

Miscellaneous.

A Yankee Trick.

The editor of the Knickerbocker, in his agreeable and humorous monthly gossip, relates the following anecdote: The "Yankee trick" described by our Medford Massachusetts correspondents, is on file for insertion. It is, in one of its features, not unlike the anecdote of an old official Dutchman, in the valley of the Mohawk, who one day stopped a Yankee pedlar, journeying slowly through the valley on the Sabbath, and informed him that he must put up for the day; or, "if it vash neshesary dat he should travel, he must pay for de pass."

A Jawbreaker.

In a poem by Hoffman the German poet, who was lately expelled the Prussian dominions, and the admission of his works prohibited, this word appears: "Steuerverweigerungsverfassungsmässigberechtigt!" meaning a man who is exempt by the constitution from the payment of taxes. We ourselves have heard of a gentleman, a member of the "Marionettenschauspielhausengesellschaft," who was said to be an excellent performer on the "Constantinopolitanischedelackpeife!"

Not Bad.—A few years since, there resided in Utica several medical students one of whom, inquired of a mechanic, who was working at a small water-wheel what he was making? "A bell wheel for the Cou House." "Ah," answered the student, "are we to have two bells in this village! I should think one would answer every purpose at present." "You are right," replied the other; "but it is very likely that when all your young doctors commence the practice, one bell will not do all the tolling."

To MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER.—The following is a simple mode of rendering water almost as cold as ice:—Let the jar, pitcher or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside and reduce it to a freezing point. In India, and other tropical regions where ice cannot be procured, this is common. Let every mechanic or laborer have at his place and employment two pitchers thus provided, and with lids of covers; the one to contain the water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water for warm weather. Any person can test this by dipping a finger in water, and holding it in the air of a warm day; after doing this three or four times, he will find his finger uncomfortably cold.

Saving Time.

A clergyman, who had considerable of a farm, was generally the case in our forefather's days, went out to see one of his laborers, who was ploughing in the field, and he found him sitting upon his plough resting his team. "John," said he, "would it not be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here, and be hubbing a few bushes while the oxen are resting?" John with a countenance which might well have become the diving himself, instantly returned.—"Would it not be well: sir, for you to have a swinging-board in the pulpit, and when they are singing, to swing a little flax?" The reverend turned on his heel, laughed heartily, and said no more about hubbing bushes.

A Tear.

A TEAR is what? 'Tis the overflowing of the cup of sensibility, the index to a soul fraught with the feelings, the almoner of a heart drooping in solitude; with the base, 'tis the arms of warfare against the innocence and loveliness, simplicity and beauty; with woman, 'tis the shield of defence against the wily and insidious, her weapon of offence to the cold, the obdurate, and the unfeeling; with the parent, 'tis the blessing of age on the offspring of youthful vigor and affection; with the child, 'tis the supporting staff of filial piety; with friends, 'tis the token of communion of souls; to the afflicted, 'tis the angel of consolation, the balm of Gilead to the wounded spirit, the dew of sympathy to the withering flowers of sorrow.

VICK.—When you see vice daily adorned in satin, learned to respect the shabbiness of the beggar; remembering that honesty is oftener clothed in rags than fine linen.

The Mechanic.

There is no dispute about it, many individuals look upon the mechanic as inferior to the trader, the merchant, the lawyer, the minister, or the well dressed pauper. The women, too, have caught the fever; and it is laughable to see the little delicate creatures turn up their noses and curl their lips, when they are approached by a hard working, honest man, dressed in homespun, with brown hands and freckled face. But where would they be, were it not for the mechanic?—They are dependent upon him, for almost all they possess and enjoy, and yet pretend to despise him. Many a one, who has thus looked with contempt upon the industrious, has in the end been made to acknowledge her error, and would have given worlds to receive the kind regards of one she once despised. As a general thing, our mechanics are the most intelligent portion of our citizens, and are exerting the greatest influence in the country. Many of our best writers and lecturers belong to this class. Elihu Burritt, who is acquainted with more than fifty languages, is a blacksmith; Morris, of the New Mirror, is a printer; so also is Greeley of the New York Tribune; Garrison, of the Liberator, is a printer; Whitmore, of the Boston Trumpet, is a shoemaker; our friend Saywood of the Bangor Whig, we believe, is a blacksmith; Severance of the Augusta Chronicle, and Wentworth, of the Chicago Democrat, have recently been elected to Congress, are printers; Becket, of the Bulletin, and Holden, of the Saturday Courier. A host of others we have not time to mention, who are exerting a wide influence, have graduated at the anvil, the work bench, the stand, or at the shoemaker's seat. Who would believe, then, there are those living who look with contempt upon the mechanic?

