Bradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!
Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, August 17, 1850.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WM. T. MORISON,.......OF MONTGOMERY Co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,......OF CRAWFORD Co.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,..............OF MIFFLIN Co.

Terms of the Reporter.

$2 50 per annum; if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted, for cash paid actually in advance, $1 00 will be deducted.

ADVERTISEMENTS, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Messrs. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

☞ COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.—The Democratic Standing Committee of Bradford county, hereby call a Convention to be composed of two Delegates from each election district in said County, to be holden at Towanda, on Tuesday evening, September 3d, 1850, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be supported by the Democratic party of the county, at the approaching election, and have appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several districts of said county.

The Committees will call meetings on Saturday, August 31st., between the hours of 4 and 7, P. M. for the election of Delegates.

We would enjoin upon the Committee the responsibility which rests upon them, and the necessity of discharging their duty faithfully and fully. The primary meeting should be called on the day named, at the usual place for holding said meetings—or at some place most convenient to the democrats of district. Great care should be taken that every democrat has notice of the Delegate meeting, that all may have a chance of attending.

ULYSSES MERCUR,
STEPHEN PIERCE,
B. LAPORTE,
J. E. CANFIELD,
THOMAS SMEAD,
JOHN BALDWIN,
GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
NELSON REYNOLDS,
ARUNAH WATTLES,
August 3, 1850. *Standing Committee.*

Albany—Joseph Menardi, Seth Stephens;
Armenia—Robert Mason, Israel Moore;
Asylum—J. M. Horton, J. H. Morrow;
Athens Boro.—C. H. Herrick, F. S. Hoyt;
Athens tp.—John Watkins, Elias Mathewson;
Burlington—P. B. Pratt, Samuel McKean;
Canton—George McClelland, W. H. Vandyke;
Columbia—Peter McClelland, Charles Ballard;
Durell—Madison Decker, Robert Bull;
Franklin—Horace Willey, Stewart Smiley,
Granville—S. W. Shepard, Theodore Curtis;
Herrick—Isaac A. Park, Wm. Durand;
LeRoy—John Cole, John Kelley;
Litchfield—Cyrus Merrill, S. P. Wolcott;
Monroe—Elijah H. Horton, J. B Smith;
Orwell—James Buttles, Hiram Knapp;
Pike—Purley H. Buck, Eugene Keeler;
Ridgberry—Sturgis Squires, Mark A. Burt;
Rome—M. C. Cannon, P. E. Maynard;
Sheshequin—Jacob Reel, Albert Tuttle;
Smithfield—Charles Gerould, Erastus Durfey;
South Creek—Benj. Quick, Ebenezer Dunning;
Springhill—Whitfield Smith, Harris Ackley;
Springfield—William Chapman, N. W. Bliss;
Standingstone—Alex. Ennis, F. S. Whitman;
Towanda Boro.—Jerre Culp, Robert Smalley;
Towanda tp.—H. L. Scott, Nelson Gilbert;
Troy Boro.—W. H. Peck, J. A. P. Ballard;
Troy tp.—John Porter, William Baker:
Ulster—Darius Myer, Thomas Mather;
Warren—Charles James, H. W. Bowen;
Wells—David Knapp, David Pretzman;
Wilmot—J. L. Jones, George Eberly;
Windham—E. D. Smith, D. M. Brainard;
Wyalusing—E. N. Beeman, Lewis Biles;
Wysox—Asa C. Whitney, Henry Passmore;

☞ The *Pennsylvanian* chronicles Simon Cameron's personal movements, now-a-days, and gives notice that he has gone to Columbia county adding par-athentically, that this is about the time for making nominations for the Legislature in some of the northern counties.

By this, we understand that vigilant defender of the rights of the Democratic party, means to gently insinuate that Simon is laying plans to be elected U. S. Senator; a consummation the editor does not seem devoutly to wish for. At last FORNEY has opened his eyes to Cameron's political wickedness, and means that the Democracy shall not be misled by him! Most extraordinary vigilance! Most worthy sentinel! After the deed is accomplished—the treachery carried out, and the perpetrator gone back to private life—at once this untiring and eagle-eyed guardian descovers the delinquency!

