

A Pure Douglas Electoral Ticket.

(From Forney's Press)

In answer to a multitude of letters (which we are utterly unable to publish), demanding a pure Douglas electoral ticket in this State, pledged against the Disunionists, headed by BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, we are authorized to state that RICHARD J. HALDEMAN, Esq., the Democratic Committee, appointed by the regular National Democratic Convention, will, under instructions from that Committee, address letters to the different candidates for electors, appointed by the Reading Convention demanding of them an explicit answer whether they are in favor of the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, for President and Vice President. If they shall refuse to answer, or shall answer in favor of the Disunionists, their names will be stricken from the roll, and others substituted. We are also desirous to state that it is intended to call a Democratic State Convention—whether a delegation or a mass Convention—whenever a delegation or a mass Convention will proceed to fill any and all vacancies on the electoral ticket. It ought to gratify the friends of Judge DOUGLAS to know that he, himself, cordially sustains the policy of having no connection, direct or indirect, with the Disunionists; that he desires above all, and most of all, to maintain the position in which he has been placed by his record and his nomination, and also that he can enter into no coalition with Disunionists in the free States, who insulted and degraded, those gallant men in the Southern States now fighting for the National Democracy, and for the old-fashioned principles of the Democratic party, against a banded oligarchy intent alone upon the destruction of the Union. NO TRUE FRIENDS OF DOUGLAS in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, can touch an electoral ticket which contains upon it the single name of a Breckinridge Disunionist. Even one out of the twenty seven electors would disgrace a Douglas ticket, precisely as a single drop of subtle poison thrown into a goblet of pure and crystal water might render the whole a deadly potion.

Government Corruption.

The testimony elicited by the Covode Investigating Committee will shortly be laid before the public, and will form a record of scandalous corruption such as the world has seldom seen, and such as must awake the people to a sense of the stern necessity existing for a reformation. This testimony fixes crime upon crime upon the Democratic administration until the whole thing looks to be a mass of loathsomeness and disgusting official profligacy. The following are some of the crimes proven: The use of \$20,000 or 40,000 to carry the Lecompton and English bills through Congress. The stealing of that money from the United States Treasury, under the pretence of paying for printing. The offer of \$80,000 of the same kind of stealings, to Col. J. W. Forney, if he would support the Buchanan administration. The most stupendous frauds in "Live Oak" contracts for the Navy, for the purpose of enriching political favorites and corrupting elections. The fraudulent appointment of political favorites to the office of local agent which the House delayed. That the Utah army was raised to force Slavery into Kansas against the wishes of the people. The existence of corrupt combinations of federal office holders to carry elections. The use of public money to corrupt the ballot box and to defeat the will of the people; especially in the Philadelphia Custom House and Navy Yard; that Mr. Baker and his brother were directly guilty of thus using the public money, the entire intimacy existing between Buchanan and the Bakers, and his knowledge of and complicity with their corruptions. The donation of \$10,000 to the Pennsylvania and a like sum to the Evening Argus from the stealings of the printing funds. The paying of large sums of money to men because they were political favorites. That \$50,000 per annum was given to political favorites under the pretence of "Executive Binding," and this amount was in excess of the real cost of the work done. The forging of six thousand naturalization papers to carry the election in Pennsylvania in 1856, and the forging of them to parties by "Democratic" members of Congress and Senators.

The expending of large sums of money in Pennsylvania to organize a third party (like the Bell and Everett) to defeat Fremont. THEIBEL ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—Wm. Dewall, of Somerset county, was killed recently under very painful circumstances. He was plowing one of his fields, and when called to dinner unbridled his horse from the plow, threw the traces over his back and mounted it to ride to the house. Just as he passed a brook that ran across the way, one of the traces slipped down, the chain end of it wound closely around his ankle, and his hook caught in a link. His horse grew unmanageable; first it threw him from his back and then started off at a full speed, drawing him along on the ground. After it ran to the barn and around it several times, Mrs. Dewall saw the dreadful condition of her husband and hastened to his relief, but this only frightened the animal the more, and turning in another direction it jumped over a wood pile, causing a dreadful amputation of Mr. Dewall's person. In the light of the horse he had been literally torn and crushed to pieces. His head was a mangled mass. Along the way where he been dragged, flesh and blood were seen. When taken up he was lifeless.

