

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES BURNS, OF MIFLIN COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN F. MEANS, OF TOWANDA BOROUGH.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
ADDISON M'KEAN, OF BERLINGTON.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JOHN L. WEBB, OF SMITHFIELD,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET, OF WYSON.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
LYMAN E. DEWOLF, OF WYSON.

FOR TREASURER,
JACOB REEL, OF WINDHAM.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
ASHBEL L. CRANMER, OF MONROE.

FOR AUDITOR,
CHARLES HOMET, OF WYALUSING.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN HATCH, OF ALBANY.

The Election.

We most heartily congratulate our democratic friends upon the favorable aspect presented in our political affairs this fall. At no period within our recollection, has the party in Bradford been more happily and harmoniously united. Never was a ticket selected which gave more general and entire satisfaction. We have not heard the first note of discord. We have yet to listen to the first demagogue, who does not yield cheerful and cordial assent to the nominations made by the County Convention. This is as it should be, and affords the highest possible guarantee of our triumphant success.

The ticket is eminently a good one, in all its parts. There is no man upon it, whose political fidelity has not been attested, by active and zealous efforts in support of Republican principles, in seasons and under circumstances, that tried the steadfastness of men's faith. With such men as our candidates, no one need hesitate in their support, through fear of assisting in an enemy under the disguise of a friend. The campaigns of 1838-40-41, were as the crucible of fire, to separate the dross from the pure metal. Every man upon our ticket, within the circle of his influence, and the sphere of his action, excited all his energies to sustain our principles, in those latter and most trying struggles of the party.

Well may we place our confidence in such men. Those who clung to the Republican banner in the dark hour of defeat, and gallantly aided in raising it from the dust, to the high elevation of triumphant and glorious success, are not of the clay of which traitors are made.

We again pronounce the ticket unqualifiedly a good one; combining a high order of talent and business capacity with political integrity above suspicion or reproach. All that is required to insure success is a reasonable degree of activity on the part of our friends. No demagogue should be absent from the polls, flattering himself that his friends are strong enough without his aid. Each security is his own fault. Such strength is weakness. We appeal then earnestly to every democrat to be as vigilant as he is firm, in the support of the principles of his party, and of the men who will sustain them. Let no whining begging cyphar for votes, from the ranks of your enemies, reduce you from the support of a ticket formed under the usages of your party, and pledged to the maintenance of its principles.

ROBERTY.—We understand that Miller Fox, of this place fell a victim to the cunning schemes of the light fingered gentry in New York one day last week. It seems that Mr. Fox arrived in the city at a late hour and went directly on his arrival to Dunning's Hotel. On returning to his room he locked his door and placed his pocket book, containing his money, \$575, under his pillow. Being much fatigued and feeling secure he slept soundly while some adroit rascal unlocked the door, slipped under the key on the inside of the door was in the lock, and abstracted the entire contents of the pocket book, without notice to its owner, and so carefully that he had not the slightest intimation of any intrusion until he discovered his loss in the morning.

The door key bore marks of the instrument which had been inserted in the lock for the purpose of turning it, and would seem to imply that locks are no security against the visits of the rogue, even with the key within.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The mail made up for New York city, at Geneva, containing the Bath, Elmira, &c. package, was stolen from the Carrier at the Railroad depot in Geneva, on Tuesday evening, 26th ult.

HAIL STORM.—A terrible hail storm visited Binghamton, N. Y. one day week before last. It caused the destruction of most of the window panes, having a western exposure.

LIBERATION FETE.—The friends of Dorr had a grand liberation dinner at Swan Point, in Rhode Island, on Saturday 6th inst. The assemblage was immense.

THINGS IN BOSTON.—On Sunday evening, near the residence of John Quincy Adams, Quincy, as Mr. Eleazar Fredericks was walking with his wife, he was attacked by Edward Flynn and two other men, who demanded his money. One of them seized him round the body, but he got clear of him by cutting him severely in the arm. He then knocked down another, and the third fled. His wife raised an alarm, while he secured the man whom he had wounded. The fellow was much terrified by the flowing of his own blood, and disclosed the names of his companions to those who came to Mr. F's assistance, and they were soon after arrested.

On Monday morning, the office of the Boston and Maine Railroad depot was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of \$465 in bills and specie.