Will some kind friend, reconcile to us the fact, that while the *Pennsylvanian* "draws it mild" on Cameron, there is a perfect understanding and unity between the friends of Buchanan and Cameron? Some are so unbelieving as to assert that this sudden indignation of the *Pennsylvanian* is all a humbug, to cover the perpetration of some dirty tricks by the two worthies, in conjunction.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The Harpers have commenced the publication of a monthly magazine with the above title, containing the reprint of the best articles of the English magazines, from the pens of the most distinguished authors.—It is the cheapest and best publication of the kind, now printed. Persons wishing to procure it, can leave their names at HUSTON & PORTER'S, where they will be supplied by GRIDLEY free of postage. Price $3 per year, or 25 cents a number.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.—Dr. A. MORROW is delivering a series of Astronnomical Lectures at Mercur's Hall, in this place, which are worthy the attention of our citizens. He comes with the highest testimonials of worth and ability, and with an apparatus admirably calculated to illustrate the beautiful science which he is imparting. An attendance upon his Lectures, will be both useful and entertaining.

WORKING FARMER.—We know of no better or cheaper journal devoted to the interests of the Agricultural community, than this, published by Kingman & Cross, New York city; edited by Professor Mapes. The price is but *one dollar* per year, and no farmer, however dull, but could glean from its columns, more than that worth of valuable matter.

"PITTSTON GAZETTE."—A Whig paper, with this title has been established at Pittston, Luzerne county, by Messrs. RICHART & PHILLIPS. The number before us, is a large, neatly printed sheet, edited with ability. We wish the publishers success.

A Bold Scheme.

We have repeatedly warned the Democracy of Bradford that a deep laid plan was on foot, to destroy the Democratic party of this county. That ambitious and designing men, who have fed at the public crib, and waxed fat, are restless under the position they occupy, and seek to break up the party, in hopes that in the general catastrophe they may come out triumphant. Joined in this scheme are old Federalists, who have suddenly and miraculously become Democrats. To further this project, the *North Pennsylvanian* was established, as a sort of nucleus around which to gather the fragments of the party, under the fostering care of Ward and Piolett. Counselling and caucussing with these, in close communion, *are several of the prominent whig leaders of this borough!* What do such things mean? Is it necessary that whig leaders should be consulted to carry out the plans or the principles of the Democratic party? We should suppose not, had we not seen that it is practised by the men who profess, *par excellence*, to be Democrats.

The present objects of this clique are directed at Hon. David Wilmot. They are ready to adopt any means to overthrow and prostrate him He is odious in their eyes, because he is a bold, conscientious and honest man, whom no threats can appall, nor patronage corrupt. They view him as the greatest obstacle in their path, and will not scruple to anything to put him down. Are the Democrats aware, that they are now intriguing to secure a WHIG candidate, to whom they have promised the support of Democrats! We know that many of the prominent men in this opposition to Mr. Wilmot have promised their support to a whig in case of Mr. W's nomination. We could name the place, and our witnesses, where several of these men, who have been mostly clamerous for "regular nominations," and most denunciatory of his course *publicly pledged their support to* JOHN C. ADAMS *should Mr. Wilmot be the regular nominee of the Democratic party.* This is the consistency of these men, and the fact, which is susceptible of proof, occurring in a public bar-room, should alarm every honest Democrat.

That they are ready to do so, we have no doubt, but that they can carry with them in their schemes any portion of the Democracy of Bradford we do not believe. There are we know, a small portion of our party, who do not wholly approve of Mr. Wilmot's course, and who are honest in their views. Are they prepared to support JOHN C. ADAMS, the whig nominee, in opposition to David Wilmot, the nominee of the Democratic party? Are they prepared at once to brand as false all their professions, because unscrupulous men, bursting with hate, seek to prostrate Mr. Wilmot? They cannot be transferred, at the will of these men, to the support of Whiggery, and at the attempt, will cast them off, as dishonest and unworthy.

To Democrats, this should be the signal for renewed and untiring zeal. When the standard of our party is menaced by such machinations, we should rally around it with new vigor, and by stronger exertions seek to uphold it. It will come victorious, out of all such contests, if Democrats are but wary and vigilant. They should attend to the the primary meetings, on the 31st. An attempt will be made on that day, to defeat the expression of the public voice by trickery and fraud. Let Democrats see to it; let good and true men be elected as delegates, who will place in nomination worthy candidates, and all will be well, despite the opposition of our common enemy, and the designs of the clique around the *North Pennsylvanian*, who detested by Democrats, will find in the arms of whiggery a congenial and fraternal embrace.

Passage of the California Bill!

The bill providing for the admission of California into the Union, passed the Senate on Tuesday last, by a vote of 34 yeas, to 18 nays. We trust it will be immediately taken up by the House and passed.

