

Bradford Reporter.

Free Sell, Free Speech, Free Men Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towards, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1849.

Terms of the Reporter. 50 cts per annum; if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted...

THE ELECTION.

We have delayed our paper until the last moment, to give to our readers the result of the election held yesterday, but now find ourselves with partial returns. We think, however, that we are safe in announcing the success of the ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. The only one in doubt, is Mr. SANDERSON, against whom all the efforts of the Whigs have been directed...

The majority for GAMBLE will reach 300, and may exceed that. The following are the returns as far as received:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Gamble, Feller, Sells, Powell. Lists names like Athens, Bunting, Durall, Franklin, etc.

Letter from Mr. Gamble.

The following letter from Mr. Gamble, though our paper appears after the election, we have deemed a part of the history of the contest, and entitled to a place in our regular edition:

Dear Sir:—We have the pleasure of furnishing you with the following letter from John A. Gamble upon the subject of the North Branch Canal, in answer to the resolution adopted by the County Convention, requiring Mr. Gamble's views relative to the completion of the work, and the publication of the same in your paper.

Very truly yours, NICHOLAS OVERFIELD, JOHN V. SMITH, WM. M. PIATT, Committee.

JANET SUGAR, Sept. 26, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor requesting my views in relation to the completion of the North Branch Canal was received by the course of mail. I can fully appreciate the interest felt by you and your citizens residing along the line of that unfinished improvement, upon the subject of its final completion agreeably to the design of the projectors of our system of public improvements.

With sentiments of high respect, Your obedient servant, JOHN A. GAMBLE.

To Nicholas Overfield, John V. Smith, and Wm. M. Piatt, Esq's., Committee &c. Canal Letting.

The Elections.

MARSHALL. At the last Congress the representatives of the Democratic Party were:—FREDERICK C. BROWN, District I. EDWARD H. BROWN, District II. WASHINGTON, Frederick and Albany, WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, dem., is elected over Thomas J. McKim, rep. This district gave TAYLOR 388 last year.

The returns for members of the legislature are so imperfect, that we can state no results save that the Democrats have gained. GEORGETOWN.—A telegraph despatch, dated Savannah, October 4th, 1849, gives us the following highly gratifying intelligence: "TOWNS, democratic, gains for Governor in 20 counties, is over eight hundred, reports with the vote of 1847. We have reports of other gains—TOWNS is elected."

Dr. H. C. COSS, Dentist from Syracuse, is now at the Ward House, where he will remain two or three weeks for the purpose of receiving the calls of those who may need his services.

DUNLAP'S HOTEL, No. 125, Fulton St., between Broadway and Nassau St. New York, conducted on the European plan, is worthy a call from those visiting the city.

We are requested by Mr. GAMBLE, to state that the late calamity at Oregon, having deranged his arrangements, subscribers to the Magazine will find them at H. Mix's Drug Store, where they are requested to call for them.

Good News for the Ladies.—House-keepers need no longer suffer from the effects of lamp oil on their carpets, an article having been introduced for lighting parlors or stores, known as "William's Vaseline Lamp Oil," which is of such extraordinary purity that, if spilt on the most delicate Brussels carpet, it will not leave the trace of a stain behind.

Mr. Williams also manufactures an improved pine oil, or camphine, from the testimony of some of our ablest chemists, produces a flame brilliant, that for one cent an hour a light is furnished equaling that of two pounds of sperm candles, all burning at once; and he assures us that from the light of one lamp, the print of this paper can be read with comparative comfort at a distance of ten feet from the flame—this must indeed be light enough and cheap enough for the most rigid economist.

BOOKS ON BOOKS POWERS.—This article is now brought into quite an extensive use for printing circulars, cards, &c., with our merchants and others. Those who desire a handsome business card done in bronze may have their wishes accomplished by calling at the office of Mr. Williams, 133 Maiden lane.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to be called upon to record the following painful accident to one of our citizens, which resulted in the loss of an arm. On Saturday last, Dr. Riley and his son, a worthy young man, near twenty years of age, made a hunting excursion from Harrisburg to Stonifer's Mills, and we believe, passed the time very pleasantly and agreeably until they were about to return home, when a melancholy accident befel the young man. As he was placing his gun which was loaded, and which was a percussion lock, in his carriage, the hammer happened to strike some where about the carriage, causing the explosion of the cap, and the consequent discharge of the gun, the whole contents of which entered his arm about the elbow, and shattered it so severely as to render amputation the only expedient. Dr. Rutherford and Oth were immediately sent for, who in conjunction with Dr. Riley, the father of the young man performed the operation, and we rejoice to state that he is now doing well.