THADDEUS STEVENS said, in Congress, when an appropriation for a Jail was asked, that Washington was a pauper upon the nation: "We make their sewers, and everything else, and we feed them, in order that, at the opening of a session, they may come here and hiss if Freedom is mentioned, and applaud if Slavery is mentioned. Before I will vote anything not absolutely necessary for this town, they must reform their manners. I should hate to starve them, but, if they get so lean, that, at the opening of the session, they cannot howl or hiss so much the better."

The Erie Railroad is to be sold on the 20th of November, under foreclosure of the fifth mortgage and in consequence with the arrangement for re-organization. In the meantime the Directors will make an effort to extend or pay the second mortgage bonds. Stockholders and bondholders who have not assented to the scheme of re-organization have the privilege of six months after the day of sale to give such assent.

Who's CRUSHED OUT NOW?—A few years ago Douglas stood in the United States Senate, backed by a united Democratic Senate, and proclaimed, with a men and voice of insulating triumph, "we'll subdue the Republics, and crush out the spirit of dissatisfaction in Kansas." But, soon after, Douglas was compelled to lower his tone, in order to save his place in the United States Senate, and now the South has crushed him.

Who dodged the vote on the Homestead bill? Stephen A. Douglas. Who dodged on the admission of Kansas? Stephen A. Douglas. Who claims that "my great principle, Popular Sovereignty, has given to slavery a degree and a half more of the public domain than the slave power claimed?" Stephen A. Douglas. Isn't he a pretty candidate for the votes of free laboring men?

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Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, July 19, 1860.

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.

CLIPPING—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 5 copies for... \$5 00 15 copies for... \$12 00 10 copies for... 8 00 20 copies for... 15 00

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

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

FOR GOVERNOR, AND'W G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.

We publish in this week's issue, another article from FORNEY'S PRESS, for the purpose of illustrating the spirit which animates the DOUGLAS portion of the Democracy. That the feud between the two branches of the "harmonious" is irreconcilable, is past doubt. A portion of the adherents of either interest would be glad to patch up some arrangement by which a union could be effected, but the parties most interested are opposed to any such accommodation. The secessionists have everything to gain by unity of action, as their hope would be to throw the election into the House, where an election being impossible, the Senate would elect LANE, who would become acting President. The plan is a shrewd one, but the people will prevent its consummation.

Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends are determined that if he cannot be elected now, no President shall be chosen who will employ the patronage of the administration to demoralize the party, and prevent him from being the candidate in 1864. He has borne enough of the power wielded by an administration hostile to his advancement. He unquestionably considers that four years out of power will do much to harmonize existing differences in the Democratic party, that it may present an unbroken front in 1864; and by that time he can satisfy the South that his elevation would promote their interests.

At present, there is every indication that the Republican nominee will carry every Northern State. Yet lukewarmness and apathy may lose us the victory when it seems almost within our grasp. It behooves the Republicans to conduct the battle as if the cohorts of the administration were to be met in solid phalanx. The almighty power and force of plunder may at the last emergency effect what now seems impossible. While victory seems ready to perch upon our banners, danger may be hovering near. Unceasing activity, and vigilance were never more necessary than now. We call upon our Republican friends throughout the County to continue the work of perfecting their organization,—we urge upon those already organized the necessity of making their organization effective. In any event, let us resolve that Bradford shall do her whole duty.

The Herald of last week contains a long, elaborate and able article from C. L. WARD, Esq., who signs himself as "surviving Delegate from the 14th Congressional District" addressed to R. J. HALDEMAN, the Pennsylvania Member of the Democratic National Committee, against the action of the Democratic State Committee recommending a union in this State, upon certain terms.

Mr. W. reviews the action of the State Convention, and the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and does not seem to be particularly pleased "with the threats and cavalier demands" of our Southern brethren. He goes for the DOUGLAS ticket, pure and simple, and protests against any coalition with the Secessionists.

