

Miscellaneous.

Letter from the Senior Editor.

LAKE HURON, July 5, 1844.

I was awakened this morning by a national air from the band of music on board our boat, and the beating of drums, &c. I confess I was a little startled at first, but on dressing and leaving my state room for the deck, I soon perceived that we were entering the port of Mackinaw, and that the martial music proceeded from the fort, where the soldiers were just being called to duty by the morning reveille. To give you a connected account of my sail up the northern Lakes, I should commence at Buffalo, where I embarked on board the Wisconsin; and I must preface by stating that she is the Boat of the Lakes, and runs this trip on a pleasure excursion, for the accommodation and gratification of all that choose to make the tour; of course the passengers are principally those who travel for pleasure, composed of the elite of cities and country. Some are from New York, some from Boston, Troy, Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, Detroit, Cleveland, &c. &c. In addition to these there are many persons on business alone, but who have taken this, as she was the only boat to sail on the day she started; and, although she runs on a pleasure excursion the fare is no more than any other line. There are probably 200 cabin passengers on board; among the number, quite a company of young ladies and gentlemen, and as we have an excellent band of music on board, they spend every evening in dancing and making themselves merry. The following description of this extraordinary boat will be interesting to your readers:

"Many things are peculiarly striking to a stranger upon the upper lakes, and none more so than the great traveling vehicles, our steamers. From the first coming out of the 'Walk-in-the-Water' in 1818 to the present day, no boat, I believe, has created a greater sensation or attracted more curiosity than the 'Wisconsin,' just finished and put in commission by Captain Randall. To say that she is the levitation of the lakes would convey but a very imperfect idea of her magnitude. She is not merely of immense tonnage, but fine in finish and general appearance. Her measurement is equivalent to 1,000 tons, and she is adapted so nicely to comfort and convenience that further improvements would be supererogatory. Every door, every panel, every pilaster exhibits chasteness of design and richness of material surpassed only by a Parisian saloon.

"The Wisconsin is 240 feet long, with a hurricane or upper cabin running nearly the entire length of the boat. She is 60 feet over the guards, and has sufficient stowage capacity for 2,500 barrels. The prow of the Wisconsin towers away above the surges, giving her a majestic grandeur of carriage peculiarly unique and imposing. Some idea of her great size may be formed when I say that the distance from the water-line to the cap of the wheel-house is found to be forty-five feet. Nor is the boat merely an object of admiration for her magnitude alone. The whole of her great body is found to be judiciously planned and set off with a view to the facility and comfort of those on board. Here you have a dining hall between 60 and 70 feet long, painted and finished throughout in the artist's best style. The ladies' and gentlemen's drawing-room in large and beautifully arranged, with white varnish finish, highly polished, with ten state rooms, upon the doors of which are painted, the heads of the respective President, from Washington, first of all, down to his 'Excellency' the present incumbent.

"Below the heads, on the lower panels, also faithfully executed, are views of the principal cities of the West. This hall is one of the features of the Wisconsin, and inapproachable by any similar effort on the Western waters. The ladies' saloon is a perfect gem. It is spacious and fitted up exquisitely. Divans, sofas, and mahogany chairs in profusion, with richly bound periodicals of the day strewn around to invite the fair reader. Throughout the entire vessel similar luxuries prevail. Each saloon and hall through which you pass is enriched with gilded pilasters and tastefully festooned curtains of the richest texture and color. In a word, the Wisconsin combines all the requisite facilities for safety, comfort, and cleanliness desired by the traveling community. There are other apparatus on board, and lifeboats and preservers at command, with obliging officers, alive to the wants of those under their protection."

From the time we left Buffalo harbor, which was on Monday evening the 1st of July, we have the most delightful weather imaginable; although we have been constantly fanned by a cool and invigorating breeze from the north; there has been nothing like a blow upon either Lake Erie or Lake Huron. We have had a continuous smooth sea, without a wave sufficient to rock our large vessel any more than to create just motion enough to produce an agreeable sensation.

The first town at which we touched

was Cleveland, 191 miles from Buffalo. We stopped here for an hour or two, and I spent the time in rambling through the town. It is a pleasant and thriving city, principally engaged in the commerce of the lakes, which is already very extensive and rapidly increasing. The commerce is already far beyond what a stranger would imagine, and the greatest activity prevails in every part of the town in preparations for its extension. I saw several vessels in progress of building, and among them a steamer of extraordinary dimensions, to be called "The Empire."

