

poor families whom she had been wont to relieve; and I was going to depart when she laid her burning hand gently upon mine, and brought me to remain a few moments longer. "It is a strange fancy," said she, "but I wish to give a few directions respecting my funeral. Let no parade or show most intimate acquaintances—and here she named them—carry me to the grave; and let no monument be erected over me. I should like that a few flowers, only, were planted. The Scotch Rose was ever a favorite with me, in life; and I fancy that, even in death, I would have it blow near me. You will call me a silly girl for all this," added she smiling like a cherub, "but you will indulge my whim." Of course, I promised all that she required. "Good night, Rose!" said I; "you shall see me again on the morrow." "Good night!" replied she; "but to that morrow, no night will succeed."

"Except the last words uttered by Rose, as I was closing the door, I could not tax my memory with anything peculiarly solemn in our parting; yet something whispered that we should meet no more. Neither was the reverse desirable, that we should. Of her recovery, all hope had long been laid aside; and however free from pain consumptive patients may be, in the early stage of the disease, towards the last, their sufferings are actually acute. Such had been the case with Rose. At first, her decline was smooth and gradual—her life appeared to steal away like the sands through an hour glass, or the waters of a quiet river; but, of late she had experienced the pangs of death, in no ordinary degree; the kindest wish of those who loved her, accordingly, was that her miseries might soon terminate. Nor were they of long continuance. The sound of the passing bell, at an early hour next morning, gave notice that some spirit had returned to Him who gave it; and, upon inquiry, it appeared that Rose had fallen asleep. She died—no one could tell when; for the nurse who sat beside her, heard no other sound than a gentle sigh; nor was it till several moments spent in examining her countenance, that the female could satisfy herself that she was no more.

There are few scenes more innocently or chastely affecting, than the funeral of a young female, in that part of the county where Rose Wilmont lived and died. The shell, instead of being muffled up in a pall, is covered with a damask cloth, white as the skill of the bleacher can make it; and is borne upon the shoulders of six young men, each wearing a white silk scarf over his shoulder, a white silk band about his hat, and a knot of white ribbon on his left breast. By the side of the coffin, and arrayed in white, walk the six chief mourners, damsels of the same age, or nearly the same age, with the deceased, whilst the rest follow, two by two, either dressed in robes of the same hue, or wearing white scarfs over their more sable habiliments. Then come the children of the school provided, as was the case with Rose, the deceased had been a person of some consequence, followed by her poor neighbors carrying each a bunch of flowers, or a branch of yew or rosemary, to scatter over her coffin, as soon as it is lowered into the earth. Besides all which, there is in the funeral service itself, something affecting and pious, the formulas that have ever been compiled; especially when both he who reads, and they who listen to it, are convinced that the being, over whose mortal remains it is pronounced, was not unworthy of it. Poor Rose! all these honors, both of thought and deed, attended her to the grave; nor was there a dry eye in the church yard, during the progress of the melancholy ceremony.

Our tale is told, except, indeed it is deemed proper to relate, how this fearful blow operated upon Captain Wilmont. He never recovered it; he pined and wasted, like a tree whose bark is stripped; and, in six months, was laid beside his daughter. Honest Bligh alone survives; and now keeps a respectable public house, in a market town not far removed from the Toll.

Congratulatory Visit to Judge Pollock.

On Wednesday evening after the election a large number of the citizens of Lycoming county, accompanied by the Muncy Brass Band, visited Milton for the purpose of congratulating Judge Pollock upon the result of the election. One of a large concourse of the people of Milton, turned out to greet the visitors with an enthusiastic welcome. At eight o'clock, the dense crowd proceeded in procession to the residence of the Governor, elect, who promptly appeared in response to the calls of his fellow citizens, and delivered a chaste and appropriate address. We quote from the *Luminary*, as follows:—

"The appearance of Judge Pollock was greeted by three spontaneous, hearty cheers, by the crowd assembled in the street, and all appeared eager to grasp the hand of one who had so nobly borne the people's standard through the late political contest. Although the address was altogether impromptu, and unexpectedly called forth, yet the *Luminary* says it had never listened to one of a similar nature breathing more lofty and patriotic sentiments, or more generous and noble references to the victory achieved, and the opposition vanquished."

