

Miscellaneous.

Laws relating to Public Highways in Bradford County.

We give below the several acts, passed at the two last sessions of our Legislature, altering and amending the Road laws of Bradford County.

[Pamphlet Laws, 1844, page 214.]

SECT. 15. That the qualified citizens of the different townships in the county of Erie, shall on the third Friday of March next, at the township elections, elect three persons, who shall be styled commissioners of roads and highways.

SECT. 16. That within ten days after said election, the persons so elected, commissioners shall meet at the office of the town clerk, in each township, and the said clerk, or in his absence, the clerk of the election, proceed to class by ballot, said commissioners; and one shall be classed and serve three years, and one shall be classed and serve two years, and as soon as the clerk shall have completed the classification, he shall administer on oath or affirmation to each of said commissioners faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of the said office, and the said clerk shall record the same on the township records; and the qualified citizens in each of said townships as aforesaid, shall annually at the township elections thereafter, elect one person for road commissioner, who shall hold his office for three years; and if a vacancy shall occur in the said board of Commissioners, such vacancy shall be supplied by appointment, made by the said board of commissioners, until the next election.

SECT. 17. That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners, as soon as they have been qualified as aforesaid, to notify the assessor of the township who was the last assessor and made the assessment, to meet them at some convenient place to be named by said commissioners, on a day certain; and the said commissioners and assessor when so met, shall proceed to draw off on a duplicate the names of all of the taxables in said township, together with all the property of each and every such taxable, assessed by said assessor, for county rates and levies, and place the same valuation to each and every piece of property as was made by said assessor shall certify the same under his hand to be a true copy of the assessment for the year in said township.

SECT. 18. That the said commissioners shall lay such tax upon the property so assessed as they shall deem necessary for road and bridge purposes for the current year, not exceeding one cent on every dollar of valuation so made, but if the same should all be expended or all that was then available, and the same should be insufficient to repair, then an additional sum may be raised by said commissioners for that purpose; and the said commissioners may in each and every year, if they find the same necessary, collect a part of the road tax so laid, not exceeding twenty-five per cent, in money, for the purpose of paying the expense of laying out roads in said townships.

SECT. 19. That the said commissioners shall as soon as they are organized, lay out the several townships into districts, as many as they shall deem necessary, and shall appoint one person in each district who shall be called path master, and shall furnish each of said path master with a list of the taxables in his district, together with the amount of tax to be paid by each person; and the said path master shall notify each person named in his duplicate of the time and place that he intends to work on said roads, and if the person so notified shall refuse or neglect to work as directed by said path master, then the said path master shall make return to the said commissioners forthwith of every such delinquent.

SECT. 20. That it should be the duty of the said commissioners to take the general charge and supervision of all the roads and bridges in each of the said townships in said county, (county bridges excepted,) and to lay out and alter the same at the request in writing of the citizens of said township, if they shall deem the same necessary, and shall furnish the town clerk with a return of all such roads so laid out or altered, in the same manner as viewers now make report to the court of quarter sessions; and the said clerk shall keep a record of all such roads so laid out or altered, and when any road is wanting which shall pass out of any township into any other township, then the same shall be laid out and agreed upon by a majority of the commissioners in the townships through which said roads pass.

SECT. 21. That the said commissioners are hereby authorized to issue their warrant to the constable of the township for the collection of any money that may be due from resident taxables, which warrant shall be made returnable in twenty days to the treasurer to the township; and the constable of the township is hereby required to execute the same under the same regulations and proceed in the same manner and have like fees as the said constables now have and do perform under executions, except the defendant or delinquent shall not have the benefit of appraisal and stay as is now granted by a law of this commonwealth on executions.

SECT. 22. That the said commissioners shall in the month of November in each and every year, make out a list of all unseated lands in each of the said townships on which the road tax of the present year remains unpaid; and one of the said commissioners shall in the said month of November aforesaid, make return of said unseated lands to the commissioners of the county and certify the same, and the proceedings shall be had upon the collecting the tax on said lands as is now had upon unseated lands when the returns are made by the supervisors of the several townships in said county.

