

The European War—Position of the Contending Powers.

No complication of human affairs could be more exciting and tragic than such a general war as now threatens Europe. That it will inflict incalculable misery upon millions of men, is inevitable. That it may uproot existing dynasties, destroy political divisions that have been the work of centuries, and re-construct the map of Europe, is not improbable. That it may give to the down-trodden nations of the Old World extended political liberty and substantial rewards for the terrible evil which the strife, let it result as it will, must entail upon them, is possible. If the latter end is accomplished, the war will serve a useful and beneficent purpose; if it is not, it will prove, like many bloody struggles which have preceded it, but another carnival of selfish carnage, disgracing to the character, and unworthy of the dignity, of man.

The immediate parties to the war are France, Sardinia, and Austria, and the immediate pretext for it is the Italian policy of the two latter Powers. Italy, long the cynosure of the world—though she has given birth to the greatest giants of the human race, and exercised a greater influence upon human destiny than any other portion of the globe—now lies bleeding, prostrate and helpless, a mere dependant upon the whims and caprices of nations which were once her abject provinces. Among her States, Sardinia has for some years past shone pre-eminent for the wisdom and liberality of her government. To all her just popular concessions, Austria has been strongly opposed. She has ruled her Italian dominions by despotic power, and curbed the aspirations of her oppressed subjects by the stern hand of military rule, and by savage cruelties disgraceful to the age. Her principal cause of complaint against Sardinia at this moment is, that the example of the latter, and the sympathy she has shown to the victims of Austrian despotism in the Italian States, endanger the continuance of Austrian control over its victims. The Austrian monarchy has always been distinguished for the tenacity of its hold upon its possessions. It clutches every inch of territory that it can acquire by force or fraud, with the determination of an old miser in hoarding up his precious gold; and the feelings, or the rights of the people who inhabit its provinces, are no more respected than if they were mere beasts upon the fields over which it holds dominion. In the present war, the whole royal family of Austria is said to cordially concur.

In France, the war is the most popular movement that Louis Napoleon ever made. With him war of some kind is to some extent, a necessity, to gratify the martial pride of his country; and he certainly could not have engaged in one that would have been more congenial to the feelings of his country. As the French troops are marshalled to the seat of war the recollection of the triumphs of the great Child of Destiny upon the same theatre is recalled, and their renewal is eagerly and confidently anticipated. In the war of France and England against Russia, Sardinia, instead of acting the selfish and cowardly part of Austria, actively participated in the struggle, and her brave troops shared in the glories of the memorable campaign in the Crimea. This claim to French sympathy has been further strengthened by the matrimonial alliance between the daughter of the King of Sardinia and Prince Napoleon. Thus, France is in an admirable position to command the sympathies of her people, and to excite her troops to the display of those mighty energies, and of that wonderful military skill, which have repeatedly elicited the astonishment and admiration of the world. Russia naturally feels anxious for revenge against Austria for her duplicity during the Crimean war, after the Russian troops had assisted to crush the Hungarian rebellion; and she also, probably, has ulterior objects.

In Spain, the influence of Louis Napoleon has long been of a dominant character. It is scarcely possible that she could by any means be induced to enlist against him in the present conflict. If she acts at all, she will be more apt to exert herself in his favor than against him; indeed, one of the prevailing fears in England is that she has already entered into a secret compact with France and Russia.

In England, the public mind has been terribly exercised by recent events. The popular sentiment of the country demands neutrality in the contest; and when it is recollected what an immense debt she has incurred by her former interference in continental politics, and how little benefit has been realized by her people from the extraordinary expenditures to which they have been subjected, wisdom seems clearly to dictate that she should not become an active participant in the struggle. It is natural that her statesmen should have made efforts to prevent the war, for its one in which she can gain but little, while she may lose much. In no quarter of the world has a more active sentiment against Austrian cruelties and barbarities in Italy prevailed, yet the same time have long regarded the preservation of the Austrian Government as a necessary safeguard to the balance of power in Europe, and many of them consider a combination between two such powerful nations as France and Russia, inimical to the safety of their own "fast-anchored isle."—Philad. Press.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—The latest advices from Mexico are favorable to the prospects of the Juarez Government. The Church party had been overthrown in all quarters of the Republic except three or four cities, including the Capital. It was much distressed for want of funds. MIRAMON had threatened to confiscate the Church property if his demands were not complied with, and the priests were making great exertions to procure a loan from the representatives of European capitalists. The French and English Ministers continued to sympathize very decidedly with the Church party, but they were rendered comparatively powerless, by the refusal of the commanders of the French and English fleets to comply with their requests to bombard Vera Cruz. It is rumored that the Liberal forces will soon make another attack upon the Capital, but if have not secured better generals than those who have heretofore commanded them, there is little prospect of their triumph.

