

### Ambition's Victim.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

"This conversation was reported to some of his friends, and alarmed them. At that time Dr. Nathan Smith, whose skill and knowledge gave him a power like intuition, was in the meridian of his fame. A messenger was despatched for him by Ralston's friends, who had no doubt his own impressions were correct, and that he had been injured by a blow upon the head. He came and questioned, and examined the sufferer; and then beckoning the landlady out of the room, asked her of his former habits—of his application—his hours of repose; and his appearance when perplexing cases were under his care.

"I cannot tell you, Doctor," replied the old lady, "how he seemed in other places, but I tell you for I shall never forget how he looked and appeared when my dear boy was sick a few weeks since. He is my only child—the hope and stay of my heart since his poor father was laid in the grave. My own doctor was absent when he was taken of the violent fever which has laid so many young heads low. With a heavy heart I sent for old Doc-K., but Robert grew worse every hour, and in three days his cure was pronounced hopeless—no more could be done for him. Ah, these were sad tidings for me! I prayed for submission prayed that I might be willing to give up my last earthly treasure, and go down to my own grave alone, with no one to wipe the cold death-damps from my brow. And I thought I was willing—thought I could say from my heart 'Not my will but thine, oh God, be done.' But when I sat down by my boy, and stroked back his curly hair from his pale forehead, and felt that all I could do was to moisten his parched lips, and listen to his low quick breathing, oh, doctor! my heart swelled and rose, and I thought I should suffocate. I had sat thus by him twelve hours; he had not opened his eyes nor spoken, and I had no hope of again hearing that voice which had been my sweetest music. I was bending over him and listening to his faint breathing, when I heard a well known step. My heart bounded—it was my own dear physician. But when he opened the door, a death-like sickness came over me.—'Oh Doctor,' said I, 'you are too late. Had you come yesterday you might have saved him, but he is dying now.' I looked up at him; and he looked so pale, and shriveled, and weary I was frightened. 'You are sick yourself said I.

"No, no," he replied impatiently; "what are you doing for Robert?"

"Why, I am only wetting his lips; they say he must die."

"Die, he replied, in a voice so deep and stern that I started, 'any body would die so. There, take these,' handling me some bitter drugs, 'put them in hot water and bring them to me immediately.' 'He then threw off his coat, and began rubbing my boy with something—I forget the name—but I know it is very powerful; this he continued till I brought the preparation he had ordered. When I returned to the room I was startled at the change in the doctor's appearance. He looked no longer pale and shrunk as before—I cannot tell you precisely what I thought, but it seemed the spirit within changed to another man. There was no look of weariness, but he stood erect and firm; his face was flushed, and his eye so bright that I shrank from his gaze. He now took his station by the bed-side, and with the fingers of one hand pressed upon the pulse of the sufferer he continued to give him, once in a few moments what I had prepared for him. For some time there was no change. I felt scarcely a gleam of hope; and there was something so strange in the doctor's appearance, he looked to me so like a bright spirit, that I almost left caring for my boy in wonder and anxiety for him. At last ventured to urge him to take refreshment; but he bade me desist in a manner so different from his usual kindness and gentleness toward me, that I was ready to weep afresh.

"My good mother," said he, in a tone which seemed to crave forgiveness for his apparent harshness, "I can swallow nothing now. I have often," he continued with a smile, "gone without food twenty-four hours when our dear Robert's life hangs by a single hair."

"I was at his bed side in a moment, and oh how my heart beat! But the doctor put his finger on his lip, and motioned me to be silent. Such a glad joyous smile as passed over his countenance for a moment as he looked at me—I shall never forget that look—and then turning his head from me I saw the tears fall drop by drop on the floor. My son is raised from the dead; he is mine again—but he who saved his life."

"He must die," said Dr Smith, in a suppressed voice. "I see plainly how it is; there is no hope, for his own spirit has consumed him. The brain has been over wrought—there was the only blow he ever received, and he has been in truth his own destroyer."