Among our female writers, there are very few who were the pampered daughters of wealth and luxury. Mrs. Sigourney was the daughter of a poor man, and supported herself many years by teaching school. Mrs. Welby, of Louisville, Ky., who writes such admirable poetry over the signature of Amelia, learned the trade of a milliner, and worked at the business till she found employment in the married state. Mrs. Seba Smith was the daughter of a sea-captain. Mrs. Ware, who recently died at Liverpool, a native of Boston, was the daughter of a poor man, and the wife of a sailmaker. Mrs. Hale taught school for several years for support. Mrs. Stephen's parents were poor, and she is now the wife of a mechanic; and Miss Gould of Newburyport, taught school for several years. So might we enumerate scores of talented women, who did not think it beneath their dignity to unite their destinies with workingmen.

Those who unite bodily exercise with mental pursuits, are the happiest and healthiest of our citizens. They do to the greatest amount of good, and exert the widest and best influence. Laboring men look up—they are beginning to feel their own strength, and thousands acknowledge their worth, who a dozen years since, looked upon them with suspicion and contempt. Let mechanics take courage, and elevate themselves, and they will take that position in society to which they are justly entitled.—Portland Tribune.

A Useful Hint for Every-day Intercourse.

It was Goldsmith, we think, who said that nine tenths of the petty feelings and small difficulties, springing from every day intercourse with our fellow men, originate with ourselves. Few of us, he said, possess such well balanced minds, that we are not sometimes operated upon by the spirit of envy or dislike. I have seen the success of a former companion and associate to disturb the feelings of a friend, that it converted him into a bitter enemy. How many, think you, can look on with perfect equanimity and satisfaction, and behold those who have started in life with us, outrunning us completely in the race of honor and justifiable ambition—especially if our former associates have been more prudent, more energetic! The truth is, the just success of others, to small and envious minds is a reflection upon their own neglect of the opportunities with which Heaven has blessed them, and they appear to hate, naturally, those who eclipse them in any honorable profession or pursuit. It is a certain indication of a great mind, to see and acknowledge the high merits of a former associate, and to be justly proud of them. But it is the sure indication of a paltry, little and envious mind to take every occasion to detract and deteriorate from the talents or the attainments of one who has given his days and his nights to the most persevering industry, that he might go up to honor and to fame among his fellow man and do some good to the age in which he lived. It is a capital mistake, (very often fallen into,) when we act upon the principle that, by awarding the due need of praise to others, we thereby detract from the consideration which our fellow men may entertain for us. The history of all men of true distinction will show that the very reverse of this proposition is strictly true. Truly great minds are never envious, but small always are.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—A lady called a day or two ago upon one of her husband's creditors, to inform him that his debt would be a total loss; for which, says she "I am extremely sorry;" "but," she naively added, "I have christened my last boy after you." A literal fact.

Whipping at School.

At was one of the queer remarks of Doctor Johnson, in regard to the system of education which does away with corporal punishment, that "what boys gain at one end" they lose at the other. And in regard to the English school system of education, in which boys are kept for years together, learning what is impossible for them or their teachers to understand the use of, his remark is probably true. It is also true that a boy is generally eager to learn whatever it is most proper and useful that he should; and a boy, as we have had more than one occasion to see, may be very dull in his Latin or Mathematics, while in Natural Philosophy, Geography and History, he may make remarkable progress. We often think of what Daniel Webster once said to a law student just commencing his legal studies when asked how he should begin. "There is my library," said he, "read just what you find most interesting." The system of education pursued by Wm. Cobbett was a singular one. He had a large family of boys and girls. They were never sent to school, and never made to read or study at home. Books and papers were lying about and they saw their father reading and writing. If they asked any questions, they were answered—if they wish to learn, they were taught.—Their own curiosity and emulation prompted them in all their acquirements. Study became their play.—The result was, that every one of the sons has written able and standard works, Grammars of different languages, and each of the daughters has written popular books upon some branch of domestic economy. There is but one thing that deserves whipping, and that is disobedience to reasonable commands. A child must obey, but there are punishments better than castigation, if they are needed; and there are stimulants in rewards, emulation, the desire of approbation, the germs of the master passions of the human soul. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred, there is no use in striking a blow—in the hundredth it may be fatal to neglect it.—New York Sun.