DOUGLAS TO HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE.—A Washington letter-writer says that the friends of Douglas, after a long consultation, have determined to put him in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in 1861, immediately after the November election, be the result what it may. They are resolved that his competitor shall not have control of the Democratic organization, to which the contest is now mainly directed, but intend to continue the fight to the bitter end. As Messrs. Breckinridge and Douglas are both young, they may indulge the gratification of a protracted rivalry in which we can afford to wish them all joy.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MEMORIAL OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet in the Court House, in Towanda Borough on Saturday, July 28, 1860, at 1 o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is requested. The following named persons compose said Committee.—James H. Webb, Uriah Terry, C. F. Nichols, Edward Crandall, Lorenzo Grinnell, A. G. Brown, H. S. Salisbury, J. B. Ingham, John Griffin. JAMES H. WEBB, Chairman.

Mr. Editor.—It was my good fortune to attend the exercises closing the late term of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute on Tuesday last week at the Presbyterian Church. A respectable audience was present to participate in the pleasure of the occasion, and we enjoyed nothing in saying that every person who attended with what he heard and saw. Ten or twelve original orations were delivered by the young men of the Institute, each abounding in choice patriotic sentiments, clothed in eloquent language, and in a style of elocution quite superior to that of the ordinary productions of the kind. There was, to say the least, a strong current of sound logical thought running through each production which impressed the hearer and elicited his hearty commendation. We listened to no spread-eagle flights of the imagination, to no "tales of sound and fury signifying nothing," but to good common sense expressed in forcible language, and finding its way at once to the heart as such thoughts will. As we have no programme indicating the particular names of the speakers of each oration before us, but have to depend upon memory, no young gentleman will accuse us of partiality if we say that the two productions entitled "Self-made men," and "Self-made never made," pleased us as much for the noble thoughts they embodied in words as for the effective and forcible style of delivery, while the two entitled "Comparative wrongs of the Negro and Indian," and "Slavery a Social Evil," though slightly antagonistic yet mainly true, perhaps exhibiting the political predilections of the speakers, (in an offensive sense) were spoken with great effect, and thrilled the hearer. The oration of Professor O. S. and W. H. DEAN are well appreciated in this community, that they possess a high order of talent, and are endowed with a tact and ability to impart instructions of no common character. The past year in its abundance of labor and appetite of skill, has fully demonstrated this. We do not believe that a better adaptation of means to an important end was within the limits of human exertion, than they have effected, and it pains us to learn that we are to lose the labors of the latter gentleman, though only for a short period, and we know not how to express our regret, to our friends in this community. We wish him success and bid him God-speed, wherever Providence may cast his lot.

We are happy to be enabled to express our regard for the female teachers of the Institute. That they give satisfaction in their respective departments of labor we know. We hope to see them again in their several places at the commencement of another term. The exercises at the Church were closed by the delivery of an address by the Rev. Dr. MASON, of Elmira, N. Y. The subject, as near as we can remember, was a comparison of Ancient and Modern, and it was a comparison of the interest of every person present. It was a bold and ingenious and talented assertion of the equality of ancient civilization with modern, if not its absolute superiority. We know not when we have listened with so much pleasure to a discourse embodying so many facts, exhibiting so minute a knowledge of history and so ingenious in establishing what would seem a favorite theory. We are entirely aware of the claims of antiquity to intellectual cultivation and progress, we know that its poets and orators and sages and philosophers and statesmen are not inferior to those of modern times, and yet we are quite unwilling to yield all the Doctor claims, for the following reasons:—

1st. First, there can be no foundation for superior excellence in science, philosophy, government and society arising from Christianity. The religion of a people is their life and their law. Second, the philosophy of antiquity was radically defective. It reasoned from the general to the particular, from cause to effect, from abstraction to its dependencies. How different this mode from the modern, that of seeking for cause by reasoning from effects, and inferring the general from an analysis of the particular. The system of the ancients was inductive, and yet we are quite unwilling to yield all the Doctor claims, for the following reasons:—

2d. The discovery of the Mariner's Compass, by giving an impetus to navigation, colonization and commerce, has conferred upon the moderns the most important benefit. The discovery, though claimed by the Chinese, was clearly made in modern times, that is A. D. 1117.