And it was so, the remainder of his sad story is soon told. He never recovered from that shock. There were indeed, occasional gleams of brightness,

which served only to render more dreary the mental darkness that had settled down like midnight gloom over that brilliant intellect. There were times when he seemed struggling with the incubus that weighed him down; when he strove to arrest the thoughts which flitted like shadows across his mind, and when he made painful efforts to give expression to emotions that seemed for a moment to be struggling for utterance. But it was all in vain; and in a short time even these momentary efforts ceased. Mind and body wasted gradually and almost imperceptibly away, and before the scene closed he was reduced to almost child like imbecility. A simple monument in the village-burying ground now marks the spot where, at the early age of thirty-two, Edward Ralston was laid in his long home.

Portland, Maine.

### Leprosy in New Brunswick.

The Governor of New Brunswick, has sent a message to the Legislature of that Province, on the subject of a malady most heinous and fatal in its character, which exist among the population of French descent on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and which the medical men of that locality consider to resemble the leprosy of the 17th century. The Chamber went into committee, on the 24th ultimo, to take into consideration the message. It appears that this disgusting disease, made its first appearance in the year 1824, and that, since then, seven persons have died of it, after having languished from three to six years, in the most deplorable state. One of these persons, who had retired to a wooden cabin, through a hole in which he was fed, died it was thought in a state of mental insanity. But every one was apprehensive of the contagion, which, in some cases, it was believed, had been carried by the overseer of the poor, whose duty it was to provide these poor wretches with the food necessary to sustain existence, and for which they retained their natural appetites. It is alleged that such is the contagious nature of this malady, that persons have been infected by reposing in the same beds with those who had it, and that a young man who had assisted at the funeral of one who had died with it, and on whose clothing some of the matter dropped, contracted the disease and died of it. Also, that in Gloucester, there have been about twelve persons attacked by this disease. It is believed that there are other cases which are concealed because the moment it is known that any one is seized with that disease, he is universally shunned and banished from society. Among the cases enumerated, is that of a female who was shipwrecked at Carquet, where the disease developed itself in her person, and communicated to two inmates of the family in which she resided, and to a child which visited the house, of whom the whole three died. It appears that the malady is incurable and invariably terminates in death. The reading of the documents which accompanied the message, excited the warm sympathy of the Chamber for the unfortunate sufferers. Drs. Thomson and Earle, expressed their opinions that it was not leprosy. The former pointed out the effects of the mode of living and of the habits of the population among which the disease prevailed. These he declared to be exceedingly filthy, which not only predisposed them to scrofulous affections, but rendered such very difficult to remove. He especially recommended a change in the food and mode of living of these poor people, and particularly education and amusements, to induce a healthy action of the mind and body. The Chamber unanimously voted £500 to the Executive to procure medical assistance, to separate the infected from the healthy population, and to ameliorate the condition of the former as possible.

### Delay of Peach Trees.

A singular fact and one worthy of being recorded, was mentioned to us a few days since by Mr. Alexander Duke, of Albermarle. He stated that whilst on a visit to a neighbor, his attention was called to a large peach orchard every tree in which had been totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm with the exception of three; and these three were probably the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host, was an experiment made in consequence of observing that part of the worm eaten timber into which nails had been driven were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old he had selected three of them and driven tennyony nails through the body as near the ground as possible; while the balance of his orchard has gradually failed and finally yielded entirely to the ravages of the worms, these three trees selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner, had always been vigorous and healthy, furnishing him at that period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of the iron afforded by the nail is offensive to the worm whilst it is harmless or even beneficial to trees.—*Southern Planter.*

**Riches.**—The greatest pleasure in life is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease, is sleep, and this best medicine a true friend.

