Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, Novem. 8, 1848.

The Election.

We publish, below, all the returns which have reached us, up to the hour of going to press. We can hardly form an estimate from what we have, but should judge that Gen. Taylor has majority over Gen. Cass, of nearly 1000 in the County. The vote for Mr. Van Buren will probably reach 1500,—the strong Van Buren townships yet remaining to be heard from. We give the returns, and the vote for President in 1844:

	1844.		1848.		
	Polk.	Clay.	V. Buren.	Cass.	Taylor.
Towanda B.	86	97	68	48	99
Towanda Tp.	71	70	26	40	80
Monroe,	113	100	55	80	132
Rome,	108	106	36	66	108
Sheshequin,	108	159	84	21	152
Durell,	101	63	40	81	78
Warren,	154	98	78	69	84
Orwell,	80	136	59	17	136
Athens Tp.					29
" Bo.	220	196	15	40	66
Windham,	127	64	11	96	22
Litchfield,	106	64	9	89	63
Ulster,	86	43	52	63	54
Wyalusing,	109	96	61	47	139
Asylum.	39	90			75
Standing Stone,	62	58		9	
Albany,	101	87	5	93	86
Wysox.	73	123	22	51	129
Columbia,	119	166	22	88	133
Armenia,	28	22	24	6	21
Burlington,	114	179	64	60	146
Canton,	126	131	66	62	165
Herrick,	81	30	97	11	34
Springfield.	197	121	48	132	94
South Creek,	60	44	37	21	34
Troy Tp.			61	57	131
"	133	200	26	14	67

The Way-bill from Owego, brings intelligence that Sweet (whig) is elected to the Assembly, by 80 majority. Tioga County, N. Y., gives Taylor 100 majority.

The telegraphic report at Owego, says that the indications are that Taylor has carried Pennsylvania, and that Cass has carried Ohio.

New York city gives Taylor 5000 majority.

North Branch Canal.—The Wilkes-Barre Advocate says of this work, "If the next Legislature can devise means by which the State may finish the North Branch Canal, no time should be lost in accomplishing it. It is an important link in the chain of State Improvemements. Finished, it would yield more revenue than any other section of Canal in the State of same extent. Hence its completion is of great moment to the State: of very great moment to Northern Pennsylvanin. The State has expended much money already on this work, and *by finishing it, would realize a full equivalent back* into the Treasury. No effort should be spared to devise means to do it. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will make the consideration of this subject a prominent item of business."

Concert.—Messrs. *Littlewood & Co's.* Harp Band, announce a Concert of Sacred and Secular Music, both Vocal and Instumental on Friday night 10th inst. We have before us, in the newspapers of different places where they have performed, the highest recommendations of these Concerts. That they are in every way worthy of patronage, we have no reason to doubt, and we bespeak for them the patronage of all lovers of good music.

Fresh Oysters.—We are indebted to Capt. Gillson, for a can of superior *Oysters.* The Captain, who never does business by halves, is receiving almost daily by express fresh and superior Oysters, which are disposed of to the public, in his accommodating manner. We recommend the lovers of this popular bivalve to give him a call

☞ Our readers must excuse the barrenness of our editorial columns this week. We hope to make amends, hereafter. The election held yesterday is just now exciting the earnest attention of all, and we shall endeavor to give our readers early and authentic information.

Increase of Votes.—The popular vote since 1828 for President, has been as follows:

Years.	*Voters.*
1828,	1.162,418
1832,	1.252,298
1836,	1,501,298
1840,	2.402 658
1844,	2,702,549

Thirty-first Congress.—Ten States have elected their members of Congress, and the account stands thirty-one Whigs in the next Congress, to thirty-three in the present; and forty-six Democrats to forty-four in the present Congress. Democratic gain, two.

Ohio.—The Ohio State Journal furnishes the Official vote for Governor, from all the counties in the State, save three, and in these three the vote is authentically known and given. From these returns there is a majority of 336 for Ford, and he is the Governor elect of the State of Ohio.

The Homstead Exemption.—In the Vermont Legislature, a bill exempting homesteads not exceeding $500 in value, from attachment, was ordered to a third reading in the House, on Friday, by a vote of 109 to 91.

☞ South Carolina, it is said, will not vote at all on the presidential question. The Legislature, it is thought, will not form a quorum on the 7th November, and there is no provision of law for the subsequent action of the body.

Thanksgiving.—Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Nov. 16; New York Pennsylvania, New Jersey Maryland, and Ohio Nov. 23; Missouri, Nov. 21; Massachuetts and Connecticut, Nov. 30.

"The Matamoros Flag," which was the first and last American paper published in Mexico, has been removed across the Rio Grande, in Cameron county Texas, where it will be hereafter published.