He said he congratulated those who now appeared before him, and the people of Pennsylvania, upon the result achieved by them, the people.—"We have just come out of a civil contest, peculiar in its prosecution and its result, to our land and glorious institutions. The people of Pennsylvania, exercising the right to decide upon great and momentous principles involved in the late election, had given an expression of their sentiments through the 'ballot box,' and a majority had declared himself to be their choice. It was not the man whom the people chose or rejected, but the principles which he advocated and sustained. He wished it to be remembered, that although he was now, and had been, identified with a Whig party, yet he did not claim its election as his victory, nor did his friends deem it such, but that it was emphatically a victory of the people over the advocates of principles which they could not sanction or support. To all alike, Whigs and Democrats, the victory was to be ascribed as the result of their own hands. He said he had been charged with being prescriptive in his religious opinions. So far from being so, he acknowledged no right in one man to dictate another what should not be his belief or mode of worship. Holding religion as a sacred thing, and claiming the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, he granted the same right to every living being. Believing the Constitution of our country sufficient to guard and protect the rights and privileges of all, he desired that all might receive the benefits of its wise provisions as a common blessing. He paid an eloquent tribute to the intelligence and patriotism of the people in their repulse of the iniquitous Nebraska bill, and the attempt to perpetuate the curse of slavery in our land, by Congressional legislation, and said that freemen everywhere revolted at the idea of extending and perpetuating oppression, and that in the trial hour, the people, true to their own instincts and the lessons taught by their fathers, would be found on the side of liberty. In conclusion, he thanked the people of Lycoming county for the renewed expression of their regard, attested by a majority in his favor in the strong hold of the opposition, and the presence of the delegation before him. After the address, the company partook of refreshments, prepared in strict accordance with the principles of "Prohibition," and at about 9 o'clock left for home, highly pleased with the ceremonies of the occasion."

A BIG REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF MURDERERS.

The Buenos Ayres British Packet, of the 1st September, just received by mail, contains an advertisement, from the British Consulate-General at that place, offering a reward of twenty thousand dollars for the murderers of Patrick Nolan and Michael McManus. These murders were committed in the district of Lobos.

PROSECUTED FOR LIBEL.—Hon. James M. Potter has commenced a libel suit against M. F. Stillwell, of the Northampton Farmer, for publishing libelous articles in that paper. The prosecution is a criminal one and the defendant was held to bail in the sum of \$500.

Horrible Case of Infanticide.

We yesterday stated that two children had been murdered under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and that the mother had been arrested upon the charge of being instrumental in their destruction; but we were unable at that time to furnish the particulars of the horrible affair. We have since been enabled to procure a full statement, and the facts elicited prove that the reality is even worse than was rumored.

It seems that the mother of the slaughtered children, whose name is Pamela Snyder, has lived for a number of years in the neighborhood of Rising Sun Village, in the Twenty-third ward. She was in the habit of performing domestic labors for families in the vicinity, and for a number of years has been known by the neighbors to lead a very dissolute life. She was known to have given birth to several children, but they generally disappeared mysteriously, and rumors were rife that they had been brutally dealt with.

Within a few days Mayor Conrad received by letter an intimation of the manner in which the woman has made way with her offspring, and he immediately dispatched High Constable Clark and special officer Seel to ferret out the facts, and if the circumstances would warrant it, to take the female into custody. The woman was accordingly arrested on Sunday last, and she voluntarily confessed to the offences that she had committed. She had the past six years, had given birth to six children, had either died about the time of their birth, or had been murdered by her mother.

These children, which were all of course illegitimate, were the result of intercourse with different men, and to make the affair still more shocking, the uncle of the miserable woman, a man named W. Snyder, is charged with the paternity of two of them. Snyder is now in prison, having been arrested yesterday. He is a married man. He is also accused of having been accessory in the murder of some of the children.

Pamela after her arrest, made a full confession of her crimes. The first child to which she gave birth was born in the entry of her uncle's house. The mother had the smother at the time, and the child took it and died soon after.

The second child was smothered by its mother after its birth and was thrown by her into the cess-pool, from whence it was afterwards taken by the uncle, placed in a box, and buried in the yard attached to the house.

