(From the Public Ledger.)

MESSES. EDITOR+:- During a recent visit to the Bedford Springs, I was galled upon by some of the most ardent triends of Temperance in the State, and invited to address the people of Bedford on the importance of inducing every friend of humanity to vote for a prohibitory liquor law at the ensuing election. I most cheerfully complied with the re quest of these gentlemen, and t had hoped that I had discharged the duty imposed upon me to the satisfaction of all.

I regret to observe, however, that my remarks on that occasion have become a topic of newspaper discussion, that my words have been misrepresented, and my motives impugned. I deem it due to others as well as to myself that the truth should be

My recollection is that I urged upon the people present upon that occasion, the importance of the temperance reform generally, and exhorted them to vote for a prohibitory law at the next election I expressed the belief that the whole question was involved in the resolutions allowing the people to vote for and against a prohibitory law, and that the real friends of temperance should direct their attention to that point and that only. I declared my be lief that if the law was demanded in this way, by the voice of the people, it mattered but little wh filled the office of Governor-the law would be sanctioned-that no man would set himself against the will of the people. I said then, as I repeat now, that I believe either of the distinguished gentlemen would carry out that will if put in a form consistent with the terms of the constitution.

I did say that Gov. Bigler was too good a democrat to resist the will of the people, and that I had every confidence besides in his desire to do any seasonable and proper thing to arrest the vice of it temperance; that I knew from correspondence and personal intercourse with him, that he held the doctrine that the will of the people should be binding so far as related to the policy of the measure, but that he would not yield his right to judge of the constitutionalli y, and justice of a law when it came before him—he would not so far forget the dignity of his station or the obligation of his oath. But Governor Bigler has written me no letter inconsistent with his manly letter to the Temretance Convention.

I felt more at liberty to say what I did of Governor Bigler because I believe an attempt had been made to prostitute the sacred cause of temperance to mere partisan ends, and to turn its influence against his re-election. I did not hesitate, as I shall not to rebuke this attempt, and I intend so to do, whenever and wherever I may meet it, and this is the true and real cause of the complaints that have been preferred against my Bedford address.

I also, at the same meeting in Bedford, referred to a secret sworn political organization, whose objeet, so lar as is made known, is to distranchise every adopted citizen of this glorious country, and August 23. that too, in the face of the guaranties of the constitation of United States, as well as our own beloved commonwealth, both of which recognize the adopt ed citizen on the same broad pla-form, of civil and religious liberty, with the native born. Doubtless, then " the head and front of my offending" in the eyes of some of the unknown and unknowing ones, 18 my strong and uncompromising oposition to Je. suitism, whether Protestant or Papal, and with these men the same objection rests against Governor Bigler, because of his fixed determination not to violate the constitution and laws of the land; by disfranchising adopted citizens either on account of their religion or the place of their birth.

There are in my church, and in every other brave," men of loreign birth as pure patrols, and as good men as ever breathed the air of freedommen, who to the letter obey the constitution and laws of the country of their adoption. Are these men to be disfrauchised and stricken down like felons, by the iron hand of a secret sworn band of land, Wales, Germany, France, and elsewhere, and made this the land of their adoption, citizens by choice and not by accident, and among whom are to be found our best citizens, are to be turned out of our political society and treated like seris. solely because they were born out of the United Sates, let those who are secretly sworn thus to Philadelphia, and boldly avow their purpose, and tator. It will be much more in accordance with

the true American character. So far as regards the bald and weak invention that I was stumping the State for Governor Bigler, and the vulgar and childish clamor for "that let- township, Erie county, fires are raging. ter," I can afford so far as I am concerned myself Onto.—In Ohio drought is almost universal them pass me as the fille winds. I have a higher, elling throughout the State, and visiting the farmers. hibitory law, and am therefore not alarmed by these Tempests in Penny Teapots, neither will they prevent me from orging upon everyalriend of humanity in the State to vote for a prohibitory liquor law vithout fail, and for Governor for whomever they

As regards my own vote, I will say that Governor Bigler, nor no other man shall have my vote for the office of Governor, unless he is willing to sub mit to the will of the the people on this great and ill important question-nor will I vote for a member of either branch of the legislature on any other ground. Nor will I ever vote for a member of any Jesuit association, Protestant of Catholic, having good reason to believe him such. How could I vote for men who are sworn to disfranchise my father, my nucle, my brother,, and some of the best neighbors and dearest triends that I have, and some | son. of the best men in my church ?-Yours, &c

JOHN CHAMBERS.

