

## Miscellaneous.

### Acts of Assembly.

(COMMON SCHOOLS, p. 395.)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act no person shall be incompetent to give evidence in any suit or action in which any school district, or any officer thereof is a party, for or on account of the said person being an inhabitant of the township or district, or by reason of his being liable to the payment of any tax in which said school district may be interested.

SECTION 2. That in all cases where any secretary of any board of school district has omitted, or shall hereafter omit to file in the prothonotary's office, the certificate required by the eighth section of the act of the twelfth April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "A supplement to an act to consolidate the several acts relative to a general system of education by common schools, passed the thirteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six," within the three months named in said section, such certificate may be filed within five years after the delivery of the warrant and duplicate to the collector, within the said three months: *Provided*, That the lien shall only be construed to take effect from the time of the filing of such certificate.

SECTION 3. That the directors of common schools in such districts as became non-accepting school districts by the result of the election held in May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a tax sufficient to defray the expenses of educating those children whose parents are unable to pay for their education, from the first Monday in June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to the first Monday in June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and to examine said teachers' bills, have them duly attested, and pay the same.

SECTION 4. That no tax that has been authorized to be levied or levied and apportioned for school purposes, in any school district, shall be deemed invalid, because the same was authorized to be levied, or levied or apportioned after the time or times specified in the act of assembly in 1836, entitled "An act to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to a general system of education by common schools," but the same shall be as good, valid and effectual, as if the said tax had been authorized to be levied or had been levied and apportioned at the time or times directed by said act.

SECTION 5. On the trial of any suit or action brought or to be brought by or against any board of school directors, or any of its members, their president or collector, the entry of the minute book of the board that the district had accepted the school law, shall be prima facie evidence of such acceptance; the entry on their minute book of the result of any district meeting held for the purpose of voting on the question of schools or no schools, or for the purpose of voting an additional tax, shall be prima facie evidence that such meeting duly organized and held, and also of the result thereof, and that due notice thereof, had been previously taken.

(SHERIFF'S DEEDS, p. 188.)

SECTION 1. That the certificate of the prothonotary of any court in this commonwealth to an acknowledgment of a sheriff's deed, heretofore made, although not under seal of office, shall be sufficient evidence of such acknowledgment, notwithstanding no other record was made thereof at the time of such acknowledgment: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to affect any bona fide holder or purchaser, who had neither actual or constructive notice of the execution of such sheriff's deed.

(COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX, p. 565)

WHEREAS, The law in relation to the collection of tax on collateral inheritances is imperfect, and in order more effectually to secure the payment of all monies accruing to the commonwealth for the same:

SECTION 3. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty, on the payment of said tax by an executor or administrator, to take duplicate receipts from the register, one of which shall be forwarded forthwith to the auditor general, whose duty it shall be to charge the register so receiving the money with the amount, and seal with the seal of his office, and countersign the same and transmit it to the executor or administrator—whereupon it shall be a proper voucher in the settlement of the estate; but in no event shall an executor or administrator be entitled to a credit in his account by the register, unless the receipt is so sealed and countersigned by the auditor general.

POLK AND DALLAS.—Who ever heard of a child named Polk, ask the Whig papers? The Newark Post in reply, states that a woman in that city on Monday night gave birth to two fine boys weighing eight pounds each. They are remarkably healthy and strong, and their parents being of the true democratic stock, have named them James K. Polk, and George M. Dallas. The increase of voters is evident on our side.

[From the Columbia Enquirer.]

### The Deserted Family Altar.

It was erected. How many solemn and interesting reflections are connected with that fact? What does it imply? The man once felt the power of truth—once stood in solemn awe of God—once so felt the worth of his own soul and the souls of his family, that he must hear his intercessions. He would overcome every obstacle that laid in his way. How pleasant that thought. It was a house of prayer. Those walls resounded with the praises of Israel's God. The loving kindness of the Lord was mentioned every morning, and his faithfulness every night.