OREGON MAIL.—The St. Joseph's Gazette, of a late date, notices the receipt at that place, by individuals returned from the Rocky Mountains, of several hundred letters, written by emigrants to Oregon to their friends in various parts of the Union. The letters were mailed at St. Joseph's, for their respective destinations. This is a new feature in the history of the West.

THE ARMY IN TEXAS.—The Union publishes official information from our troops in Texas. The only thing we notice as new is that the Militia from New Orleans is to be discharged from service forthwith. Near the middle of August there were only 500 Mexican troops at Matamoros.

INCENDIARIES AT OWEGO.—By the Owego Gazette, we learn that several attempts have been made to burn that town, as is supposed by an accomplice of Schaffer.

A reward of \$500 is offered for the detection of the rascal. The Gazette thus speaks of it:—

Last Sunday evening about ten o'clock a fire broke out in an old wooden building unoccupied, situated on Main street in this village, a few rods east of Wm. Platt's Esq. The building we understand belonged to Mr. CHARLES PUMPELTY and was used by him for the purpose of storing lumber, of which there was a considerable quantity in the house, all of which was burned. This fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary or incendiaries, who infect this section of our country. The notorious Schaffer, of whom we made mention in our last week's paper, and who was convicted and sentenced at the last term of the circuit court held here, to eight years imprisonment in the Auburn State prison, we understand threatened destruction to this place by fire. That Schaffer had accomplices there can be no doubt, and that the fire on Sunday evening was the work of some of them, we think is equally clear. The same night of the fire, two other attempts were made to fire the town, one in a building owned by Mr. H. W. CAMP, on Front street and recently occupied by the Gazette Office. The upper part of this building had been occupied by a family until Saturday, previous to the fire on Main street. The door of the house was not locked on Saturday night after the family moved out, owing to some defect in the lock, and was permitted to remain open Sunday not fastened. The incendiary entered the house and kindled a fire in a closet in one of the rooms, but it is supposed that he closed the door, as it was found shut on Monday morning, for the purpose of concealing the fire until it should fairly communicate with the inside of the closet; but fortunately for Owego, the closing of the door undoubtedly saved the village from a most destructive conflagration, as it prevented the atmosphere from communicating with the fire within, and consequently the diabolical design to fire the town was, we believe frustrated. On the same night an out-building belonging to C. P. AVERE, Esq., was attempted to be fired. These outrages upon the property and lives of our citizens, have aroused the whole population to a sense of their danger; and we are happy to know that the town authorities have offered a reward of three hundred dollars for the detection of the incendiaries. This step will, in our opinion do more to render the lives and property of the citizens in this place secure from the deceptions of those who seek to destroy them, than a dozen watchmen patrolling our streets every night; but both may be necessary.

VENERABLE ELECTION.—We have the votes for Governor in 81 towns, and the members of the Legislature elected in 164 towns.

The result in the State is honorable to the democrats of Vermont and full of encouragement to their brethren in Massachusetts. In the towns heard from Slade's majority over Kellog's, is but 1016. In the same towns, last year Clay's majority over Polk was 2956. Democratic gain 1910! In these 81 towns, in November, Clay had a majority over all of 921 votes; now Slade is less than a majority of 2241. Whig net loss, 3162. Representatives elected—Whigs over democrats 31 towns, 29. In the same towns, last year, 60. Democratic gain, 31. Whigs over all in 164 towns, 19. In the same towns last year, 59. Whig net loss, 40.

PREVE.—Every house-keeper who owns a well should have a pump in it, as it is by far the easiest method of drawing the water, and to every person desirous of procuring a first rate article, we recommend those furnished by Mr. Brockway, of Elmira. They are certainly superior to anything of the kind we have ever before seen. One of the greatest, and we might say principle objections to the use of the pump is the disagreeable flavor imparted to the water by the wooden pipes generally used. This is entirely obviated in the kind of which we are speaking, as the pipe is of lead from the water upwards to within about four feet of the surface. If any body wants a pump in their well let them try Mr. Brockway. We know their value, as we have had one in use several months.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.—There seems now to be again prospect of the speedy completion of the New York and Erie Railroad. The stock is nearly subscribed and the books fast filling up, as we learn by an extract of a letter from New York, dated Tuesday 9th inst., in the Ledger.

"The recent change in the Presidency and Direction of the New York and Erie Railroad, has given quite an impulse to the subscription for \$3,000,000, required by the law of the last Legislature, granting the use of the credit of the State for that amount as soon as a corresponding sum is subscribed for. Yesterday the subscription had run up to one half of the required sum, and to-day the officers and friends of the Road are busily engaged in getting prospectors to the list. The effect of these brightening prospects of the Road was felt at the stock boards this morning."

