

James K. Polk, of Tennessee.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

bank, was no less efficient. When Mr. McDuffie had concluded the remarks to which we have alluded, a member from Virginia, after a few pertinent observations, demanded the previous question. A more intense excitement was never felt in Congress than at this thrilling moment. The two parties looked at each other for a space, in sullen silence, like two armies on the eve of a deadly conflict. The motion of Mr. Mason prevailed, the debate was arrested, and the division proved a triumphant victory for the republican cause. The Bank then gave up the contest in despair.

The position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, at all times a most arduous and responsible one, was doubly so at this session, which will form an epoch in the political annals of the country. Mr. Polk, occupied it for the first time. From its organization and the nature of its duties, this committee must be at all times the chief organ of every administration in the House. At this session it was for obvious reasons peculiarly so. To attack it, then, was to strike at the government; to embarrass its action was to thwart the course of the administration. Extraordinary and indiscriminate opposition was accordingly made to all the appropriation bills. It was avowed in debate, that it was within the scope of legitimate opposition, to withhold even the ordinary supplies until the deposits were restored to the Bank of the United States; that this restitution must be made, or revolution ensue. The Bank must triumph, or the wheels of government be arrested. The people should never forget the perils of a contest, in which they were almost constrained to succumb. The recollection should warn them not to build up again, a power in the State of such formidable facilities. The tactics which we have just described, threw great additional labor upon the committee, and particularly upon its chairman. Fully apprised of the difficulties he had to encounter, he maintained his post with sleepless vigilance and untiring activity. He was always ready to give the House ample explanations upon every item, however minute, of the various appropriations. He was ever prompt to meet any objections which might be started, and of quick sagacity to detect the artifices to which factious disingenuousness is prone to resort. All the measures of the committee, including those of paramount importance, relating to the bank and deposits, were carried in spite of the most immitigable opposition. The true-hearted republicans who conducted this critical contest to a successful issue, among whom Mr. Polk occupies a distinguished rank, deserve the lasting gratitude of the country.

Towards the close of the memorable session of 1834, Mr. Speaker Stevenson resigned the chair, as well as his seat in the House. The majority of the Democratic party preferred Mr. Polk as his successor, but in consequence of a division in its ranks, the Opposition, to whom his prominent and uncompromising course had rendered him less acceptable, succeeded in electing a gentleman, then a professed friend, but since, a decided opponent of the President and his measures. Mr. Polk's defeat produced no change in his course. He remained faithful to his party, and assiduous in the performance of his arduous duties. In December, 1835, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and chosen again in September last, after an animated contest. The duties of this difficult situation, it is now conceded, he has discharged with rare fidelity and fairness. In the beginning unusual difficulties were thrown in his way by an animosity which was sometimes carried to an extent that called forth general animadversion. During the first session in which he presided, more appeals were taken from his decision than had occurred in the whole period since the origin of the Government; but he was uniformly sustained by the House, and by many of his political adversaries. Strangers of all parties who visit Washington are struck with the dignity, promptitude, and impartiality with which he presides over the deliberations of the House. It was with great pleasure that we heard, but the other day, an eminent member of the Opposition in that body, bear the same testimony. Notwithstanding the violence with which he had been assailed, Congress passed, at the close of the session in 1837, an unanimous vote of thanks to its presiding officer, from whom it separated with the kindest feelings; and no man, now, could enjoy its confidence and friendship in a higher degree. His calmness and good temper have allayed the violence of opposition, in a station for which his quickness, coolness, and sagacity eminently qualify him.

