash river, has been very considerable, and it is feared that a further destruction of the work will take place. Every exertion is being made to repair the damages as rapidly as possible.

—Jacob Amick, Esq., an old citizen of Wheeling, undertook to bleed himself on Monday, but cut an artery and died to death.

—Counterfeit notes of the denomination of ten dollars upon the York (Pa.) Bank, are in circulation.

—A number of persons confined in the Clarion County jail, on various charges, broke out on night last week, and have not been heard of since.

—There was a foot race in Hicksville, Minn., on the 15th inst., for \$1,000 a side, between Sam Red and fifty yards. It was won by Sam five feet and half-time, fifteen seconds. Some four or five thousand dollars changed hands on the occasion.

—Another large pearl was found in the vicinity of Patterson, N. J., last week. It is of the size of large pistol ball, and perfectly symmetrical, and weighs 12 lbs. The finder was offered one hundred and seventy-five dollars for his prize, and refused the offer.

—Wood, a noted counterfeit, who with others escaped from the Indianapolis jail some time ago, was retaken, was tried in the United States district court sitting at Indianapolis, a few days ago, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

—Judge Thompson, of the Marine Court, New York, has decided that a railroad company is responsible for the delivery of baggage entrusted to its express agent who is authorized by the company to enter a car to solicit baggage from passengers.

—A twenty dollar bill on the Market Bank of Troy, N. Y., is in circulation. There are no bills of that denomination issued by that Bank. The specimens in question have been altered from two of the Market Bank of New York.

—The Washington Star states that the Secretary of the Treasury received, a few days since, \$1,000 in Treasury notes from an unknown individual, who states that he cheated the Government that amount during Pierce's administration.

—Catherine Bronk, a young lady of Albany, aged fourteen years, took a small dose of arsenic, probably for the purpose of beautifying the complexion, and on Sunday morning was arrayed in a shroud for the grave.

—A flash of lightning struck the house of Amory Holman, at Bolton, R. I., last week, ran down the chimney, cut off a “Thomas” cat's tail in the corner, and the tin pans and petying around the room, stopped the clock, and fired off a double barreled gun over the mantelpiece.

—A contemporary, noticing the appointment of a friend as Postmaster, says: “If he attends to the mails as well as he does to the females, he will make a very attentive and efficient officer.”

—A sensible woman is out in a “down east” paper, opposing the interference of women with politics. She pointedly asks: “If men can't do the voting and take care of the country and women too, what is the use of them?”

—The Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer, of the 17th inst., says the prospects for an immense crop of wheat are excellent all over the West, whilst oats, corn grass, and in the most sections fruit, are looking finely.

—The Buffalo Advertiser hears of a curious case in one of the churches of that city, where a personer threatens to withdraw from the society, alleging as an excuse that the young ladies are not sociable.

—The population of Oregon is stated to be but little over 40,000, and the reason she wants to come into the Union is to secure a vote in the House and yet in the Senate towards settling her immense war debt on the Government.

—William Williams, convicted of murdering Daniel Hendricks, on the 31st of May, 1857, was executed at Harrisburg, on last Friday.

—Billy Bowlegs and nearly all the remnants of his tribe of Seminoles, were in New Orleans last week, on their way to the far west. The Florida war may now be considered at an end, there being less than fifty warriors remaining in the State.

—The remains of the late General Persifer F. Smith were to arrive at St. Louis last evening. They will await there the instruction of his relatives in Pennsylvania.

—The famous Elder Knapp has just settled over a congregation at St. Louis.