

Miscellaneous

The Mendacity of Whiggery. Unable to pick a flaw in the pure and upright life which James K. Polk has led, the federal press have descended to the graves of his fore-fathers, to find food for their vampire spirit.

We therefore state, that we learn from what we deem good authority, that Mr. Polk's father, so far from being a whig in 1775, and connect with the noble deeds of that period, WAS 'HEN A TORY!'

In remarking upon the above, the North Carolina Standard, in which state Gov. Polk was born, thus puts the foul and infamous slander at rest.

It will be seen that the editor dares not assert, but ventures to charge "from what he deems good authority," that the father of James K. Polk was a Tory during the Revolution, whilst he admits that he does not even know the christian name of the father. "We hurl back this foul, unmanly, and false charge. It has nothing of truth to sustain it. James K. Polk is the eldest son of Samuel Polk, and was born in 1795 more than thirteen years after the close of the revolution.

Samuel Polk was too young to take any part in the struggles of the period; but all the members of his family were true whigs, and we learn from a source not to be contradicted, that he, Samuel Polk, was a staunch Republican, and voted for Mr. Jefferson in 1800. Shame upon the editor who thus attempts for low partizan purposes, to slander and defame an honest man, now in his grave!

He who would injure the son, by tarnishing the fair reputation of a worthy father, deserves and will receive the execrations all honorable men.—N. C. Standard.

Since the charge that Col. Polk's father was a tory has been proven false, the federal press, ever on the scent of calumny and detraction, have changed the person, and now charge his grandfather with the crime that they charged on his father. This second coinage is equally false as the first. Than the whole Polk family, North Carolina did not contain a purer set of patriots during the days of the Revolution.

The men—if indeed such doubly-dyed scoundrels can be called men—who hyena like, descend to the tomb for the food which their beastly appetite craves, are the same that cry out, it is wrong to attack the private character of Mr. Clay. Aye, they are the same vampires, in the shape of men, who accused the mother and the wife of Andrew Jackson, of crimes the most revolting to female delicacy, and which were proven as basely and maliciously false, as those who propagated them, were base and contemptible.

Like whipped spaniels, they squirm when the democracy talk of Clay's life of debauchery and of gambling—of his bargaining away the Presidency for office—of his charges against John Quincy Adams, and of his pledge to prove them, and while the question of veracity was held in abeyance, of his cheating the people of the United States out of their choice for the Presidency, that he might confer it upon Adams, and receive, Judas-like, his reward therefor—of his fierce and vindictive temper,—of his numerous duels—of his being necessary to, and the master spirit in, the murder of the lamented Cilley, by Graves, of Kentucky—of his numerous duels—of his proverbial profanity, and of the fact that, even now, trembling on the verge of the grave, with old age, that he is under bonds for his good behaviour, and to prevent him from attempting the life of his fellow man. We dare but a public denial, from the Journal, of any of these charges, and we hold ourselves ready to prove any one, or all of them, true.

At once the coons have grown quite fastidious, and prate much about going into private life to gather charges affecting political men. They set the democracy the example the democracy never followed. They set the example, when they sent spies to seek the hospitalities of Gen. Jackson's house, in 1828, and to report private conversations—they set the example, when they branded his dead mother with being a common prostitute, and they set the example when they branded the wife of the Hero's bosom with incontinency, and with their foul and detested charges hunted her to the very grave; and in charging first the father and then the grandfather of J. K. Polk with the odious crime of Toryism, during the Revolution, without one single iota of proof to sustain it, it would seem that they are again attempting to grasp power by slander and falsehood.

We alluded to some of these things in the last Statesman, and have freely been denounced for so doing. While we have soon assurances that a good private character is absolutely necessary for a Vice President, we are disposed to believe the same doctrine will hold good as regards the Presidency, and thus believing, we will charge, and continue to charge home upon Mr. Clay and his friends the many disgraceful acts he has committed—his many outrages upon morality and justice. We take his acts publicly committed, and are prepared to prove all

to be true, that we charge to be so. In doing this, we affirm the characters of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas to be, not only pure; but above suspicion, and we dare any coon to bring forward and substantiate a dishonorable charge against either of them.—Ohio Statesman.