3d. The discovery of the art of Printing. We are aware that the Chinese claim a priority in this too, but if we submit to their claim, they ask us to go no farther back than the year 1090 of the Christian era. So great are the blessings which have their origin in this art, that he must be a bold man who will contend that the world will again lapse into barbarism, or that having been known once in an early antiquity, as the Dr. implied, it will, as he says, be passed through ages of darkness since.

4th. The Steam Engine, Rail Road and Telegraph are so well known that we have but to mention them in this connection.

Fourth. We think the sciences attest the superiority of modern civilization. Astronomy was cultivated by the ancients, but their systems were radically wrong. They supposed the earth to be the centre of the system. It is true that in the second century assumed the central position of the sun, but the second century was clearly the commencement of the modern era. The ancients knew nothing of the existence of planets exterior to Saturn and hardly conjectured any such. They were ignorant of the law of gravitation, and also of those magnificent truths which the telescope reveals. They knew but little of geography—that which we get from Homer is entirely fabulous. He deified the Atlas mountains, and had the world rest on the shoulders of the God. Colchis was regarded by the poet as situated in the extreme east, where stood a temple of the sun in which the god of day rested his horses during the night, and from which, in the morning, he drove his chariot through the heavens. He indulges largely in the poet's fancy, in Sicily there were sirens who lured to destroy, magicians who transformed men into beasts, monsters of strange form who fed upon the quivering limbs of the shipwrecked mariner, and there also were the fabulous Cyclops with but one eye. The Cimmerians dwell in total darkness at the mouth of the sea of Azoph, and the pigmies and dwarfs who fought pitched battles with the cranes, according to his authority, inhabited the island of the north of Europe. Herodotus was better skilled in geography than Homer, but he declares that Europe was as large as Asia and Africa put together. Of the latter region he knew nothing beyond the limits of Egypt.—The Romans, by their conquests, added to the knowledge of this science, but their ignorance of the globular form of the earth prevented the formation of any correct idea respecting it.

Geology is entirely a science cultivated and built up during the latter days of modern civilization. Plutonium is the earth a huge animal. It is singular that Herodotus, the illustrious astronomer, should have revived that doctrine, and thought that one day when the tide did not rise, it lay in a floating island. Had he lived but a few months ago in Illinois he might have believed the great hurricane a bad cough, or an epilepsy.

Chemistry too is a new science. It is hardly a hundred years since its first principles were discovered. The ancients might have made glass and worked the metals, but their operations were so mechanical that those of the housewife who bakes a loaf of bread. They had hardly begun to dabble in Alchemy in its search for the philosopher's stone.

They knew but little of medicine, and nothing of physiology and minute anatomy. Medicine is so dependent on chemistry that they had no key to unlock its secrets, while physiology and minute anatomy are sealed sciences without the microscope.

And hence it proper to say that the speaker was particularly correct in his comments upon that great modern discovery—the circulation of the blood. The quotations he introduced to substantiate the knowledge of the ancients with it, only proved what the first murderer saw when he slew his victim—what the first surgeon in all time found out when he dressed his first wound, to wit, that the blood moves. What Harvey discovered in the fact that the blood flows in a circle,—that it goes out from the heart through the arteries to the extreme circumference of the body, and returns to the heart through the veins. Its going out is the first half of the circle, its return is the last half, and completes it. It is not a mere drifting on the current of the flow through a straight channel, but a complete circulation. This circular movement of the blood through the body, with a corresponding one through the lungs, is what physiologists denominate the "circulation of the blood," a process of which the ancients were as ignorant as they were of the Magnetism Telegraph.

The application of the Moxa in the case of Mr. Sumner was, as the Dr. told us, but a repetition of an ancient practice. Every surgeon of a half dozen years standing had employed it in the treatment of certain diseases and thought it nothing singular. Mr. Sumner was an illustrious patient, and he chose an illustrious surgeon.

But our notice of this address is sufficiently extended to indicate our belief in the higher civilization in which we live. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the opinion that two or three thousand years have passed, and yet our race with so many means of progress has not advanced,—that so many hopes and aspirations clinging to our humanity of a coming future, are to be rendered void. In many of his inferences was not the speaker mistaken. He referred to Homer, and yet in matters of history Homer is not considered reliable authority. His heroes and his lines are regarded by many as fabulous. Troy has no certain existence in the past, and even the poet himself has been supposed a myth. Again, are we not justified in the absence of such proof as it would be easy to render, in believing that the rail road near the pyramids spoken of never had existence but in fancy, and were not the musical sounds said to have been emitted by the statue of Memnon, like the responses of the Delphian oracle, but the joggery of Egyptian priests, and may we not suppose this to have been the case when ancient history informs us that the head of the statue of Memnon, as the king, Calypso, with this charge against it in his mouth?