Dr. Adam Clark.

"A thatched cabin," in the village of Moyberg, in the north of Ireland, was the birth place of Adam Clarke, and his inheritance was the universal dispensation of his country, "poverty." The labors of the field added strength to a frame by nature vigorous; and the most meagre system of education that any civilized country ever extended to his people was his intellectual lot.—But this state of things did not appear to obstruct his destiny; on the contrary, his easy victory over all difficulties throws out his character into a bolder relief. Adam Clarke, having attained the age of nineteen, was admitted, through the kindness of John Wesley, to a place in Kings wood college, near Bristol, where he added but little to his stock of learning; but it was here, while digging in the garden, that he turned up a golden half guinea, which he laid out in the purchase of a Hebrew Grammar. And it was in this trifling, accidental circumstance, much more than in his meeting with the founder of Methodism, that the acquisitions and fame of Dr. Clarke originated; for, however his learned Commentary may excite admiration, and preserve his name among the celebrated divinity scholars of the age, it is, and ever will be, for the variety and extent of his knowledge of Oriental languages and literature, that he will be longest had in remembrance. And the foundation of this great fabric was the Hebrew Grammar, of which he became the owner so fortuitously.—Fisher's Colonial Magazine.

The Heart of Woman.

There is something very delightful in turning from the unquietness and agitation, the fever the ambition, the harsh and worldly realities of man's character to the gentle and deep recesses of woman's more secret heart.—Within her musing is a realm of hunted and fairy thought, to which the things of this turbid and troubled life have no entrance. What to her are chances of state, the rivalries and contentions which form the staple of our existence? For her there is an intense and fond philosophy, before whose eye subtleties fit and fade like shadows, and shadows grow glowingly into truth.—Her soul's creation is not as the moving and mortal image seen in the common day; they are things, like spirits steeped in the dim moonlight, heard when all else are still, and busy, when earth's laborers are at rest!—They are

"Such stuff As dreams are made of, and their little life Is rounded a sleep."

Hers is the real uncentred poetry of being which pervades and surrounds her as with air which peoples her visions and animates her love, which shrinks from earth into itself, and finds marvel and meditation in all that it beholds within, and which spreads even over the heaven in whose faith she so ardently believes, the mystery and the tenderness of romance.—Butler.

A NEW WAY TO OPEN OYSTERS is to sprinkle a handful of snuff over a heap of them and in a few moments they will sneeze themselves out of their shells.

Degrading habit of 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? How low must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade.—Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cups, the lecher his mistress, the satirist his revenge, the ambitious man his preferments, the miser his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large, sells his soul for nought, and drudges the service of the devil gratis. Swearing is void of all plea. It is not the native offspring of the soul, nor interwoven with the textures of the body, nor in any way allied to our frame. For, as a great man (Tilloison) expresses it, "though some men pour out oaths as though they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution." But it is a custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits, who have no sense of honor, no regard for decency; but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence the silliness of the practice can only be equaled by the silliness of those who adopt it.—Rev. Dr. Lamont.

Col. Polk.

As some of the federal journals attempt to asperse the character of the Democratic candidate for President, we select the following testimony among others, given by his political opponents. Mr. Banks was the federal Candidate for Governor in 1841, against Gov. Porter.

The National Intelligencer, the leading whig journal, says:

"Of Mr. Polk as a private gentleman, and as known to us in his Social and Domestic relations, we have no dispositions to speak otherwise than with entire respect."

March 31, 1836.