Rheumatism.—This disease is more common and distressing especially in this country than almost any other; and at the same time it may safely be asserted that it is as little understood and as unsuccessfully treated. Physicians are unable to cure it, even in their own persons. Yet such are the unparalled virtues of Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, or Family Embrocation, that the most obstinate cases at once yield to its application, See advertizement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had gratis, of the agent.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

Seven days later from Europe.—No decision in regard to Smith O' Brien.—The trials progressing. —Progress of the Cholera.—The crisis in France. —Affairs in Vienna.—The Capital Surrounded.—

Boston Nov. 3.

The steamship Hibernia, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult, has arrived, and the following is an abstract of the intelligence brought:

Liverpool, Oct 21.—The weather during the week has been very unsettled. During the early part a good deal of rain had fallen but a variation in the wind has brought about a complete change in the atmosphere, and a bracing cold has succeeded the previous damp weather. The harvest is completely got in, and during the next fortnight the preparations for autumn sowing will be general. In Scotland the potato crop is still reported as good whilst that of *Ireland* is immensely short. The crop of oats is, however, good, and the markets generally partake of the same want of spirit prevailing in England In fact, speculation is at an end, and the large supplies which are flowing in from the Baltic and other parts, tend effectually to keep down prices.

The Cholera.—The alarm which was at first created by the appearance of the cholera has sensibly abated. The Register General of London has reported 30 additional cases up to last Saturday, but on the other hand the general health is better this year than in ordinary years, there being only *991 within the bills of mortality against 1154 upon* an average of the three last years.

There is only one case reported at Birmingham, and at Manchester not a single case has yet occurred. Liverpool has so far escaped the pestilence In the city of Edinburgh the ravages of death seem to have been rather more extensive than any other place, whilst the port of Leith has comparatively escaped. Its appearance, however, at the little fishing village of New Haven, establishes, without a doubt, the fact of its *malignant presence* in that quarter.

The government has already become satisfied that the precautionary measures of quarantine are altogether unnecessary, and have determined to do away entirely with the regulations which enforce the observance of quarantine, even in the cases where deaths have occurred from Asiatic Cholera on board vessels coming from Continental ports.

Ireland—Smith O'Brien.—The Lord Lieutenant, in reply to a deputation of the inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, declines giving any direct answer to the memorial, beyond the assurance that full weight will be given so the recommendation of the highly respectable jury which tried him. The formalities for bringing the writ of error have all been complied with by the legal advisers of O'Brien, but the official privilege of refusing the certificate, with which the Attorney General is invested, will not be exercised by that officer until after his return to Dublin.

Mr. O'Donoghue, after some hours deliberation by the jury, has been found guilty, and a recommendation to mercy accorded in consequence of his having withdrawn and disconnected himself from his associates previous to any overt attack.

The trial of Thomas Meagher commenced on Monday, and the interest which had subsided at Clonmel during the trials of McManus and O'Donoghue has now revived.

The Catholic prelates at Dublin have come to certain resolutions which are highly important in one point of view as a collective body. They implore the Government to employ for the immediate relief of the poor all the funds at its disposal, and *use all its influence to effect such an equitable* adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant, as shall stimulate an outlay of capital, and ensure the employment of the able-bodied, and increase the produce of the soil.

France.—The partial change in the administration of Gen. Cavaignac is *either* the prelude to his own retirement from office, or more probably to some convulsion brought about by the Red Republicans and the Republicane de la Vielle—they who were republicans before the 24th of Febuary—being so early deprived of the sweets of sovereign authority. Gen. Cavaignac had no alternative.

He perceived that the majority in the Assembly was formed of Loyalists, Legitimists and modern *Republicans. They who had become Republicans* after the 24th of Febuary possessed the power of excluding him from office at any moment, and, having been himself raised to honor by the Republicans de la Vielle and the party of the National, he had no other recourse but to attempt the policy of conciliation.

The result has been that Ducroux, the Prefect of Paris, has written a letter, resigning his office, and in plain terms says he disapproves of Cavaignac's adroit policy, and in presence of the dangers which menace liberty in France, while it triumphs in Germany, he shall resume his place amongst the adversaries of royalty, which he will combat under all disguises. He concludes significantly: "All soldiers of the Democracy must be at their post; mine has ceased to be where my political sympathy exist no longer."

Another pregnant proof of the critical position of Cavaignac is found in the wavering of the National. The Orleans family was *overthrown* by subedicts of the National.

Louis Napoleon keeps quiet.

Cheap Socialists banquets continue to be held. One is to take place on Saturday under the auspices of Ledru Rollin, and creates no little alarm.

The funds, which rallied when the moderate party *were admitted to the cabinet, have again* declined. On Thursday the 3 per cents were 41f. 40c., and the 5 per cents 68f. 55c.

Vienna.—The stupendous events which are passing in the neighborhood of Vienna and the Austrian empire, has kept all Europe in alarm and amazement during the week.