[From the Pittsburg Post.] Frelinghuysen and the City Duel.

The horror which pervaded the minds of all right feeling men, of hearing the recital of the murder of JOHNATHAN CILLEY, was strong and universal. All over the country (the North at least) the people, without respect to party, drawn together under powerful conviction that a horrible act of butchery had been committed, assembled and denounced unsparingly, the means and the men that compassed CILLEY'S fearful death. They were sure, few knew the prominent part HENRY CLAY took in that dark and bloody transaction. But the letter of Mr. Wise, and other testimony yet uncontradicted, has left upon the name of CLAY a blemish that years will not efface.

When the letter of Wise appeared, we took occasion to say that he had not by any means acquitted himself of blame, although he had certainly inculcated Mr. CLAY in the horrible business. He had added to the number of conspirators, but had not lessened their guilt—which was heavy enough to sink a hundred such characters as Wise and CLAY to the lowest depths of ignominy. We have forborne to comment on this black event in the life of CLAY, because we know that what we might say would be set down to the account of party prejudice,—and because we have not words to convey the horror and detestation we feel towards those who were instrumental in sacrificing Cilley. We allude to it now in order to record a letter of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the whig candidate for Vice President, written to the officers of a meeting held in Newark, New Jersey, on the 5th of March, 1838, to deliberate on Cilley's death:

TRENTON, N. J. March 5, 1838.

GENTLEMEN:—On my way to the cars for this place this morning, I received your note of invitation to attend a meeting of our fellow-citizens at Newark to-morrow evening, on the subject of the late duel at Washington. I sincerely regret that my professional duties here, will detain me from the meeting—FOR IF EVER AN OCCASION CALLED FOR AN EXPRESSION OF THE PUBLIC FEELING, THESE SCENES OF SHOCKING VIOLENCE MOST SOLEMNLY DEMAND IT. Truly, "the blood of war has been shed in peace," and this in high places and among the law makers of our country.

THE LAW OF THE DUELIST IS AN OUTRAGE UPON EVERY PRINCIPLE OF ORDER AND HUMANITY. IT SETS THE LAWS OF GOD AND THE INSTITUTIONS OF A CHRISTIAN PEOPLE AT DEFIANCE, AND IF THIS MURDEROUS SPIRIT BE NOT MET AND FIRMLY AND FEARLESSLY REBUKED, BY THE FROWNS OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT, ON OURSELVES WILL ABIDE MUCH OF THE GUILT OF MURDER. It can be checked and effectually repressed whenever the people, true to their high duties, shall rise in the majesty of public opinion, AND FROWN UPON THESE ATROCIOUS DEEDS OF VIOLENCE; AND THE TEARS OF THE BEREAVED, AND THE COMMANDS OF A RIGHTEOUS GOD, CALL UPON THEM TO SPEAK & BEAR THEIR STERN, INDIGNANT TESTIMONY AGAINST THIS HEAVEN-DARING SIN.

I hope, gentlemen, that your meeting and proceedings may exert a powerful influence, and with kindred demonstrations all over the land, prevail to crush this alarming evil.

Very respectfully, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

This is strong language—but who will say it is stronger than the nature of the offence requires. Does not Mr. Frelinghuysen recoil from his connection with one who shared in the "shocking scene of violence" he seems to have shuddered at?

Mr. Clay is the only instance in the history of our country of a cabinet officer fighting a duel.

Mr. Clay is the only instance of a candidate for the presidency, being under bonds to keep the peace.

Mr. Clay is the only instance of a member of Congress publishing a general challenge to fight.

Mr. Clay is the only instance of a member of Congress voting against the wishes of his constituents in furtherance of a bargain by which he was made Secretary of State.

Mr. Clay is the only instance of a candidate for the Presidency, running for that high office after two defeats.—(Perhaps it would not be improper to say four, for the people exiled him and Mr. Adams together, and his own friends rejected him in 1840.)