The Disastrous Conflagration at Troy

Our city this morning presents a eickening ap pearance. The centre of business is a blackened mass of smouldering rains. The fire commenced in the Troy Planing Mille, at the corner of Front and Division streets, the wind being very high at the time, the fire spread with incredible rapidity, and in the space of about twenty minutes nearly the whole lumber district was in flames. The firemen did their utmost, but it was impossible for them to concentrate their exertions upon any one particular spot so as to check the flames. Below which will probably save the cotton crop. Adams street over three hundred buildings are in ashes, including factories, machine shops, stores and elegant private residences. In fact, the most valuable part of the city is in ruins. The loss will Maine, New Hampshire, &c., which have already

The fire was checked about 6 o'clock this morning. The papers join in placing the loss at over one million of dollars. The goods store in the Hudson River Railroad

The Whig says, that the fire broke out in the Troy planing Mill about one o'clocks esterday attergoon, and spread with great rapidity through the building, almost instantly communicating to the adjoining wooden buildings, on both sides of the street, and valuable and extensive lumber yards in Harbor, as a further security for emergencies like

the immediate vicinity.

The breeze at the time from the river was quite strong, and led the flames with uncontrollable fury urging them along Front Street on both sides and up the south side of Division Street to the river, making a clean sweep with the exception of one bouse on the corner of River Street. All the buildings on Front Street to Adam on either side are destroyed commencing at the second house on Riv-

er Street below Durfio. Crossing River street the flames communicated to a large number of private dwellings, and Bird's immense three story chair factory. The flames then leaped up Adams s'reet to Washington, Liberty streets, to Front and second streets, and down these streets to Adams and South Street, destroying in their course a large number of valuable d wellings

The Drought.

The prevailing drought under which our larmers n this vicinity have suffered so much, appears to extend over a greater extent of country and to be more protracted and severe than any we remem ber to have known before. The Pullburgh Ga. zelle sums up the accounts from the deveral sec ions of the Union as follows:

This drought extends with different degrees o ntensity, from the Lakes to the southern lines of Tennessee, and from the Atlantic to the western ine of Missonri, and probably to the Rocky Mounains. It embraces all the great agricultural States of the Union-the producers of wheat, corn, cattle, heep, and hogs. This region has heretofore been supplied with food, and has been able to richly spate immense quantities for the South and for Europe. This year not more than enough to supply its own inhabitants has been raised. The wheat rop is a fair one, on an average, though some fine wheat districts will have to buy bread. The corn crop, on an average may amount to two thirds -The potato crop will not amount to half a one,-The oats crop, on an average, is pretty fair, and so is the has crop, but the almost total failure of sum mer and fall pasture, will render these articles very scarce and dear. Great numbers of caute and sheep will be slaughtered, from inability to carry them brough winter. Beel of a poor quality will probably be cheaper than it has lately been. There are plenty of hoge in the country, but the failure of the corn crop will prevent the usual number being fatened in the ordinary way. The woods, however, are said to promise great quantities of mast, and great deal of inferior pork will be made in this way

We add some extracts from papers published in different parts of the country.

PENNSYLVANIA -In this region the drought rages with great intensity. Vegetation is nearly destroy-ed, except in choice localities. The pasture is hierally dried up, presenting a singular barren and desolate appearance. All summer and fall crops are failures. Com will scareely be one third of a crop. Potatoes are almost a total failure. Fruit is poor and scarce. In some sections the peaches are dried on the trees. Apples stand the drought beter, but are poor in comparison to fruitful years -All gardens are failures, and thousands of young

rees, planted in the fall or spring, have perished. Many wells and springs, heretofore considered infailing, have dried up, causing great distress for want of water, while the lowness of others produces sickness. The Ohio river has dwindled to a mere creek, and is forded daily on horseback and in wagons. An occasional keel boat, with half a load, and towed by horses who walk in the bed of the river, is all the craft now seen on a stream which; one half of the year, bears proudly immense steamers, loaded with height .- Fittsburgh Gazette,

The drought has crisped and blackened the whole face of vegetation in this county. The pea-tures are dried up, so that farmers are already foldering their cattle. Corn, buck wheat pota nea, turnips, and other late crops are famishing .- Honesdale