SECT. 23. That all moneys raised in said township by tax or otherwise for road purposes, shall be collected and paid to the treasurer of the proper township, and when expended it shall be done by the direction of the said road commissioners, and drawn out of the treasury by orders signed by two or more of said commissioners shall annually settle their accounts with the auditors of the township, as supervisors now do under the existing laws; and the office of supervisors in the several townships of Erie county are hereby abolished.

SECT. 24. That the compensation of said road commissioners and treasurer shall be fixed by the auditors of the townships, not exceeding one dollar per day for the said commissioners; and the path masters of the several districts shall be allowed the same daily pay as is allowed to those who work out their tax are allowed and paid per day. And the assessor shall be allowed and paid one dollar for each day necessarily employed with the said commissioners in making out the said transcript and certifying to the same, which duty the said assessor is hereby required to perform.

SECT. 25. That the said path masters are hereby required to see that the tax in the respective districts are worked out as soon as may be after they receive their duplicates from the said commissioners, and shall annually in the month of November in each and every year, when notified by said commissioners, meet with said commissioners, and settle their respective accounts; and any failure on the part of the said path masters to settle their respective accounts as required by this act, shall subject the one so neglecting to a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered as debts of equal amount are by law recoverable before a justice of the peace, at the suit of the proper treasurer of the township, on complaints made by said commissioners to said treasurer.

SECT. 26. That whenever any person is aggrieved by reason of any new road being laid out or altered by the said commissioners, the person so aggrieved may make complaint to the two justices of the peace of said township, or any other two justices of the peace living more convenient to the commissioners, who shall send a notice to said commissioners, who shall meet at a place fixed in said notice, and said justices shall hear the complaint and the allegations of the parties, and decide as to them justice and equity may appear to belong, and such decision shall be final and conclusive; the costs to be paid by the complainant or township as the case may be, and allowed as costs for similar services before justices of the peace are allowed.

SECT. 27. That the existing road laws of this commonwealth, so far as they are supplied or altered by this act, be, and the same hereby repeated, so far as relates to Erie county; and this act to take effect from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

[Pamphlet Laws, 1844, page 200.]

SECT. 1. That the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, from the fifteenth to the twenty-seventh sections, inclusive, be and the same are hereby extended to the counties of Bradford, Potter and Tioga.

SECT. 2. In case any difficulty shall arise between any two or more boards of commissioners, in regard to laying out and opening any continuous road or highway through different townships, and they cannot agree on the same, either board shall have the right to call upon the commissioners of two adjoining townships, whose duty it shall be to go upon the ground, and if after due examination they shall deem said contemplated road necessary, they shall proceed to lay out and locate the same; and the action of said commissioners shall be as valid as if said road had been laid out by the commissioners of the township through which said road shall pass: Provided, That the said commissioners shall receive one dollar per day, each for their services while thus employed, to be paid by the respective townships through which such road passes: And provided, further, That the commissioners elected under the act to which this a supplement, are hereby constituted overseers of the poor, in like manner as supervisors are now by law constituted: And provided further, That the said commissioners shall be elected at the usual time and place of holding township elections in the said counties.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall be elected commissioner as aforesaid, and shall neglect or refuse to serve, shall incur a fine of twenty dollars, to be collected as debts of similar amount are by law recoverable; and any person appointed pathmaster, who shall neglect or refuse to serve, shall incur a fine of five dollars, to be collected as aforesaid.

A Bad Bargain.

The following occurred in one of the towns of Massachusetts, not far from Rhode Island. It is a compound of rum and benevolence, appetite and cunning, high and low depravity, such as seldom comes to light.

"Husband, what do you think I have done to day?" said Mrs. C. to the keeper of a country store, where the drunkard's "O be joyful" was still sold, upon his return to dinner.