Few public men have pursued a firmer or consistent course than Mr. Polk. Upon several emergencies, when the current of popular opinion threatened to overwhelm him, he has sternly adhered to the convictions of duty, preferring to sink with his principles, rather than rise by their abandonment. This, we have noticed, was the case after his bank report in 1833, and he incurred the same hazard, when in 1835 he avowed his unalterable purpose not to separate from the democratic party in the presidential election. On each of these occasions, the

popular excitement in his district, would have sprung up, and driven back a timid and unyielding politician. Had he been governed by selfish motives, and he consulted his own personal ease, and looked to his re-election alone; had he, in short, regarded success more than principle, he would have yielded his own convictions to the indications, not to be mistaken, of popular opinion. But he took counsel of nobler sentiments and with a fearlessness characteristic of his whole public course, avowed and persisted in his well-matured determinations. He succeeded in carrying truth home to an enlightened constituency, was sustained by increasing majorities, and is now so strong in the good will of his district, that at the last election no opposition was attempted. Nothing can be more false than the charge of subserviency which has been brought against him, in common with the prominent supporters of the late administration. It is true, that despising the cant of no party, which has ever been the pretext of selfish and treacherous politicians, and convinced that in a popular government nothing can be accomplished by isolated action, he has always acted with his party, as far as principle would justify. Upon most of the prominent measures of the late administration, however, his opinions were not only generally known, but he had actually spoken or voted, before the accession of Gen. Jackson to power.

Mr. Polk is a ready debater, with a style and manner forcible and impressive. In discussion, he has been always distinguished by great courtesy, never having been known to indulge in offensive personality, which, considering the prominence of his course, and the ardor of his convictions, is no small merit. As a proof of his exemplary assiduity, he is said never to have missed a division, while occupying a seat on the floor of the House, his name being found upon every list of the yeas and nays. His ambition was to be a useful member as well as a prominent actor, and accordingly he always performed more than a full share of the active business of legislation. In person he is of middle stature, with a full, angular brow, and a quick and penetrating eye. The expression of his countenance is grave, but his serious cast is often relieved by a peculiarly pleasant smile, indicative of the amenity of his disposition. The amiable character of his private life, which has ever been upright and pure, and secures to him the esteem and friendship of all who have the advantage of his acquaintance.

The Plea of insanity.

Dr. White, of Hudson, the successful manager of an insane asylum, in a late lecture gave the following incident of the successful feat of madness so far as the deception of the court was concerned.

"A forged draft was presented at the Hudson River Bank, the forger detected, tried and convicted. The idea of an apprenticeship at hard labor in Sing Sing, illy comported with the sunny dreams of fortune more easily obtained. Before and after the trial, while in jail, his nervous system became wonderfully unstrung, assuming the character of a confirmed maniac. As he now showed symptoms of extreme exhaustion, great sympathy was manifested in his behalf, and the court strenuously urged to compassionate his deplorable situation, by permitting him to be conveyed to the county jail, where under a vigilant care, he could be cured, and receive for himself the benefit of his own industry. They then put this question to me: 'Is this man insane?' My answer was no. 'By what means are you able to give this decisive opinion?' By the state of his pulse; and obtaining the full expression of his eye. I saw no insanity there. As to the propriety of sending him to the county-house to regain his health and strength, I will venture to predict that his strength will so rapidly recover, that he will provide for himself after a very few days. Notwithstanding this positive opinion the experiment was tried, and the third night after his removal he eluded the vigilance of his trusty care-taker. Whether he betook himself to Texas, or crossed the Atlantic to renew his honest calling, has never been discovered. This case shows the importance of a practical acquaintance with the insane, to give correct opinion in obscure cases or stimulated insanity."

A Secret long kept.

Those who have read the late Mr. Dunlap's History of the Arts of Design, may remember an interesting anecdote related by him, concerning himself and an unknown benefactor. At a time when he was in his pecuniary distress, on coming home one night he received from his wife a letter, which had been left at the door by a stranger, who said no answer was required. He opened the letter and found within it a bank note for \$100, accompanied by a few lines, intimating that the gift was sent from above, and signed Charles Brockden Brown. Mr. Dunlap never discovered the donor, and went to his grave in ignorance. But the secret is at last disclosed. Mr. Clinch announces that he was the agent in the transaction, and that his principal was the late Henry Eckford.—N. F. Commercial Adv.

Management of Pork.

