

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 fiendish carnage, disgraceful 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, though 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 dependent upon the whims and caprices of nations which were once her abject provinces. Among her States, Sardinia has for some years past shown pre-eminence 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 her 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 act 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 it is 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 they 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 in front of the engine threw the cars off the track.

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 Marselles, April 18, writes as follows: concerning the health of Bishop Potter: "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 "Armageddon" 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 90th year of his age, at his death.

Official advices received at Washington, from Mexico, state that the main body of the Liberalist 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 31, 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.

The reports we have had of the extreme destitution existing among the emigrants to Pike's Peak prove but too true. A despatch from St. Louis states that about a hundred of the poor fellows have returned to St. Joseph, Mo., and they bring the most deplorable accounts of the sufferings of the returning miners, 20,000 of whom they say are on their way back, destitute of every comfort, and perfectly desperate, and ripe for any enterprise promising food. The greatest excitement exists, and threats have been made against all who induced emigration.

As the morning train from Buffalo, for New York, was passing a crossing near Syracuse, Thursday, a cow sprang upon the track, throwing the baggage and three passenger cars of the track. Thomas S. Gifford, the conductor, was instantly killed, and from fifteen to twenty persons are reported injured, including three whose wounds are of a fatal character.

The celebrated Gooli-year patent, for improvement in India-rubber goods, has been extended for seven additional years.

The steamship Niagara sailed from Boston, Thursday, with over a million dollars in specie on board.

Mrs. Amelia F. Inman, an English vocalist, died suddenly in New York on Tuesday. She was engaged to sing at a concert the same evening.

The Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad in 1858, brought to Syracuse forty-eight thousand tons of coal, and the contracts for 1859 are one hundred and twenty-five thousand tons.

The Owego Gazette says that Hon. T. I. Chaffield has become the purchaser of the beautiful residence erected by the late Henry D. Rice, at Glen Mary.

The Penn Yan Chronicle says that Mr. James Forbes, of that village, lost four of his children last week, by that disease known as "purpl sore throat."

The Scranton Republican says that the shipments of coal over their road week before last were 10,500 tons, the largest shipment ever made in any one week. The Company are enlarging their facilities for transportation, and propose doing an increasingly heavy business.

The Hamilton Republican calls upon the citizens living along the line of the Chenango Canal to take measures for the employment of a competent engineer to examine and report the feasibility and expense of a Road Railroad on the bank back of the Canal. Such a road, it estimates, may be built on an average expense of \$5,000 per mile, to furnish a safe and easy transit at ten miles an hour.

Jacobi and Evans, the two wife-murders, were executed in Pittsburgh, Friday. Their execution was, very properly, a private one. Evans protested his innocence, and made a long speech. Jacobi preserved a dogged silence.

The United States steamships Atlantic and Memphis, of the Paraguay expedition, arrived at New York on Friday from Montevideo.

A dreadful affair occurred in Boonville, Kentucky, a few days since. Two candidates for Congress—Mr. Rice and Mr. Garrard—had a difficulty, which resulted in a bloody conflict. Mr. Rice received two shots, and is dangerously hurt, and a bystander, named Smith, was shot dead.

A despatch from Savannah says the noted yacht Wanderer has sailed for Havana with Mr. Lamar and his friends.

It is now stated that it is not the intention of the Postmaster General to discontinue the overland mail to California, but that his desire is only to reduce the number of trips.

A religious difficulty has sprung up in the Agricultural College of Michigan. The institution has eighty-one students. Six-sevenths of these have addressed a petition to the faculty, asking a return to an original rule, which requested all the Clergymen of Lansing to officiate in turn in the religious exercises at the institution on Sunday, including Mr. Knickerbocker, (Universalist,) who has been excluded.

According to the report of the commissioners of emigration, the number of emigrants who arrived at New York, during the week is 7,208, and the entire number arrived since January first is 21,329.

A dreadful murder and suicide took place in New York on Thursday. A husband killed his wife, from whom he had been separated, and then killed himself.

The Hon. J. C. McKibbin and the editor of the San Francisco National recently passed a challenge for a duel, but friends effected a reconciliation.

Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Gen. Packard, was married on Thursday, at Harrisburg, to Mr. James W. Clarke, of the Lycoming Gazette. Mr. Clarke is Grain Measure at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Key, relict of the author of the "Disenfranchisement Banner," and mother of P. Barton Key, died in Baltimore on the 10th inst., at a good old age.