Last week we announced the breaking out of an *insurrection* at Vienna, *on the 1st* On the 8th ult, the Ban of Crotia, Jelachich, at the head of a numerous army was advancing towards Pesth, with the view of supporting the insurrectionary proceedings in Hungary, but when the intelligence of the *revolution in Vienna reached him. he instantly* turned his columns in the direction of Vienna, and advanced with rapid strides towards the capital.

Frightful Destitution.—The New Orleans Bee has a letter from a friend on board the U. S. store ship Electra, which describes the condition of the crew of the Ocean Bride, wrecked in the late gale. It says:

We are abreast of Havana, after being seven days out; last Saturday, as we were enjoying a glass of wine after dinner, the man on the lookout reported a wreck eight miles off. The captain immediately ordered the ship about, and to steer for it, and in about an hour we came up to it, when what a pitiful sight presented itself—there five human beings, all of whom had nearly lost their reason from hunger and exposure, and were drinking salt water.

The captain ordered out the life boat, and in less than no time the men assisted the sufferers on board, when it was found, by asking the only one that could speak, that their vessel was the Ocean Bride, from Laguna, Honduras, (Yucatan) bound to London, with logwood and mahogany. Having on Monday night encountered a gale, she was dismasted, and the captain and five more of the crew were swept overboard by a sea breaking over her, which also swept all their water and everything on deck away. There were six men still left on board with no food or water, as in a short time the sea broke over so furiously that the hold was filled.

On Wednesday they lost the first mate, one of the six that were not washed away, and so great was their hunger, (horror to narrate,) that on Thursday they cut his arm off and ate it.

I believe now I have given you a full description, as it was told me by the second mate of the Ocean Bride. Now for the survivors. The captain had them put to bed and their wounds dressed as they had a great many severe cuts about them, and most of them had their hands and feet swollen to an immense size; he then had them some nourishment cooked. The first night three of them were delirious, and in the morning their craving for water was most pitiful On Monday night we lost them—the others are all recovering fast, and I hope will soon be out of danger.

The Battle Half Won.

Whatever may be the result of the approaching presidential contest, one thing may be considered positively certain; that no act can pass the popular branch of the newly elected National Legislature, which may contemplate the spread of negro slavery over our late acquisitions of territory in western America. It is now removed beyond doubt that a decided majority of the next House of Representatives will sanction the constitutionality, the justice, the humanity, and the expediency of of excluding the curse of slavery from what is now free soil, of engrafting the wholesome principle on any bill which may offer a territorial government to the country above named.

Thus much has been gained, thanks to the providence of God, and the activity and decision of the masses. That humbug of political sore-heads, *that new hobby-horse of worn-out demogagues*, that nursery pet of superannuated aspirants—the Wilmot Proviso—has finally achieved a victory as signal as it is useful, and as glorious as it is humane.

Three hundred and sixty-millions of acres are saved from slave colonization, and the "goods and chattels" of Louisiana and the Carolinas are not to be exported, amid the earnest prostestations, the deep regrets and the sincere tears of the philanthropic and the good.

So much for the principle of the famous Proviso; we have all said, and we still say, "that we hold free soil as sacred as free men, and that we would as soon submit to have the chains fastened upon the free limbs of our people, as to surrender their rightful inheritance to the demands of the slave power."

Our safety is now in the House of Representatives, fresh from the people, and they cannot adjourn the great question of human rights whatever, therefore, may be the sequel to this November tale, we must all admit that a *most signal moral* triumph has been effected; that in the face of a perfect hurricane of southern opposition, and the very teeth of the bitter denunciations of northern men who love their party more than their principles, and whose altar of adoration is built in the audience-room of Tammany Hall—the desired end has been accomplished, the institution of slavery has been checked in its deadly march of propagation.—"Hear it, ye heavens, and give ear to it ye earth!"

Let us then trust implicitely to the future. We have done much, but the battle is only half-fought. The organization of the free soil party is still in embryo—four years will advance it to maturity, and render it so formidable, that both the old parties will hope to fraternize with it.—*N. Y. Daily Globe.*

Death of Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearney.—Gen. Stephen W. Kearney, the conqueror of New Mexico and California, is now no more. His disease has had a fatal termination, as was feared, and he died yesterday, as is announced through the telegraph from St. Louis. Of all the officers in the army, none has rendered more service to his country. He entered it in 1812, was at the famous battle of Queenstown, and from the rank of of Lieutenant rose to that of a Brigadier General. But the most remarkable service that he performed, was that in New Mexico and California, the former of which, by the celerity of his movements and the excellence of his plans, he entered, and received the complete submission of the inhabitants without a single battle, and the latter, joined with the naval forces under Stockton, he conquered after several hard fought and successful battles. His march from Santa Fe to California was one of the most daring acts that heroism could undertake. With only a few followers, between twenty and thirty, he had several engagements with an enemy greatly superior in force, through all of whom he cut his way successfully, though severely wounded in one of the encounters. He was a brave and chivalric officer, was prudent as heroic, and the army and his country lose one of its most gallant spirits in his death. Congress, notwithstanding the opposition made in a high quarter in the Senate, did an act of justice when it confirmed his nomination to his present rank. Gen. Kearney was born in Newark, New Jersey, about the year 1793, and was thus in his 55th year at the time of his death.