"Sir: In communicating to you my resignation, I cannot refrain from assuring you of the very high estimation in which I hold you, individually, and of my entire approbation of your conduct and deportment as presiding officer of the House. I will add, that, in my judgment, you discharged all the arduous duties of the chair with a degree of liberality, impartiality, ability, and dignity, which did honor to yourself, and also to the body over which you presided. Very respectfully yours, &c. JOHN BANKS."

To Hon. James K. Polk, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Horace Greeley's opinion of James K. Polk.

In 1841, Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, a leading whig paper, wrote a memoir of the late Judge White of Tennessee. He says, in speaking of the election of the Legislature which instructed Judge W. out of office:

"In 1839, JAMES K. POLK, ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN AND MOST POWERFUL SPEAKERS IN THE SOUTH WEST, took the field as the Administration (Van Buren) candidate for Governor; and, after a canvass of unprecedented vehemence, in which he proved himself an overmatch both in Speaking talent and in personal address and popularity, for his opponent, Governor Cannon, he was elected by some twenty-five hundred majority."

This may be found in the "Biographical annual" for 1841, page 52.—We have the work, which may be seen by any person who doubts the truth of the above.

Here is authority, which no one can gain say. In 1836 he was one of the "ablest men in the south west;" where Kenly Clark lives.—Dem. Advocate.

CLAY AND JACKSON.—In 1825 Henry Clay consummated a most infamous Bargain and Sale, by which means Gen. Jackson was cheated out of the Presidency, to which he had been elected. Adams was made President, and Clay appointed Secretary of State. In 1828, at a barbecue held in Baltimore, Mr. Clay being then Secretary of State, he again declared, that "He would humbly prostrate himself before God, and implore his mercy to visit our favored land with War, with Famine, with Pestilence, or with any other scourge, in preference to the election of Gen. Jackson!" We conjure the old Jackson men to remember these things at the ballot boxes.

CRUMBS.—A dignified operation—hooping potatoes. Poetry—A bottle of ink thrown at a sheet of paper.

A dry joke—To get thirsty in your sleep and dream of drinking.

A poor joke—To dream of finding lots of money and wake up penniless.

A misunderstanding—A Miss understanding more than she can accomplish. Sharp shooting—Shooting at the edge of a razor and splitting the bullet in two.

IMPUDENT.—To mind your neighbors' business more than you do your own.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills.

It is during the continuance of Storms and Floods, the channels of our MOSTY RIVERS become so obstructed as to afford an insufficient outlet for the superabundant waters, we can expect nothing less than that the surrounding country will be OVERWHELMED WITH THE FLOOD. In a like manner with the human body—if the Skin, Kidneys, and Bowels, (the natural outlets for UNCLE AND CORRUPT HUMORS) become so obstructed as to fail in affording a full discharge of those impurities which are in all cases

THE CAUSE OF SICKNESS: we surely can expect no other results than that the whole frame will sooner or later be OVERWHELMED WITH DISEASE. As in the first place, if we would prevent an inundation we must remove all obstructions, to the free discharge of the superabundant waters. So, in the second place, if we would prevent and cure disease, we must open and keep open, all the Natural Drains of the body.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, Of the North American College of Health, will be found one of the best if not the very BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD for carrying out this beautiful and simple theory; because they completely cleanse the Stomach and Bowels from all Bilious Humors and other impurities, and at the same time promote a healthy discharge from the Lungs, Skin, and Kidneys; consequently, as all the Natural Drains are opened, Disease of every name is literally driven from the Body.

Caution.—As the great popularity and consequent demand for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills has raised up a host of counterfeiters, country agents and storekeepers will be on their guard against the many impostors who are travelling about the country selling to the unsuspecting a spurious article for the genuine. It should be remembered that all authorized agents are provided a Certificate of Agency, signed by WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President of the N. A. College of Health. Consequently, those who offer Indian Vegetable Pills, and cannot show a Certificate, as above described, will be known as impostors.