The third child was born in an open field, and was the miserable mother says, stillborn.

The fourth was born alive, and was choked by the parent, and disposed of in the same manner as the second.

Of the fifth child we have no information; and the sixth, which was born five or six days since, the mother says was stillborn.

On Sunday afternoon the wretched woman had an interview with the Mayor, and was committed by him to prison to await a further examination.

There was to have been a hearing in this terrible case yesterday afternoon, but the condition of the mother was such that she could not be brought up from prison. She lies very low from the combined effects of her late accouchment, her neglect and exposure, and her more recent excitement.

The miserable woman is but twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and is said to be quite prepossessing in her appearance. When arrested she was employed at the house of Mr. Taos, a respectable man, engaged for the past year or so. Efforts are now being made by the authorities to find the remains of some of the innocent victims to the cruelty of their unnatural parent.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Rock Island Railroad Accident.

The public were startled yesterday morning by intelligence of an accident to the passenger train on the Rock Island Railroad, which left this city at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The facts were greatly exaggerated, as is frequently the case, but the actual facts are sufficiently painful. The following account is made out from the statements of those who were on the spot, and may be relied upon as correct:—

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, two children had died, and two or three persons would not probably recover. The child who had died, was not dead, and was being made as comfortable as possible, and two or three of them will be laid up more than two or three days.

The train consisted of seven passenger coaches with a baggage car, under the charge of Mr. Van Boek, conductor. At a little past 1 o'clock, when four miles west of Minojka, the train struck at its average usual speed, about twenty miles an hour, the axle of the locomotive broke and the wheels flew off. This was distinctly seen by both engineer and fireman. The engineer immediately attempted to reverse, and while the train had settled down, and the locomotive was thrown from the track. After noticing the flying wheels, he saw a horse upon or near the track, which was found killed on the spot. He is confident, however, that the axle broke before the train reached the horse, and that the animal had no connection with the train being thrown off the track.

The appearance of the horse also corroborates the engineer's statement, as he is not mangled, as he would have been had he been the occasion of the accident. This section of the railroad is scarcely fenced, but there is a road crossing just at the point where the axle broke, by which it is probable the horse came in the way. The driver, Wm. G. Brown, escaped with a few slight bruises, and his brother, the fireman, had one leg broken below the knee.

As the forward end of the locomotive came to the ground, the force of the train pushed the back end around, throwing the engine off the track, leaving it right side up and near the rail, standing with the head toward the trail of the train. The connection between the engine and the tender broke, and the latter, with the baggage car, ran off on the opposite side. The first passenger car was driven on past the locomotive, and fortunately no one in it was injured. It would seem from their relative position that it must have passed over the engine. The second passenger car mounted on the top of the locomotive, when it stopped, and settling down upon it, the dome broke through the floor, and the valve being opened or broken the steam rushed into the car, enveloping the unfortunate occupants. The car contained about fifty persons. The following are the only names with which we are furnished:—

Mr. Carpenter, badly scalded, Poughkeepsie, N. York.

J. W. Albin, badly scalded, Muncy Co., Ohio.

Sarah Albin, badly scalded, Muncy Co., Ohio.

Hannah Albin, badly scalded, Muncy Co., Ohio.



Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, November 11, 1854.

TERMS OF THE REPORTER.—\$3 50 per annum—If paid within the year 30 cents will be deducted. No paper sent over two years, unless paid for. ADVERTISEMENTS, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. If inserted in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between east Adams and Fowell's law offices.

The Elections.

Five States held their annual elections on Tuesday last, viz:—New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois.

New York and Michigan are the only two in which a Governor and State officers were voted for, but all elect Representatives in Congress and State Legislatures. The members of Congress to be elected number fifty-four, which, added to those already chosen, will make one hundred and forty members elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number which compose the United States House of Representatives.—Ninety-four members remain to be elected, and of those twenty are in free States, and seventy-four are to be chosen in the South. When the result of the elections of Tuesday shall be truly known, we will be able to arrive at a pretty accurate conclusion in regard to the political complexion of the next Congress.

