

Miscellaneous.

[From the Mississippi Free Trader.]

The Whig Party.

The Whig party is a great and powerful party, abounding in wealth, talent, and, as we are perfectly willing to concede, a full quota of patriotism. It has contained all these elements of greatness more or less, from the first organization of parties in this country...

perse that army, and here 'tis one as numerous as ever, whigs, natives, and anti-Texas men, marching under the same old flag they hoisted against Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and Van Buren...

God of the craven heart! Idol of millions, how splendid are thy temples, how zealous are thy worshippers! They gather around thy shrine in the morning, they leave not thy devotions at midnight!

POLITENESS ON ALL OCCASIONS.—At a wedding recently, which took place at the altar, when the officiating priest put to the lady the home question: "Wilt thou take this man to be thy wedded husband?" she dropped the prettiest curtsy, and with a modesty which lent her beauty and additional grace, replied, "If you please, sir."

REWARDS OF MERIT.—"Sam," said one little urchin to another, yesterday—"Sam, 'does your schoolmaster ever give you any rewards of merit?" "I 'spose he does," was the rejoinder; "he gives me a lickin' regularly every day and says I merits two!"

The Burial—A Fragment.

There was joy on earth—the twittering swallow, as it darted along in sunshine and shade, heeded not the bitter wailings of affliction and distress—the wild bird in its noiseless flight—softly silent, as falls the snowflake, seemed unmindful of wo, as it flashed its wing across the vision, like the thought of a dream during the hushed hours of midnight, and vanished as suddenly.

Thou weapest, fond mother—oh! well thou mayest. Hard is it for thee to lay thy loved one low in the damp earth; beneath the cold clods of the valley—hard is it to reflect that this thy child of peerless beauty, will never more raise its rosy lips to thine, in all the fondness of childhood's warm affection.

No more, dearest boy, shalt thou lie, With drowsy smile, and half-shut eyes—Pillow'd upon thy mother's breast, Serenely sinking into rest!

The long train of weeping friends gathered around a fresh dug grave.—The coffin was lowered into its final resting place, in that vale of solitude, and silence—the spirit of him who was so lovingly here, had long ere this crossed the dark waters and is safely landed upon the flowery coast of a world of fadeless bloom.

Afterwards I stood by that little grave, the moon was beaming on like his own pure spirit; the willow, sighed above it as if it knew the pure, the beautiful was gone; and the green grass waved above him like the gentle billow o'er the pearl it buries; and I wished that I too, could sleep, so calmly, silently, by that sweet boy; I prayed that I too, might be as he is, passed through this vale of bitterness, sorrow and of tears. The blood that blushed so beautifully in thy little veins, was strange to mine but I loved thee better than a brother. Farewell, dear boy.

WHAT A LARDER!—We were not aware that hawks made of reptiles so large a portion of their food. The following is said to have been the contents of a hawk's nest recently found in a large pine tree, nearly 100 ft from the ground, on a farm in Westminister, Mass.:

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.—Many millions of observations have been made upon births in the various countries of Europe, from which one uniform result appears that about twenty-one boys are born for twenty girls.

THE TARIFF.

"I hold it to be the DUTY of government to extend as far as practicable, by revenue laws and all other means within its power, FAIR AND JUST PROTECTION TO ALL THE GREAT INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE UNION, EMBRACING AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MECHANIC ARTS, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION."

"The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a Tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principles announced in the Compromise Act, I think that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government, ought to be derived from duties imposed on foreign imports."

"I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established; that of 1828 was eminently deserving that designation. I was not in Congress when it passed, and did not vote for it; but with its history, and with the circumstances which gave birth to it, I am well acquainted."

"After my return to Congress, in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise act, still further reduced and modified them."

"I am bold to say, that during my entire service in Congress since the Compromise was passed there never had an effort to violate it which had not met with my prompt and earnest resistance. It was important that the Compromise should be understood IT PROVIDED FOR A GRADUAL REDUCTION OF DUTIES DOWN TO TWENTY PER CENT."

"AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO PROTECTION."—Clay's letter to Messrs. Bronson and Bledsoe, of Georgia, July 8th, 1844.

"Look to the revenue ALONE for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is NO NECESSITY OF PROTECTION for protection."—Clay's speech in the Senate, Jan. 21, 1842.

"The ploughman who fastens his plough to the TAILS of his cattle, will not own there is any other mode equal to his."—Clay's speech in Congress, 1832.

"A REVENUE TARIFF, WITH INCIDENTAL PROTECTION"—that's the doctrine boldly avowed and held by every whig from Louisiana to Maine."—Clay's speech at Fayetteville, N. C. March, 1844.