WM. B. REED, Minister to China, arrived in Philadelphia, his former home, in company with a committee of citizens by whom he was received on his arrival at Jersey City. He landed in Philadelphia on the 12th inst., where a public dinner was tendered him.

A railroad casualty occurred on Wednesday, near Jordan, on the New York Central Road, by which the conductor was killed and fifteen or twenty passengers injured. A cow leaping from the engine, struck the cars of the train.

—The Chamberburg Repository says that the late Mrs. W. C. Schickel, a widow, died in Baltimore on the 10th inst. at a good age.

News from all Nations.

The gubernatorial canvass is in full blast in Tennessee. Messrs. Harris, the Democratic, and Netherland, the Opposition candidates, spoke recently at Nashville. The Democratic papers say that Harris totally squashed Netherland. Opposition papers that Netherland did not leave Harris a leg to stand on.

The next steamer from Boston will carry out, among her passengers, Hon. Rufus Choate and son, Mrs. Fanny Kemble and daughter, and Joseph Proctor, the tragedian.

The seventy-sixth annual Convention of the diocese of New Jersey will be held in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, on Wednesday, May 25. Upon this Convention will devolve the duty of electing a diocesan, in room of the late Bishop Doane.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of March 18th, writes as follows: "I regret to state that he regards his health as little improved by his residence in Europe, and the aid of the best medical and surgical skill of Paris. He suffers with an affection of the spine which operates on the brain, and has so reduced his physical condition that we scarcely recognized him at first."

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox is writing a series of letters in the American Presbyterian, designed to show the apocalyptic battle of "A magadon" is, in all probability, at hand, in the grand rupture of the peace of Europe now taking effect.

Judge Douglas left Washington, Thursday evening, for New Orleans.

Horace Greeley left Leavenworth on Monday, to attend the Oswatimie convention.

The Canadian brings news of the death of the venerable Baron Von Humboldt, the great German naturalist and philosopher. The Baron was born in Berlin, September 14, 1769, and was consequently in the 26th years of his age, at his death.

Official advices received at Washington, from Mexico, state that the main body of the Liberal army was, on the 1st of May, at Guanajuato, preparing to advance on the city of Mexico. The English and French fleets had left Sacrificos. It was expected that the Constitutional Government would be recognized by England.

Austin, Texas, advices of the 11th inst., state that Captain Bayer entered the upper reserve on the 3d, with fifty men, and killed fifteen Indians, and fled. A party of dragoons and Indians were pursuing him. There was great excitement, and the Indians in the lower reserve had left their farms for Captain Bayer's encampment.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, May 26, 1859.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, 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.

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.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We adverted, briefly, last week, to the proposition made by a few reckless and unprincipled politicians to ignore the existence of the Republican party and its principles, and organize a new party in this State, based upon "opposition" to the National Administration. Since, we have observed that several of our cotemporaries have spoken out upon the subject. In our judgment, no greater disaster could overtake the friends of Freedom in the State, and throughout the country, than the success of the schemes which have been laid to place the party in Pennsylvania in such a position.

We cannot conceive of an organization becoming permanent unless based upon the promulgation and advocacy of correct principles. It must have emblazoned upon its banners the great fundamental truths of Liberty and Justice. Commercial revolutions may serve for a campaign, to arouse those who are its victims, to vote for the overthrow of the men who are the supposed cause of their sufferings, but the party which would base its vitality upon such a cause, would be of a day, and though it might find victory perching upon its banners for a single campaign, would be quite as likely in another battle to be utterly routed and demoralized. This is equally true of an organization which has no foundation except the shortcomings of a National Administration. Opposition to the acts or doctrines of another party will not answer to found a successful and permanent party upon, and those who propose such a thing are either willfully or foolishly blind.