The drought, in this County, is becoming quite farming. Besides the inevitable ruin of the growng crops, pasturage, in common with vegetation generally, is parched up, and the caule suffer great-

ly. The streams, too are failing-many of the naller ones are already entirely dried up. Some of the farmers in the lower end of the County, we understand, are obliged to hauf water for their barn ards a mile or two from the Schuylkill We have church in this " land of the free and home of the had no rain of account since Saturday 29th of July -Miner's Journal, Aug 26th

THE DROUGHT.—Reports from all parts of the coun try, show that the drought is making terrible havec among the farmers' crops. One gentleman informs us that from 24 bushels of wheat sowed jast fall petty despots? Every true-hearted, constitution, he has just harvested thirty one!-inferior to the and law-loving and law-abiling American chris., seed, of course; and heretofore he has raised from tian and patriot will answer no.! But if the men two to three hundred bushels on the same ground. who have emigrated from Scotland, England, Ire. The ground is literally baked, wells are dry as well's the streams, springs spring no more, pastures and meadows are cri-p, brown and dead, the heavens are flame by day and brass by night -Oats are dwarfed and poorly filled, potatoes are almost tuberless, corn is closing its leaves and almost dying, and fruit will do very well if it can stand baking on the trees. We must have rain treat them, follow the example of the mayor of soon or stock will suffer for water. - Wellsboro' Agr-

not hide themselves or their actions from the light. Similar accounts reach as from most other sections of the State. Extensive fires are prevailing in the nine forests of Tioga, where great injury is being Cone. In the swamps and woods of Harbor Creek

> The editor of the Ohio farmer, who has been travreports great failures on account of drought, excep the north-western part of the State. The corn crop, he states, will not be one third of a yield.ingly scarce—the polato crop, must fall also, far be-low the ordinary yield. The only average crops in Ohio this year, are the bay and oats. The others are all more or less defective.

> The Cleveland Herald says that many of the shade trees of that city are dying, particularly the elms, maples and locusts Farmers in the adjacent country are already foddering their cattle. Fires are destroying the woods in Portage, Trum-

> bull, and other counties of the Western Reserve. . Kentucky, Indiana. &c.—Com has failed to a great extent in Indiana Kentucky. Illinois will produce but a small part of her usual yield this sea-

> The editor of the Louisville Journal, who has lately travelled through a portion of the West expresses the opinion "that from latitude 35 degrees to 42 North, the corn crop, in consequence of the excessive drought, will not exceed and probably fall short of half the usual yield " It will be obser ved that this belt of country embraces the chief corn producing States of the West, to wit: Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinoise, Indiana

Missouri &c -South western Missouri with part of Arkansas and Texas, also suffer severely. Corn is nearly destroyed. Wheat and oats, however are good.

ALABAMA, GEORGIA, &c -Central Georgia and Eastern Alabama send very similar accounts.-Some heavy rains have lately tallen in Georgia

New England - Nearly all New England has suffered greatly. Corn, potatoes, &c, are ruined be over one million Jollars, on which there is an been reported by telegraph The Boston Traveller

The streams in the interior are generally remarkably low, and in some instances the tactories have been stopped. This is the care, we understand, with the extensive works of Salisbury Manufacturing Company. The Lowell companies have drawn liberally upon their reserved means in Winnipiseogee Lake, and have been for two weeks or more lowering that great body of water at the rate of an inch a day. They have recently purchased the whole of Squam Lake, in the vicinity of Centre

New York -- New York State appears to be all dry. Fires are burning along the eastern portion of the State-from the Catskill Mountain to the Canada line. There was a report in New York on Saturday that the fire in the Catskills had destroyed the well known " Mountain House," but this needs confirmation. Teams had been sent on Saturday to temove the furniture.

Col. FREMONT left Washington, a few days ago, to embark for New York in the steamer for California, with the views of landing at San Francisco and proceeding thence to the Sierra Nevada to fix astronomically the position of the Pass which he discovered in that mountain during his expedition of





Aradford Aeporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, Sept'ber 2, 1854.

Terms of The Reporter.

\$3 50 per annum—if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted—for eash paid actually in advance \$1 00 will be educted. No paper sent over two years, quiess paid for.