NEW YORK.—In this State, the election was more complicated than in any other. The chief issue upon Governor, turned upon Gov. Seymour's Veto of the Liquor Law of last winter. Other State officers, and Members of Congress were also voted for.

ILLINOIS.—The election in Illinois was for members of Congress, State Legislature, and county and charter officers. The canvass for members of the Legislature, as well as that for Representatives in Congress, has been carried on with more than usual animation, partly because on the former will devolve the duty of electing a U. S. Senator in the place of Hon. James Shields, whose term expires with the present Congress, but more particularly on account of the new issue which the Nebraska Territorial organization has presented; and as that has been made the test question in Illinois, the candidates may be said to be placed upon Nebraska and anti-Nebraska platforms, the democrats occupying the former, and a fusion of whigs and free soilers standing upon the latter.

MICHIGAN.—A full State ticket, four members of Congress, and the State Legislature, were elected in Michigan. The contest for State officers was between the democrats and free soilers, the latter having so completely swallowed up the whigs.

WISCONSIN.—A delegation in Congress, and members to the Legislature were to be chosen.—The whigs in this State, too, have melted, and run into the republican, (so called,) or free soil party, between whom and the democrats the canvass has been carried on in a very spirited manner, particularly as the Legislature now to be chosen will be called upon to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Isaac P. Walker, whose term expires with the present Congress.

NEW JERSEY.—The election in New Jersey was for members of Congress and State Legislature.—The Nebraska question alone seems to have animated the Congressional canvass, and the candidates have been nominated solely upon that issue, although retaining, as far as possible the old party names.

THE RESULT.—We have waited until the last moment, in order to present our readers with the result of the late elections. The returns are very meagre, yet enough to indicate general results.

In New York, SEYMOUR is generally re-elected Governor. ULLMAN stands next, and then CLARK, while BRONSON's vote is very light. Nothing definite is yet ascertained in regard to Members of Congress and of the Legislature.

In New Jersey the Whigs have carried the Legislature, and the Members of Congress elected, are all anti-Nebraska.

In Michigan, the telegraph reports the election of the Republican State and Congressional tickets, as an overwhelming majority.

In Illinois, WOODWARD (Republican) is elected in the Chicago (Douglas) district, and the returns indicate the triumph of the Republicans.

In Wisconsin, the same gratifying results are indicated. The four last mentioned States will undoubtedly present an united delegation of Congressmen opposed to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An infant child of Mr. A. J. TROUT, of this place, lately of Laporte, Sullivan county, says the *Luminary Gazette*, accidentally fell into the fire place and was burned to death on Sunday morning last, at the residence of Mr. J. W. Barrett. The child was about seven months old, and had been left in his cradle in the chamber, while the family were at breakfast. The cradle stood in front of the fire-place and it is supposed that the child in reaching for his playthings upset it and was thrown into the fire. His head lay between the hand-irons, when discovered, burned to a crisp, and life was extinct. The wretched father, overcome by the terrible sight, fell back upon the floor unable to snatch from the fire the mutilated remains. The mother's agony was too great for tears. The transition from joy to sorrow was too sudden for any but the most overwhelming grief. Such an occurrence appals every heart, and calls forth the deepest human sympathy. We trust that time may alleviate the sorrow of the stricken parents.

BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS IN THE SENATE.—When the publisher of this work began the enterprise they only intended to strike off 10,000 copies. Before April they had orders for 100,000 copies, and the amount of sales already made for the first and second volumes have realized \$500,000.

FIRE.—The store of Mr. Thomas Casedy, near Wilkesbarre, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th inst. All his books and papers were consumed. Partly insured.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.
In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
WM. BIGLER,
GOVERNOR OF SAID COMMONWEALTH.
A Proclamation.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A sincere belief in the existence of a God, and a just conception of His attributes lie at the foundation of true religion and civilized society. The free declaration of this belief becomes a christian people.

This Almighty and Beneficent God has greatly blessed the Commonwealth and her inhabitants during the year that has just closed.

An humble acknowledgment of His goodness and mercy, and an open manifestation of gratitude to Him, is an act of homage eminently becoming a people who are highly favored.