Singular Case of Amalgamation.—About three weeks ago, a package containing $3700 was stolen from on board one of the boats playing between this city and Norwich, Connecticut, and thus far no satisfactory clue has been obtained likely to lead to the recovery of the money. Yesterday a negro, well known to the police as Bob Moore, and of one New England's fair daughters, a young women who gave her name as Maria Hutchinson, were arrested at a house in Mulberry street on suspicion of having committed the robbery. On questioning the latter respecting her acquaintance with Moore, she stated that she was the daughter of a respectable and influential citizen of Vermont, and that about six weeks ago, in consequence of an altercation with her father, she ran away from home, and, in Boston, got acquainted with a colored sailor, named Hutchinson, whom she married and avowed her intention of returning home with him, in order to mortify her parents as much as possible, on account of the course of conduct which they had pursued towards her. After being married to Hutchinson a fortnight, he shipped on board a vessel at Boston, rather precipitately, having previously become acquainted with Moore, and introduced him to his wife. No sooner had Hutchinson got out of Boston harbor than Moore commenced making love to his friend's wife, and finally succeeded in pursuading her to come to this city with him. On their arrival here, they engaged apartments at a house in Mulberry street, where they have been living as man and wife. The latter appears to have received a liberal education, and converses freely respecting her situation, but refuses to give her maiden name, having, in some measure, changed her mind on the subject of disgracing her parents. At present she and her colored paramour remain in prison for further examination.—*N. Y. Star.*

Dr. V. P. Coolidge.—This unhappy man is now confined in a cell of the prison in Augusta, Me., of which the ground dimensions do not exceed eight feet by four. A part of this narrow room is occupied by his bed. The cell has no window, the light and air being admitted through an aperture in the door. His friends say he cannot survive the winter. Governor Dana called the attention of the Legislature to the case last summer, and requested that body to say whether they wished to have the convict executed or not at the end of the year—The warden of the prison also requested that some enlargement or change of treatment might be ordered; but the Legislature declined to take action in the matter. A brother of Coolidge has lately been from Ohio to see him. A sister, whose home is in Mississippi, is now in Maine, and will there spend the winter.

Man Burnt to Death.—On Thursday evening last, a most melancholy accident occurred near Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. An old gentleman, named James Holland, between 70 and 80 years of age, during the absence of the family, as he was in the habit of doing, had entered his barn as is supposed, with a light, for the purpose of procuring feed for his hogs, and by some means unknown, the hay or straw caught fire from the candle, and in a few minutes the building was in a blaze. The barn, together with about one hundred bushels of grain was totally destroyed, and sad to relate, the old gentleman was consumed in the same. Nothing but a portion of his body was found, all his limbs being entirely burnt up.

Hunting to some Purpose.—We clip the following from the St. Louis Republican of the 23d.—Three or four gentlemen from this city returned last evening on the steamer Lucy Bertram, from a hunting excursion on the upper Mississippi. They brought down two large bucks and some seventy or eighty brace of ducks, geese, and other large water fowl, besides squirrels, quails, and other varmints in great abundance.

Wool.—The Pittsburg Journal of the 26th ult., says there is a good demand for wool, and prices have advanced to 20 a 28 cents per lb. for common to full blood.

Melancholy Suicide.

Under the head of obituary, we publish the death of Mrs. Desire Shadbolt, wife of John Shadbolt, of Bennington, in Wyoming county, N. Y. The circumstances attending the love, marriage, and death are of a most melancholy nature. She had been married but a little over a week at the time of her death. The particulars, as far as we can gather them, are authentically as follows: It appears that the diseased, after her marriage, went with her husband, to live at his father's in the town of Bennington. On Thursday evening last, about 6 o'clock young Shadbolt left the house, expressing his intention to go to a neighbor's; at or near the same time she left the house, and not returning within a reasonable time, search was made for some time without success. The husband was sent for, and in company with his brother, was despatched to her father's some eight or ten miles, to see if she had been there; the two returned, with two of her brothers, *some time in the night*; in the meanwhile the search had been continued at Shadbolt's, and the body of the deceased was at length found in an old well some 20 or 24 rods from the house; she was found with her head downward, and her feet above the water which was some eight feet in depth—from the top of the well to the water is some two feet, and the well is not curbed. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide—These are the bare incidents of the case. The funeral took place at the Methodist chapel, in this village, on Sunday last, and was attended by a large concourse of people from this and the neighboring towns. From the known despicable and desperate character of Shadbolt, the husband of the deceased, there was a strong conviction upon the minds of nearly all the citizens of this town and Sheldon, that the death of Mrs. Shadbolt never took place at her own hands. In this village on Monday, such was the excitement against him that there was serious talk of "lynching;" cooler counsels, however, prevailed, and while a warrant for his arrest was being issued here, Shadbolt passed through here under the charge of constable Gladding, of Sheldon, who had arrested him for the crime of murder. His examination was to take place yesterday before Esq. Fillmore. Without *expressing any opinion as to the guilt or innocence* of Shadbolt, of the murder of his wife, we cannot withhold our condemnation of the crimes of which he has been guilty. He has been one of a numerous gang who have committed every crime in the calender, with the exception of murder, and on this he is now arraigned. Bennington, for this last ten years, has harbored a gang of ruffians—chief among whom has been Shadbolt—who have rendered themselves notorious for their depredations on society, in the destruction of property, and other outrages not necessary to enumerate. There has never been any conviction of the rascals, of these crimes for want of actual proof, although no doubt could be entertained of their guilt; therefore manslaughter, arson, tresspass and assault have been committed with impunity. Whatever the result of the present examination may be the means of breaking up a gang of land pirates, whose depredations would not have continued to this time, had they not been winked at by some who pass for respectable citizens—and even friends and relatives of the crew. We should have stated that a young man named John Berley, was arrested with Shadbolt, as an accomplice. He is also a member of the gang.—*Spirit of the Old eight.*