The following highly respectable Storekeepers have been appointed Agents for the sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and of whom it is confidently believed the genuine medicine can with certainty be obtained: BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. D. & E. D. Montany, Towanda. D. Brink, P.M., Hornbrook. S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy. Lyman Durley, Smithfield. Wm. & C. Warford, Monroeton. Wm. Gibson, Ulen. Ulysses Moody, Asylum. John Horton Jr., Terrytown. Coryell & Geo. Burlington corners. Benjamin Coolbaugh, Canton. L. S. Ellsworth & Co., Athens. Allen & Storm, Sheshequin. Guy Tracy, Milan. A. R. Soper, Columbia Flatts.

Officers devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine wholesale and retail, 228 Greenwich street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and 169 Race street, Philadelphia. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are respectfully informed that medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, made by one V. O. Falck, are not the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. The only security against imposition is to purchase from the regular advertised agents, and in all cases be particular to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. [noted.]

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 I. H. Stephens' tavern, where they will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, Elastic Web, Common and Quilted SADDLES,

Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c. 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 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 acts, 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.

IN the matter of application of At a Court of Leslie Lawrence and others of Common to be incorporated under the style, Pleas of name or title of the "First Methodist Episcopal Church" in Sep. T. '44. Wells. Notice is hereby given that Leslie Lawrence, Whitney Gifford, Thomas W. Baker and others on the 9th of May 1844, presented to the said court an instrument in writing, and the objects, articles conditions therein set forth and contained appearing to them lawful and not injurious to the community, directed the said writing to be filed, and that notice be given in one newspaper printed in said county of Bradford, for at least three weeks before the next court of Common Pleas of said county, setting forth that an application has been made to said court to grant such an act of incorporation according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. A. CHUBBUCK, Prothonotary. Prothonotary's Office, Towanda, June 10th, 1844.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber Almon hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this day. ROBERT NELSON. Windham, July 5th, 1844.

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 Cattle Boots and Shoes Ladies' shoes and gaiters; youth's do. All work made by me will be warranted well made. Call and try. Country Produce taken in payment for work. Towanda, February 27th, 1844.

Chairs and Bedsteads.

THE subscribers continue to manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of old stand, all kinds of Cane and Wood Chairs. Also, Settees, various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description, which will sell low for cash or Country Produce. TURNING done to order. TOMKINS & MAKINNON. Towanda, November 10th, 1843.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING

WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the borough of Towanda, in the second floor west of the Clearmont House, and are a share of public patronage. They intend a careful selection of stock, and by attending to the interests of their customers, to make a 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 cow boots and shoes; Ladies' gaiters, shoes and slippers; children's do.; gent's gaiters and slippers. JOHN W. WILCOX, PHILANDER SAGE. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally 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, at a shop, on Main street, nearly opposite Mrs. Stone's, where he will be happy to accommodate old and new customers.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALS, HARNESS, COLLARS, WHIPS & C. & C. of the latest fashion and best materials well made to order on moderate terms for ready exchange for work. JERE CULP. April 17, 1844.

A Special Proclamation.

E. O. HALSTED, as in duty bound, returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage during the 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 best of his ability, and on the most liberal terms, all the various Groceries, Cigars, &c. &c., at the lowest liberal prices, and most accommodating terms, to wit—For cash only. To the Thirsty, he would say, his SOFT WATER is unrivalled. Small beer and various other beverages are constantly on hand. To the Hungry, he proclaims, 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.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of GEORGE BOWEN, late of Towanda, 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 PERSONS indebted to the estate of J. Burns, late of Towanda, deceased, are notified to pay the same to the subscriber; and having charges, will also present them to settlement, duly authenticated. LUCY BURNS, Administratrix. Towanda, May 28, 1844.

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 actual number, one dollar will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time by paying arrears. Advertisements, not exceeding a square inserted for fifty cents; every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers. Twelve lines or less make a square. Job Printing, of every description, executed expeditiously, on new and fashionable types. (Letters on business pertaining to the office, must come free of postage, to ensure attention.) AGENTS. The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Bradford Reporter, and to receipt for payments therefor: C. H. HENRICK, Esq., J. R. COOLBAUGH, Col. W. E. BARTON, E. ASPENWALL, J. E. GOODRICH, B. COOLBAUGH, ANDROS M'KEAN, D. JOHNSON, A. M. COE.