The Chambersburg Repository says a certain scrip runs up the name of William F. Johnston as the Republican candidate for President in 1860.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 26, 1859.

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.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 5 copies for \$5 00 15 copies for \$12 00 25 copies for \$20 00 50 copies for \$40 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, Banners, 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 nominee 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 Freeman—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 unfolding of the Republican banner, until the opportunity 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 Marseilles 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. GRIFFITH, the newly appointed postmaster at Auraria, 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 company, in this city, every manager present, W. G. MORREHEAD, 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 MITTON COBBIN 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 COBBIN & 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. MORREHEAD 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 CROQUIS 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.

PAUL MORPHY, the chess king, arrived in Persia at New York on last Thursday, the 12th inst., and played several games in the rooms of the New York chess club, winning every game. He will remain in the city of New York one month, then proceed to New Orleans. He has gained for himself the reputation of being the greatest chess-player in the world.

SCHOOL TEACHERS ALLOWED TO DANCE.—The New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. H. Van Dyck, has sustained the appeal of Miss Head, of the Third Assembly District of Steuben county, who was refused a teacher's certificate by School Commissioner Pettengill because she declined pledging herself not to dance during her engagement as a teacher in one of the State Common Schools. The right of schoolmistresses to dance is now fully established.

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 three of the School Directors of said township, for non-compliance with the law in reference to repairing and building school-houses. The court grant the petition, and appoint G. W. Place, J. B. Steringer, 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.

JOSEPH INGHAM vs THE BARCLAY R. R. & COAL CO.—Proceedings 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 returned 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, on motion of Edward Overton, Jr., the court gave a charter of incorporation to said society.

CHARLES DRAKER vs THE FARMER'S INSURANCE CO.—Suit to recover amount of insurance on defendant's Drug Store, destroyed by fire in Troy borough, in April, 1858. After a partial hearing, the court direct the jury to find for defendant, 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:—

Previous Shipments..... 3,226 tons.

For week ending May 21..... 947 "

Total..... 4,173 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 exercises of the session will be various, consisting of addresses by C. H. PHELPS, of Smithfield, and G. C. WHEAT, of Sheshegan, and Essays by Miss MARIAN MORLEY, and Mrs. MARIA L. CLARK, and of discussions on resolutions which will be offered.

A resolution, which was laid over from the business of last meeting, relative to the practicability and necessity of establishing school libraries in every district of the County, will engage the attention of the Association.

Another one, proposing the education of both sexes in the same schools, &c., to the same extent, will also be presented. Other subjects of importance to the cause of education will come before the meeting.

A full attendance of the teachers of the County is earnestly requested and desired, and the friends of education generally, not only in the County, but also from abroad are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussions.

OLIVER S. DEAN, Sec. Soc.

Our fellow townsman, Dr. JOHN MACKINTOSH.

Our fellow townsman, Dr. JOHN MACKINTOSH, who has been absent for eight months on a highly successful tour of lecturing upon "Burns and his Poetry" having returned, a number of our citizens, desirous of listening to his recitations, have addressed him the following letter, from the answer to which it will be seen that the Dr. will give an entertainment on Friday evening next.

During his tour, which extended through the Northern part of this State and Central New York, the Dr. has received the universal encomiums of the press, and his entertainments have been attended by many gentlemen of ability and reputation, who have given him the most flattering testimonials. We have seen a number of these, couched in language of the highest praise. We trust that the Entertainment which the Dr. has been requested to give will be well attended, as we are certain that it will prove both instructive and entertaining.

TOWANDA, May 23, 1859.

DR. JOHN MACKINTOSH—Dear Sir.—Having heard with pleasure of your cordial reception and the uniform success attending upon your efforts during the past winter as a delineator of Burns' Scottish life and poetry—prompted also by the kindly feelings we have so long entertained towards you, wishing to meet you as old friends, you will confer upon us a great favor, and give us much pleasure by affording an opportunity of listening to one of your entertainments—your earliest convenience will best meet our wishes. We are with great respect your friends and well wishers:

C. L. Ward, J. C. Patton, H. C. Kingsbury, J. C. Adams, James H. Webb, H. B. McKean, E. D. Payne, David Wilmut, W. F. Means, W. Patton, J. C. Adams, H. S. Mercer, E. D. Montanye.

OFFICE, May 24, 1859.