The prospect of success in 1860 has infused activity into a set of men who are only looking for the enjoyment of patronage which that success would bring. These men are willing to sacrifice everything in the shape of principle, for the purpose of securing the control of the General Government for a single presidential term. They are now endeavoring to shape matters that every ism and shade of opinion can be marshalled under one banner, without any declaration of principles. Suppose that this object should be attained, and this mongrel party should elect a President in 1860, what cohesion would then exist among the different branches, and how long before it would tumble to pieces, leaving the Democratic party, covered as it is with delinquencies, to control the country. Is there nothing higher to be attained than success in 1860? and might not the defeat of the Democracy in the next Presidential contest, bring more disaster to the cause of Freedom, under certain circumstances, than its continuance in power for another four years? These questions are worthy of serious consideration. We may be considered heterodox if we say we incline to an affirmative answer.

It has become a settled conviction that certain defeat awaits the nominees of the Charleston Convention. We wish we could sanguinely rest in such an opinion. But to us, the future of the Republican cause is somewhat overcast. We see the existence of too many discordant elements to feel certain of a harmonious opposition—and we see no way to quiet certain uneasy and designing men, except at the expense of those principles which alone give vitality to the Republican party, and which once ignored, bring not only defeat, but disgrace. In our opinion, we have already temporized too much—we have lost sight of principle for the sake of success—and the sooner we get back to the starting point, the better for the Republican party and for the country.

There are but two great parties in the country—as there is but one living, real issue. One party is devoted to the propagation and strengthening of the institution of Slavery—the other asserts the superiority of Free White Labor. The Republican party meets the issue fairly and squarely for Northern Freemen—while the Democratic party is marshalled under the sable banner of Slavery. Now, why should Northern men hesitate to take sides with one or the other? There are certainly no other issues, which require the existence of a third party. The Republican party demands the protection of the ballot-box against improper influences, and the fostering and protection of the interests of Pennsylvania. Its platform is broad enough for every Pennsylvanian to stand upon. But there are men in the State who demand that the name shall be dropped, and its principles hid out of sight, before they can co-operate with its members. We have already yielded "too much" to this timidity and time-serving policy. We have acceded to the demands of those who wished to come gradually into the Republican organization, until we have retarded the progress of the cause for years. We have listened to the specious plea that public sentiment was not sufficiently ripe for the adoption of the principles of Freedom, until the cause has been lost for

disseminating the principles of Freedom, and the work yet remains, in a measure to be done. Shall this miserable policy yet prevail? That is a question for the Harrisburg Convention. Will that Convention meet public expectation by its enunciation of principles, or will weak, time-serving counsels prevail? We shall await its action with interest.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at New York on Saturday, at noon, having made the shortest trip on record—nine days, nine hours, and twenty-six minutes.

The intelligence, which is five days later, adds nothing decisive to the movement of the Italian war. The Austrians continued to hover along the line of the Po, but beyond a few inconclusive skirmishes of the advanced guard of the belligerents, no collision had taken place. On the 12th, the French Emperor, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, had left Marseille for Genoa. It is reasonable to suppose the presence of Napoleon will change the operations of the allies from a defensive to an offensive character. The money market in England had begun to experience the expected reaction. Consols were advancing, but the general aspect of financial affairs was encouraging, notwithstanding the speedy necessity of a new British loan was commonly discussed. Sixteen new failures were announced at the Stock-board.

News from Utah to the 20th April has been received. At the final adjournment of the United States Court, Judge CRADLEBAUGH had caused an entry to be made on the Court records, to the effect that interference of the Mormons with the course of justice had rendered the administration of justice impossible, and that Court, in consequence thereof, was adjourned sine die. A number of important affidavits had been made, setting forth the facts of recent Mormon outrages.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated Monday, says a private letter, dated Pacific City, Iowa, states that a report had just reached that place that a party of starving Pike's Peak emigrants had attacked and captured the outward bound trains, near O'Fellow's Bluffs, and that during the melee D. C. OAKES, conductor of the trains, was killed, and Mr. GRIFITH, the newly appointed postmaster at Ararais, on route to take charge of his office, was hung by the desperadoes.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The Board of Managers of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad met yesterday at the office of the railway, in this city, every manager present, W. G. MOREHEAD, Esq., president, in the chair, for the purpose of deciding upon the route of the middle division, a distance of eight miles, and also of placing that division under contract. The route via West Creek, St. Mary's, Ridgway, Clarion river, and Two Mile run, to a point near Warren, was adopted, and the work awarded to the firm of MILTON CONTRAER and Company, composed of able and efficient contractors, men of large means and great energy, and well known as having heretofore consummated important enterprises. They have taken the entire work, and agree to prepare the same for the superstructure for a definite sum, a large amount of which is to be paid in stock of the company at par. They have also agreed to complete three-fourths of the work on or before the first day of January next, and the remainder by the first of July following, which will ensure the entire completion and opening of the whole line of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, from Philadelphia to the port of Erie, by November of 1860. The board of managers, after a full and careful consideration of all the bids for this great work, agreed to the proposition of CONTRAER & Company, which was not only the lowest, but the most favorable and most liberal.