Missouri Election.—The returns from this state are not yet sufficiently ample to decide the result. We should judge, that the Legislature would be so divided that no U. S Senator could be elected by either party, without aid from one of the others.—The Whigs have the largest number of members; Bentonians next, and the anti do. least. Three whig Congressmen elected, and probably the entire delegation, five in number, will be whig.

☞ We would suggest to the "*Star of the North,*" in all kindness, that it has quite enough at home to attend to, without troubling itself about this Senatorial district. The Democrats of Bradford, have been very generously tendered foreign advice in profusion, but as they think they understand their own busines, it is generally unheeded. The controversy in this District, will result in no harm, if the *rights* of Democrats are respected.

Indiana.—The returns, nearly full, show that there will be about 20 Democratic majority in the Legislature, and about the same in the Constitutional Convention.

Counterfeits on the York Bank.—The *North American* learns from Messrs. Drexel & Co. that a new $5 Counterfeit on the York Bank, Pa. has been put in circulation. It is altered from counterfeit fives on the Harrisburg Bank. In the genuine the title of the Bank runs across the middle of the note, while on the counterfeit it is placed at the top.—From the same source we also learn that counterfeit 5's on the Black River Bank, New York, are in circulation. They are well executed—presenting an almost *fac simile* appearance of the genuine. We would advise all persons not familiar with the issues of this Bank, to refuse all bills on it of the denomination of five dollars.

The Pittsburg Post, in an article on the failure of the Compromise bill, observes what any one will notice, if he will but look before him:—"We have observed one thing however, viz: that no alarm was caused by the news of the defeat. The subject was hardly broached in the streets or news rooms. After all that has been said of the danger under which the Union was struggling, this indifference as to the fate of a Bill which alone was to save us from ruin, seemed strange. People are thoughtless in the extreme, or we live in more security than politicians wot of."

Jenny Lind, on her way to this country, was to give two Concerts (instead of three, as was stated in our columns,) at Liverpool on the 17th and 19th inst. at $2,500 per night. For these Concerts tickets were selling freely at the last advices at $25 each. Thirty of the principal nobility had written down from London to secure seats for both nights.

Death of Yankee Sullivan.—The Sentinel of Jersey City has received a communication from California, announcing the death of his famous pugilist. It is said that Sullivan assaulted a man by striking him a blow with his fist, when a pistol was immediately leveled at the bully by the assaulted, and fired, thus hurrying him into eternity.

Allotment of Work.

The Canal Commissioners after a lengthy session at Philadelphia, allotted the work on the North Branch, as follows:—

Public Road, along Sections 19, 20, 21 and 22:
Sec. 1, Geo. Blattenberger; Sec. 2, D. M. Bull.—
Dam No. 1, Guard Lock, No. 1, to Mann, Bruner & Mann.
Dam. No. 2, Lock 7, Sec. 27, to Packer, Bennet & Co.
Dam No. 3, Lock 21, Sec. 109, to Casper Dull.
Section No. 10, to A V. & A. J. & J. Trout.
Lock No. 3, to Lockwood & Walker.
Section No. 23, to H. S. Salisbury.
Section 23, Aqueduct 1, and Lock 5, to Mullison & Trout.
Lock No. 6, to Lentz, Laman & Co.
Section No. 28, to Saml. Coolbaugh.
" 29, 31, and 36, Aqueduct No. 2, to V. E. Piollett & Bro. (J. E.)
" 37, to J. McGovern & Bro.
" 41 and Lock 10, to Jones, Chris & Co.
" 47, to John Passmore.
" 53 and Lock 12, to Jones, Chris & Co.
" 56, and aqueduct 3, to M. H. Wells & Co
" 59, 60 and 61, to do.
" 62 and Lock 14, to Geo. Blattenberger.
" 63, to Coolbaugh, Brown & Co.
" 66 and Culvert, to P. Burke.
" 71 and Lock 15, to John Passmore.
" 74. to A. Edwards, Jr.
" 76 and Culvert to Edwards & Russell.
" 77, to H. & J. A. Keeney.
" 78, to E. Lacy & Co.
" 79, to J C. E. N. & H. Lacy.
" 81, Aqueduct 4, and Lock 16, to Ross & Anderson.
" 81, Aqueduct 5, to Morley, Mowry & Co.
" 87, to G. W. Love.
" 88 and Lock 17 to Kirk & Trace.
" 90, to D. M. Bull.
" 93, to N. Overfield & Co.
" 94 and Culvert, to C. & N. Overfield.
" 95 and Culvert, to Wilson, Mowry & Co.
" 99 Aqueduct 6, and Lock 18, to Ross & Anderson.
" 100 and Locks 19 and 20, to Wm. Bickel.
" 115, to O'Hara, Vandercook & Co.
" 116, to do do.
" 117, to G. H. Bardwell & Co.
" 118, to Fisher & Bowman.
" 119, to Arad & Garrigan.
" 120, to do.
" 121 and 122, to Winchester & Jayne.
" 123 and 124, to Marcy & Dreesbach.
" 125 and Culvert, to Patrick Burke.
" 134, to Little & Stark,
" 136, to G. H. Bardwell & Co.
" 137 and Aqueduct 7, Francis Blair.
" 138 and Lock 22, to John Flood,
" 142, to Winchester & Jayne.
" 143 and 144, to Jackson & Numan,
" 145 and Lock 23, to H. & A. Hepple.
" 146 and Culvert, to Kirk & Trace.
" 148, to Campbell & Lazarus.
" 151 and Culvert, to O'Hara, Vandercook & Co.
" 152, to Sherwood & Sickler.
" 154 and Lock 24, to O'Grady, Barstow & Donelly.
" 157, to M. Regan.
" 158, to R. Martin & Co.
" 161, Aqueduct 8, and 162, to Campbell, Simpson & Co.
" 164, to Jos. Parsons.
" 165, to R. Martin & Co.
" 166 and Culvert. to Kelly & Blissing.
" 167 and Lock 25, to John Passmore.
" 176, to Fisher & Owens.
" 177, Lock 26, and Aqueduct 9, to J. Forsman & Co.
" 178, to R. Martin & Co.
" 179 and Lock 27, to Collins & Dennis.
" 186, to Campbell & Lazarus.
" 187, to Benedict & Hughes.
" 190, to do.
" 191, Lock 28, and Aqueduct 10, to do.