In Europe, the highest pork bears a price, and its quality is supposed to be owing to the pickle in which it is preserved. This is called the Empress of Russia's brine, and is prepared as follows:—Boil together, over a gentle fire, 5 lbs. of common salt (that in most common use in Russia is rock salt), 2 lbs. powdered loaf sugar, 3 ounces of saltpetre, and 3 gallons of spring or pure water. Skim it while boiling, and when quite cold pour it over the meat, every part of which must be covered with the brine. Small pork may be sufficiently cured in four or five days; hams intended for drying, two weeks unless they are very large. This pickle may be used again and again, if it be fresh boiled up with a small addition to the ingredients. Before putting the meat into the brine, wash in water, press out the blood and wipe it clean. Pickling tubs should be larger at the bottom than at the top; by which means, when well packed, the pork will retain its place until the last layer is exhausted. When the pork is cool, it may be cut up; the hams and shoulders reserved for bacon, and the remainder salted. Cover the bottom of the tub or barrel with rock salt, and on it place a layer of meat, and so on till the tub is filled. Use the salt liberally, and fill the barrel with strong brine, boiled and skimmed, and then cooled."

Milk Cows.

Milk cows should have a regular and kind system of treatment in their management. They should be milked at stated times, and if convenient always by the same person. When milking is commenced, it should be done with as much despatch as possible, consistent with mildness; and be sure not to stop until they are cleanly milked. I prefer milking after they have been fed and have done eating, when in the stable.

Let no movement be made to excite them, or draw off their attention from yielding down their milk; this kind of treatment will add much to the quantity of milk. Good water, easy of access at all seasons, is highly important to most of our animals. For two or three of the first days after the cow calves, in cold weather, I do not allow her to have any cold water. I give her water about milk warm, with a handful of wheat bran to a pail full. For the loss of appetite of either horn cattle or horses, I give what is termed a warm mash, made as follows: two quarts of malt, and two quarts of wheat bran put in a pail, well mixed, then pour scalding water until moist, cover the pail with a cloth, let it remain until it is about milk warm, then give it. If for a horse having a cough, put in two table spoonfuls of honey. I have seldom known this mash fail of producing the desired effect. Some care should be taken that the animal does not take cold after taking the mash.

The Banks of Newfoundland.

These banks extend over a space of forty thousand miles, and are from thirty to forty-five fathoms below the surface of the ocean. The shoals are inhabited by innumerable tribes of muscles and clams, to which it is a favorable residence, as they can easily bury their shells in the soft sand. They have enemies to contend with. The codfish resort to this coast to prey on them. They keep a constant watch, and swim about a foot above the sub-marine sands, when a muscle opens its shell, it is immediately seized and devoured. At other times the fish do not wait; they are provided with a horny protuberance round their mouths; with these they burrow in the sand, and capture the muscle in its shell. The fishermen of various nations, French, English, and Americans, who resort to these banks, take annually from eight to ten millions of fish; on opening they find the remains of twenty to fifty muscles in each; sometimes the muscles are found either wholly or partially dissolved. The first care of the fishermen after taking their stations, is to ascertain the depth of water; the line must be regulated so as to lie on the bottom, where the fish are always engaged in this species of sub-marine war.

A REMEDY FOR THE NIGHTMARE.

The Boston Cultivator tells a good story on this subject. It was that one of its subscribers was much troubled with the nightmare, and applied several remedies to no effect, till his good old lady asked him if he had paid for his newspapers!—On going to see, he found he was in arrears two years. He at once paid up and returned and slept soundly for three or four nights, but fearing the trouble would come on again, he went back to the office and paid one year in advance. This has proved an effectual cure.

Whiskers.

Of all things avoid a vulgar whisker. This is of various kinds. A short, scrubby, indomitable, no whisker; a weak, fizzy, white, moth-eaten, mouldy, whisker; a vulgar whisker; a twisting, twining, serpentine, sentimental, corkscrew of a whisker; a vulgar whisker; a big, black, bluff, brutal looking whisker; a vulgar; a mathematical, methodical, master-of-artistical diagram of a whisker; a vulgar whisker; whatever is not any of these, will do.