In closing we have to express the great pleasure we received in listening to this discourse. As an intellectual effort, it was far in advance of anything of the kind we ever heard. If we differ in opinion we can still admire the talent and research which illumines each page, the humor which sparkles in the right place, and the learning which graces the whole performance. It is truly a gem in literature.

THE BRADFORD COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, met at the "Tabernacle" in Terrytown on Wednesday, July 11, 1860. The following members were present: Dr. HOLMES, PARSONS, MILLS, ALLEN, CLARKE, MORGAN, MIDDLEBURY, COOPER, HORTON, MASON. The President, Dr. HOLMES, presided, and read an inaugural address.

Dr. BATES reported a case of inflammation of the bowels. Dr. ALLEN, case of Uterine Hydatids. Dr. CLARKE, case of Pseudo-Tuberculosis. Dr. HORTON, case of Blood Poisoning, with Uteric Gestation. Dr. HOLMES, case of Diphtheria, also a case of Biliary Calculi. Dr. MADILL, case of Hypertrophy of the heart, with enlargement of the Thyroid gland.

On motion of Dr. MORGAN, a Committee was appointed consisting of Drs. MORGAN, HORTON, and ALLEN, to take into consideration subjects contained in the President's address, and report at the next meeting.

Dr. MASON then read a paper upon Diphtheria, and Dr. MORGAN read an essay upon Jaundice. The Committee on Meteorology reported that they had obtained \$12.00 on subscription for purchasing Meteorological instruments, and that it required \$30.00 more to make up the amount.

On motion, Dr. MASON, ALLEN, HOLMES and DEWITT, were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions to make up the above amount. The President appointed Drs. HORTON and COOPER, ex-officio.

The Resolution offered at the last meeting, was then discussed by Drs. ALLEN, BISS, HORTON, HOLMES and MADILL. The subject of Biliary Calculi was selected for consideration at the next meeting.

Adjourned to meet in Towanda, on Wednesday, September 1, 1860. E. H. MASON, Secretary.

NOTE. In response to the invitation of Dr. HORTON and Lady, the members with their ladies, and other invited guests, repaired to the house of the Doctor, and partook of their hospitalities. At 2 o'clock we sat down to a sumptuous and elegant dinner, which being finished, various sentiments were read by the Secretary and responded to by Rev. Mr. COOK, and Drs. MADILL, ALLEN, BISS and HORTON.

A vote was unanimously passed expressive of our thanks to the Doctor, Mrs. HORTON, and family, for their generous hospitalities on this occasion. E. H. M.

MR. EDITOR.—Dear Sir: On Saturday evening, July 7, in accordance with a call, the Republicans of Wynox held a meeting on Shores Hill, for the purpose of forming a Republican Club. Appropriate resolutions were passed, fully endorsing our standard bearers, LINCOLN, HAMLIN and CURTIN, with their avowed Republican principles. A Committee was appointed to report permanent officers for the Club, who made the following report:—

President.—WILLIAM LEWIS. Vice President.—JOHN TETTER, GEORGE GARD, JOHN LAURENCE, W. A. RESNICK, M. D. STRICKLAND, ALBERT LENT. Recording Secretary.—WILLIAM CONKLIN. Corresponding Secretary.—L. F. SPALDING. Treasurer.—GEO. T. GRANGER.

Executive Committee.—JOHN B. HINES, B. E. WATNEY, M. J. COOLBAUGH, CHESTER PIERCE, E. R. MYER, DAVID SMOOK, C. T. FERGUSON, N. L. GREEN. The Club then adjourned to meet at the State Road School House, on Saturday, the 4th day of August next, at 7 o'clock, p. m. WILLIAM CONKLIN, Secretary.