The Venezuelean Troubles.—The brig Elizabeth Felon, Capt Eldridge, arrived on Saturday morning from Porto Cabello, whence she sailed on the 4th instant.

Capt. Eldridge states, that on the 1st of October, there was a battle fought at Coro, between the Government and the Paez party, in which the Government troops were victorious, having killed and taken prisoners about 600 of the Paez party. The Government fleet, consisting of five brigs and six schooners, was at Porto Cabello on the 4th, taking in provisions and water, and making the necessary preparations for an attack on the fort and City of Maracaibo. They were to sail for that place on the 8th of October. On the morning of the 4th, an embargo was laid on the port, but through my consignees, and the kindness of the Governor, we obtained a permit to pass the blockade. Gen. Paez, it was said, was at Curacoa, and his fleet at last accounts was at Maracaibo.

The brig Widgeon, Capt. Speed, of and from Philadelphia, and last from Laguayra, arrived at Porto Cabello on the 30th ult., with troops, and was sold to the Venezulean Government. The steamer Augusta of New Orleans, arrived at Porto Cabello on the 2d inst. from Curacoa, and was chartered by the Government to proceed to Laguayra to take a load of troops to Maracaibo. She sailed on the 3d inst. All kinds of business was very dull, and the markets were well supplied with American produce. No freights to be had. Coffee scarce, and none in market.

A Noble Deed Nobly Rewarded.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—In the latter part of last summer, a young and only daughter of Mr. Corcoran, (of the firm of Corcoran & Riggs) of Washington city, was playing with some friends on a wharf, in the rear of the grounds of Capt Charles Williams, at Stonington, Conn., and stepped into a boat, which, by some accident, was loosened and drifted from the shore. The child, frightened at the danger, jumped overboard. Mr. Gurdon Smith, a boat builder, who was near by, swam in and rescued her at the last moment of struggling, Mr. Corcoran was in Europe at that time, engaged in business, as is widely known.—He has since returned, and we saw last week a letter from him to Mr. Smith, expressing his gratitude, and enclosing one thousand dollars as a testimony of it. This is a reward at once unexpected to the receiver and noble in the giver, doing honor to the heart of the father. Mr. Smith is, we are glad to be informed, a worthy recipient, highly esteemed by all who know him.

The American Tract Society.—The receipts of the Society, for the six months ending Oct. 1st, were $105,097, and the issue from the General Depository amounted to $110,000. The amount of gratuitous circulation already sanctioned, exceeds 14,000,000 pages. Nine double medium power presses, with several hand presses, fail to do all the printing required. More than 200 colporters have been commissioned during the six months previous, including a number of theological students for their vacations. The number of colporters in regular service, *exclusive of students*, exceeds 200, of whom about one-fourth are for the German, French Irish or Norwegian population. The society is indebted for printing paper to the amount of nearly $20,000.

Forging and Swindling in Lowell.—A case of wholesale swindling and forging, we understand, has just come to light in this city. The operator is well known as an old resident, and long respected as a pious, moral, good and useful citizen. It seems, however, that his integrity was not sound; and he has disappeared, after swindling, forging and borrowing to a very large amount. The sums already known, reach the aggregate of ten or fifteen thousand in this city, and may exceed that. Rumor also names some twenty thousand, as being in the hands of the banks and shavers in Boston. The name of the guilty party we suppress for the present.—*Lowell Courier.*

Remarkable Escape.—During the session of the Indiana Conference, at New Albany, a son of Rev R. S. Robinson, about four years of age, fell into a well sixty-five feet deep. The attention of the mother was called by the cries of a younger child, about two years of age, and by the assistance of Mr. Shumate, who heard the cry, and was immediately let down into the well, the little boy was rescued. He was found struggling in the water, which was three feet deep; and, though senseless when drawn up, he was speedily restored. He received a wound upon the head, but was able the next day to be with his father in the conference room.