Resolutions of the Southern Caucus.

Washington Monday, August 12

The following, taken from the *Southern Press* of this morning, are the Resolutions adopted by the Southern ultras, in caucus, on Saturday night.

Resolved, That no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by the judgment of his peers and the laws of land, and that the Common Law, as it existed in the American Colonies on the 4th of July, 1776, and the Constitution, Laws of the United States applicable to our Territories, shall be the fundamental law of the said territory.

Resolved, That in the event that non-Slaveholding States object thus to put the life, liberty and property of American citizens under American laws, we will insist upon a division of the Country on the line of 36° 30′, with a distinct recognization tion and protection of property in Slaves.

Resolved, That we will not vote for the admission of California, unless the Southern Boundary be restricted to the parallel of 36 30 North latitude.

Resolved, That we will not agree to any Boundary between Texas and New Mexico which proposes to cede to New-Mexico any portion of Territory south of the parallel of 36° 30′ North latitude and west of the Rio Grande, prior to the adjustment of the Territorial questions.

Resolved, That the Representatives of the slave holding States will resist by all usual legislative and constitutional means the admission of the State of California and the adjustment of the Texas boundary until a settlement of the Territorial question is made.

Be it further Resolved, That the powers and duties of the Committee of fifteen be continued until the farther action of the meeting, and the Chairman of that Committee, by the concurrence of any three members thereof, may, at any time, call a meeting of the Representatives of the Slaveholding States.

This being the ultimatum of the propaganda, the Northern men are determined to urge through the California bill without delay.

The resolutions were adopted by forty Members, a few only dissenting.

Mr. Toombs conducted the proceedings and proposed the resolutions.

Russia and its Emperor.—This year, it is said, the Emperor Nicholas will either resign the crown or perish. Such a prediction, so positively asserted, might savor of childishness if uttered in the garb of prophecy, but those who are familiar with the secret history of Russia, know well that beyond the period of 25 years no Emperor is allowed to reign in that land. There is, or at least has been hitherto, a power behind the thrown and above the thrown which none of the sovereigns have been able to resist or evade. The dreaded family of the Orloffs are the hereditary ministers of that power. The unenviable distinction is theirs to be by prescriptive right the agents specially employed. Alexander occupied the throne for the restricted period—he failed to resign and perished. Diebitchz fell into disgrace. One of the Orloffs appeared in the camp. Soon after the General was reported dead. Orloff remained. Who next, was the question in men's mouth's. Duke Constantine died suddenly. Orloff still remained, and only departed when the Duchess was announced as having suddenly died. The maxims of state policy which animate the ancient nobles of the Empire, impose upon Nicholas a duty he dare not despise—that duty is to resign or accept his fate. A few months will confirm a prediction not thoughtlessly uttered.—*New York Tribune.*