TO THE CITIZENS OF TOWANDA.—Have you ever examined the condition of our Cemetery. If you have, did you not find wanting some attention. It is not so much limited in the quantity of land? Would it not be well to extend the present one, or take steps for a new one with ample grounds? Would it not be well to call a meeting of the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, to consider the subject. A CITIZEN.

"If there's a hole in your coats I rede ye tent it, A child's amang ye takin' notes And faith he'll press it in." San Marino vs. Louis Napoleon. Tom Thumb vs. John C. Heenan. Bradford Herald vs. Educational Editors.

It is a matter of regret throughout all creation, that the Bradford Herald has given official notice that it will not tolerate in any degree, any departure from the proper standard of excellence set up by Murray, Brown, Webster, Worcester, &c., in any attempt to improve and advance the cause of education, which the Bradford Herald may adopt. Not but what the Herald is entirely right in its resolution of the scourge by its "remorseless criticism," those unlucky old fogies from the field, and expose them as charlatans and quacks, if such they prove themselves to be. It is but right that ignorance and incompetence

should encounter its just deserts, and be consigned to the scorn of the world for its presumption in undertaking to enlighten its betters. But why threaten in advance? Why frighten a man from his path of duty and render him incapable of pursuing it? As the electric eel benumbs his enemy by a weird and ungentlemanly trick he has, or as a Chinese soldier scares an outside barbarian into flight, by his discordant howls. Is it the part of a magnanimous foe to avail himself of such a scurvy advantage, especially when he knows his own power and prowess and the weakness of his adversary, and that the slightest demonstration of hostility on his part, will strike him with panic, as the thunder kills gossamers, or scurs milk. For my part, Mr. Editor, I am convinced that these chaps will do some good, and that we ought to tolerate their efforts, giving them a fair field for action, and exercising as far as we can, in charity, their blunders. It is admitted that they have passport to our favor in advance, but their "established reputations," and that all their lives to the present, have been miserable failures when judged by the severe rules of "remorseless criticism," yet, Young America, though conscious of his superiority, should be magnanimous and forgiving,—instead of annihilating he should encourage,—instead of crushing he should foster, for there is no error so heinous but it may be dispelled, no man so old but he may learn new truths, unless his mentor disgusts him with his superciliousness and arrogance. I respectfully suggest the above considerations to the Herald, making no application of them, however, for it is well known how forbearing and gentlemanly its course has always been, though driven to desperation by the intolerable blunders of its competitors in literature. How it has winked at error in high places, and even now, in its dire extremity of horror at being driven headlong into the field of "remorseless criticism," exclaims:—

"The times are out of joint, Oh cursed spite, That ever I was born to set them right." X.

We have been shown the State Treasurer's receipt to WILLIAM GRANGER, Treasurer of this County, for the sum of \$8947.57, dated July 6, 1860, being the quota of State Tax due from Bradford. The statement thus secured to the tax payers of the county is \$447.37.

SAD.—The Elmira papers give the particulars of a case of maternal infidelity and its consequences, the parties to which were a short time since residents of this place. The wife of a man, named BLANCHARD, residing in that village, about two weeks since left her house, telling her two children that she would bring them some candy when she returned. The next day was heard from her, she wrote to her husband from Syracuse. Mr. BLANCHARD immediately repaired to that city, where he found his wife an inmate of a brothel. He returned to Elmira in the condition of a broken-hearted man, and on Friday he attempted to commit suicide. He was, however, prevented by his friends, who suspected his purpose and watched him. He now lies in jail for safe keeping.

Shipments of Coal from Towanda by the Barclay R. & C. Coal Company. Navigation opened May 17, 1860. Previous shipments for the week ending July 14, 1860, 1210 tons. Shipments for the week ending July 14, 1859, 1074 tons. Amount for the season 1860, 1210 tons. Amount for same period last year, 1074 tons. Increase, 136 tons.

The Waverly Advocate, in its account of the Fourth of July Celebration at that place, has the following notice of Lanta Hose Company of this place: "Directly after the cordial welcome of our Elmira guests the arrival of Lanta Hose Company, accompanied by its popular Brass Band, was announced. Mr. BASS, in behalf of our Firemen, received them, and H. E. McKAY, Esq., responded in behalf of his splendid company, in happy, sparkling, and enthusiastic speech. The air spontaneously quailed with cheers, and a grand, universal, and spontaneous anthem was substituted for the usual fife on such occasions. This was in commemoration of the noble animal of that name, that decorated the beautiful life of Mrs. CURTIS. This Company well merits the name that it bears, it being one of the most attractive in this section of the County."