**CONUNDRUM.**—When does Turkey oppress China? About Thanksgiving time.

### Good Advice.

As much as possible keep out of debt. If in debt, get out as soon possible.—Be careful of small things, and avoid expense as much as possible. Give short credit, and be prompt in collecting. Buy nothing unless needed. In general avoid speculation. Undertake no business you do not understand. Avoid religious and political controversies and excitements. Be carefully how you confide in a person who flatters you.—Never communicate your plans or situation to another. Keep cool. Study the qualities, capacities, and characters of those with whom you deal or associate. Never intermeddle with the concerns or business of another, not even of the public, unless duty requires. Attend strictly to business, and never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. A man who wastes either time or money never can be rich. Let your expenses be less than your income. Add a little to little and it will soon be large. Avoid entirely intoxicating drinks, and generally the society where they are used. Be slow to promise and quick to fulfil. Let your word be sacred. Speak well of all or keep silent. Desire but few friends. Be faithful in keeping secrets. Let your motto be Industry and Economy, Temperance, and Integrity. When business permits, employ your time in cultivating your mind. Be upright in your dealings. Associate only with the respectable. Seek not for office, nor bind yourself to the views of others. Keep uncommitted. Treat sacred things with reverence, and never ridicule the opinions of others. Acquire a habit of thinking coolly and of deliberating well before you speak or act.—Never interfere where you have no interest, nor expose the quarrels of others. Keep no idle or useless property, if avoidable, but place every thing where it will be gaining. Be kind to those that are needy. Lend a reasonable aid to religious institutions, and assist to support good order in society. Never marry till you need a wife. First resolve at home before you offer marriage. In prosperity prepare for adversity, and consider disappointments as the common lot of man.

### Alpaca.

Probably few ladies who wear and admire the beautiful fabric called Alpaca, are aware of the source of its production. The Alpaca is a wool-bearing animal, indigenous to South America, and is one of four varieties, which bear general points of resemblance to each other. The Llama, one of these varieties, has been long known, and often described; but it is only within a few years that the Alpaca has been considered of sufficient importance to merit particular notice.

Nine tenths of the wool of the Alpaca is black, the remainder being partly white, red and grizzled. It is of a very long staple, often reaching twelve inches, and resembles soft glossy hair—which character is not lost by dyeing. The Indians in the South American mountains manufacture nearly all their clothing from this wool, and are enabled to appear in black dresses, without the aid of a dyer. Both the Llama and Alpaca are, perhaps, even more valuable to the natives as beasts of burden than wool-bearing animals, and the obstinacy of them, when irritated, is well known. The importance of this animal has already been considered by the English, in their hat, wollen and stuff trade, and an essay on the subject has been published by Dr. Hamilton, of London, from which some of these details are collected.

The wool is so remarkable, being a jet black, glossy, silk like hair, that it is fitted for the production of textile fabrics differing from all others, occupying a medium position between wool and silk. It is now mingled with other materials in such a singular manner, that while a particular dye will affect those; it will leave the Alpaca wool with its original black color, and thus give rise to great diversity.

### Female Beauty.

To sum up the whole, the charms that are really indispensable to being beloved, may be possessed by every one who is not personally, or mentally, or morally deformed. Let us enumerate them:

**FIRSTLY**—an eye, whether black, blue or gray, that has the spirit of kindness in its expression.

**SECONDLY**—a mouth that is able to say a good deal, and that sincerely. Its teeth kept as clean as possible; must be very good natured to servants, and friends that come unexpectedly to dinner.

**THIRDLY**—a figure that shall preserve itself, not by neglecting any of its duties, but by good taste, exercise, and a dislike of gross living. A woman may be fond of almost any pleasures under the sun, except those of tattling and the table, and ostentation.

**FOURTHLY**—the art of being happy at home, and making that home the abode of peace. These qualities will away the minds of men, when the shallower perfections would cease to charm. A good heart is the best beauty.—*Ladies Magazine.*

**VERY NEAT.**—There is a lady in New York so remarkable neat with her children that she has scoured them nearly all away. Their remains resemble paste-board dancing jacks.