Yearly Meeting in Indiana.—The Quakers swarm in Indiana. At the late yearly meeting, held at Richmond, there were 2500 persons. They were of the orthodox party.

Progress of the Cholera.

LONDON.—The number of fatal cases of Cholera last week is stated to have been thirteen, of which two are hesitatingly alleged to be Asiatic cholera and one is described as a disease of the bowels similating to Asiatic Cholera; the remainder, therefore, without doubt, must be regarded as cases of English cholera. Each case of cholera must be certified to by the medical attendant previous to its being registered. The whole tendency of this document is to show that the health of the metropolis, generally speaking, is in a much better condition than ordinary, and that there is no ground for serious apprehension as to the prevalence of cholera at the present time.

In the London Gazette of Friday, there appears an important notification from the General Board of Health respecting this dreadful epidemic The Board declare it as their conviction that the disease is *non-contagious;* and they state that the preventive measures founded on the theory of contagion, viz: internal quarantine regulations, sanitary cordons, and the isolation of the sick, on which formerly the strongest reliance was placed, have been recently abandoned in all countries where cholera has appeared, from the general experience of their inefficiency.

HAMBURG.—Authentic accounts state that the disease is still on the increase at Hamburg. From the 1st of September, when it broke out, to the 30th there were 1339 cases, of which 650 died, 302 recovered, and 389 were under treatment. There is a great deal of sickness on board the English ships lying at Hamburg.

BERLIN.—Up to the 30th ult., there have been 1704 cases of cholera in Berlin, 1012 of which terminated fatally, 302 reported as cured, and 390 still doubtful.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The last accounts from St. Petersburg give about nineteen new cases, and seven or eight deaths daily.

ALEPPO AND DAMASCUS.—The ravages of the pestilence at Aleppo and Damascus are stated to have been frightful, particularly at Damascus where not fewer than 10,000 persons are supposed to have died within the twenty days preceding the 26th of August.

THRILLING INCIDENT AT THE MENAGERIE.—Noble Gallantry of the Lion.—On Thursday of last week, during the heavy storm of wind and rain, while the extensive collection of wild beasts in the menagerie of Messrs. Raymond & Waring were in the village of Norwalk, a feature was introduced in the exhibition not previously announced in the bills.—About four in the afternoon a violent gust of wind blew down the canvass which forms the large pavilion, completely enveloping the spectators and cages of animals in one common mass of confusion. The accident happened at the time when Miss Adelina, the Lion Queen as she is styled, was performing in the den of wild beasts, and as the fright of the animals rendered them seemingly uncontrolable, great fears were entertained for the safety of that interesting young lady. At this moment a scene of indescribable terror and confusion presented itself. The roaring of the terrified beasts, the screams of women and children, and the "peltings of the pitiless storm" without rendering the scene truly appalling. The panic, however, was but momentary. as the prompt and energetic measures taken by the managers soon cleared the wreck, no person having received the slightest injury.

But the most intensely interesting incident remains to be told. The uproar among the lions, tigers and leopards in the performing cage, gave rise to a report that they were devouring Miss Adelina. In the next instant the canvass was stripped from the cage, when a tableaux presented itself such as would defy either poet, painter, or sculptor to portray with accuracy. In the centre of the den a young and beautiful lion, (the same recently presented to Gen. Cass. by the Emperor of Morocco.) in a rampant position, formed the strong feature of the picture; beneath one of his hind feet lay stretched the dead body of a leopard, and struggling within the invincible grasp of his fore paws were the tiger and surviving leopard. In the opposite end of the cage, transfixed as a statue of marble, with dauntless eye and majestic attitude, the same as when she commands the wild beasts to crouch at her feet, stood the lion Queen, Miss Adelina. The young lady states that the two leopards and the tiger made a simultaneous spring for her at the moment the canvass was blown down, and were repulsed by the noble gallantry of the lion, who bounded between them, and protected her in the manner described. The presence of the keeper, Mr. Pierce, soon reduced the savage groups to subjection, and the Lion Queen was happily relieved from a farther participation in this extra performance.

Agents for the Reporter.

E. W CARR, No. 410 North Fourth st.: and Sun building N. E. corner of Third and Dock st., Philadelphia:

V B. PALMER, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets Philadelphia; and 160 Nassau st.. (Tribune buildings.) N Y.

GEORGE PRATT, 164 Nassau st., (next door to Tammany Hall) New York.

To Printers.

A fount of Long Primer, partly worn; a fount of Brevier nearly new: and various other printing materials not in use nd will be sold cheap, at this office.

We commended the following certificate to the attention of our readers and recommend those who are afflicted to try the remedy.