The public will be happy to know that all these important proceedings were agreed upon by a unanimous vote of the board of managers—not a dissenting voice being raised against the final decision.

Since Mr. MOREHEAD has assumed the presidency of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, he has completed one hundred and sixty miles of graduation, upon which the track will be laid and will be finished during the present summer and autumn. Several gangs of track-layers have been at work for some months at both extremes of the road. The road will be opened, with its connections, from Philadelphia to Lock Haven, two hundred and sixty miles, on or before the 25th of June next, and from Erie to Warren, sixty-five miles, by the first of October of this year.

We know that we could give no better news to our readers than to announce the foregoing facts. The completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad will be greeted with gratitude and joy all over the State.—Philadelphia Press, May 20.

A CRUCIAL COURTSHIP is going on in Cincinnati and the county of Hamilton, Ohio, between a very pro-slavery portion of the Americans and the Democracy. Hon. J. Scott Harrison, defeated in his Congressional aspirations by the Republicans, is said to be doing the billing and cooing on the part of the Americans, and looking to the Governorship of the great State of Ohio as the reward of his services in procuring a union of the parties.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THIRD WEEK OF COURT.—On Monday a hearing was had before the court upon the petition of a number of citizens of Albany township, for the removal of the School Directors of said township, for non-compliance with the law in reference to repairing and building school-houses. The court granted the petition, and appointed G. W. Place, J. B. Steriger, and J. Vanloon in their stead.

Same day, after a hearing before the court and six jurors, Asa C. Whitney, of Wysox township, was declared a lunatic, and Alvin Whitney appointed a committee to take care of him and his property.

JOSPH INGHAM vs THE BARCLAY R. & COAL CO.—Proceeding on an appeal from the award of appraisers upon a claim of damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the construction of the Barclay Railroad, thereby destroying the water power of his Woolen Factory, situate on the Towanda Creek, in Monroe township, and rendering his works and machinery useless. Mercer and Patrick for plaintiff, and Messrs. Adams, Elwell, and Macfarlane for defendants. Jury empanelled on Monday, and on Friday afternoon return a verdict for plaintiff amounting to \$3402 and costs.

In the matter of the incorporation of the "Alpha Epsilon Society," of Towanda Borough.—Publication having been made, by motion of Edward Overton, Jr., the court granted a charter of incorporation to said society.

CHARLES DRAKE vs THE FARMER'S INSURANCE CO.—Suit to recover on insurance on defendant's Drug Store, destroyed by fire in Troy borough, in April, 1858. After a partial hearing, the court directed the jury to find for defendants, in consequence of informality on the part of the plaintiff, in not giving the company written and timely notice of the fire, as required by the provisions of his policy.

Court adjourned on Saturday afternoon 21st inst., having been in session three weeks, during which time a large amount of business was disposed of.

SHIPMENTS OF COAL by the Barclay Rail Road and Coal Company:—

Table with 2 columns: Previous Shipments, and For week ending May 21. Total: 4,473 tons.

BRADFORD COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next regular meeting of the Bradford County Teachers' Association will be held at the church in Ulster, on the second Friday and Saturday, (10th and 11th) in June, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following appears in the correspondence of the Harrisburg Telegraph, under date of Middleton, May 21.

Mr. ENROSS.—Last evening about 10 o'clock a serious assault was committed on a young man by the name of Demonia, from Bradford county. Demonia, a young man of this place by the name of Adam Orsmond, of questionable morals, were in company and proceeding down the street towards the canal. They had been together in a grocery store and he felt to go home, and was opposite the residence of Mr. Washington Shyler, Demonia was struck on the head with a large stone.