### The Beauty of Childhood.

A lovely woman is an object irresistibly enchanting, and the austere grandeur of manhood fills the soul with a proud sense of the majesty of human nature; but there is something far less earthly and more intimately allied to our holiest imaginings in the purity of a child. It satisfies the most delicate fancy and the severest judgment. Its happy and affectionate feelings are unchecked by one guileful thought or one cold suspicion. Its little beauteous face betrays each emotion of its heart, and it is as transparent as the silvery cloud-veil of a summer sun that shows all the light within. It is as fearless and as innocent in its waking hours as in its quiet slumbers. It loves every one and smiles on all. I have sometimes gazed upon a beautiful child with a passion only equalled in intensity by that of youthful love. The heart at such a time, is nearly stifled with a mixed emotion of tenderness, admiration and delight. It almost aches with affection. I can fully sympathize in a mother's deep idolatry. I love all lovely children; and have often yearned to imprint a thousand passionate kisses on a stranger's child, though met, perhaps, but for a moment, in theatres, or in streets, and passing from me like a radiant shadow to be seen no more.—The sudden appearance of a child of extraordinary beauty comes upon the spirit like a flash of light, and often breaks up a train of melancholy thoughts as a sun-burst scatters the mist of morning. The changing looks and attitudes of children afford a perpetual feast to every eye that has a true perception of grace and beauty.

### Our Early Companions.

How few of the companions of our early youth do we find accompanying us in the after days of life's journey. Of those who seemed so linked with our first joys and sorrows as to have become a part of our existence, some rise above, and some sink below the course we are pursuing, and if seen are scarcely noticed. Others try the desperate fortune of distant climates, and bankrupt in hopes or ill health, are never again heard of.—With some, folly does the work of time; and a few, very few perhaps, are recognized amongst those signalize themselves in the feverish strife of politics, or are commemorated as having fallen in some brilliant achievement. We diverge like lines drawn from the same point, pursuing similar directions, but seldom reuniting. Our permanent connexions are generally formed at a later period, yet the heart still feels something wanting, and, as we look round for it in vain, the happiness of our first affection is magnified by being seen through the pure atmosphere which the morning of careless innocence has cast around him. This may be common-place, but our feelings are all so—it is only in their intensity or direction that we differ.

### Flowers and Shrubs.

Why does not every lady who can afford it, have a geranium or some other flower in her window? It is very cheap—its cheapness is next to nothing, if you raise it from seed; or from a slip; and it is a beauty and companion. It gives an air of cheerfulness and quiet loveliness to all around, and is ever an evidence of a refined taste and a pure heart. It was the remark of Leigh Hunt, that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature, and is something to love. And if it cannot love you in return, it cannot hate you; it cannot utter a hateful thing, even if you neglect it; for, though it is all beauty, it has no vanity; and such being the case, and living as it does, purely to do good and afford you pleasure, how will you be able to neglect it? We receive in imagination the scent of these good-natured leaves, which allowed you to carry off their perfume on your fingers;—for good natured they are, in that respect,—above all other plants, and fitted for the hospitality of our room. The very feel of the leaf has a household warmth in it—something analogous to clothing and comfort.

**TRUTH.**—Truth has been thus eloquently described by a writer who lived upwards of two hundred years ago:—

"Truth is the glory of time, and the daughter of eternity; she is life of religion, the light of love, the grace of wit, and the crown of wisdom; she is the brightness of honor, the blessing of reason, and the joy of earth; she is the angel's worship, the saint's bliss; and martyr's crown; she hath a pure eye, a plain hand, a piercing wit, and a perfect heart. Her tongue never trips, her heart never faints, her hand never fails, and her faith never fears. She is honored in love, and graced in constancy; in patience admired, and in charity beloved."

**THE WILL OF GOD.**—How little did he know; how little does man ever learn to know, that there is an element always waiting in our calculations, one that we seldom think of, and to which we never give weight enough—the Will of God! That which overrules the wise, conquers the mighty, frustrates the persevering, and leaves human schemes and human purposes, but as bubbles glittering in the sunshine, to break when they have had their hour.