HONESDALE, Pa. January 10, 1847.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE.—Dear Sir: You are at liberty to use the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted—In the year 1844 I was attacked with the Liver Complant which apparently brought me to the brink of the grave. During my sickness I was attended by three physicians in our place but receive no help. I also tried the various remedies recommended for such complants, but they afforded me no relief. As a last resort was persuaded to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and by using four bottles I was restored to better health than I have enjoyed before for ten years. This statement may be relied upon as strictly true.

BETSEY PERRIN.

The above certificate was given in presence of Dr A. Strong of Honesdale who is well known in his vicinity as a successful practicioner.

For sale wholesale and retail by CHAMBERLIN & PORTER, sole agents for Towanda, Pa., and by C. H Herrick

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WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are a safe, easy and certain cure for Cold and Coughs; because they carry off by the stomach and bowels those morbid humors which if desposited upon the lungs are the cause of the above dangerous complaints. A single twenty-five cent box of said Indian Vegetable Pill is generally sufficient to make a perfect cure of the most obstinate Cold—at the same time the digestion is improved and the blood so completely purified that new life and vigor is given to the frame.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.—remember, that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have the written signature of WM. WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The above celebrated Pills for sale by

Montanyes & Co. Towanda.
S W & D F Pomeroy, Troy.
Coryell & Gee, Burlington.
Wm. Gibson, Ulster.
L. S. Ellsworth, Athens.
Guy Tracey, Milan.
U. Moody & Co. Frenchtown.
D. Brink, Hornbrook.
J. C. Adams, Rum. Creek.
C. Rathbone, Canton.
W. Campbell, Sheshequin.
J. J. Warford, Monroeton.
C. G. Gridley, Orwell.

Principal office and general Depot. 169 Race st., Phil'a.

A Physician's Testimony.

The following letters are presented with a view of more fully showing the opinions of Physicians in relation to the Medical value of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILDCHERRY.

DR. SWAYNE— Dear Sir; Having used your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry extensively in my practice, I was requested by your Agent Dr. Crutcher, to express my opinion in writing of its properties as a remedial agent, and I most cheerfully comply as I feel by so doing, I will discharge a debt I owe the community at large and Physicians in particular. As much as I dentest Quack Remedies and Patent Nostrums, I was induced from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended in our materia medicas in some cases of DISEASED LUNGS, to try your preparation of Prunus Virginia or WILD CHERRY. It is sufficient to say that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies where an expectorant is indicated. In the much dreaded Pneumonia or Disease of the lungs in the alarming form in which it appears in Kentucky, I regard it in an invaluable Remedy in the treatment of that disease. To all who know me I have said enough but as this may be seen by persons out of the vicinity of Frankford I will briefly add, that I have been engaged in an active practice of my profession of 12 years and am a Regular Graduate of Transylvania, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing

J. H. ELLISON M. D.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

J. KINGSBERY Jr., is now opening at the corner of Main and Bridge St., an extensive stock of new Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold unreasonably low for Cash or Produce. J. K.

Towanda, Nov. 6, 1848.

B. KINGSBERY & Co.,

ARE now receiving a new supply of GOODS from New York. Also, one ark load of SALT.

SPORTSMEN wishing to purchase Double and single barrel Fowling Pieces. Rifles and Gun fixtures, will please call at the new Hard-ware Store.

Towanda, Nov. 7, 1848 D. LORD.

IRON, Iron—A good assortment of Iron, for sale at the new Hard Ware Store. D. LORD.

Towanda, Nov. 7, 1848.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLNERY!

MISS GRIFFIN would inform her customers that she has a good assortment of ready made Velvet, Silk, and Satin HATS, of the latest and most improved styles, and also a variety of fashionable caps, and head dresses, of various styles; wreaths for the hair &c. &c., all of which will be sold at a low price.

Just received an additional supply of band-boxes, flowers, ribbons, colored ruches, laces.. Florence and Pearl Hats, &c. A. GRIFFIN.

Towanda, Nov. 7, 1848.

Pure, Genuine and Cheap

DRUGS, MEDICINES

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

CHAMBERLIN & PORTER, No. 1, Brick Row—have just received a large addition to their former assortment, which now makes their stock more complete than any found in this section of country, which they are determined to sell—a better article lower than can be bought in the neighboring establishments.

The following list comprises a few of the articles kept at their store:-

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Opium, cream tartar, camphor, castile soap, liquorice balsam copaiba, rhubarb, jalap, aloes, flowers chammomile, gum arabic, castor oil, quicksilver, magnesia, roll and flour sulpher, refined borox, calomel, red precipitate, corrosive sublimate, aque ammonia, soda, tartaric acid, epsom salts, laudanum, senna, sulphate quinine, morphine, iodine, coicombo, gentian, quassia, prickley ash bark, curcunna, white root, ginseng, all of the essential oils, gum myrr cantharides, gum tragacanth, corks, sarsaparilla, gamboge, litharge, spirits turpentine, campnine, rotten stone, umber, terra de menna, salt peter, annis feed, isinglass, cubebs, annotto, lac dye, shell-lac, extracts of dandelion, colocynth, jalap, hyasciamus and sarsaparilla, &c. &c.—Irish moss, arrow root, tapioca, tincture, essence, &c.