THE END OF THE MATTER!—A Judge in Alabama, lately decided that it is obtaining goods under false pretences for young ladies to obtain husbands by making use of bustles.

[From the Democratic Union.] Testimony of Daniel Webster as to who passed the Tariff Bill of 1842.

On Friday, September 30, 1842, a short time after the adjournment of Congress of that year, DANIEL WEBSTER was invited to address a whig meeting to be held on that day in Faneuil Hall, city of Boston. He accepted the invitation, and the question then being with the "God-like" "Where am I to go?"—he defined his position on the great National questions of that day. His speech was published in all the leading whig papers of the United States, and if any of our readers have preserved files of the coon organs, we refer them, for the speech, to the papers published during the first week of October, 1842. On the subject of the Tariff of that year, Mr. Webster used the following emphatic language, giving a positive and unequivocal contradiction to the oft-repeated declaration of the federal papers, that to their party belongs the exclusive credit of having procured its passage. Which of these truth-loving journals, after testimony thus strong, coming from their chosen New England leader, will have the hardihood to persist in asserting what the whole country knows to be false? We ask Pennsylvanians, especially, to read and reflect upon these important paragraphs:

"This next subject was the revenue. The country was deficient in revenue; for it is a notorious fact that the late administration had in their expenditure exceeded their receipts; and were actually running into debt. The provisions of the Compromise act was in the mean time diminishing the revenue.—I hope and believe, that to a certain reasonable extent, this second great object has also been accomplished.—(Loud Cheers.) Then there was the great interest of protection, as incidental to the revenue, and consequent on it, and to be maintained by laying duties. Now, as to that, gentlemen, much also has been done. (Cheers.) I hope it may be found that enough has been done; and also the whigs who concurred in that measure, received, as I am sure they have a right, to your commendation. But let us be just. The French rhetoricians have a maxim, which affirms that there is nothing beautiful which is not true. And I am well assured that some of our jubilant orators would not well stand the test of this canon of criticism.—(Cheers and laughter.) IT IS NOT TRUE THAT THE TARIFF SYSTEM WAS PASSED BY THE WHIGS ALONE.

We all know that more than thirty—some of them leading and influential whigs, VOTED AGAINST THE TARIFF, OUT AND OUT, ON ALL QUESTIONS DIRECT AND INDIRECT. After all, it passed the House of Representatives by a single vote. And there is a good deal of eclat supposed to attend, and no little parade, because somebody came forward to rescue, as it is called, the question with a single vote. But had not every other gentleman that single vote? Your next neighbor, who represents the Middlesex district (Mr. Parmentier, the loco-foco) voted for the tariff—not coming to the rescue—but steadily out and supporting it from the beginning to the end. (Cheers.) He held that a single vote was efficient in his hand as if he had the Presidential veto. (Laughter and Cheers.) And how was it carried in the Senate? Why, by a single vote again. Now we all know that without the votes of the two Senators from Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams of Maine, and Mr. Wright of New York, it could not have passed. It is a truth that is more favorable to the cause: THAT A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE OPPOSITE PARTY CAME IN TO HELP THE TARIFF THROUGH AND TO RESCUE IT FROM THE INSTABILITY OF MERE PARTY SUPPORT."

Comical Incident.

A friend of the editor of the Providence Gazette, on the evening of the 4th, got into a group collected to see fireworks. While standing there, a man who stood near, took of his hat and shouted out, "Hurrah for Clay!" No one noticed him. He raised his voice a little louder, and shouted a second time, "Hurrah for Clay!" Still no notice was taken of him, by either old or young. Not to be passed by in that manner he bellowed out a third time, (jumping up and clapping his hands.) "Hurrah for Clay!" when a little child who had been, with pleasure-filled eye, watching the golden rain of a rocket, looked up to its mother's face, and with a trembling voice; and pallid cheek, said, "Ma—ma, aint that man crazy?"

BEAR, THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH.—This notorious and foul mouthed utterer of Clay Whig club humbugery and falsehood, recently made a speech at a meeting of the Clay Whig club in which he said that James K. Polk was a duelist, a gambler, and a drunkard. This Bear is the same brute who stated, a short time since, that he illuminated his house when he heard of the death of Cilley, and who also said that he would rejoice to hear of the death of General Jackson.