**A MISTAKE.**—It is a mistake to suppose that newspapers are printed for amusement, and that printers deem it a compliment when a friend begs half a dozen to give away.

### SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING.

**ELKANAH SMITH & SON,** HAVE commenced the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., &c., in the borough of Towanda, in the building formerly occupied by S. Hathaway; two doors west of J. H. Stephens' tavern, where they will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order.

Elastic Web, Common and Quilled SADDLES, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c.

Harness, Bridles, Collars, Carriage Trimming and Military Work done to order. Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions made on short notice and reasonable terms. The subscribers hope by doing their work well, and by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

ELKANAH SMITH & SON. Towanda, May 14, 1844.

### A CALL FROM THE YANKEE SHOP.

Upon all whom it may interest. THE public subscriber is very much in want of money and does not feel disposed to have his own property sacrificed to accommodate those who are indebted to him, that have reasonable time to pay, consequently if they will call and settle their accounts, however small they may be, they will oblige him very much, and save cost without respect to persons.

D. C. HALL. Towanda, March 4th, 1844.

### Chairs and Bedsteads.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs. Also, Seats of various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description which will sell low for cash or Country Produce. TURNING done to order.

TOMKINS & MAKINSON. Towanda, November 10th, 1843.

### BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

On my own hooks again!!



STEPHEN HATHAWAY informs the public generally that he is still prepared to manufacture, of the best material, and in the most substantial and elegant manner, all descriptions of Boots and Shoes. Morocco, Calf and Coarse Boots and Shoes Ladies' shoes and gaiters' youth's do. All work made by me will be warranted to be well made. Call and try. Country Produce taken in payment for work. Towanda, February 27th, 1844.

### A Special Proclamation!

**E. C. HALSTED**, as in duty bound, returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored them with their patronage during time past, and assure all who may feel an interest in the information, that he still continues at the old stand, ready to dispense to the needy all manners, kinds and conditions of Confectionaries, Groceries, Cigars, &c., &c., at his usual liberal prices, and most accommodating terms, to wit—For cash only.

To the Thirsty, he would say, his SODA WATER is unrivalled. Small beer and various other beverages are constantly on hand. To the Hungry, be it proclaimed, that he has established a MARKET in the basement of his establishment, where FRESH MEATS, of various kinds, will be kept constantly on hand. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

### ADJOURNED SPECIAL COURT.

**AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL COURT** will be held in Towanda in and for the county of Bradford, on Thursday, the 13th day of JUNE next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the following causes, to wit: C. L. DeChastelloux vs. A. Fairchild, Trespass. Sarillo Holden vs. Moses Warford, do. Rebecca Schrader vs. J. Decker et al., ejectment. Samuel Benight vs. L. M. Palmer, et al. do.

AARON CHUBBUCK, Prot. Prothonotary's Office, May 6, 1844.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

**BY** virtue of a writ of Vend. Expo. issued from the court of common pleas of Bradford county, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the house of E. Reynolds in the Borough of Towanda, on Thursday, the 20th day of JUNE next, at one o'clock, P. M. The following described piece or parcel of land situate in Athens township and bounded as follows: beginning at a pitch pipe on the north east corner of J. Tozer's jr. lot; thence west 317 7-10 perches to a black oak sapling on the east bank of the Susquehanna river; thence up the river 24° east 90 5-10 perches to a post; thence east 252 9-10 perches to a post; thence south 2° east 35 6-10 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 79 acres, more or less, 30 acres improved, with a framed dwelling house thereon erected.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of N. C. Harris vs. Elijah Vandorder. J. N. WESTON, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Towanda, May 25, 1844.

### NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

**BOOT & SHOE MAKING.** WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the borough of Towanda, one door west of the Clarendon House, and solicit a share of public patronage. They intend, by a careful selection of stock, and by attention to the interests of their customers, to make neat and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country.