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

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

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARTIELD CO. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset Co.

POR CAMAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY S. MOTT, OF PIKE COUNTY.

Re-Enactment of the Missouri Compromise

In the midst of the excitement and indignation produced by the unexpected invasion of a national compact, by repealing the Missouri Compromise, thus opening the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to the designs and inroads of Slavery, very many of the Freemen of the North looked to the ultimate re-establishment, by Congress, of that prohibition. A glance at the materials of which the Senate is composed, shows conclusively that if will take years so to change its complexion, as to effect this object, even should the public be willing to follow up the contest for the necessary length of time. And so long as the present Executive fills the chair, or it occupied by one of the same kidney, all attempts at legislative interference will be vain.

We look upon any attempt to interpose Congressional enactments in the way of the spread of Sla very into Kansas and Nebraska, as useless. The Slavery interest predominates in shaping legislation, and though the popular branch may be chang ed, the Senate will stand in the way for some years As far as Congressional action is concerned, the Slavery extensionists are entirely triumphant. They have brok in down the barriers to its progress, tho? at the expense of National raith. The battle is already begun for supremacy. The odds are on the side of Slavery, though we hope for a different result. Be that as it may, the outrage is perpetrated, and what is the proper course left for Northern Freemen?

There is no question that before a change could be effected in Congress, the question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska will be practically determined. By that time, the threats of ruifinally violence to Northern emigrants, and the display of revolvers and bowie-knives, will either give blavery a clear field, or its owners will hesitate about removing with their peculiar and precarious property into those Territories, and Freedom will be triumphant. Instead, then, of frittering away the strength of popular sentiment at the North upon impracticabilities, let a tangible, practical issue be made-No more Slave States! This gives a direction and unity at once to Northern feeling-it strikes at the very root of the evil we have been combatting. It arrests the amtitious designs of the Propaganda, stops Fillibustering, and insures the publi treasury against enormous drafts for the purpose of binding still stronger the chains of human bondage. There is no fact more clear, than that such was the purpose of the patriots who cemented our Union with their blood and guided it by their counsels .-The men of the Revolution deprecated the already existing evil, and had no thought or intention of its extension into new territory. They looked forward with hope to the day, when under the benignant rays of the sun of liberty the dark cloud should be dispelled. It should be the fixed purpose of the descendants and admirers of the founders of our free institutions to endeavor to bring our Govern ment back to their early policy. To enlarge the structed unanimously by the Convention to vote for area of Freedom is to do this-to Nationalize Sia. our late Representative for Congress, G. A. Grow, very is to set back the hands on the dial of our

Country's progress. In this connexion we quote from the Evening Post, the following, in regard to the wisdom or profit of re enacting the Missouri Compromise :- "We no not believe it politic for the people of the Free states to restore the Missouri Compromise, even if they have it in their power. They can do better That compromise was a hard bargain for the free advantage has been offered to us. Shall we hesiand the other territory before secured to freedom shall now be tree, but so also shall every other state which shall hereafter come into this Union.

"There was an understanding that future States, now composing a part of Texas, should be admitted as slave States. This was agreed to by leading Northern men. Daniel Webster, before he made up his mind to his deep and fatal plunge of the seventh of March into the turbid waters, said that, in compliance with this understanding, he should regard it as his duty to vote for the admission of other slave States from Texas.

"From that obligation, and from all other obligations to slavery, except to let it alone in states where it now exists, we have been released by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

"Now if we insist upon and compel the restoraion of the Missouri Compromise, do we not also, by that very act, restore all the conditions previouswe have ever before occupied for a successful opposition to the spread of slavery, and for the exinction of slavery where it now exists in territories out of which new states are to be formed. Let us make the most of this favorable position. Instead of pursuing chimerical schemes-instead of re constructing a bad bargain, now annulled by the faith lessness of the other party, let us avail ourselves of the unsolicited advantage which has been given to

(A horrible accident occurred on the N. Y. Central Road, near Syracuse, on Tuesday last, the express train running over and instantly killing two ladies, getting off the mail train.

The Pardoning Power.