The blessing of peace He has bestowed upon us. Our relations with all other States are most amicable, and the tumult of internal strife has not been heard in our midst. All the great interests of the people have been eminent prosperous, excepting the agricultural, which, in parts of the State has suffered from the drought.

With the exception of a few communities which claim our sympathies, the blessings of health have prevailed. Our institutions of government have been perpetuated, and civil and religious liberty enjoyed by the people. The cause of Education and Christianity has been advanced—the arts and sciences have progressed, and the moral and physical condition of the country improved.

The devastations of war which are now so sorely afflicting the people of Europe—the desolations of famine and the ravages of pestilence, have not been permitted to invade our favored Commonwealth.

These manifold blessings are the gift of God, and to Him our most devout thanks should be offered. Under the solemn convictions of duty therefore, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, I, William Bigler, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 23rd day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise throughout the State, and earnestly implore the people, that, setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for His past goodness and mercy, and beseech Him for a continuance of His blessings.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-ninth.

By the Governor: C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
October 28th, 1854.

News Items.

—The loss stated to have been sustained by the fire at Cleveland, was greatly exaggerated, as the latest accounts from that city say it will not exceed \$250,000.

—A young married woman at Cincinnati, recently indicted a cohabiting upon a "young man" who had been boasting of certain tender favors bestowed upon him by the lady.

—Col. John Allen, of Louisville, of filibuster fame, is said to be en route for Russia, to offer his services to the Czar.

—The Hon. James Cooper will be a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate.

—The total number of Russians and Allies killed and wounded at the battle of the Alma is set down at 9,650.

—President Pierce has been in ill health for some time, but the rumor says is now considerably improved.

—In the case of Cyrus H. McCormick vs. Seymour & Morgan, for the infringement of McCormick's patent for a reaping machine, in the Western Circuit Court, N. Y., the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$7750.

—There will be three brothers, the Messrs. Washburn, in the next Congress. The only previous occurrence of such an incident, was in the Congress of 1837. The brothers then, were William and John Findlay, Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania, and James Findlay, Representative from Ohio.

—A newly-married couple from Pennsylvania, lately stopped in the village of Havana; the bride was a young lady of 17 years, and weighed 430 lbs. The Journal thinks if a husband can be satisfied with a wife, this one has enough.

—The steambot St. Nicholas struck a log in the Ohio river, near Cairo, on the 30th ult., and was sunk. The boat is a total loss.

The Know Nothings of Brookville, Indiana, have held a meeting, in which they nominated J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio, for the next President, and ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

—The Baltimore Argus, of Saturday, contains an account of three Catholic priests being stoned by a mob of boys, in open daylight in the streets of Baltimore, without the slightest provocation!

—A famine unparalleled in the history of the country, is said to be prevailing in the land of Judaea.

In the city of San Francisco, of which so many hard things have been said, there are twenty church congregations, containing nine thousand members. As religion is attended to, very gradually diminishes in the golden city.

—The owners of the Collins line of steamers have decided to furnish each of the ships with five additional life-boats, so as to provide for 400 persons, with water and provisions for several days in ordinary weather at sea.

—A correspondent of the *Newburyport Herald*, writing from the Alpine House, White Mountain, states that he was on Mount Moriah last week, and found plenty of snow upon the summit. The snow is three feet deep upon the top of Mount Washington.

—At latest accounts the cholera was raging terribly at Messina, Italy. 16,000 having died in a short time, out of a population of 40,000.

Mr. Editor:—The following Essay, was read by GEO. MORGAN, of Wysox, before the Teacher's assemblage the Normal School Department, of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, upon:

School Government.

Both reason and experience, indicate that the teacher of every school must be clothed with some authority, and that he also must be able to enforce his authority. It seems to be the natural disposition of youth, to indulge in conduct while in school, that will not only render no assistance in securing the objects that should be had in view; but will, on the contrary, materially retard their progress. This renders it absolutely necessary that there be authority vested in the person having the charge of children, that shall enable him to preserve order—without, in the school, as well as in the family, if a child is trained up in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart from it.