LOSS OF A CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT SHIP.—Mexican papers from Mazatlan to the 31st of August, and from the City of Mexico to the 15th of September, contain the following news: The French ship Roland was totally lost on Criston Island, at Mazatlan, on the 26th of August. She had on board a large number of passengers, principally Americans, bound for California, a number of whom were drowned, and those who survived were left entirely destitute, having lost everything. Henry Wood, who had come time in June last, a lot of 500 mules taken from him by the authorities of Guadalajara, Calte, in the State of Chihuahua, and who was subsequently imprisoned by the said authorities, made his escape and he arrived at Mazatlan. He was one of the unfortunate on board the French ship Roland, having lost every thing but what he had on his back.

RIFTERS.—ESCAPED SLAVES.—A correspondent at Harrisburg sends us an account of a disturbance which occurred in that borough on Saturday night, which was created by the impression that a number of runaway slaves were secreted in the town. A row occurred at the door of a colored church, where some of the slaves were supposed to be. The Sheriff armed a party of men to restore order. Five colored men were arrested, but the slaves escaped, and it is said are on their northward journey.—Evening Post.

The Mormon City of the Salt Lake.

MORMON CITY, GREAT SALT LAKE, July 25, 1849. I shall never forget the first sight of this valley. I shall never remain on my mind as the most beautiful spectacle I ever beheld. The Great Salt Lake lies toward the north. The Utah Lake lies thirty miles to the south. The valley is watered by the Jordan, Webber and Bear Rivers, with several creeks. The whole valley is surrounded by steep and rugged mountains, forming a complete basin. The land is very rich, producing wheat and corn in abundance, but there is no wood for 15 miles. The whole valley is occupied by the Mormons, who build their houses entirely of sun-dried bricks. Their city occupies more ground than Pittsburgh, but each man has a large piece of ground around his dwelling. The bridges are all good, the streets are wide, and the houses very regular. There are about 10,000 Mormons here. They say that they will welcome to their society any good citizen, no matter what his religion may be. Their motto is "do right."

They are building a church of stone, which is already one story high, and will be a fine building. They assemble every Sunday morning under a large shed. The Society is governed by a President, the twelve and the seventy. The President and the twelve occupy the pulpit, and do all the preaching. I went this morning, when the bell rang, to church, where I saw a large assemblage, some dressed quite fashionably, and all clean and neat. A brass band first played a lively tune, and then the clerk read a series of notices. The first notice was for a man named Smith, who had his garden destroyed by cattle breaking into it. He then read of the names of persons to whom letters in the post-office were addressed, and several other items of that kind. He then announced that on next Tuesday they would have an anniversary feast, as it was the day of the month on which they arrived at their present quarters. He then stated that they would be raised early in the morning by the firing of cannon and the music of the brass band. A procession would then be formed, which would march out of town, and at 2 o'clock dinner would be served. The emigrants are all invited to attend.

They are very strict in the administration of justice. One of the most interesting cases was that of a man named Smith, who was sentenced to pay four times his value, and fined \$50 and was compelled to work fifty days on the public roads. One of the men was sentenced to death for borrowing some property from a neighbor and selling it; but finally, owing to the intervention of his family, his sentence was commuted to a year in the penitentiary. He then arrived there very much troubled by some Indians, who killed their cattle and stole from them. They sent to reconvert with them, and the Indians replied that their president was an old woman, and they would not mind him. They then sent out a company of soldiers, and killed a few of them, since the Indians had not been again annoyed.—See Pittsburg Gazette.

THE FRENCH BUSINESS.—(says the Newark Advertiser) this season, is said to be quite heavy, and prices are well sustained, ranging in the market at wholesale from 60 cents to 12 shilling per basket, and 70 cents in a fair average, and is highly regarded by the merchants. The quantity of this fruit brought to New York, (says the Journal of Commerce) from New Brunswick, by the Antelope, and one or two other steamers, has been enormous. Week before last, upwards of 15,000 baskets came by her, and about the same amount last week. Last Monday week no less than 374 baskets were landed from her, the largest day's work of that kind yet performed. The supply now begins to decline. Delaware has failed to furnish her usual quota, the trees having been much injured during a few warm days in December last, when the buds were started, to be afterwards killed by the frost. New Jersey fruit was affected in a similar manner, but only in particular localities. Some of the farmers will net \$1500 or 2000; as the result of this year's sale.

THE N. Y. ASTOR PLACE RIOTERS.—The trial of the persons originally implicated in the recent disgraceful "Forrest and Maceady" riot in New York, having terminated in a verdict of guilty, sentence has been passed upon them. Three of them have been sent to the City Prison for thirty days; one for one month, and another for three months to the Penitentiary; and the ringleader, E. C. Johnson, editor of that notorious filthy sheet "The New York Owl," was condemned to the Penitentiary for one year, with the additional punishment of a fine of \$250. Judged according to the course of the Republic and returned better citizens, accused both the Judge and the Jury of having been prejudiced against him.