Stampede of Soldiers.—A detachment of several companies of soldiers recently arrived at Jefferson Barracks from New York, via the Lakes.—They were recruits, intended to fill up the skeletons of regiments in New York. On their arrival at Lasalle, the cholera appeared among them in a malignant form, and seven or eight of them died.—This created a perfect panic among the soldiers, and before they arrived at the barracks about 70 of them had deserted It is supposed that a good many of them will rejoin their commands at the Barracks—the fear of the cholera along causing their desertion. Arrangements are making for the transportation of a very considerably number of troops from the Barracks to Fort Leavenworth, thence to march for New Mexico.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Boundary of Texas.

The following is a copy of Mr. Pearce's bill in the form in which it passed the Senate:

An act proposing to the state of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by said state of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be and the same hereby are, offered to the state of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said state, in an act passed by the General Assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said state of Texas:—Provided, The said agreement by the said General Assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty.

First that the state of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Second—The state of Texas cedes to the United States all her claim to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third—The state of Texas relinquishing all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, fort, arsenals, custom-houses, custom-house revenue, arms, and munitions of war, and public buildings with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Fourth—The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claim to territory, and relinquishments of claims, will pay to the state of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent, interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Fifth—Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in the fourth article of this agreement; Provided, also, That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the state, holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all claim against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be constructed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the "joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of states that may hereafter be formed out of the state of Texas or otherwise.

An Exciting Slave Case.—The runaway slaves have been so numerous of late, in Washington, under the instigations of the abolitionists here and elsewhere, that the owners of this species of property have become very much alarmed, and hence are disposed to move them to safer parts of the United States, or to sell them to slave traders. A cruel incident of this kind is exciting great sympathy there at present. The family of William Williams, the coachman of Presidents Polk, Taylor and Fillmore, were suddenly, on Friday morning, seized by a slave trader, and taken from their homes, in that city, off to Baltimore, to be sent to New Orleans. His wife over 50 years of age, three daughters and three grand children, were thus snatched from him in an hour, to a fate worse to him than death; to be sold south to the highest bidder, and separated from him and each other. The poor man wrung his hands, rolled on the ground, was nearly crazed in fact, by the dreadful parting. After many years toil, he very recently purchased his own freedom, but his family were owned by some one in New Orleans. The President feeling deeply for his distresses, gave him money and let him go to Baltimore, to see them again. Williams found the trader would take the sum of $3,200 for them, and returned with the hope of raising that amount here to redeem them. A petition was drawn up, and to day circulated about the City and House of Representatives setting forth the fact, and asking for assistance, which was so promptly rendered, that the prospect is, in the language of Williams himself, "very fair."

The President, Mr. Webster, Gen. Scott, and a number of Senators, members and citizens, have contributed sums from $5 to $50. Mr. Corcoran gave $200, which was the price asked for the aged wife, and he made her "free" at once. Besides doing this, Mr. Corcoran has purchased one of the women, who has lived in his family for some years. Mrs. Com. Patterson another, and Mrs. Gen. Townsend a third, who lived with her for some years past. So the children, for whom $1,500 were asked, only remain to be purchased by their grandfather—and he is in a fair way of raising this money.

The Cholera at Harper's Ferry.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing under date of the 6th instant, remarks:—"According to expectation, I left Harper's Ferry this morning, and arrived here, all safe and sound. I remained in that gloomy place all yesterday, and gloomy indeed it was. There were no more deaths yesterday after sunrise, but a number of reports were in circulation, and I believe that there was several new cases. But the alarm created by the deaths of the day before was truly awful. Yesterday morning the day was ushered in by the news of Mr. Carrell's death. The next circumstance which cast a still greater gloom over every face was the slow, solemn march of those conveying the remains of the esteemed Dr. Hays to the cars. He was taken to his farm, at New Market, Md. At every turn, from street to street were seen carts and wagons, loading and conveying parts of the effects of citizens from the town. Messrs. Kurtz, Young, and others, prominent merchants of the place, had closed their stores, and were leaving for the country. Here and there were seen companies of men and women in melancholy conversation—not a single smile to lighten the gloom was seen on any countenance—all looked sad, and sad indeed it was. There were but a few at work yesterday in the armory; the excitement being too great for any one to attend to business. To allay the fright of the travelling public, I learned from Capt. Brown, (conductor,) that the trains for the present would not stop at the ferry for dinner, but keep on to Martinsburg. When I left, this morning, a better feeling seemed to be gaining ground, and unless there is another sad demonstration of death's power by means of cholera, things will soon assume a better aspect. The cholera cases, of which I was particularly informed by those who knew them, were getting better, and, it was believed, would relieved, would recover, though the disease acts very quick, and is very fatal."