Manure for Strawberries.

There appears an undue fear, of manuring strawberries. I have read that plants that throw out suckers or runners, rapidly deteriorate the soil, and that a power of escape to new ground is given by the runners. If this is correct, it is a reason for the good results I have always seen of manure. How rarely, except where strawberries are grown for profit, do we see room enough given. Beds of strawberries are objectionable for this reason, and it is this cause rather than manure that leaves are more abundant than fruit. I have tried and proved this. Where strawberries are grown for profit, (that is grown at all in the true sense,) they should be planted in rows, the large sorts not less than 30 inches in the row, and 45 inches from plant to plant, and no runners suffered to remain. By these means, with deep trenching and early planting, any sort worth cultivating may be grown large and abundantly.

The Coquette.

She had enjoyed the opportunity of rejecting more than half the beaux of N*****, and it is an undeniable fact, that whatever be a woman's charms, she never can obtain the chance of frequent refusals, except by coquetry. Men will not proffer the noble gift of heart and hand unless they have been encouraged to believe they will be accepted; and although vanity, blind passion, or ungovernable impetuosity may lead one, or two, or three, to risk the chances without waiting to calculate the probabilities, yet a woman never receives many offers without the compromise of her womanly dignity. "He comes too near who comes to be denied"; there is a loss of moral purity in this frequent and close contact with passionate love; and thorough virtue may still remain, the delicate and insinuating modesty, the blush of the soul, fades from the character for ever.—N. Y. Ladies' Companion.

Smoking Orchards.

In the last number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, is an account of a successful mode of preserving orchards from the caterpillar, &c. by smoking them. The smoking is done by placing a large iron kettle on four low wheels, and putting in it dry wood, weeds, rubbish, and some brimstone, and kindling it with a bellows, which drives a strong and continual stream of smoke through a movable tube, to every tree, and every part of a tree in succession. The smoking being commenced on the windward side of the orchard, and followed row by row, the moth and apple weevil, and black apple fly, will be driven out and the crop saved.

SWEARING.

It is not easy to perceive what honor or credit is connected with swearing! Does any man receive a promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or does any man advance to dignity, because he is expert in profane swearing? No. Low must be character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it.

HADLING OUT MANURE.

This work should command your earliest attention; and when you shall have done hauling out all you may have prepared, look to your lanes, roads, woods and other places, gather up all you can find, and take it also to your fields destined for corn—don't be afraid of giving that crop too much manure, lest you burn it up—it is a fallacy for a farmer to talk of burning up such a plant by feeding it too luxuriously.

PURSUIT OF TRUTH.

The mind that is open to conviction, and determined to pursue truth wherever she may guide, will derive lessons, even from its own mistakes, which may prove salutary to itself and to the world. Oh! how grand is that character that can rise superior to selfishness, and cling to the glory of immutable truth!

RECIPE FOR GOOD HUMOR.

Rise betimes in the morning, and go early to rest, that the body may be preserved in health; let your first reflection be how short are the hours before you—if devoted to business, study, social enjoyment, or other rational recreation; and then find time, if you can, to indulge in spleen and ill-humor.

PROSPERITY.

Continual prosperity hardens the heart; as continual sunshine does the earth; but when the one is softened by the tears of sorrow, and the other by genial showers, they yield the fruits which the necessities of men require.

SAFETY.

They that would not eat the forbidden fruit, must not come near the forbidden tree. The garrison that sounds a parley, is not far from being surrendered. Those that would be kept from harm, must keep out of harm's way.

MERIT.

The greatest actions, when they are not animated by religion, have no other principle than pride; and consequently they are poisoned by the root which produce them.

CRAMP.

Two or three spoonfuls of strong ley made of oak ashes and mixed with molasses, are recommended as a positive cure for cramp.