There was an altar there. Was it strange thoughts arise upon the use of this word. Is that altar overthrown? Has the voice of prayer ceased there? Must that dwelling be reckoned once more among those where no incense is offered to Him that sitteth on the throne?

But why did he not pray on? Had he and his household received all the mercies they needed from the Healer of prayer? Had he filled the measure of divine requirement? Was his last prayer in his family the only remaining drop necessary to fill the cup of obligation; so that nothing more was due to his Maker? Had God lost any measure of his worth, so that homage was no longer deserved?

But why did he not pray on? Did the voice of persecution restrain him? Was it peril and dangerous to make his prayer unto his God? Did he desire ardently to go on, but was restrained by threatened evil?

Why did he not pray on? He might have done it. No reasons like these mentioned, existed to prevent it. He ought to have done it. Every motive that constrained his first prayer, blazed as brightly before him as ever. He had as many dangers. He had as many wants. He had as many reasons for prayer, and as many for praise.

But in spite of all, the altar is overthrown! The morning comes—the evening comes, but there is no prayer! God is faithful every day, and every night; but there is no prayer! The business, cares, pleasures of the day are regularly succeeded by quietness and security through the "silent watches," but God is not acknowledged. The months fly by.—The years revolve. The desolate altar is desolate still.

The judgment comes, and before the awful bar stands a family that "called not upon thy name."

### A Fact, no Doubt.

An English paper, the London Atlas, after abusing the democrats in the whig slang of the day, and applauding the man who "throttled the Tariff" says: "Undoubtedly, therefore, with Mr. Clay as President, and the whig party in the ascendant in Congress, we should feel much more comfortable in regard to our foreign relations, and might look forward with more confidence to an adjustment of the awkward questions respecting the Oregon frontier, which, if neglected, may at some future period, lead to serious embarrassments."

We believe every word of the above; we have not a doubt, but the English would "feel more comfortable with Mr. Clay as President, and the whig party in the ascendant in Congress." They would most certainly have the Oregon, and every other question in which they are interested, settled to their entire satisfaction. Mr. Clay and a whig Congress would refuse scarcely any demand that might be necessary to make England feel comfortable, or if any little difference should exist, Mr. Clay and Lord Ashburton could settle them with another "SOCIAL GAME OF CARDS."

There is matter in the paragraph quoted, for the serious reflection of the American people. It would be well for them to consider whether they do justice to their country in supporting a party to which England looks with so much confidence to favor her bold design of seizing the best portion of the Oregon Territory, and approve any other audacious act of national robbery that she may choose to commit. Is it incumbent on the American people to place a party in power that will look more to the comfort of England than the maintenance of our own national rights? If so, the people should vote for the candidate that is so lavishly praised by the English journals, and thus signify their willingness to submit to any national insult or injury that will make John Bull "feel comfortable."—Pittsburg Post.

WEIGHT OF HAY.—It may be useful to some of our readers, to know the rule which is adopted for ascertaining the quantity of hay contained in a stack or mow, without moving it. Measure the length, breadth, and depth of the given quantity, and reduce it to cubic feet. Multiply the number of square feet, by the supposed weight, which will vary from six to eight pounds, according to the quality of the hay.

Timothy will weigh about seven pounds and a half; clover, about six pounds; making allowance whether it has been pressed, more or less. Although this may not prove exact in all cases, it may serve as a guide to those who wish to buy or sell, without weighing.

### AMUSEMENTS FOR THE YOUNG.—

[Mrs. Childs' Letters from New York to the Boston Courier.] A friend, who resides at Rennes, in France, writes to me, "We have lately established an institution here to supply the law and medical students with amusement, without injury to morals. It is a spacious edifice, well warmed and lighted; with libraries adapted to various departments of study, and literature; a large shady garden, with alcoves for solitude; a billiard and play-room, where betting and cards are prohibited; and a music-room, where there is a concert once a week. The small sum of two dollars annually secures to a young man all the privileges of the place. It is encouraging to see how many we win from the coffee-houses and lounging-shops. Many do all their studying there, and find in it a great economy of time and light." What a blessing would such an institution be to the clerks, journeymen mechanics, and the thousand other young men in our cities, who have no pleasant home to go to! A prison costs more to the State, and is not half as profitable or agreeable. Society is like a child that first creeps, and then walks by chairs, and at last tries it own legs, astonished to find that they will do to stand on. Our sailors' homes, our benevolent institutions with pleasant gardens, our pictured steamboats, our bands of music for all the people—all these things are feelers put out, slowly teaching that every son of Adam has right to the free development of all his tastes.