In every Gubernatorial contest, within onr reollection, an attempt has been made to make po luical capital out of a pretended abuse, by the Execulive of the pardoning power. Gandon requires us to say, that this attempt is not confined to either party. It has never received our approbation. We were careful not to publish the attacks upon Gov. Jounston for the the exercise of this power and the attempts which have been made to injure Gov. BIGLER, are still more unjust and disreputable. We do not believe that any Executive the Common wealth ever had, would wilfully abuse 'the' power granted him to pardon offences, for unwarrantable or party purposes. But he may be deceived and misled, and the failing, if any, is on mercy's side.

A great outcry has been raised because Governor Biglier pardoned a man lately covicted at Easton, of an alleged conspiracy to extort money from an aged citizen of that place. The Easton Argus publishes the documents upon which the pardon was granted, which will satisfy any one that if there was any wrong perpetrated, it does not rest with the Governor. They comprise a large number of letters from the most respectable citizens of the place, who certify that they believe the individual was unjusty convicted, upon the evidence of a man not entitled to credit.

We have no doubt that in every case in which pardon is granted, it is done upon evidence which satisfies the Governor that it is his duty to interpose his clemency. He may be, in some instances, mis led by men in whom he supposes he can repose confidence, but if so, the fruit is theirs not his. The only way to avoid it, would be totally to refuse to interfere in the operations of the law-which would inflict more injustice, than is possible to occur by too free use of the power lodged in his hands by the Constitution.

Tioga County.

The Tioga County Democratic Convention, assembled at Tioga Villago, on Friday, 25th ult., and placed in nomination the following County

Assembly-John W. Rvon, of Lawrenceville. Prethonotary-J. F. Donaldson, el Wellsboro'. Register &c .- J. P. MAGILL, of Wellsborough. Commissioner-Andrew Murdaugh, of Jackson Auditor-A E NILES, of Charleston.

On motion of Mr. Joseph Guile, a Committee o tive, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Guile, A. E. Niles, S. F. Wilson, John W. Ryon, and C. H Seymour, was appointed to draft Resolutions, expressive of the sentiment and principles of the meeting on the important questions of the day, who unani mously adopted the following, to wit:-

WHEREAS. Liberty is one of the greatest blessings. and necessary to the true enjoyment of all others, and we believe that slavery, in any form or 'in any country, and especially in the United States, " the boasted land of liberty, ' is anti-Democratic and i great moral, social and political evil, and contrary the doctrine taught in the Declaration of American Independence; that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, amon which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness The support and defence of which doctrine by Amercan citizens, constitutes the only safe guard of their liberties. And whereas, we also believe that, that part of the Act of Congress lately enacted, repealing the Missouri Compromise (so called,) and all other acts of a like character and anti-Democratic and opposed to the true principles of our national government

nment, and highly dangerous to its perpetuity. Resolved. That we will not support any man for office who has not been openly and unequivocally opposed to the repeal of said Compromise, and the extension of slavery into free territory, and who will not pledge himself to use his whole influence for he re-enactment of said Compremise, and against the further extension of slavery and encroachment

of the slave power.

And Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of those representatives, from Pennsylvania. Power, and we hereby tender to them our support and thanks for the able manner in which they defend the interests of their constituents, and the cause

And Whereas, We believe that the use and sale of intoxicating drinks, as beverage, is also a great moral and social evil, and a frightful cause of crime taxation and pauperism is in our State.

Resolved. That we are in favor of the enactment of a law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage in Pennsylvania. On motion, the resolutions were adopted, the first two, with only one dissenting vote, and the last by a majority of six votes. 🚁

Charles Ryon and S. F. Wilson were elected Conferees to nominate a Congressman, and were in-Esq., Provided the other Conferees acknowledge that a Representative should be chosen from Tioga county for three succeeding terms, next after the next term for which they are instructed to nominate Mr. Grow.

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The people are called upon to decide at the present election, whether or not they will have a Prohibitory Liquor Law. While our feelings are in states. While it was on the statute book we stood | favor of such an enactment, we have always, and by i'. It has been broken by the slave party. Let shall continue, to oppose its being drawn into the us profit by its abrogation. By their perfidy a fair arena of politics. It is purely a moral question and one which should be decided upon its own merits, tate to improve it? Not only Kansas and Nebraska without the intervention of politics. For this reason, we shall neither advocate nor oppose if, editorially. But our columns are at the service of either its friends or opponents. It is a question above all others, which challenges tree discussion, and in which Truth and the Right will always prevail. We will cheerfully publish original articles, either in favor of Prohibition, or opposed to it, if furnish edus, and if temperately and candidly written.