North Carolina Election.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of the 9th inst., has returns from fifty counties, in which Reed, democrat, has gained 3,820 over his vote of 1848. His majority will be at least 3,000. The Legislature will, from present appearances, stand as follows: In the Senate, 27 Democrats, and 23 Whigs; in the House, 63 Democrats, and 57 Whigs—Democratic majority on on joint ballot, 10.

A Line of Mail Stages has been established from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, to run monthly. The stages are so constructed that they can be used as boats for ferrying the streams. Eight men guard the mail, who are provided with fire-arms capable of firing one hundred and thirty-six shots without stopping to load.

Garibaldi in New York.

The hero of Rome, the illustrious Garibaldi, arrived yesterday afternoon in this city, very unexpectedly. Not even his Italian friends were aware of it. He arrived at two o'clock in the Staten Island ferry boat. The motive of this sudden determination was partly his desire to be near his physician, Dr. Valentine Mott, and partly from a feeling of modesty and a desire to avoid the public entree and popular demonstration which he somehow heard was projected by his countrymen. He had hoped to pass incognito to the upper part of the city, to the house of a friend; but it so happened, that when the boat arrived at the Battery, several Italian and German gentlemen were just entering the ferry slip for the purpose of going to Staten Island to pay him a visit. Some of the Italians recognized him, shook him by the hand, and cheered and congratulated him. The Germans, perceiving that the object of their visit, the Roman warrior, was before them, approached him, and one of them said—"General, we are German republicans, and we most heartily bid you welcome to the model republic." The General shook hands with them and replied, as follows: "Gentlemen, I look on you as brothers; all true republicans are so; and it is this brotherhood of the people that will ensure their final delivery." He then proceeded, in a carriage, to the private residence of his friend up town. We have heard that the Italian committee followed him there, and succeeded in obtaining his consent to be conducted publicly, on Saturday next, from his present dwelling to the Astor House. It is to be presumed that the Italian committee will give due notice to the people, who will give him such a welcome as will make the welkin ring.—*N. Y. Herald, Aug. 5.*

The Benton and Foote Difficulty.—The special committe appointed to investigate the particulars of the difficulty between Senators Foote and Benton made their report last Monday. The committee state, that at the request of both gentlemen, they summoned witnesses and took much testimony, which is set forth at large in an appendix to the report. The report then gives a history of the difficulties between the two Senators, commencing with Mr. Foote's personalities. The committee pronounce the scene most discreditable to the Senate, and say:—

"Its origin must be traced directly to the violation of that rule of order which forbids all personalities; which, though it allows the member to speak with the utmost freedom of the measure or subject before the Senate, does not allow any digression in order to arraign the motives or assail the character of any other member who advocates or opposes it."

After dilating upon this theme and the assaults sometime consequent upon gross personality, the Committee conclude their report as follows:

"In the present case, under all the circumstances, the committee forbear to recommend any action to the Senate. They hope that the strong condemnation of the personalities which led to the threatened violence, their censure of the attempt, by a member, to avenge himself in the presence of the Senate, and of the practice of carrying arms in the Senate chamber, will be a sufficient rebuke.—Should this hope prove vain and similar scenes of violence again occur, they cannot doubt that the Senate will enforce prompt, stern, and effectual punishment."

Swarms of Grasshoppers.—During the present two weeks our city, and surrounding country, have been visited by swarms of grasshoppers. They are to be seen flying through our streets at all hours of the day, and at night they dash through the open windows and cut all kinds of capers around the lamps and candles, as well as the heads of those who may be sitting near. Swarms of them generally congregate about the street lamps at night, and, indeed, their visit to town has become so general as to be quite an annoyance. We do not hear any complaint of damage done by them in the country in this immediate vicinity, but they are said to be so abundant in Fayette and Westmoreland counties, Pa., that the young buckwheat and pasture are almost destroyed by them. They are not, however, confined to any particular section—from the east, west, north and south we have accounts of their devastating effects on the growing crops of corn, oats and tobacco. The Cleveland (O.) Herald says that along the lake country the oat fields are entirely stripped, grass fields eaten to barrenness, and the growing corn in some instances considerably injured. These destructive insects have in some instances attacked the apple orchards, devouring everything but the tree and fruit, and in many cases not even sparing the fruit. —*Balt. Sun.*