The steamer Vanderbilt, with European dates of the 4th inst., arrived at New York on Saturday night, bringing 285 passengers, among whom was John C. Heenan. The state of affairs at Naples had improved. Tranquility had not been disturbed since the 28th ult., and the agitation had somewhat subsided. A dispatch from Turin says that Baron Tallyrand has been instructed by his Government to insist that Count Cavour should give due consideration to the overture of the King of Naples, relative to the formation of an Italian Confederation, and the more so as France had counseled these overtures. We have but little news from Sicily. No active movement had been made. The universal suffrage of the people would be taken on the question of the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont. Numerous arrests had taken place at Palermo of former functionaries. Garibaldi had sent some columns of soldiers to re-establish order in the interior of the island. His Ministry being unpopular; a new Ministry had been formed. It is said a skirmish took place near Messina on the 30th ult., between some detachments of Garibaldi's forces of Royal troops. The same order for driving the Neapolitans out of the island continues to prevail. Agitation has increased in Rome since the outbreak in Naples, and all letters say that a crisis is imminent as the attitude of partition toward each other was provocative of a collision.

The California Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 22d of June arrived at Fayetteville, Ark, Thursday. The Republican State Convention had nominated Chas. A. Washburne, Win H. Meeks, Chas. A. Tuttle, and Antonio M. Pico candidates for Presidential Electors. The entire official vote of Oregon elects Mr. Shields, the Democratic candidate for Congress, by 73 votes. The Legislature is from 8 to 10 Opposition majority on joint ballot, which defeats Gen. Lane's return to the United States Senate. There have been no recent disturbances at the Washoe Mines.

THE GREEN FIELDS OF THE WEST.—It is said that the whole West, from the Ohio to the Missouri, is one vast grain field. It is estimated that the State of Ohio will have thirty millions bushels of wheat—five millions more than it has ever produced before—and that it is of the best quality.

John C. Heyman of Williamsport, who had from previous to the 1st of Oct. at Harrisburg, under J. Porter Brawley, has been arrested on a charge of making improper use of papers in that office, by which he and other speculators had become rich.

Hon. Nathaniel P. Wolcott, Auditor under Gen. Water, died in Pottersown, on the 33d inst. He was in his sixtieth year, highly esteemed and respected, and known throughout the State as a man of intelligence and great legal ability.

MARRIED. Near Ashland, E. J., on the 13th of July, at the residence of the bride's father, H. S. Moore, the marriage of the County by Rev. J. M. Moore, Mr. CYRUS DODGE (formerly of Chambersburg, Pa.) to Miss HELEN M. TILDEN.

On Tuesday last, Rev. S. N. SHELTON, ALFRED ALDEN to Miss CHARLOTTE FOREST of this place.

DIED. In Orwell, June 21, 1860, URI COOK, aged 80 years and 6 months. He was a native of Vermont, and had spent the greater part of his life in this country. He was a man of great industry and energy, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a devoted member of the same. He was a man of great integrity and honor, and was a true friend to his fellow men. He was a man of great wisdom and experience, and was a true leader of his people. He was a man of great courage and valor, and was a true hero of his age. He was a man of great faith and devotion, and was a true servant of God. He was a man of great love and kindness, and was a true father to his people. He was a man of great strength and endurance, and was a true warrior of his age. He was a man of great honor and glory, and was a true champion of his people. He was a man of great fame and renown, and was a true hero of his age. He was a man of great power and influence, and was a true leader of his people. He was a man of great wisdom and experience, and was a true leader of his people. He was a man of great courage and valor, and was a true hero of his age. He was a man of great faith and devotion, and was a true servant of God. He was a man of great love and kindness, and was a true father to his people. He was a man of great strength and endurance, and was a true warrior of his age. He was a man of great honor and glory, and was a true champion of his people. He was a man of great fame and renown, and was a true hero of his age. He was a man of great power and influence, and was a true leader of his people.

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