"We must REJECT both the doctrines of Free Trade and a HIGH and exorbitant Tariff. All parties ought to be satisfied with a TARIFF FOR REVENUE, and discriminations for protection."—Clay's speech at Raleigh April, 1844.

"And from and after the day last aforesaid [June 30, 1842] all duties on imports shall be collected, &c., and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such a revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government; and such duties shall be laid WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE PROTECTION OF ANY DOMESTIC ARTICLES WHATSOEVER."—Original draft of the Compromise Act, as written by Henry Clay.

"I brought forward the Compromise Act, and aided in its passage. In my subsequent life I have adhered to its provisions, and shall DO SO IN FUTURE."—Clay's speech at Columbus, Georgia, 1844.

"I think Tea and Coffee the MOST DESIRABLE articles on which to raise revenue."—Clay's speech in the Senate.

"A Tariff for Revenue, with INCIDENTAL PROTECTION to home industry, is the SETTLED POLICY of the country."—Louisville Journal.

[From the Savannah Republican—the leading Clay paper in Georgia.]

"WE DENY THAT MR. CLAY, OR THE WHIGS OF GEORGIA, WHOSE CANDIDATE HE IS SEEK FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, BUT MR. CLAY ADHERES TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT."

Read the testimony of Daniel Webster as to who passed the Tariff Bill of 1842!

"Then there was the great interests of protection, as incidental to the revenue, and consequent on it, and to be maintained by laying duties. Now as to that gentlemen, much it also has been done. (Cheers) I hope that 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 condemnation. 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 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."

Henry Clay in favor of a U. S. Bank. Keep it before the people, that Mr. Clay, in a public speech at Macon, Ga., said—

"HE WAS IN FAVOR OF A BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. ALL NATIONS GIVE US THE EXAMPLE."

Again, Mr. Clay, at Charleston, S. C. was equally explicit. The Courier of that city, in noticing his speech, said—

"HENRY CLAY ASSUMED THAT BANKS AND THE BANKING SYSTEM WOULD CONTINUE TO EXIST UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STATES, & THENCE INFERRED THE NECESSITY OF A NATIONAL BANK TO REGULATE AND CONTROL THE SYSTEM, AND KEEP IT FROM EXPLOSION & MISCHIEF. HE ALSO INSISTED ON A NATIONAL BANK AS NECESSARY TO SECURE A NATIONAL CURRENCY."

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills.

IF, during during the continuance of Stomach 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 imposters who are spreading 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. Pomroy, Troy. Lyman Durfee, Smithfield. J. & C. Warford, Monroeton. Wm. Gibson, Ulster. Ulysses Moody, Asylum. John Horton Jr., Terrytown. Carey & Gee, Burlington corner. Benjamin Coolbaugh, Canton. L. S. Ellsworth & Co., Athens. Allen & Storm, Sheeshequin. Guy Tracy, Milan.

A. R. Super, Columbia Flatts. 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. 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. (not 6m)

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.

NEBRICK'S VERMIFUGE, 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. In the present case, 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, that their present popularity is well founded; 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. Follmer, 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 Tracy, Milan; George A. Perkins, Athens; Wm. Gibson, Ulster.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

On my own boots 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 still continue to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs. Also, Settees of various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description which we will sell low for cash or Country Produce.

TURNING done to order. TOMKINS & MAKINSON. Towanda, November 10th, 1843.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the borough of Towanda, one door west of the Claremont House, and which a share of public patronage. They intend by a careful selection of stock, and by attention to the interests of their customers, to make a neat and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country.

They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, morocco, calf and coarse boots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and slippers; children's do.; JOHN W. WILCOX, PHILANDER SAGE. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING.

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, Saddles, Carpet Bags, Brides, Trunks, Collars, 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 strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ELKANAH SMITH & SON. Towanda, May 14, 1844.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand, one door south of Elliot & Mercers store, and nearly opposite the City Scales.

Watch and Clock Repairing, Will be done on short notice, and warranted to be well done. From a long experience in the business, he believes that he will be able to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Watches warranted to run well one year, or the money refunded; and a written agreement given to that effect to all that depend on one.

CLOCKS.—A large assortment just received and for sale very low for cash. If you want to buy Jewelry cheap at Chamberlin's Watch Shop.

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 found at all reasonable hours, ready to wait on the 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 A. B. Brick Row.

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 number of the year; 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 neatly and expeditiously executed, on new and fashionable type.

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

AGENTS.

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