Changes in Rhode Island.

A letter appears in the Boston Bay State Democrat of Tuesday, addressed to the editors, and signed by twenty-three citizens of the state of Rhode Island, giving their reasons for abandoning the whig party at the present time.—These gentlemen are the Hon. Wager Weeden, Col. S. H. Wales, Hon. John Paibe, Hon. Eli Brown and P. B. Stiness, John H. Weeden, Samuel Ashley, Christian M. Nestal, Cephas Holbrook, Daniel N. Paine, Laban C. Wade, Isaac Elsbree, Albert Cook, Samuel Warner, John S. Eddy, Peter W. Ferris, Jesse Calder, Jesse B. Sweet, Wm C. Barker, A. H. Stillwell, Lewis Carr, John C. Davis, and Samuel Young Esquires.

According to the Democrat, they are all gentlemen of high standing and respectability in Rhode Island, and took a prominent part in the election of Harrison in 1840. The Hon. Weeden was one of the Harrison Electors, and the Hon. John Paine has for a number of years been a member of the Legislature from Smithfield.

In their letter of renunciation, after giving the reasons which induced them to vote for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in 1840, they proceed to state the grounds of their present course, as follows:

"The recent popular movement in this state has completely torn the mask from these pretended lovers of freedom, and incontestably proved to us, as it will to all who faithfully study its history, that the whig party in this country are the determined enemies of equal rights and of all national liberty.

"But if we are compelled to dissent from their principles, we deem it still more our duty to protest against their practices. Without going, at this time, into particulars, we feel bound to declare in general terms, that, viewing the leading measures of that party by the light of these great first principles to which we have alluded, and which no attachment to party shall ever force us to surrender we now perceive that they are utterly destructive of the rights of the people, and in the highest degree detrimental to the true prosperity of the nation. The shameful acts of proscription lately practised by the whigs of this state, taken in connection with the acts and speeches of leading whigs every where, evidently evince a settled design on the part of that party to deprive the laboring man of all participation in political affairs, and to reduce them to the condition of abject bondage, to which that class is subject in the old world.

"For these reasons we have come to the conclusion that we can no longer act with a party, who are perpetually warring against the best interests of our people, without proving recreant to our country and mankind. From this moment, therefore, we solemnly disclaim all sympathy with their doctrines and all participation in their doings. But while we unhesitatingly and indignantly dissolve our political connexion with the whig party, we find, by studying the principles and examining the measures of the democratic party, that from the days of that apostle of liberty, Thomas Jefferson, to this hour, (with the exception of a few, who have very unworthily borne the name, in Rhode Island,) they have uniformly asserted the great doctrines of popular sovereignty and equal rights, and shown themselves the unwavering friends of the people and of human liberty. To this party, therefore, we openly and cordially profess our adherence; and in union with them, we intend, to the best of our ability, to labor for the elevation of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

"Before we close this already too lengthy communication, allow us to remark that there is one cause of complaint against the whig party, which if it stood alone, and we had remained up to this hour perfectly satisfied with their general policy, would be sufficient to make us turn from them with loathing and horror—we mean the approval which the wicked, inhuman, and abominably unjust proceedings of the spiteful little tyrants of Rhode Island, towards Thomas Wilson Dorr, has met from the leading men of that party, from Henry Clay, who howls his hatred of free principles from the stump at a political gathering, down to the drivelling wretch who vents his impotent malice through the columns of a newspaper."

IMPORTANT CHANGE.—Another distinguished advocate of federalism in Baltimore city has left the party. ROBERT BRENT, Esq., addressed a democratic Ward meeting and renounced all connexion with federalism. This is the general cry from every quarter—the people are coming for the purpose of joining the standard of Democracy, and planting it in triumph at the Capitol in November next.

ANOTHER FACT.—The Hon. Henry A. Wise asserts that in the first draft of the compromise act, in Mr. Clay's own hand writing, it was provided in terms that after 1842, the duties should be laid without reference to the protection of domestic manufactures.—Pennsylvaniaian.