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Bradford County Court.

MONDAY, Sept. 1st 1845.

On motion of Wm. Elw. Esq., William G. Scott was duly admitted to practice as an Attorney of the several Courts of Bradford County.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Elsworth and Oliver Elsworth, Jr.—The defendants were indicted for committing an assault and battery on Hyatt Ransom on the first day of November last, being the day of the Presidential election.

In pursuance of an invitation from some of the democratic citizens of Windham township in this county, several of their political friends from the State of New York, composing a "Glee Club," came to the place of holding the election in Windham on the first of November last, for the purpose of singing political songs during the day. There was considerable emulation in singing between the whigs and democrats during the day, but no disturbance occurred, until the party from the State of New York had got into their wagon to start for home. There being some obstruction in the road, they were compelled to stop after they had proceeded but a few rods at most; and the horses becoming restive, young Ransom standing on a seat in the hind part of the wagon, fell or jumped off, and at the same time the assault and battery was committed.

Some testimony was introduced on the part of the defendants, going to show that the New York party threw out some harsh and improper epithets, calculated to provoke and irritate their opponents, and thus lead to a breach of the public peace. They also undertook to show, that the affray took place between the prosecutor and Austin Elsworth, and that these defendants were not engaged in it.

The Court charged the jury, that although it was very improper for these men to attend at the polls of a neighboring State on the day of holding election, yet, that the fact of their being there, would not justify the committing of an assault and battery on them.

The Jury, on the third day of September, found Charles Elsworth guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of ten dollars to the Commonwealth and the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Russell Smith and Wm. H. Smith.—These defendants were tried at the same time on two indictments; the first for an assault and battery on Elisha Gifford, and the second, for an assault on Mary Gifford. The culprits were two boys, one twelve and the other fourteen years of age; and their main offence consisted in throwing stones at old Mr. Gifford, who was a cooper, while he was engaged at work in his shop. They also threw stones at Mary Gifford; but it seems they did not hit her.

The jury on the third, found the defendants guilty of an assault and battery on Elisha Gifford, and guilty of an assault on Mary Gifford.

The Court sentenced them to pay a fine of fifty cents each in each case, and the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. James Lyon, Andrew Monroe, Daniel Randall, Lysander Shepard, and Wm. R. Lyon.—Robert Mason, Esq., of Armenia, prosecutor.

The defendants were indicted for writing and singing certain libellous and scurrilous songs, designed to injure the reputation of Robert Mason, expose him to ridicule, and bring him into reproach among the citizens of the community generally.

His name was covertly mentioned in the songs, but alleged to be meant by the words, "Whiskey Bob," which occurred in them.

The songs were sung some time in February last, about the time of holding the township elections in this county.

In defence, it was insisted that there was another man in Armenia, to whom the term "Bob" would apply, and that the songs might be construed to mean him, as well as Robert Mason.

It was contended on the part of the defendants, that, as it was the practice during the last Presidential Campaign to compose and sing songs about various individuals, Mr. Mason ought not to complain if a share were directed at him.

The Court instructed the jury, that if they believed the songs were written and sung by the defendants, and that they meant the prosecutor, they would be liable.

Commonwealth vs. Alon S. French.—Surety of the Peace. This was a complaint made by Morgan Covell against the defendant for using threatening language to him, and was of so frivolous a character, that the Court said there were no grounds for the prosecution; and that they were only surprised, that a Justice of the Peace could be found to send up such proceedings. The complaint was consequently dismissed.

since the date of said deed; and that the deed from John Campbell to John C. Campbell is fraudulent and void as to creditors.

It was alleged that Stephen Siles became the owner of an undivided half of the land in question on the fourth of September 1841; and that this interest continued until the time of the Sheriff's sale in 1845.

The testimony on the part of the defendant was, that this deed was executed for the purpose of keeping off creditors, and that in truth there was no consideration for it. The plaintiff introduced some testimony, however, that there was money paid as a consideration, &c.

The jury in the case of Campbell vs. Webb found that Stephen Siles had an interest of the undivided half part of the land from the fourth of September, A. D. 1841, to the time of the Sheriff's sale, and that the deed from John Campbell to John C. Campbell is fraudulent and void as to creditors.