Sad Accident by Lightning—A lamentable accident occurred in Aston township, Delaware county, last Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. A dwelling house, on the tenure of John Cook, at which a vendue was being held, was struck by lightning, and three persons were instantly killed and a number wounded. The names of the killed are Mrs. R. Dutton, wife of Jonathan Dutton; her son, Nathan, a young man recently married, and a Richard P. Slaughter, an industrious young man, a carpenter by trade, who leaves a wife and two children. John McCoy, who was standing by Dutton at the time of his death, was struck in the back. The electric fluid passed down both his legs, taking off the skin all the way down, and tearing his shoes into fragments. A sad calamity has befallen the families of the deceased individuals, and much sympathy is felt for them.

A Leap Almost Incredible.—One the most extraordinary feats on record was performed on Friday evening last, by a small Sorrell Mare, belonging to Zimmerman, Livery Stable-keeper, in Minersville. Lebbeus Hughes, son of E. Hughes, Esq., aged about 12 years, was riding the Mare, when she became frightened and ran away with him; she ran up the Railroad to where it crosses Wolf creek just above the shop of Mr. Wm. De Haven, at which point the plank had been removed from the Bridge for a space of about 25 feet. Here as if fearful of attempting the leap, she stopped suddenly for a moment, and then gathering all her energies cleared the space at a single bound. We would hardly believe such a feat possible, had it not been witnessed by several persons who immediately measured the distance jumped, and found it to be *twenty-seven feet!* Neither horse nor rider were injured by the wonderful exploit.—*Pottsville Emporium.*

A Tragedy.—A shocking affair recently took place in Texas. A Mr. Wiley, living upon the Sabine, near Van Zandt, had seperated from his wife. It appears that he afterwards visited her at a house in the neighborhood, where she was residing, and proposed a division of the property, to which she consented. He then took her behind him on his horse, and proceeded to their former house, which they reached upon apparently friendly terms. During the division of the property, he requested her to walk out in the yard with him.—As soon as they left the house, he shot her dead with a pistol, and mounted his horse to escape. A number of citizens followed and overtook him in Rusk county, and killed him.

☞ A daughter, aged 13, of George Grissell, of Rensselaer, Ind., committed suicide on the 23d ult., by hanging herself. She had accidentally broken a crock, and was afraid of punishment.—She dressed herself in suitable burial clothes, and telling her little brother that she "never would break another crock," she got upon the bed, tied a bridle to the joist, fastened it around her neck, and jumped off. Her brother succeeded in replacing her upon the bed, but she jumped off the second time, and before he could obtain assistance she was dead.

Leggett's Gap Railroad.—We learn from the Montrose papers, that the company are busy surveying a route up the Hopbottom creek, through Brooklyn, with flattering prospects of success.—They design reaching the summit at Hart Lake, thence to Jones' Lake, about one mile from Montrose, thence down Snake creek to the Susquehanna river, thence to Owego.—*Lackawanna Journal.*

Extensive Conflagration at the Sing Sing Prison.

An extensive fire broke out in this prison about twelve o'clock yesterday, which consumed the workshops, which were constructed of wood, before it was finally extinguished. The fire occurred when a large number of the convicts were at dinner, and to this, no doubt, may be attributed the fact that none of the prisoners made their escape. Those who were not locked up, rendered efficient aid, under the direction of Mr. Lent, architect of the prison, in extinguishing the flames. Among these most active on the occasion, was a man named Donaldson, formerly a rider in the circus, who was convicted, over a year since, of manslaughter.—These, in connection with the Sing Sing fireman, succeeded in arresting the farther progress of the fire. No damage was done to the main prison, containing the cells, and consequently none of the difficulty of securing the convicts, which has been apprehended, will be experienced.

Mr. James Horner & Co., whose losses amount to about $12,000, occupied the first floor of the building as a file manufactory. The entire stock of files was recovered, though in a damaged state, and the whole of the machinery, which had been placed in a shed near the building, was saved. Messrs Horner & Co. are insured to the full amount of their loss in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, both of Hartford, Conn. The loss caused by delay in business will not, however, be very severe, as the agent of the prison has promised to the contractors to have new workshops erected in forty days from the present time.

Mr. John Humphrey, who occupied the second story as a carpet factory, had his property completely destroyed. He is insured in one of the eastern companies, however, for $5000, his loss, which was chiefly in tools, looms, &c., being estimated at about $6000.