### FRENCH NATIONAL CHARACTER.—

What a generous sample of humanity it is that a well-filled diligence carries out of the gates of Paris. The mountains of luggage upon the roof, consisting of boxes of all shapes and sizes, does not contain in its numerous strata of stuffs, and implements, and garments, rags and fine linen, a greater variety of dead material than does the threefold interior, with its complement of human beings, of living character and sentiment. As to the observation not unfrequently made, that Frenchmen have less variety of character than ourselves, it is one which seems to me to have little or no foundation. Something there doubtless is of national character which pervades all classes and all classifications of men; and this coloring, seen diffused over the mass, makes us apprehend a radical similarity which, in fact, does not exist. We have only to become a little more intimate with the men themselves, and this national coloring fades away, while the strong peculiarities resulting from social position or individual temperament stand out in sharp relief. And, in general, I will venture to say of national character, whatever people may be spoken of, that one may compare it to the colours which the sea bears at different times, or which different seas are said to be distinguished by, viewing the great surface at a distance, it is blue or green, or gray; but take up a handful of the common element, and it is an undistinguishable portion of brackish water.—It is French, or Flemish, or Spanish nature in the mass, and at a distance; looked at closer, and in the individual, there is little else than plain human nature to be seen.—Blackwood.

LIFE AND ITS ILLUSIONS.—We furnish a house that our friends may cry out on our extravagance or bad taste; we give dinners, that our guests may hereafter find fault with our cook or our cellar; we give parties, that three parts of the company may rail at their stupidity; we dress, that our acquaintance may revenge themselves on our silks; by finding fault with our appearance; we marry; if well, it was interest—if badly, it was insanity, we die, and even that is our own fault; if we had but done so and so, or gone to Dr. such a one, the accident would not have happened. A man accepts a bill for his friend, who pays it—the obligation is held trifling. "What in a name?" He fails—you have to pay it, and every one cries out against your folly. Oh, Life! what enables us to surmount your obstacles—to endure your disappointments—to believe your promises—but your illusions!

THE FARMER.—Henry Clay, in a letter dated August 20, 1844, and published in a coon paper of Bedford of last week, says that "AGRICULTURE in the United States needs but little direct protection."

We ask the farmer to think of this vile expression of Henry Clay when he is selling his wheat for 75 cents and his oats for 18 cents a bushel, and other products of his farm in proportion. Now JAMES K. POLK and the Democratic party say, that the farming above all other interests in this country ought to be protected, because the farmers are, at last, the great mainstay of our country. Can Farmers vote for Henry Clay after boldly telling them that they need no protection? We shall see.

It would seem that the audacity of wearing low dresses was never carried so far (query, so?) as at the last ball of Madame Countess de L.R., so that an astonished, some say shocked, provincial, having returned to his introduction in a state of great agitation, the latter asked him, with an air of triumph, if he had ever seen anything like it.—"No," replied the naïf young man, "never since I was weaned."

### THE DEVIL IN THE RUM.—

The following anecdote is too good to be lost: A man who was in the constant habit of going to a neighboring tavern in the country where he lived, two or three times a day, for his glass of grog, happened at the tavern just as a ventriloquist (who was travelling) entered the barroom. The man called for grog, and was just raising it to his mouth, when the ventriloquist threw his voice around the man's feet like the growling of an angry dog. The man stopped raising the tumbler, and looked around for the dog, but could see none. He again attempted to raise the tumbler to his mouth, which produced a sharper and louder growl from the supposed dog. He stopped again, and became frightened, and inquired what that could be? When a voice from the glass of grog replied, I am rum, and rum is the DEVIL! The man dropped the glass and left the house in great terror, declaring he would never taste another drop of liquor while he lived. The ventriloquist soon after left the house without explaining the cause, to any one. This occurred several years ago, and report says it has had a very happy effect in the whole neighborhood where the circumstances actually took place.