The preliminary principles having been settled by the decision of the jury, the appropriation of the money to the various judgments which were liens upon the property, is a matter to be settled hereafter by reference to an auditor, or by agreement between the parties. Alexander Hebard vs. William Gibson.—This cause was tried and submitted to the jury; but as they did not agree, no statement of the facts in the case will be given.

Besley, Morley and Hyde vs. Job P. Kirby.—This was an action to recover for merchandise sold to the defendant by the plaintiffs. The account was admitted, and the only dispute was, in reference to some state script sent by Mr. Kirby to the plaintiffs, with instructions to his agent not to pay it over unless taken at par. The plaintiffs, however, were importunate to have the scrip, which was accordingly paid over to them, and they disposed of it in market for less than par; and in the present suit, claimed to be allowed the discount they paid. The Court charged the jury, that they ought to allow the whole amount of the scrip, and judgment was taken by consent for the plaintiff, the amount to be ascertained by the counsel.

James Martin vs. Christopher L. Ward and Byron Kingsbury. In this case the plaintiff claimed that on the sale and delivery of fifty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-six feet of lumber, he paid the defendants one thousand dollars, and that in consideration of this payment, the defendants agreed to deliver to the plaintiff by the first reasonable rafting freshet after the first day of April, 1842, a fair lot of cutting boards at the rate of ten dollars per thousand.

This action was brought to recover damages for the non-performance of this contract.

The defendants contended that they did deliver more than enough to satisfy the terms of the contract.

The jury found for the defendants. Daniel Kiefe vs. James Nestor. This was an action of account-render, brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendant his share of the profits of an alleged partnership between the plaintiff and defendant.

The defendant proved that the plaintiff was merely employed by him as foreman in overseeing work on the canal, and that in a suit between Fuller and him for blacksmith work, Kiefe was offered as a witness, and that objection being made on the ground of his being a partner with Nestor, he swore that he was not; and that, consequently, he had no interest in the event of that suit. The Court charged the jury, that Kiefe having formerly sworn that he was not a partner, would now be precluded from coming into court and recovering by setting up a partnership, and directed them to find for the defendant; which was accordingly done.

On motion of H. W. Patrick, Esq., John E. Canfield was duly admitted as an Attorney of the several Courts of Bradford County.

James H. Clark vs. Thomas Wolcott. This was an action of trespass for seizing and selling a horse and harness as the property of Oliver Sherman, which the plaintiff alleged belonged to him.

The plaintiff called witnesses, who swore that Oliver Sherman, being desirous to remove to Indiana, agreed to sell this property to him on condition of his taking him thither. The contract was entered into on the sixth day of June 1843, and a few days after, when Sherman had started for the West, the property was seized on an attachment and subsequently sold.

The defence set up was, that Sherman being indebted beyond his ability to pay, was desirous of leaving this county with as much of his property as possible; and that with this intention, the pretended sale of this property took place. That the property remained in the possession of Sherman, and was used by him as his own from the sixth day of June, the time of the alleged transfer, till the tenth of June, the day when it was seized upon by virtue of an attachment in favor of Dr. Wilder.

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The jury in the case of Clark vs. Wolcott, returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Grand Jury during the present term, returned seventeen indictments, two bills, and two ignoramus.

At the close of their labors, the Grand Jury unanimously expressed their opinion that the great multiplicity of suits with which our Court of Quarter Sessions is crowded, is a great public grievance, leading to increased taxation for the purpose of paying the costs.

They therefore recommended the passage of a law, authorizing the trial of assaults and batteries, keeping tipping houses, petit larcenies and other crimes of like grade, before one or more Justices of the Peace and a vicinage, the costs in all cases to be paid by the prosecutor in case of failure to convict; and by the defendants in cases of conviction.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—A circular from the General Post-office states that any memorandum upon newspapers or newspaper wrappers, subjects the same to letter postage. As the charge is to be governed by the weight, correspondence in this way will be found to be rather more expensive than in the usual mode.

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION.—Col. Kearney, of the first regiment of dragoons, returned to St. Louis on the 30th ult., accompanied by some officers of his staff and several citizens who were with him during his late expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

SHOCKING DESTRUCTION.—It has been recently ascertained in England that the inmates of some of their workhouses, employed in crushing the bones of horses and other animals, have been in the habit of eating the gristle found upon them to satisfy their hunger.

Late and Important from Mexico.

(Correspondence of the N. O. Tropic.)