Tornado -On the afternoon of Friday, 25th inst., a violent gale of wind did considerable damage in this vicinity, blowing down numberless chimneys, and prostrating frames of houses. The most serious damage done, however, was to the Collegiate Institute, the force of the wind driving in a portion of the west wall, some two or three inches, and breaking a large number of lights of glass on that side. Reports of the injury done to this building have been circulated, which are greatly exagly existing favorable to slavery. Do we desire gerated. The stability of the building is not lessenthis? We are now placed in a better position than ed, and the damage done is already repaired. The opening services will take place of Wednesday nexi, advertised.

This gale was accompanied by a fine fall of rain, which had the effect of extinguishing the numerons fires raging in the woods of the neighborhood. Though very acceptable, it was not enough to have any lasting effect upon vegetation.

MEETINGS IN MONTGOSE -An Anti-Nebraska meeting was advertised at Montrose for last Monday evening. Hon. D. WILMOT and Hon G A. Grow were announced to speak.

Gov. BIGLER was expected to address a meeting on the following evening. We have no report from either meeting

Fines.-On Sunday morning, 20th ult., the saw nill, lately owned by W. T. Bradtord, in Monroe township, was burned to the ground. It was own-

ed by Wilson Ages, and leased to a company from Honesdale, who were manufacturing shorel handles, and had on hand about 30 000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

-Friday night, 25 h ult., the store of C. E. Chubbuck, on Orwell Hill, was discovered to be ed-all that is asked, is a trial, and use it according on fire, and was destroyed, together with a to directions.

It is an English remedy, and was used by William blacksmith shop and barn adjacent. The goods the IV., late King, of England, and certified to by him, as a cure for rheumatism, when every thing building was insured in the Hudson River Co. and else had failed. the goods in the L coming.

The second story was occupied by the Old Fellows and Good Templers, who lost all their rega-

Or The County Convention which meets on I desday evening next, will have the usual number applied. of candidates from which to select the nominees of the party. We shall, unless otherwise ordered, print 12,000 votes for each candidate, and that there may be no misunderstanding, we annex the usual

charge made :--Congress, Congress, \$30,00 | Register, Representatives (each) 15,00 | Comm'ssr, 20,00 Auditor, 15,00 Coroner, Sheriff. 5.00 Prothonotary.

The votes for the State Ticket, we are accustomed to print, " free gratis, for nothing," for the good of the party. We shall not print votes either for or against Prohibition, unless ordered to do so by some one, who has interest enough in the matter to pay for them.

A new U S. Coin .- We saw this morning, says the Washington Star, at the Treasury Department, a new American dollar coin, sent to the Secretary from the mint at Philadelphia for his sanction, it not yet being adopted. In size it is about that of a five cent piece, on one side it has an Indian head with a crown of feathers, such as one sees at times on tobacco boxes. The head is surrounded by the word " United States of America." On the reverse side, there is an open wreath composed of the principal staple agricultural productions of the country -wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice. This wreath surrounds the words " 1 Dollar, 1851."-In appearance, on this side especially, it precisely resembles the three dollar coin. On the whole, it is a beautiful thing and its diameter will be likely to make it much more generally acceptable than the dollar coin now in circulation, which has proved very inconvenient indeed, on account of its 100 small diameter.

Terrific Tornado at Louisville. Church Blown Down-Twenty five People Killed, and a Large Number Wounded

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug 28. A terrific tornado passed over the city of Louis rille yesterday about 12 o'clock.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church was blown lown during the service. Twenty five of the congregation were killed instantly, and a large number rounded Numerous other buildings were unroofed and blown down.

The Democrat describes it as one of the most vi plent storms that ever swept over that section. The Third Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets was completely wrecked; and the entire building, including the roof, rafiers, and brick walls tell in, causing the instant death of twenty of the congregation, and se-

riously injuring ten or twelve others.