The next place of consequence is Detroit in Michigan, 173 miles from Buffalo. I was surprised to see such a neatness and modern style of building as met my view at Detroit, especially along the wharves and the streets contiguous to the river. As I found my way into the centre of the town, however, I found more of the ancient and French appearance that I expected to see. The house in which Gen. Cass resides was pointed out to me; it is a plain two story wooden building, with large enclosures adjoining, all laid out in a plain republican style, in accordance with the Democratic views of the owner.

From Detroit we enter Lake St. Clair, a beautiful sheet of water about thirty-five or forty miles long, thence we ascend the river bearing the same name to Lake Huron, a distance of 70 miles. As we enter this lake we pass what are called the rapids, the river being narrow and quite swift. Here also, our Government keep up a fort called Fort Gratiot, as we passed this in the evening, and I only saw it by moonlight, I can say but little about it. Of the remainder of our sail to this place, but little can be said, except that for about thirty hours we were traversing a "world of waters." Yesterday we touched at Presque Isle, which you will see upon the map; and you will be surprised when I tell you that the town consists of one house only, and that is occupied by a Yankee who has purchased a section of land here for the purpose of supplying steamboats with wood, and as he is the only settler here, of course he owns the wood on all the land adjoining him. But the harbor is the best and most beautiful I ever saw. It is almost an exact circle of apparent excavation deep into the main shore with an aperture of but a few rods extent for an entrance for shipping.

I was much surprised to learn that the land in Michigan, from Saginaw Bay to the "extreme northern point of the peninsula, is almost one unbroken wilderness, and composed of a very poor barren soil. Along the lake shore it looks extremely barren and desolate. We run for several hours entirely out of sight of land; and yesterday the glorious 4th, where, not a foot of the soil of Freedom was visible to an eye on board, and without much preliminary preparations, arrangements were made to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. Accordingly officers were chosen and the thing was consummated in excellent style. I enclose a copy for publication."

The U. S. Government keep up a military post here, and it is certainly the neatest and best regulated establishment I have ever seen. It is on an eminence near 300 feet above the level of the lake, enclosed within strong walls and stockades, and within is elegantly laid out into gravel walks and grass plats, with a large amphitheatre in the centre, used as a parade ground. The town is under the hill along the beach of the lake. The houses are mostly old, built by French traders and covered with cedar bark with very steep roofs, taken altogether their appearance is very unique. The place is supported by its Fisheries. An immense business is done here in packing the white fish and trout for the eastern market; either of which are caught in great abundance. A trout just caught lay on the wharf this morning, which it was supposed would weigh forty pounds. It was sold for a few shillings. There is also an Indian agency kept up here, and once a year, when the Government pays money to the Indians, a fine opportunity is afforded to speculators to wheedle them out of it for a few gawags or a few quarts of whiskey.

A most remarkable property of the waters of these northern lakes, is their transparency. I hardly know how to describe it, but you may form some idea when I tell you that, looking into the lake is like looking into a vessel of clear spring water with pebbles at the bottom. When standing on the wharf where the water is from twelve to twenty feet deep, every thing on the bottom is distinctly visible—and as you walk along the beach you can find no dirt or earthy particles, the shore is made of clean white pebbles, mostly about the size of walnuts—the most beautiful material for gravel walks in the world.

Although yesterday was clear and calm, and called a "hot day" here, yet we found overcoats indispensable this morning, and I learned from the "natives" that they found it necessary to use "great coats" almost every morning and evening during the year. They cultivate but little grain; and that chiefly oats. Corn cannot ripen at all. Potatoes do tolerably well—and I was told a little back on the Island one farmer has some fine meadows and keeps 20

cows. I noticed a cherry tree in one of their gardens, upon which the fruit was apparently half grown, probably would not ripen before the first of August. I also saw a lilac bush with its flowers just beginning to turn to the "sore and yellow leaf."

We leave here this afternoon, and out next stopping place will be Green Bay, from thence we will return into Lake Michigan and proceed to Milwaukee and Chicago, from which place I will write again.

SENIOR.

Gov. Polk and the Tariff.

The whigs manifest no inconsiderable alarm at the favorable sentiments of the people towards the democratic candidates for President and Vice President. They are spurring their industry to find matter to check the flow of public opinion in their favor. They have sounded the alarm on the subject of the tariff, and roundly charge Gov. Polk with being against a tariff and an advocate of the doctrine of free trade. We propose to examine this matter, and trust to be able to show that his views in regard to it are sound and statesmanlike.

On the 3d of April, 1813, in a speech at Jackson, Tennessee, he expressed his views upon the subject of the tariff, and these views as then disclosed, are bro't forth as the proof of the charge now made against him as being anti-tariff and favorable to free trade. On that occasion Gov. Polk said, "He was opposed to direct taxes and to prohibitory and protective duties, and in favor of such moderate duties, as would not cut off importations." In other words, he was in favor of "reducing the duties to the rates of the compromise act, where the whig congress found them on the 30th of June, 1842."