DYE-STUFFS.

Logwood, Fustic, nic wood, cam wood, nutgall, cochineal, indigo, alum, copperas, madder, solution tin, extract logwood, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid and oil vitrol, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Crushed, loaf and muscavado sugar, black and green tea, raisins, zante currants, citron, cinnamon, salad oil, tamarinds, chocolate, cocoa soda brocuit, butter crackers, rice, starch, ginger, saleratus, saltpeter, Gov. Java and Rio coffee, pepper, spice, mustard, pepper sauce, nutmegs, cloves, mace, castile, brown, variegated and fancy soap, sperm and tallow candles, whale and sperm oil, jugs, flasks, bottles, paste and oil blacking leather varnish, tobacco, segars and snuff, matches, &c. &c.

LIQUORS.

Pure French Brandy, viz Cognine, Otward and A'Seignett. Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines. Common American Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whiskey, &c.

Towanda. Nov. 2, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

B. KINGSBERY & CO.,

ARE now receiving, and will be every day for two weeks, a very large assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

embracing every thing wanted by the buyers of cheap goods. Those having Cash to pay for goods, would do well to call at our store and save themselves from ten to fifteen per cent. At the end of two weeks we expect to receive all our goods, at which time we will give a more extended description of the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to Towanda. nv1

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of vend. expo. issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the house of T. P. Woodruff, in the borough of Towanda, on Monday the 4th day of DECEMBER next, at two o'clock P. M., the following piece or parcel of land in the township of Ulster, and bounded North by D. R. Bregg East by S. Sweet, South by the Main road and West by Holcombs. Containing half an acre all improved, with one framed house and a few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of D. Vandercook use vs. Mathias Lent.

ALSO.—The following piece or parcel of land situate in the boro' of Towanda, bounded on the North by a Street leading from Main street to the Susquehanna River, on the East by an Alley on the South by the lot on which the Baptist Meeting House stands and on the West by Main street, containing one fourth of an acre more or less with a framed dwelling house and barn thereon erected.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Elizabeth Means vs. A. M. Coe. and Wm. Patton.

ALSO—One half of a grist mill, dam and race, with the appurtenances, a mill house and all the ground on which they are situated, together with that occupied as a mill yard, situate on the Wyalusing creek in the tp of Pike, in the county of Bradford.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Baldwin, Phelps & Co., vs. Edward W. Jones.

ALSO—A parcel of land situate in Burlington twp. bounded north by Moses Calkins, east by Joel Calkins south by Allen M'Kean, west by Jesse Beach. Containing about eighty acres.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of R. B. Davidson et al., &c., vs. Allen M'Kean.

ALSO—A piece of land in Springfield, bounded north by E. Ketchum, east by —— Bailey, south by H. L. Ross, and west by —— Hicks. Containing fifty acres with twenty-five acres improved, one framed house and framed barn and an apple orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of R. B. Davidson, et al., vs. Alonzo Sherman.

ALSO—A piece of land in Orwell township, bounded north by lands of Nathaniel Chubbuck, east by Chester Hill, on the south by Ezeriah Colburn, and on the west by Sandford Prince and Nathaniel Beeman. Containing twenty-two acres, with about twelve acres improved, with one framed house, log barn, one apple orchard and nursery thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas J. Thacher's use, vs. Chandler Prince.

ALSO—The following described piece or parcel of land situated in the Springhill township, and bounded north by land of Daniel Lacey, east by A. Armstrong south by Lacey, and west by John Rosecrance. Containing fifty-six acres.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Jesse E. Bullock vs George Smith.

ALSO—All that piece or parcel of ground situated and lying in Herrick township, Bradford county, bounded on the North by lands of Linas Rogers, east by lands of Edward Overton, south by lands of Isaac Barber, and west by lands of Jesse Cavenau and a public road. Containing about fifty-five acres with about twenty-five acres improved and a small log or framed house, and barn thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Edward Overton, vs. Timothy Coggins.

ALSO—By a writ of Levari Facias, all that certain tract or parcel of land situated on the south side of Towanda creek in the township of Monroe, Bradford co. and bounded by the several tracts of land patented to and in the name of Robert Shewell and Aaron Lev, the said Towanda creek and a branch thereof or lands of William Collklay and Alice Supplee. Containing three hundred and six acres more or less, with one double saw mill three dwelling houses, one framed barn and shed, and about one hundred acres improved—also an orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Wa Potts et. al. vs. Wm. T. Bradford.

JOHN F. MEANS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Towanda, Oct. 16th, 1848.