The ecene was heart heading Soon a large crowd assembled, and began their search for the victims. A mother and her three children were first discovered grouped in death; another scene presented a father, mother and babe, the father dead, and the mother mortally wounded, while their little child placed beneath them escaped unhurt, being protected by the forms of its parents. In other instances some of the victims were found terribly bruised and maimed. The catas.

trophe has stricken consternation into the very heart of the city, and the people are appalled beyond belief. The following is a list of the killed:

Mrs. Vildabee and three children; Mr. Taylor and child; Mr. Godfry; Mrs. Salebury; Miss Headiey'; John McGowan : Mr. Sweeney ; Mrs. cially if well grounded in the all important elements Martin, (wife of John N. Martin, saddler:) Mrs. Wicks, (neice of Mrs. Martin;) Mr. Harbour;—
Mr. McClelland; Mr. R. Davis, (a resident of New Albany;) and Mr. McBride and child. It is thought one or two others were killed whose names have

not yet been learned.
Fully one hundred buildings in Louisville were unroofed and otherwise injured. The storm passed over that part of the city lying between Fifth and Twenty-first streets A splendid block of four-story houses recently erected on the north side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth-streets, were completely destroyed, and two or three men, it is supposed are buried in the rolus. These buildings were built at an expense of \$18,000.

The upper story of the rope and baggage factory of W. A. Richardson & Co., Magazine street, was blown down, and the new city school house on the corner of ninth and Magazine streets, was unroof

The storm was also very severe at Jeffersonviile, where four houses were blown down.

HUMAN BODIES FOUND AT SEA. - Capt. Klockgether, of the ship Hindoo, which arrived at this port a lew days since from Bremen, met with quite an incident on the passage over. When forty days at sea, the water being clear, an open boat-was de scried in the distance, with, as it was supposed, no one in it. The Captain immediately bore down upon it, when on examination, it was found to contain four human skeletons, the flesh having been stripped entirely from the bones. The boat was filled with water, but being of a light structure, had continued to float for days, perhaps months upon the waves. In the boat were a large number fish. A few remnants of clothing were found in the frail back, but so much torn as to preclude the possibility of telling whether they belonged to seamen or passengers. There can be no doubt that the bodies were those of some of the many unfortunates who were wrecked in some of the missing vessels .-Capt. Klockgether still retains the boat. It can be seen on board his ship at Chase's wharf. The remains of the bodies on the arrival of the ship at this port, were decently interred - Baltimore Clip

THE YELLOW FEVER prevails as an epidemic in Savannah, and the citizens are about organizing a Howard Association: The Board of Health of Charlestown have published a list of the yellow lever cases that have occurred there, showing that with a few exceptions they were confined to the animal, the Horse, without any necessary purpose

MASONIC.—The regular monthly Communications of UNION LODGE, No. 108, A.Y.M., are held Wednesday on or preceding the Monrocton Exchange, where he can be consulted full moon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Masonic Hall, in the borough of Towarda.

be punctual in their attendance. We also invite all that are in favor of Prohibition, to meet with us on that occasion.

A. D. MONTANYE, Sec'y.

3 TONS more of those cheap Sugars just rec'd and for sale by PHINNFY.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

Planters, Parmers, Families and others, can pur. chase no Remedy equal to DR. Tobias' VENETIAN LIBIRENT; for Dysentery, Cholic, Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Toothache, sea sickness. Cuts, Buens, Swellings, Bruises, Old Sores, Head. sche, Mosquito Bites, Pains in the Limbs, Chest

Iti t does not give relief, the money will be refund.

Dr. Tobias has put up a Honse Liniusur in pint

bottles, which is warranted cheaper and better than any other for cholic, scratches, old sores, galls over 10,000,000 bottles have been sold in the United States, without a single failure, and many have stated they would not be without it it it was \$10 per

bottle, in case of Croup, as it is as certain as it is It cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours Dysentery in half an hour-toothache in five minutes, It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is re-

commended by the most eminent physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dr. Tobias could fill a dozen newspapers with certificates and letters relating to the wonderful cures accomplished by his Liniment, but considers warranting it sufficient, as any person who does not ob-

tain relief need not pay for it.

Price 50 cents. Dr. Tobias' Office, 240 Green. wich street, New York. For sale at Dr. H. C. Pontsn's Drug Store, Town anda, Pa.

SHERIFF .- To the voters of Bradford County, - Fellow Citizens - Through the urgent solicitations of many friends, I hereby most respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election; and earnestly solicit your support. If, through your partiallity, I should be elected, I pledge myself to promptly and faithfully discharge the duties of the office.

IRA H. STEPHENS.

North Towanda, June 23, 1854.