If this doctrine is unsound in the judgment of the whigs how dare they advocate the election of Mr. Clay. He occupies precisely the same position, or he is playing a game of gross deception. In his speech in Congress in 1842, one of the last he made touching the tariff, he said, "Carry out the spirit of the compromise act. Look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been set at rest. There is no necessity of protection for protection."

In these extracts, we have the views of the democratic and whig candidates for the Presidency, and we venture to challenge the dialectics of the whole phalanx of whig editors to point out the broad distinction which they pretend exists between their respective doctrines.

Gov. Polk is opposed to direct taxation. He would, of course, sustain the government by duties upon foreign importations—he would look, to use the language of Mr. Clay, to revenue alone for the support of the Government. In this respect his views and those of Mr. Clay are identical, if Mr. Clay really meant what he said. We assume that he did, and the burden of proving that his language belied his sentiments, is cast upon his friends.

Again, Gov. Polk is "in favor of reducing the duties to the rates of the compromise act," and Mr. Clay, says, "carry out the spirit of the compromise act." Here again is a coincidence of views between the two presidential candidates. Gov. Polk says he is opposed "to prohibitory and protective duties, and in favor of such moderate duties as would not cut off importations," and Mr. Clay says, "there is no necessity of protection for protection." The obvious import of Mr. Clay's declaration is, there is no necessity of laying duties on importations for the purpose of protection—or in other words, there is no necessity for protective duties—and so says Gov. Polk, in more explicit language.

Here then we find coincidence of doctrine upon the tariff between the two presidential candidates. Yet whig editors at the North, and in the Middle States, are laboring with might and main to make the people believe that their views on this subject are antagonistic. This they cannot make out without stamping the character of their candidate with arrant duplicity.

The length and breadth of the objection against Gov. Polk, so far as the tariff is concerned, is that he is in favor of the compromise act. So is Mr. Clay, if his solemn declaration is to be believed; and so was Gen. Harrison; and notwithstanding this, the whigs supported the General with great fervor and zeal. From a letter which Gen. Harrison wrote to some of his friends in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1838, we make the following extract:

"What I said was, I would not agree to the repeal as it now stands. In other words, I am for supporting the compromise act, and never will agree to its being altered or repealed."

In the face of this declaration of Gen. H., that he approved of the compromise act, and would never consent to alter or repeal it, the whig friends of the tariff gave him their most cordial support. Gov. Polk stands before them in the same attitude in regard to this law as did Gen. Harrison in 1840, and as Mr. Clay does now; and yet these same consistent politicians make this position the main ground of attack upon him.

There is another proposition in the extract from Gov. Polk's speech, which we have not yet noticed. He says he is opposed to prohibitory, and "in favor of such moderate duties as would not cut off importations." We ask the whigs—the champions of a high tariff—if they find fault with this view of the subject? Are they for prohibitory duties—for duties which will cut off importations—destroy or cripple foreign commerce, and all the great interests of the country which depend upon it? This is in truth the issue between the ultra advocates of protection, and the Democratic Party.

The friends of prohibition and the enemies of foreign trade, will not find in Gov. Polk a proper instrument to carry out their views, and they will of course oppose him; but those who wish to see a sound and abiding system of revenue established—who repudiate prohibitory duties—who would support the Government without direct taxation but by impost duties, and would so lay them on as to give equal incidental protection to the various interests and pursuits in the country, or so far equal as is practicable, will find that the views of Gov. Polk upon the subject of the tariff, are sound and wholesome—are the views of an enlightened statesman, and such only as can be embodied in a durable system, and carried into practical effect.—*Albany Argus.*

Gov. Polk at home.

The Tennessee Whig papers having received their cue, have begun to sneer at Mr. Polk, for the purpose evidently of allowing the Whigs in other quarters the opportunity to quote from their columns, and thus create the impression that those who reside near him place a low estimate upon his abilities. The Nashville Whig papers particularly have published their slang without stint, and the Whigs in other sections have caught up with avidity the sneers of those reckless prints. Nashville and Columbia, though not in the same county, are near each other, and Mr. Polk, in pursuing his legal business, has been frequently called to the former place to attend important suits. This was before his nomination, and those very federal presses that now speak so lightly of his talents, were formerly the first to bestow praise upon his merits. The Nashville Banner, less than a year ago, in speaking of his attendance at court, says: "Col. Polk made one of his speeches, and we accord to him talents of high order."

Still more recently, the Nashville Whig, in alluding to a political speech made by him, says:

"Gov. Polk made a speech of much power and ability. As a mere specimen of popular oratory, we award to it the full praise and credit due to political experience and information, and to undoubted talents. Gov. Polk has been in the field of politics for about twenty years, and may now be termed a veteran campaigner."