Mr. W. Snyder was in bed, and while hearing the noise awakened him up, when he raised the window, looked out, and saw two persons run down the street, but did not recognize them. Demonia had in his coat pocket a check for \$250, and \$50 in money.

When he was picked up his pantaloons pockets were turned wrong side out. Mr. Snyder's timely appearance at the window frightened the rascals off, and they did not get any booty. Dr. Shaffer dressed Demonia's wounds, which were somewhat serious. He was knocked down, his knife and pocket comb were clotted with blood, and the pavement where he fell was bloody this morning. Officer Westchester arrested young Orsmond this morning on suspicion of committing the murder. He was taken to the intention of committing a robbery. He was to have a hearing before Judge Walworth to-day.

The Pioneer Society will meet to celebrate their seventh anniversary in Wilkesboro, on Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Gilchrist's Hotel. All persons feeling an interest in the history of the early settlement of the Susquehanna Country, are invited to be present. Arrangements have been made to secure an agreeable meeting as possible. By order of the Executive Committee.

The attention of Farmers is directed to the advertisement of the Tioga Point Agricultural War in another column.

BLANKS! BLANKS!—We have been replenishing our stock of Blanks, and now have on hand a full assortment of the various kinds used by Justices, Constables, &c. The following list comprises a portion: Summons, Subpoenas, Attachments, Scire Facias, Common Pleas, Commonwealth Warrants, Constable's Bonds, Indemnifying Bonds, Receiving Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Common Notes, School Blanks, Township Orders, Collector's Sales, Land Contracts.

PROPOSED OPPOSITION PARTY. The Pittsburg Dispatch states that an effort will be made in the approaching State Convention to ignore the name and existence of the Republican organization and secure the passage of a resolution calling on the dissent States to elect delegates to a National Convention of the opposition. We can hardly think that any number of our friends could be guilty of such folly. We believe in the policy of conciliation. The Administration is in a decided minority in the country. It needs but a partial co-operation of the Opposition to inflict upon the Buchanan Democracy an overwhelming defeat. We are not tenacious of names, but we do not lightly abandon principles. We are unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery. We believe that Congress has entire power to legislate for the territories, but we do not insist upon its exercise. We are for a Pacific Road, a Protective Tariff, and a curtailment of the government expenditures. With all men who unite with us in these opinions we are ready to unite in political action. But we see nothing that is to be gained by the abandonment of the Republican organization, and we shall not consent to it. We think the idea could have originated only with a clique of self-seeking politicians, who aim by a reorganization to secure a more prominent place than they now hold. We are not disposed to honor them. We think there is already more than one man in a more prominent position than either his character or services entitle him to, and we shall do nothing to add to the number. The "rule or ruin" men are better off of a party than in it. For ourselves, we will stand by the Republican party organized on a liberal basis.

BURNED TO DEATH WHILE MAKING HER WEDDING DRESS.—A melancholy accident happened a day or two ago to a young lady named Matilda Sawyer, residing in Port Jervis Orange county, by which she lost her life. She was sitting up engaged in making her wedding dress, by the aid of a light from a small lamp. Finding that the fluid was nearly consumed in the lamp, she attempted to fill the lamp from the camphine can, leaving one which was burning; but no sooner had the light touched the fluid than it communicated to the can, which burst, scattering the contents all around and setting fire to her dress. Before the fire was extinguished she was so terribly burned that death followed shortly after. An inquest was held upon the body. Verdict, accidental death.

HO! FOR GOLD AND SILVER!—How to make it easy and cheap. Send a 3 cent stamp, and get full particulars how to obtain wealth. Address S. HANKINSON, Chemist, No. 75, West 10th St. New York City. Agents wanted. May 26, 1859.

GREAT EXCITEMENT! NEW Spring & Summer Goods. A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED stock of Spring and Summer Goods just received from New York and Philadelphia, and offered for sale at prices lower than were ever offered in TOWANDA, at the MAMMOTH STORE OF TRACY & MOORE, 100 Broadway, New York City. Dry Goods, Groceries, and everything in the line of Family Groceries, Hats and Caps, Crockery and Glass, Boots and Shoes, Hays and Crops, Crockery and Glass, Paints, Sash and Glass, Paper Hangings, &c. all of which will be sold for.