Messrs. HOB. D. WILMOT, C. L. WARD, J. F. MEANS and others.

GENTLEMEN:—Your flattering invitation is the crowning glory of my list of complimentary notices—acknowledgments, which, when I started last fall, I only dared to hope I might deserve in time. I thank you, gentlemen, and accept your invitation—the time, next Friday evening.

I cannot close my note without saying that I never got a kindly recognition of merit from either private individuals during my absence, but my mind reverted to Towanda, and warmed me to greater efforts in my humble calling that I might at length give you as much as you continue to deserve her confidence and respect will always be my highest endeavor.

JOHN MACKINTOSH.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Our town was startled on Friday last, by the intelligence that HIRSH MIX had committed suicide on the evening previous, at the "Lewis House," in Binghamton, N. Y. The particulars, as communicated to us by a person conversant with them, are briefly these: On the day previous he had engaged as a travelling agent for a firm in Binghamton, and had been engaged in settling the preliminaries of his business until late in the afternoon. After taking tea at the Lewis House, he retired, as supposed, directly to his room, and taking off his coat and cravat, with a pen-knife opened the carotid artery, standing before a looking glass with a wash-basin placed to catch the blood. Appearance indicated that he afterwards placed the basin on the floor and sat down beside it, allowing the blood to flow into it, until he became exhausted. He was discovered in the morning, when he had been dead some hours.

His remains were brought to this place on Saturday and interred on Sunday, followed to the last resting place by a large concourse of citizens, who had in remembrance only the many excellent qualities of the deceased, and lamented his untimely and shocking end. He had been in life, his only enemy, and possessing more than ordinary abilities, a graceful exterior, and affable and pleasant manners, had a wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

TIOGA COUNTY.—On Monday morning an accident occurred at Tioga R. R. Station, by which Mr. C. O. Etz was seriously, if not fatally injured. We are not in possession of the particulars, but we learn that the horse which Mr. Etz was driving took fright at the locomotive and ran away, precipitating him from his carriage.

We are informed that the house of Alexander Mattison, near Vermilyea's Hotel in Ga'es township, was entirely destroyed by fire, early on Saturday morning last. The family was seated at breakfast when the fire was first discovered, and although every effort was made to stop the progress of the devouring element, nothing was saved except a part of the furniture. The fire originated from a defective stove pipe. Loss, \$2,000. No insurance.

Monday evening last, a fire emanated from Mussina's stable, then to the liquor store of Peter Wise, then to the house of Clinton Lloyd, Esq., Mrs. Clark's wash-house, John Cramer's tailoring establishment, and the house of worship of the Old School Presbyterian church, which

were consumed. The house of the N. S. Presbyterian and M. E. churches, with several other buildings, also took fire, but were saved with but little damage. Samuel Wise and A. H. Ferguson and family barely escaped with their lives. The wind was high at the time, and the fire spread rapidly, and was not at first very successful. The O. S. Church occupied the spot where a similar calamity happened ten years ago. Their loss is about \$10,000, insurance \$4,000.

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

Mr. Editor:—Last evening about 10 o'clock a marvellous amount of insurance on defendant's Drug Store, destroyed by fire in Troy borough, in April, 1858. After a partial hearing, the court direct the jury to find for defendant, 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.

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

The Pioneer Society, will meet to celebrate their seventh anniversary in Wilkesbarre, 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 Tioiga Point Agricultural Works 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 Justice, Constables, &c. The following list comprises a portion: Summons, Subpoenas, Attachments, Scire Facias, Commonwealth Warrants, Constable's Sales, Indemnifying Bonds, Receiving Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgments, 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 different 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 on its exercise. We wear 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 humiliate 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 out of a party than in it. For ourselves, we shall 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 lamp. Finding that the fluid was nearly consumed in the lamp, she attempted to fill the lamp from the camphine can, leaving one wick 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.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, May 5th, at the bride's father's (Dr. Simon Z. Keeney) in Binghamton, Wyoming county, Pa., by Rev. George Landon, OTIS J. CHUBBUCK, Esq., of Orwell, Bradford county, Pa., to Miss ANN ELIZA KEENEY, of the former place.

HO! FOR GOLD AND SILVER!—How to make it easy and cheap. Send a 3 cent stamp, and get in Binghamton, Wyoming county, Pa., a large stock of every variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Sash and Glass, Paper Hangings, &c., all of which will be sold for