CONGRES CHRISTI, Aug. 26, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:—Our New Orleans friends will doubtless be glad to hear about matters and things at this noted place, which is now the theatre of Military operations between two great opposing republics—both immensely great, so far as territory is concerned, but big and little in all other respects. Col. H. L. Kinney, the proprietor of the Rancho, arrived here on the 23d instant. From the convention at Austin, having obtained leave of absence from that body. On his route hither, he passed through San Antonio de Bexar; and while there, I am informed, had an interview with three of the most distinguished chiefs of the Comanche and Lipan tribes of Indians—Inflo-Hum, Yellow Wolf, and Santa Anna. The latter, as you may have heard, is the famous chief who, during the last year or two, has been ranging about the country west of this, and causing such havoc, in life and property, on the Rio Grande and elsewhere; and who, from his own account, as well as from information otherwise received, headed the parties which attacked this place several times during that period. It appears that he was determined, if possible, to break up the Rancho, but all his efforts to that end proved fruitless. The personal appearance of this noted warrior, when dressed and mounted for a fight, is described by those who have seen him too often about here, as being very imposing; while, at the same time, nothing I can say would give you an idea of his bravery and energy in action. It appears, however, that in Col. Kinney, who headed the party which gave him battle at this place more than once last summer, he found in his last engagement, a retreat, having in his last engagement, received a ball from the colonel's pistol while in the act of spearing one of his men. The meeting of these two men at Bexar must have been very exciting—finding themselves on friendly terms so soon after having been opposed to each other in deadly conflict, and so narrowly escaping with their lives.

Col. K. reports that about 400 Comanches had recently started from the interior, on a campaign to Mexico, all of whom profess to be on friendly terms with Texas. It is to be inferred, therefore, that, should it be necessary to increase the force of Uncle Sam and Texas combined, to whip our blanket neighbors, (than which, however, nothing is more absurd,) the aid of the brave Comanche could be secured.

On the 20th instant, General Meha arrived at Matamoros, from the interior, with 1,500 men. That place has recently been doubly fortified. Gen. Arista, with his forces, (the number of which is not correctly known,) is still at Monterey.

Gen. Taylor, of the United States forces here, returned to the Rancho yesterday, from an excursion up the Nueces, whither he went for the purpose of seeing the country and meeting the dragoons, now hourly expected at this place. He is much pleased with Corpus Christi, and the country he has seen adjacent to it. The camp is located immediately above town, on the bank of the bay, in a very pleasant, airy place, where a good supply of water is to be had by digging only some five or six feet deep. The steamer Dryden, from Galveston, is plying daily between this place and St. Joseph's island, together with some twelve or fifteen small sail of vessels.

The trade of our town continues to be lively, and it is to be hoped that the commanding officer here will continue to be, as he now is, disposed to sustain the people of the place in keeping it up.

Mexico.—The New Orleans Bee of the 3d instant has received the Diario del Gobierno, (Government paper), of the 11th ult. It contains the official announcement of the election of General Herrera as President of the Republic of Mexico. There are twenty-five departments in Mexico, of which the successful candidates must receive the votes of thirteen—being an absolute majority of the whole. It appears that, although full returns had not been received, it was ascertained that Herrera had already obtained the suffrages of thirteen departments, and was consequently duly elected President. He will take the oath of office and be inaugurated on the 26th day of September.

In reference to the movements and disposition of the troops under Gen. Taylor, the Union of Wednesday says—

"We are happy, therefore, to understand that the reinforcements are still advancing. Every day is increasing the regular force of General Taylor. He is preparing to throw his advance lines, with the dragoons in front, first towards, and then upon the Rio Grande; and though he will not interrupt any Mexican post which is now to the east of the river, yet he will prevent any reinforcements which the Mexicans may attempt to throw on this side of the river. He should, however, employ the utmost circumspection, and watch the impudent and insidious Mexican. Whilst our government will continue to arm themselves, and will retaliate any hostile measures which the braggart Mexicans may attempt to carry into execution, they will not keep the door of conciliation closed; yet they will accept no overture for negotiation which cannot be accepted, nor is likely to be carried out, but upon the most honorable and most effective terms."

GREEN, the murderer, has made a full confession of his crime, and the motives which prompted him to its commission.

Married, In Franklin, on Monday 15th inst., by the Rev. Julius Foster, Mr. JAMES L. ROCKWELL, of Monroe, to Miss CORNELIA LYON, of the former place.

Died, On the 12th of August last, in Athens co. state of Ohio, IRA COOPER, Esq., of Leroy township, in this county.