BRAG.—The N. Y. Tribune says that, "the game of brag is pursued with most unscrupulous assiduity by the loco-focos throughout the country." The Tribune has fallen into a slight mistake. It is the Whig candidate that indulges extensively in this interesting game.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills.

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 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 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; and because they completely cleanse the Stomach and Bowels from all Biliary 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 will be on their guard against the many imposters 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 imposters.

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. Montanye, Towanda. D. Brink, P. M., Hornbrook. S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy. Lyman Durfee, 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 & Storm, Sheshequin. Guy Tracy, Milan. A. R. Soper, Columbia Flatts.

Officers devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine wholesale and retail, 229 Greenwick 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. Folsch, 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.]

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING.

ELKANAH SMITH & SON, HAVE commenced the manufacture of Saddles, Brides, 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, Harness, Brides, 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.

LOOK HERE FRIEND!

TAKE A PEEP INTO NO. 3, BRICK ROW.

WE are happy to be able to inform our neighbors, that the BRICK BLOCK IS UP, and the citizens of Bradford county generally, that we are this day receiving at No. 3, a new and extensive assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which have been purchased in the city of New York for cash and soon credit—a goodly portion of them directly opposite the door of one Henry Sheldon and one John McNeil. Our goods have been purchased under such circumstances as to enable us to sell them very cheap. We do, therefore, pledge ourselves to sell as low for ready pay, as any store in Bradford county. Our stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery, Drugs & Medicines, Dye woods & Dye stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we have on hand almost every article usually kept in a country store. We will exchange our goods for Cash, Produce of any kind, all descriptions of Lumber, good fresh butter, wool, sheep-pelts, cattle's hides, &c. &c. We acknowledge our obligations to the many friends who have stood by us through the "hard times," and fondly hope to be able to make it an object for them to continue their patronage.

WM. H. BAIRD & CO. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

FOR SALE.

D. Vandercook's Cabinet Shop!

THE subscriber in consequence of ill health wishes to dispose of his Cabinet Shop. His establishment consists of Henry Lumber, Mahogany, Hardwood, Tools, Furniture, &c., &c., which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or short credit with good security. D. VANDERCOOK. Towanda, May 21, 1844.

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 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.

Chairs and Bedsteads.

THE subscribers continue to manufacture and keep on hand at the old stand, all kinds of Cane and Wood Chairs. Also, Bedsteads 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.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe making business, in the borough of Towanda, at the door west of the Clearmont House, and at 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 shoes, &c., &c.

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

IN the matter of application of At a Court of Sessions held at Towanda, on the 27th day of May, 1844, the following was the substance of the proceedings: Stephen Krum and others to of Pennsylvania incorporated under the style of Clearmont or title of the "Free-Will Bm. of Baptist Society" of Troy. Sep. 7.

Notice is hereby given that Stephen Krum Oliver Calkins, Gardner Seaman, Rowell bar and others on the 9th of May 1844, presented to the said court an instrument in writing and the said court an instrument in writing and the objects, articles and condition thereof set forth and contained appearing to be a deed and not injurious to the community, and the said writing to be filed, and that the same be given in one newspaper printed in the county of Bradford, for at least three weeks before the next court of Common Pleas of the county, setting forth, that an application had been made to said court to grant such a decree in accordance to the act of Assembly, such case made and provided.

A. CHUBBUCK, Prothonotary, Prothonotary's Office, Towanda, June 10, 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 McCord's 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.

Most kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for work. JERE CUTLER April 17, 1844.

A Special Proclamation.

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

To the Thirsty, he would say, his WATER is unrivalled. Small beer, and other beverages are constantly on hand. To the Hungry, he is proclaimed, that he has established a MARKET in the basement establishment, where FRESH MEATS, various kinds, will be kept constantly on hand. Towanda, May 6, 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 cash advance, one dollar will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time by paying arrears.

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Twelve lines or less make a square. Job Printing, of every description, executed expeditiously, on new and improved type.

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

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