SHERIFF.—To the Voters of Brdford County-Fellow Citizens-Through the solicitations of many friends-and not only that but from a desire I have for the Office of Sheriff-I ask it as a favor at your hands, for this is the first time I ever asked an office of any kind in County. And should I be favored with a majority of vou votes, I will use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

STEPHEN A. MILLS. North Towarda, Aug. 15, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Books of the Bradford County Agricultural Society, will be open for receiving Memberships, and the payment of the annual fee of members, at the Court House, in the Borough of Towands, on Monday evening of each week of September Court. Persons desiring to become members, may do so at any time, by calling on Wm. Elwell, Esq, or the undersigned, at Towan-WM. C. BOGART, Sec.

New Advertisements.

Williamrport and Llmira Railroad!

New Daily Stage Line! ON and after Monday, the 21 t ON and after Monday, the 21-t of August, a stage will be run daily between TOWANDA and CANTON, connecting at the latter place with the trains on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad. Passengers desirous of going to Harrisburg, Phi-

ladelphia, Baltimore or Washington, will find this cheap, comfortable and expeditious route. The hours of starting and arriving will be governed by the time tables on the Railroad-particular attention also being paid to connections with the stages up and down the river from Towanda.

For seats apply to S. Owens, Canton, and at the Ward House, Towanda.

12 S. OWENS & CO. Proprietors.

CAUTION. ~

WHEREAS, my wife Mary, has left my bed and W board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusing her on my account, as I will pay no debts of er contracting after this date. CHARLES W. BREYMEIER.

Browntown, August 21, 1854. THE ORWELL SELECT SCHOOL

RESUMES its sessions on Mostay, the 11th of September. In the classical, scientific and mathematical departments of this seminary, very desirable advantages will be given to the studiously inclined, espe-

rightfully concern. The school is not sectarian, but free; and a class

in Theology would always have been, right cheerfully, allowed its share of time and attention. Tuition, per term of 11 weeks: Geography, grammar and arithmetics. Higher English, Latin and Greek languages, 5:00

No pupil received for less than one term. Payment in advance: Board may be obtained at from \$1 50 to \$2 00 per week.

C: HUNTINGTON Jr., Principal.

Orwell, August 18, 1854. TOWANDA FEMALE SEVINARY

THE duties of this School will be resumed on the 1 second Monday of September neet, under the charge of Miss Olivia D. and Renecea D. Hanson, in the rooms recently occupied by James Macfarlane, Esq., in the North end of the Ward House. The school year will consist of four quarters of leven weeks each.

TERES-as formerly, \$6, \$9, and \$12 per quarter. according to the studies pursued. No extra charge for the Latin Language.

No pupil will be received for a shorter period

han one Quarter. REFERENCES-Rev. Dr. MacLEAN, President of the College of New Jersey, Princeton.

Hon. David Wilnot, G. F. Mason, Esq., C. L.
Ward, Esq., Hon. Geo. Sanderson, D.F. Barstow,

Esq. Towanda.

Towards, August 26, 1854.

THE WORLD CHALLENGED!!

New Remedies and Quick Cures! RING BONES AND BONE SPAVING CUR-ED. AND WARRANTED TO BE TAKEN
OFF, SOLELY AND ENTIRELY
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE

ANIMAL!! A ND without the use of the Knife, the Firing Iron, or any of those liquid caustics, such as Nitric, Muriatic or sulphuric Acid, &c., or any of

those baneful liquids so often made use of, to the Lazaretto and the shipping. The total deaths during the week reached 30, of which four were from yellow fever.

Also all discoses of the horse treated scientifically. References of past services can be had, as also References of past services can be had, as also the bona fide Ringbones and spavins taken off horses already operated od, together with several other

Fistules, pipes, Tumors, &c. &c.
Applications to the subscriber, who will be at the on the subject free of expense.

The meeting for September will occur on Wedhis services, to call without delay, as it will depend nesday, September 6. Visiting brethren are invited to attend.

W. H. PERKINS, Secretary.

PROHIBITION.—The Bradford Coun. prohibition.—The Bradiord Count ty Carson League, will hold its third quarterly meeting, at the Court House, in Towarda, on Sept. 3d. 1854.

| Prohibition Count to be before the court to operate on the count to th Terms from \$10 to \$25. Payment in all cas-

Monroeton, Aug. 26, 1855.