SADDLE AND HARNESS

ELKANAH SMITH & SON
I have commenced the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., in the borough of Towanda, in the building formerly occupied by S. Hathaway; two doors west of L. H. Stephens' tavern, where they will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order.
Elastic Web, Common and Quilted SADDLES.
Harness, Bridles, Collars, Carriage Trimming and Military Work done to order.
Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c.
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 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, Settees of various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description which we 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!

O. 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, he 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 cases, to wit: C. L. DeChastelloux vs. A. Fairchild, Trespass. Sartile Holdre vs. Moses Warford, do. Rebecca Schrader vs. J. Decker et al., ejectment. Samuel Benight vs. L. M. Palmer, et al. do. AARON CHUBBUCK, Jrot. 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. Raynsford 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 pine on the north east corner of J. Toner'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 249 east 90 5-10 perches to a post; thence east 252 9-10 perches to a post; thence south 29 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 Yangerler.
J. N. WESTON, Sheriff.
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 Clarence 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 as 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 north part of the building occupied by B. Thomas, as a shop, on Main street, nearly opposite Mercers 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 will be 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 county, 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 names on the hands of an attorney, who will collect them in the shortest time possible.
J. F. MEANS & CO.
Towanda, Feb. 20, 1844.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias from the court of common pleas of Bradford county, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the house of E. RAYNSFORD in the Borough of Towanda, on Saturday, the 29th day of June next, at one o'clock in the forenoon, the following described piece or parcel of land situate in Cayton township, beginning at the north-east corner of James Warren's thence north 89° west 204 8-10 perches; thence by land of Josiah Warren west 64 8-10 perches to a post; thence 89° west 147 perches to a birch; thence lands of James Warren north 12° east 72 perches to the beginning. Containing two acres, one hundred and one perches allowance.
Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Gordon F. Mason, assignee of Elizabeth vs. William D. Elliott.
ALSO—By virtue of a writ of vend. ex. piece or parcel of land in Franklin township bounded north, by L. G. Brancifort, east & W. Lent's land, on the south by Dodge, jr., and west by Dodge and Red taining about ninety acres, with about improved, and with a log house thereon.
Seized and taken in execution at the suit of S. S. Hinman vs. Ebenezer Smith.
JOHN N. WESTON, Sheriff's Office, Towanda, June 24, 1844.

REMOVAL.

THE Boot & Shoemaking establishment of S. Hathaway is removed to the old stand, one door south of O. D. B. store, directly opposite Montony's, and customers and others will find him as usual to wait on all who wish his first rate work.
S. HATHAWAY.
Towanda, April 22, 1844.

LIST OF JURORS.

Court, to be held June 12, 1844.
Athens tp.—Alvin Morley, Harry Mack, Athensboro—O. D. Satterlee.
Armenia—Cassander Kingman.
Asylum—William Terry, Benjamin L. Burlington—Mack Prentiss, B. Harlow.
Columbia—Phineas Morgan, Allen P. John H. Furman.
Durell—Samuel Kellum.
LeRoy—Harvey Holcomb.
Monroe—Gordon F. Mason.
Orwell—Ira Brownson.
Pike—Isaac Nicholas.
Ridgely—Calvin West.
Sheshequin—Reuben Young, S. H. Smithfield—Larke Bird, Isaac P. Bird.
Fairfield—Walter Matheis, A. H. Standing Stone—L. V. Ennis.
Towanda borough—Wm. Keeler, S. Brownson.

AND BRUSH HATS.

Boy's caps, for sale at BARKER'S, No. 3, Bradford.

The Bradford Reporter.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum in advance. Fifty cents per copy. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue by paying arrears. Advertisements, not exceeding one insertion, twenty-five cents. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.
Twelve lines or less make a square. Job Printing, of every description, expeditiously executed, on new and improved type.
Letters on business pertaining to the office, must come free of postage, and by mail.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Bradford Reporter, and to receive for payments thereon.
C. H. HARRICK, Esq.
J. R. COOLBAUGH,
Col. W. E. BARTON,
E. ASERWALD,
J. E. GOODRICH,
R. COOLBAUGH,
ADRIAN M'KEAN,
D. JOHNSON,
A. M. COE.