### Scratches.

This disorder, which often afflicts horses, is occasioned by improper management, and neglect. Horses which are allowed to stand in foul stables, are often attacked with the scratches, more particularly, if their feed is such as to render them in the least feverish. Those that are driven constantly, when the roads are in bad condition, then put in their stable without having their legs well cleaned, will be afflicted, sooner or later, with the scratches.

When horses have the scratches, they should be kept in clean stables, with a plenty of litter; and their food of that nature that will keep their bowels loose. Their legs should, in the first place, be washed quite clean with warm water; and after that, rubbed over with an ointment, prepared by mixing white-lead with sweet-oil; (where sweet-oil cannot be had, linseed-oil may be substituted.) Two or three applications will in most cases effect a cure.

PURE WATER.—Deity, the manufacturer; the ocean, the raw material; the sun, the generator of the vapor; the skies, the condenser; electricity and attraction, the distributors, in showers and dews so finely attenuated as to be respired through the pores of the most delicate plants—rivers and lakes so abundantly distributed as to support not only the whole vegetation but the whole animal creation. It checks and extinguishes the most destructive element, and finds its level between the tops of houses. It wants neither steamboats nor locomotive power to be transported. It cleans and beautifies all nature, and is so salubrious to man that it neither disorders the stomach, excites the passions, nor maddens the brain; so necessary to all life, that the humblest insect exists not without it. The loftiest tree, monarch of the forest, and the monarch of all in its absence, droop their heads on the parched earth and die.

INSTINCT, SENSATION, PERCEPTION.—These principles are essentially different, they may, indeed, exist conjointly, but each of them is capable of existing separately. Instinct is the common law or property of organized matter, as gravitation is unorganized, and the former bears the same analogy to sensation and perception as the latter does to crystallization and affinity. Instinct is the general faculty of the organized mass; sensation and perception are peculiarly powers or faculties appertaining to the first, as crystallization and affinity appertaining to the second; they can only exist under certain circumstances of the organized or unorganized matter to which they respectively belong.—Dr. Good.

MR. CLAY TURNED MORMON.—A late number of the "Navvoo Times and Seasons," contains a letter written by Henry Clay to the Mormon Fraternity, with a view to secure their votes for himself. From this pernicious letter we make this brief extract which needs no comment.

"I have viewed with lively interest, the progress of the Latter Day Saints."—Ontario Messenger.

BUT ONE STRING LEFT.—The Detroit Free Press says—"Mr. Clay's last letter on Annexation, has left the whigs but one string to their fiddle. A national Bank is now the only tune they can play; and the people won't dance to that."

THE WESTERN COUNTRY SAFE.—A paper published in Iowa, states that forty-one marriageable maidens recently arrived in one batch. Such a spru-ging up, and such a running to and fro of the old bachelors, was never before seen.

TWO DOLLAR A DAY AND ROAST BEEF.—This was the promise of the whigs of 1840. Its fulfillment may be in the fact that the Workingmen in different cities, have been continually and are now in some places on a "strike" or living wages.

### Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills.

It is 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 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 Billious 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 impostors who are travelling about the country selling 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. Montanye, Towanda.  
D. Brink, P. M., Hornbrook.  
S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy.  
Lyman Durfee, Smithfield.  
J. J. & C. Warford, Monroeton.  
Wm. Gibson, Ulster.  
Thyges Moody, Asylum.  
John Horton Jr., Terrytown.  
Coxwell & Gee, Burlington corners.  
Benjamin Coolbaugh, Canton.  
L. G. Ellsworth & Co., Athens.  
Allen & Stors, Sheshequin.  
Guy Tracy, Milan.  
A. R. Soper, Columbia Flatts.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine wholesale and retail, 228 Greenwich street, New York, No. 193 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. Falek, 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)

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

It is a prevailing opinion among the enlightened Physicians of our country, that Cancer is a mass of living animalcule, which have taken up their abode in the human system. No matter how small, or how low in the scale of animated nature, the individual composing Cancer may be, they were so tenacious of existence, that the knife or the most powerful caustic, are the only means by which they can be removed.