The shop which was entirely consumed, was two hundred and sixty feet long, fifty-five feet wide, and two stories high. The agent, about two hours before the fire occurred, had paid $1,200 for some alterations and repairs which were made a short time previous.

The state is a looser to the amount of about $12,000, besides which there will be a loss of about $90 per day, caused by the men remaining unemployed while the shops are in process of erection.

Fortunately no person was seriously injured.—Mr. Robert Lent, while assisting on the burning building, fell twice through the roof, but escaped with very little injury.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

☞ **THE BRADFORD COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY** will hold its quarterly meeting at the "Ward House" in Towanda, on Thursday, the 5th day of September, at 2, P. M.

Professor Pattison, of the New York University, will deliver a lecture to the Society, at the Court House, same evening. The public are invited to attend.
August 8, 1850.

☞ **TEMPERANCE MEETING.** A Meeting of the Bradford County Temperance society, will be held at the court House in Towanda on Monday evening Sept. 2d, at which time it is expected the Sons of Temperance will attend in regalia.—The public generally are invited to be present. By order of the President. C. S. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

Married,

In Rome on Thursday, 15th, by Rev. Jos. Towner, Mr. J. J. Van Ness, of Standing Stone, to Miss Emily Horton, of the former place.

Died,

In this Village on the 9th inst., Charles Ladd, son of C. F. and Emily H. Harder, aged four months and six days.

Medical Department of Penn'a College,

Ninth, below Locust street, Philadelphia.

THE Lectures for the session of 1850—51 will commence on Monday, October 14th, and continue, without interruption until the ensuing 1st of march.—The Faculty is constituted as follows:—

Wm. Darrach, M. D. Principles and Practice of Medicine.

John Wiltbank M. D. Obsterics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Henry S. Patterson, M. D, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Wm. R. Grant, M. D. Anatomy and Physiology.

David Gilbert, M. D. Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Washington L. Atlee, M. D Medical Chemistry.

Clinic at the Pennsylvania Hospital, the ticket of which is furnished to every second-course student without charge. Fees—Matriculation, $5 00; for each ticket $15 00; Graduation $30,00; The Anatomical rooms will be opened on the 1st of October, under the care of DR. JAMES HUNTER Demonstrator.

HENRY S. PATTERSON, M.D. Register.
No 82 Arch street Philadelphia.

Division Orders, No. 2.

Head Quarters, 13th Division, Pa. Volunteers,
East Smithfield, August 1, 1850.

THE Major General officially announces to the Division, the death of the President of the United States—the Patriot, the Soldier and the honest man.

As a manifestation of respect for the exalted character and eminent public services of the illustrious dec'd, the Major General directs:

1st. The armories will be clothed in mourning.

2d. The colors of the Battalions will be *creped* for six months.

3d. The officers will wear a badge of mourning on the left arm, and the hilt of the sword for six months.—

By order of W. E. BARTON, *Major General.*
M. BULLOCK, *Aid-de-Camp.*

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing between Hall & Walker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due to said firm, will be received by D. C. Hall, who will settle all the business of the late firm.

D. C. HALL.
Towanda, August 12, '50. W. K. WALKER.

More Particulars about the late Flood.

J. INGHAM & SON, would respectfully announce to their customers that notwithstanding their recent heavy loss they will be prepared by the 1st, of Sept. next to accommodate all that may give them a call in all the various branches of their business.

N. B.—It is very desirable that we should have our dues under the present circumstances, therefore all those that know themselves indebted will oblige us by calling and settling up immediately, we wish every one to do it of their own free will, but we would just hint that those that do not obey this call may possibly be compelled to meet us elsewhere.

Monroe, August, 1st, 1850.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. Horace Williston, President Judge of the 14th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Luzerne, Bradford, and Tioga and Jere Adams and George Tracy Esqrs. Associate Judge in and for the county of Bradford, have issued their precept bearing date the 25th day of July, 1850 to me directed for holding a court of quarter sessions of the peace, common pleas and orphan's court at Towanda for the County of Bradford, on the 1st Monday of September next being the 2d to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroners Justices of the Peace and Constables of the county of Bradford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with records, inquisitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done: and those who are bound by recognizance or otherwise to prosecute against the prisoners who are or may be in the jail of said county, or who are or shall be bound to appear at the said court, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notice.

Dated at Towanda, the 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1850, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

W. S. DOBBINS, Sh'ff.

SHEEP PELTS.—The highest price in Cash paid for Sheep & Lamp Pelts at jy18
H. & A. CAMPBELL'S.