Several qualifications are requisite for a successful teacher, besides what are obtained from books. He should be a person of good moral character, who is governed in all he does by correct principles; and does right because it is right, and not merely because he hopes to become popular, and would just as soon do wrong, if he could attain his desired object as readily, by wrong doing. He must also be a person of sound judgment, clear discrimination, prompt to approve and encourage the right, and equally prompt to discontinue and frown upon whatever is wrong; he should be discreet, patient, and above all, strictly impartial.

As the school room is the place where the moral, as well as the mental faculties are developed, and matured; where the foundation of the future character is laid—it is of the utmost importance that he who is to be a constant example for pupils to copy after, be an example worthy of imitation. Here is laid the foundation for the hopes and prospects of the pupil. "His here that habits are formed, and fixed so firmly, that in after life they are seldom changed. Hence, the importance of order in the school room; for without order, no scholar can progress in his studies, and without order and system, no man can succeed in life. Hence, to the necessity for firm principles, unyielding determination to do right, and have right done by others, in the teacher.

As the stream partakes of the nature of the soil through which it runs, so will the character, the habits, the modes of thought, and even the disposition of the pupils, be modified by the teacher.—Government, discipline, rules, and a penal annexed to the violation of rules, are as necessary in a school, as in the State, or the family. This is taught by common sense, and confirmed by experience. The sooner it is known to the scholars when assembled, that there are to be some salutary regulations adopted for their good, and that those regulations are to be the laws of the school—also that a willful violation of those laws will be followed by deserved punishment—the sooner these facts are known to the pupils, the better will the teacher succeed in governing the school. These rules should be but few, and so plain that all can understand them; and so addressed to the good sense of all, that each will readily assent to their propriety and reasonableness. When these few, simple rules are understood, their violation should never pass unnoticed. The largest, as well as the smallest, should be made to obey them. The habit of some teachers, of allowing the older members of the school to act about as they please, while the younger children are called to a strict account for every violation of the same rules that are disregarded daily and hourly by their larger school-fellows, is both impolitic and unjust. The method of enforcing rules must be left for the good sense and judgment of each individual teacher. It should be done, however, with "sterner in modo, fother in re." That is, with firmness in action, and gentleness in manners. He should strive to have entire control of himself, so that no weak desire to please at the expense of right and duty; no coaxing or flattery on the part of the scholars, or threatening on the part of parents or guardians, should be able to divert him from the path which prudence and judgment have marked out as the path of duty. Let the pupils know that all known rules will be complied with, by all—that order must and will be maintained—that the willful violation of any necessary rule, will always be followed by some proper punishment—and the work of governing a school, is more than half accomplished. This should be done with mildness that shall convince all, that the good of the members of the school, is the only design of the regulations by which the school is governed.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The *Harrisburg Appeal* gives the following account of a terrible accident, resulting in the death of three persons, which occurred on Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Portage Road, near Johnstown, last Friday morning:—

"A freight train was going East, followed by a locomotive and another freight train. The switch at the junction was turned wrong, and the forward train ran up the Portage track. The engine was reversed to regain the proper track, and whilst backing across the switch, the second engine came up an run into the train, smashing several of the cars, and driving a brakeman, Henry Mills, of Centreville, Indiana through the end of one of them, of course killing him instantly. Another brakeman, named Hendricks, was also so badly injured that he has since died. The fireman of the second engine named Evans, was caught between the locomotive and tender, and the engineer, named Doy, had just gone to his assistance when the rear train came up, and drove into the former wreck, bursting the boiler of the second engine, by which the boiling water and steam was thrown upon the fireman, scalding him so severely that he died shortly afterwards. Doy was also badly scalded, but we believe not dangerously."

The Central Railroad Company have been rather unfortunate during the past few weeks, as the above makes the third serious accident which has occurred in a very short time. We understand a large number of the employees concerned in these several accidents have been discharged on account of their carelessness.

Sheriff's Office,
Towanda, Nov. 2 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that an amount equal to the costs will be required to be paid upon each sale unless struck down to the bidder, and upon failure to comply with this regulation, the tract of land will be offered for sale.

150 BBLs. SALT, just received, and for sale under Hall & Russell's,
Nov. 2 1854. S. FELTON & Co.

Towanda Female Seminary.
The Winter Quarter of the Towanda Female Seminary, will commence on Monday, November 27, 1854.
O. D. HANSON.