The deceased left Bradford county, in the month of November last, accompanied by his wife for the purpose of transacting business in Indiana and Illinois, his wife having returned home to Bradford some time in the month of April last, leaving her husband, who had to stay for the purpose of settling up his business affairs in the west; and on his return home he was taken sick, and died on the 12th of August, having left a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

Attention Cavalry! BRADFORD COUNTY CAVALRY will meet at the house of Wm. B. Elw., in the Borough of Towanda, on Sunday, the 4th day of October next, at 10 A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs for company drill.

This will be a suitable time for the company to elect a Captain. I hereby withdraw. H. A. CAREY, Capt. elect. Towanda, September 17, 1845.

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POISON.

We think a man who will make and palm off upon unsuspecting persons, a "Sugar Coated Pill," not to be hesitant to sue for damages, and to sue for damages. No "SUGAR COATED PILLS" can be relied upon, unless Dr. Smith's signature is on the box, and all others are either imitations or counterfeit, and of course dangerous to use.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 79 Greenwich street, New York. And sold by E. H. HAYNES, A. S. CHAMBERS, Towanda; HENRY GRAY, Orwell; JOHN PAXSON, Rome; J. E. HOLLAND, Paoli. CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills," it is necessary to be sure that Dr. G. B. SMITH'S signature is on every box. Price 25 cents.

POISON REMEDY.—The most popular remedy of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and Arsenic, are necessary to blessing in disease, are now, in the prevailing mode of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will soon be the popular medicine. Then Brandell's Vegetable Universal Pills will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they only remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind. Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

Sold by J. D. & E. D. MONROE, Towanda; G. A. PARKINS, Athens, only authorized Agents for Bradford County.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, by an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled, "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of such election to be held, and also to cause notice in such notice what officers are to be elected. I, JOHN N. WESTON, High Sheriff of the county of Bradford, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of said county, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October in the several districts in said county, to wit:

In Albany, at the school house in the north district near the house of W. Wilcox. In Aspin, at Jacob Frutcher's. In Athens, at E. S. Mather's. In Armenia, at Wrightman Pierce's. In Burlington, at Adm M'Kran's. In Canton, at Benj. Cooblogh's. In Columbia, at James Morgan's. In Darby, at S. S. Bralley's. In Franklin, at Wm. Deemer's. In Granville, at the school house, No. 1, at Granville corner.

In Herick, at Wm. Durand's. In Littlefield, at R. Park's. In Leroy, at the school house in Leroy. In Monroe, at J. P. Smith's. In Orwell, at the house of formerly occupied by I. H. Ross. In Pike, at E. Dewolf's. In Ridgeport, at Stephen Harman's. In Rome, at L. S. Maynard's. In Salisbury, at D. Brink's. In Smithfield, at A. J. Gerould's. In Springfield, at D. D. Black's. In Standing Stone, at S. Stevens's. In South Creek, at the school house near Asa Gillett's, in South Creek. In Towanda Borough, at the Clarendon House. In Towanda tp., at the school house near Andrew C. Gregg's.

In Troy, at the school house in the village of Troy. In Sprinchill, (formerly Tuscarora,) at the school house near J. Lewis's. In Union, at S. B. Holcomb's. In Warren, at H. Cooper's. In Wells, at E. E. Ayres's. In Windham, at E. Russell's dec'd. In Wyalusing, at John Taylor's. In Wysox, at the Academy. At which time and place the electors aforesaid will elect by ballot—

The persons to represent the county of Bradford in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth. One person for High Sheriff of Bradford County. One person for Prathotary, Clerk Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer. One person for Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphans' Court. One person for Treasurer of Bradford Co. One person for Commissioner of Bradford Co. One person for Coroner of Bradford Co. One person for Auditor of Bradford County. And in and by said act, I am further directed to give notice that every person excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office of profit and trust under the government of the United States, or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or of any incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, and of the state Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city or corporation, or of any incorporated district, who is appointed or appointed to any office, or to any office of any such office, shall be eligible to any office to be voted for.

By the 4th section of an act passed the 16th day of April, 1845, it is provided "that the 13th section of an act passed July 2d, 1829, entitled 'An act relating to the electors of this Commonwealth,' shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election of this Commonwealth."

In the first section of the act first mentioned, it is enacted that every general and special election shall be open between eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed. It is further directed that the meeting of the Judges at the Court House in Tow