Such were the voluntary tributes of praise extorted from his political opponents before his nomination for the Presidency; but since that event, with a view of making capital for Clay, they do not hesitate to belie their former assertions, and speak of him as a man of no more than ordinary abilities.

Col. Polk.—The Whigs say our candidate has no character, and that we have no idea that we can elect him, &c. &c. We will admit that he has not got such a character as Henry Clay. We can tell them some traits of character he does not possess, which their candidate does.

Col. Polk is not, nor never was, a noted blackleg. Henry Clay is.

Col. Polk never challenged and fought a duel with a fellow-member of the Legislature. Henry Clay did.

Col. Polk never fought a duel with a fellow-member of Congress. Henry Clay did.

Col. Polk never got up on the floor of Congress and gave a public challenge to fight a duel. Henry Clay did.

Col. Polk never interfered in a difficulty, and brought about matters so as to get a member of Congress killed in cold blood. Henry Clay did.

Col. Polk never did, on the floor of Congress, tell a member to "go home, good-bye, where you belong." Henry Clay did.

Col. Polk never entered into a bargain and intrigue, to secure a seat in the Cabinet. Henry Clay did.

Col. Polk never called the settlers on the public lands, a set of land pirates, robbers, &c. Henry Clay did.—*True American.*

SLANDER.—Brownlow, Mr. Clay's notorious parson editor, having accused General Jackson of attacking the character of a widow lady belonging to the same church with himself, has drawn a letter from the old hero, in which he convicts Brownlow, of falsehood by the mouth of Brownlow's own witness, Gov. Jones,

Good.—A lady in Lowell, when the nominations of Polk and Dallas were received, remarked that the Whigs were evidently trying to make up in the length of their faces what they lacked in number.

Polk is called the Young Hickory of Tennessee, the adopted son of General Jackson, and younger brother of Martin Van Buren.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills.

IF, during the continuance of Storms and Floods, the channels of our mighty 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

USELESS AND CORRUPT HUMORS) become so obstructed as to fail in effecting 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 Bile, 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 great demand for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills has raised up a host of counterfeiters, country agents and storekeepers who are traveling 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.
J. D. & E. D. Montague, Towanda.
D. Brink, P. M. Hornbrook.
S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy.
Lyman Durley, Smithfield.
J. J. & C. Warford, Monroeton.
Wm. Gibson, Ulster.
Ulysses Moody, Asylum.
John Horton Jr. Terrytown.
Corryell & Gee, Burlington corners.
Benjamin Coolbaugh, Canton.
L. S. Ellsworth & Co., Athens.
Allen & Storrs, Sheshequin.
Guy Tracy, Milan.
A. R. Soper, Columbia Platts.

Offices 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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

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. [no 16m.]

BOOT & SHOE MAKING

On my own books 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 Goat 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 all kinds of old stand, all kinds of Cane and Wood Chairs. Also, Settees, 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.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

BOOT & SHOE MAKING

WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the boot and shoe making business, in the borough of Towanda, door west of the Clearmont House, and a share of public patronage. They have a careful selection of stock, and by strict attention to the interests of their customers, to make and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country. They keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, morocco, calf and goats shoes and gaiters; Ladies' gaiters, slippers; children's do.; gaiters and slippers, &c. JOHN W. WILCOX & 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, a shop, on Main street, nearly opposite the store, where he will be happy to receive old and new customers.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALS, HARNESS, WHIPS &c. &c. CARPET BAGS, VALISES, TRUNKS, COLLARS, &c. &c.

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

JERE CULLEN. 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 past, and assure all who may feel an interest in the information, that he still continues at the old stand, ready to dispense to all, in all manners, kinds and conditions of Cigars, Cigars, Cigars, &c. &c. usual liberal prices, and most accommodating terms, to wit—For cash only, or on credit.

To the Thirty, he would say, his 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, 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 Warren, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, settlement without delay.

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

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of J. Burns, late of Towanda, dec'd., are notified to pay the same to the subscriber, or having charge, will also present them for 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 from the first payment; and for cash actually advanced, 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 type.

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 accept for payments therefor:

C. H. HARRIS, Esq., Editor. J. R. COOLBAUGH, Esq., Smithfield. Col. W. B. BARTON, Esq., Ashtabula. E. ASHLEY, Esq., Ashtabula. J. E. GOODRICH, Esq., Ashtabula. B. COOLBAUGH, Esq., Ashtabula. ANDREW McKEAN, Esq., Ashtabula. A. M. COE, Esq., Ashtabula.