To Every Wife and Mother.
There is life, health, beauty, happiness, and some other information of peculiar interest and importance, to be had gratis by addressing (post paid) Dr. J. M. SCUDESSE, Canton, Pa.

MARRIED.
On the 12th ult. in Tuscarora, by Wm. Thompson, Jr., Esq., THOMAS CARTER to Miss HANNAH HORTON, all of Auburn, Susquehanna Co.

By the same, MR. EDWARD DOOLITTLE to Miss R. E. GAZDERT, all of Braintrim, Wyoming Co.

In Smithfield, on the 28th ult., by Wm. E. Barton, Esq., ABRAHAM LUCKY to Miss MARY BRINSKY, all of Towanda borough.

On the 1st instant, at Sylvania borough, by Rev W. H. Knapp, A. H. GATE, Esq. of Athens; to Miss H. AUGUSTA KIFF, of the former place.

DIED.
At Williamsport, on Sunday morning, 6th instant, J. BLAIR LINN, son of A. J. and E. J. Trout, aged 7 months and 11 days.

MASONIC.—The regular monthly communications of UNION LODGE, No. 108, A. Y. M. U., are held Wednesday or preceding the full moon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Masonic Hall, in the borough of Towanda.

The meeting for November will occur on Wednesday, November 29. Visiting brethren are invited to attend.
W. H. PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
WANTED.
A FEW COMPETENT TEACHERS to teach the common schools in this District during the ensuing winter, to whom liberal prices will be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. IRVINE, Secretary.
Montoe, November 7, 1854.

Orphan's Court Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford county, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 23d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the store of B. Laporte & Co., in Durel township, county aforesaid, the following real estate, to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Wilmot township in said county, adjoining lands of Terry and Dall on the north and east Haggerty and Hillhouse on the south, and John Mills and Abram Wilson on the west. Containing about two hundred and thirty acres. For convenience of purchasers said tract has been subdivided into four lots, which will be sold together or separately. Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, contain 54 acres and 63 perches each. No. 3 contains 60 acres—perches. A framed house and barn, apple orchard of young trees, and forty acres improvement on No. 3. Said tract is well timbered, with two steam saw mills convenient. Sold as the estate of Allen Woodruff, dec'd. Terms made known at the sale.
S. S. BRADLEY, Administrator.
Durel, November 7, 1854.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.—A quantity just received by
J. POWELL.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of writs of Vend. Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, on Saturday, the 23d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the store of B. Laporte & Co., on MONDAY, the 4th day of December, next at 10 o'clock, P. M., the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, situated in Sheshegan twp., bounded on the North by lands of Elisha Newell and Joseph Post, on the East by land of Samuel Owens, on the south by land of L. Post and Wm. Post, and on the west by Elias Post and Wm. Post. Containing about 28 acres and about 16 acres improved one log house, and one board shed and a few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of David Barber vs. John Post.

ALSO—The following lot, piece or parcel of land, situated in Sheshegan twp., bounded on the North by lands of A. Wickes, on the east by land of M. Gardner, on the south by lands of D. Gardner, on the west by lands of T. Larison. Containing 50 acres more or less, about 30 acres improved, one log house, one framed barn and a few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of David Barber vs. Jacob Bay.

ALSO—The execution of John W. Mann, if being a life estate in the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, situated in Litchfield twp., bounded on the north by lands in possession of S. Ellis, on the east by lands occupied by Benj. Parks and Henry Maslin, on the south by lands occupied by Henry Maslin, and on the west by lands in possession of John Dougherty & Wm. & H. Maslin. Containing forty acres, more or less, about thirty acres improved, one framed house, and some fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of H. Williston, Jr., to the use of N. C. Harris vs. John W. Mann.

ALSO—The following described lot, piece or parcel of land, situated in North Towanda twp., bounded on the north by lands of Wm. Morse, on the east by lands of D. Rutty, on the south by lands of J. Hawley, and on the West by lands of S. Hawkins. Containing about ten acres, be the same more or less—improved, one framed house, and an orchard of fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of E. T. Fox vs. Samuel Hawkins.

ALSO—The following described lot, piece or parcel of land situated in Wilmot twp., bounded