They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, Morocco, calf and coarse boots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and slippers; children's do.; gent's gaiters and pumps, &c., &c.

JOHN W. WILCOX, PHILANDER SAGE. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

### HORSE BILLS.

PRINTED on short notice, with a handsome plate, at this office.

### SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs that he is now carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the new building occupied by B. Thomas, at the north west corner of Main street, nearly opposite the store, where he will be happy to accommodate old and new customers.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALS, HARNESS, WHIPS & C., &c.

of the latest fashion and best materials made to order on moderate terms for ready payment. Most kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

JERE CULP. April 17, 1844.

### Executor's Notice.

**ALL PERSONS** indebted to the estate of GEORGE BOWEN, late of Warren, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated settlement without delay.

NOAH C. BOWEN, Executor. H. B. BOWEN, Warren, April 26, 1844.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** those indebted to the subscribers expect to pay in Grain, must deliver the first of MARCH next, otherwise we expect the Cash by the first of April. Neglect this call will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an attorney, who will collect them in the shortest time possible.

J. F. MEANS & CO. Towanda, Feb. 20, 1844.

### Three Dollars Reward.

**TAKEN** from my little girl on the 25th inst. a Copper Colored Wire dog, eight months old, rather long hair, and to the name of a "Penny," very lively, playful by a man that met the little girl rather rough appearance, with two horns for a wagon, one white, the box party with straw, and went towards Monroe. Above reward will be given for the dog man, or sufficient information where they are.

M. S. WARNER. Towanda, February 28th, 1844.

### TOWANDA ACADEMY.

**THE** friends and patrons of this institution are informed that the Summer Term commences on Monday, the 29th inst. Terms of tuition, per Quarter of 10 weeks. Ancient & Foreign Languages & Drawing, Natural, Moral and Mental Science, Common English branches, Contingences, 25 cents per quarter. It is expected that a competent Instructor will take charge of the Female Department the commencement of the term.

CHARLES NASH, Principal. Towanda, April 4, 1844.

### REMOVAL.

**THE** Boot & Shoemaking establishment of S. Hathaway is removed to War old stand, one door south of O. D. Bird store, directly opposite Montany's. His customers and others will find him as usual waiting on all who may wish to do first rate work.

S. HATHAWAY. Towanda, April 22, 1844.

### LIST OF JURORS drawn for Spring Term.

**Court**, to be held June 13, 1844. Athens bor.—Alvin Morley, Henry McKinnis, Athens bor.—O. D. Satterlee; Armenia—Cassander Kingman; Asylum—William Terry, Benjamin Lefebvre, Burlington—Mack Preston, B. Ross; Columbia—Phineas Morgan, Allen S. Paine, John H. Furman;

Durell—Samuel Kellum; LeRoy—Harvey Holcomb; Monroe—Gorden F. Mason; Orwell—Ira Brownson; Pike—Isaac Nichols; Ridgely—Calvin West; Sheshequin—Reuben Young, S. Hatten; Smithfield—Larke Bird, Isaac F. Beldock; Fairwell; Springfield—Walter Mattocks, A. H. Bow Standing Stone—Len Ennis; Towanda borough—Wm. Keeler 2d., W. Brownson;

Tuscarora—Henry Ackley; Troy—Daniel Pomeroy, Noah Leonard; Windham—Pearley Johnson, Martin Elmer, Wells—Orr Smith, Humphrey Mosier, W. S. Ingalls;

### 50 BBLs. ITHACA FLOUR.

50 BBLs. ITHACA FLOUR, 20 Heavy Mess Pork, 500 Bushels of 1000 Lights Window Sash for sale at February 26, 1844. MONTANY

### The Bradford Reporter.

BY E. S. GOODRICH AND SON.

**TERMS:** Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Fifty cents deducted within the year; and for each article within a year, one dollar will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue time by paying arrears.

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Letters on business pertaining to the office, must come free of postage, to examination.

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