When permitted to remain, they never fail to multiply and spread to neighboring parts, committing the most frightful depredations, until death comes to the relief of their victim.—Worms in children, may be considered somewhat analogous. If they are less fatal, they are infinitely more common; and if suffered to remain, produce consequences scarcely less alarming. If the testimony of medical writers is to be relied upon, they often produce mania, apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, convulsions and many other diseases equally dangerous, and often fatal. But here the parallel stops, Cancer being one of the most obdurate diseases, with which physicians have to contend, while worms are easily dislodged by proper remedies.

MERRICK'S VERNIFUGE, has proved one of the most valuable medicines ever offered to the public for destroying worms in children. Hundreds of cases might be enumerated, where it has produced the happiest results. It is a syrup, and therefore easily administered to children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

### THE POCAHONTAS PILL.

Is the present age, when "Patent Medicines" are so numerous, and their properties so unblushingly eulogized by their respective proprietors, it becomes necessary for the public (to guard against imposition) to require some authentic evidence of their sanative properties.

The Pocahontas Pill is not offered as an antidote for all the diseases to which flesh is heir. We merely purpose to show, by the successive publication of certificates, voluntarily offered, and that as a purgative medicine, they have proved pre-eminently beneficial. These Pills are compounded according to the rules of medical science, are entirely vegetable, and may be safely given to cleanse the stomach, purify the blood, remove inflammation, and correct the morbid secretions, without regard to age, sex or condition.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Folmer, of Turbet, Northumberland county, Pa., says—"For some years past, I have been suffering from a severe and alarming disease of the liver. Several physicians had prescribed for me, and I had taken many articles highly recommended in the papers, without any benefit. About twelve months ago, I began using the Pocahontas Pills, and am happy to say, that in a few weeks I found my disease entirely removed; since which, I have been free from cough and pain in the side, and consider my malady radically cured."

Price 25 cents per box. Agents for the sale of the above medicine in Bradford County: A. D. Montanye, Towanda; J. J. & C. Warford, Monroeton; A. Dewing, Warrenham; Guy Tracey, Milan; George A. Perkins, Athens; Wm. Gibson, Ulster.

### 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 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, Settees, various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description which we will sell 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, on the door west of the Clearmont House, and are offering a share of public patronage. They intend, by a careful selection of stock, and by strict attention to the interests of their customers, to make 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 pumps, &c., &c.

JOHN W. WILCOX, PHILANDER SAGE.

Towanda, May 6, 1844.

SALE of a few bags of fine salt for dairy use, also a quantity of common salt, which we promise to sell as cheap if cheaper than any other merchant in Towanda. Call before you buy, at No. 3 Brick Row. June 28, 1844. W. H. BAIRD & CO.

### 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 E. Thomas, at No. 1 shop, on Main street, nearly opposite Mercer 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.

### A Special Proclamation!

E. O. HALSTED, as in duty bound returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him 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 need of all manners, kinds and conditions of Confectionaries, Groceries, Cigars, &c. &c. at the 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 proclaims that he has established a MARKET in the basement of his store, where FRESH MEATS, of various kinds, will be kept constantly on hand. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

### Shaving and Hair Dressing!

John Carter, Barber and Hair Dresser, RETURNS his thanks to his numerous customers, and informs them that he has removed his shop to the small building on the north side of the public square, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, where he will be at all reasonable hours, ready to wait on those who may favor him with a call, in the polite manner possible. Towanda, May 5, 1844.

COT, YARN and Carpet Warp, Colored and White this day received at No. 3 Brick Row.

### The Bradford Reporter

BY E. S. GOODRICH AND SON.

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

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

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