THE CHOLERA AT BOSTON.—At Boston, the whole number of Cholera patients admitted to the Hospital for Fort Hill since its establishment in June last, is 262. Of this number 175 died; 129 of whom were interment. A large proportion of the Cholera patients were either in a state of collapse or suffering from neglect in the early stages of the disease when sent to the hospital during the three months ending Sept. 29, 1849, there were 619 deaths by dysentery, cholera morbus, and other diseases of the bowels—exclusive of those by the Asiatic Cholera. Total death by Cholera in the city from June 3 to Sept. 29, 616.—Boston Mail.

HATTEL.—The territories of the new emperor are not very extensive, neither are his subjects very numerous. He now exercises dominion over about 15,000,000 acres of land, and about 150,000 inhabitants. He is, however, about making an attempt to increase his territories, in a manner becoming an emperor, by sending an army to conquer the Spanish portion of the island, which contains a population of about 100,000. It is but a few weeks since Faustin headed in person an army against the demands of Austria, and plausibly gave 341 votes, Taylor 225, Van Buren 46. The addition of the Presidential vote of these places would make Dr. Hubbard's vote 9,133 greater than Hamilton's. The majority over all would be 1,201.—Aurora Age.

SAD AFFAIR.—The quiet county of Warren, Pa. was thrown into a state of excitement on Sunday last. Two old men named Walter Seman and Richard Powell, (the latter a Justice of the Peace) met together near Seman's home, and being good friends and old acquaintances, they spent the day together and indulged pretty freely. Seman being an old hunter, the conversation turned on his hunting exploits. His enthusiasm rising high he took down his old rifle (which he always kept loaded) and sportively said "Powell I have a great mind to shoot you." The muzzle of the rifle being in the direction of Powell's breast, the latter struck it with his hand, doubtless with the view of preventing an accident. The stroke twisting the rifle in Seman's hand (who had his finger on the trigger) was discharged, and the ball pierced Powell's thigh. He was not injured much by the wound, but a mile of blood, and when aid was procured he was pronounced hopeless. The doctor-said Powell must die. Seman is a man of singular hospitality. On the morning after the event he declared he knew nothing of the matter and was inculpable. He quietly resigned himself to the hands of justice. Both of these men are the fathers of large and respectable families. Such are the fearful consequences of indulging in whiskey!

TO DO AN ILLICIT BUSINESS; to do a good one which involves you in danger; is nothing more than common; but it is the property of a good man to do great and good things, though he risks every thing by it.

Foreign News by the Steamer Canada.

The steamer Canada arrived at New York on Friday last bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe. Below will be found a summary of the news.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY. The commercial news, upon the whole, exhibits an improvement. The produce markets are fairly supplied, but the demand for most articles is inactive. The cotton trade is languid, but although sales are limited, prices have not given way.

A moderate amount of business is reported in cured provisions and steady prices. Advice from the manufacturing districts are unsatisfactory. At Manchester there is not much business doing in either goods or yarns, but manufacturers are willing to sell at lower prices.

The market for public securities has been steady; a fair business has been transacted in consols, and prices are well supported. The bank of England has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent.

THE POTATO DISEASE, &c. The unfavorable reports of the progress of the potato disease has been the chief cause of this reduction in price. The potato crop is a little dearer.

Up to date not very large supplies of home wheat have found their way to market, but in a week or two the farmers will have more to spare; and it will then be seen whether the late improvement will be maintained. Every thing depends upon the extent of the injury which eventually happens to the stock of potatoes.

THE CHOLERA ABATING. The vices in the South of France have suffered very severely. The Hay picking in England has proved a disastrous one, and a great effort is now being made by the growers to procure relief from the Government.

A most favorable change has taken place in the mortality from cholera throughout England, and the number of cases has declined about half. From the commencement of the epidemic, 12,827 persons have been swept away.

THE PRACH BUSINESS.—(says the Newark Advertiser) this season, is said to be quite heavy, and prices are well sustained, ranging in the market at wholesale from 60 cents to 12 shilling per basket, and 70 cents in a fair average, and is highly regarded by the merchants.

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country; the recognition of Kosuth's notes to their full value; to give the soldiers ten days and soldiers' pay. ... THE HUNGARIAN OFFICERS PUT TO DEATH. ... THE INSURRECTION ON THE ISLAND OF CEPHALONIA. ... LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, September 22.—Since the 15th the demand for cotton has been dull. ... THE CHOLERA ABATING. ... DEATHS OF POLITICAL NEWS.—CHOLERA AT TRIESTE. ... COMMON ABLE TO HOLD OUT FOR A YEAR. ... THE TURKS REFUSE TO SURRENDER THE HUNGARIAN CHIEFS. ... TROUBLES IN SPAIN. ... ASSEMBLY OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY. ... FRANCE.—THE CLERGY IN COUNCIL. ... GERMANY. ... MERCHANT'S GARLIC OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great demand for garlic in the cure of disease of the horse and its virtues first attracted the attention of the general public, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cure has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other medicinal confidence. See advertisement in the paper. A pamphlet of description may be had gratis of agent.