"I can't possibly tell, my dear; I dare say something clever."

"Well I never did such a thing before, but the man looked so pitiful, I thought I would encroach upon your wardrobe a little, for once, as I knew you could well supply the poor creature's wants without any inconvenience to yourself."

"You have given away some of my coats, I suppose; hope you didn't make a mistake, and give my go-to meeting did you?"

"Oh, no; I gave away one of your shirts. He said he'd none, and called to beg one—so I gave him one, and he went off as happy as if I had given him a cow. I don't know when I have seen such a smile of joy at so small a gift."

"Given a shirt! I should like to know who there is so poor as to be without a shirt. Old Tom Jones is the poorest creature I know of, and I don't believe but he has got a shirt, as poor a drunkard as he is."

"Tom Jones!—there, I don't believe but it was Tom Jones; I have heard you describe him, and it was him I know. He looked cunning, and that smile of his seemed to be half joy, half fun, and it was Irish, I should say the other half savage."

"Very likely it was Jones, for he has been in the store to day."

"Has he? and had he a short jacket on, and holes in his pantaloons, and miserable shoes without stockings?"

"Just so."

"He is the very man. Had he a bundle or had he put his shirt on?"

"He had a bottle, as usual, but I saw no bundle, and I did not notice whether he had a collar or not."

"His bottle! well, I hope you didn't fill it for him, for that would seem like the story in the paper lately, where the wife told the husband she would supply the drunkard's family out of the house, as long as he supplied the rum from the store. Did you let him have any?"

"Any what, my dear, molasses or vinegar! You have no objections to my selling him anything he will pay for?"

"Yes, I have, you know I have. I would not sell him rum for pay, and you may trust him for anything else. I wish you would let him have molasses. His wife would be glad of that. But did you let him have any rum?"

"Yes, my dear, I did. He seemed so feeble and wished that I would let him have a little."

"How much?"

"Half a pint!"

"Half a pint! enough to make him get drunk, and he will loose the shirt before he gets home, and I might as well have turned him off without it."

"Well, now, husband, let me know, do you trust Jones for rum?"

"No."

"Did he pay for it?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"Six cents."

"In money?"

"No."

"How then?"

"In rags."

"In rags! I'll bet a dollar you have bought your own shirt back again and I'll go this minute and see."

"No, you sit still and finish your dinner."

"No, no, you shan't go, I'll go myself. It will be such a good one. I'll make you ashamed of selling rum this time, at any rate. There! there!—Here it is torn to pieces, and you have bought it for rags."

BET HERSELF AND WON A HUSBAND.—A buxom young woman in New Jersey, residing in one of the townships of Hudson county, but with a young gentleman of this city on the Presidential election, the stakes being her own charming self, for better or for worse; the young man winning her in case of Polk's election, and losing her in the event of Clay's success. The result is known. The wedding comes off in a few weeks, and we're been promised a slice of the cake. The parties are quite young—the lady about eighteen, and the young man twenty. The fun of the matter is that the parties had the greatest confidence in the election of Mr. Clay, and although acknowledged lovers, had no idea of uniting their destinies for four or five years to come.

A ROUND BILL.—"Why, Tom, it strikes me that you have made out a pretty round bill here, eh?" "I am sensible it is round," quoth Tom, "and I have come for the purpose of having it squared."

Head Washing in Greece.

Mr. Baynes in his rambles gives an account of a personal luxury as follows: I found a genuine Greek barber, into whose shop I forthwith marched, and seated myself among the "fair-haired Achians," who, on benches round the apartment, "were awaiting in due order the leisure of the chief operator and his assistants. The shaving was performed in the true, old, and really comfortable mode; a basin of warm water being held under the chin, in which the barber dipping his hand rubs well in the lather, without the aid of a brush, thereby softening the bristle, so as greatly to facilitate the operation both to the shaver and shaved. As I sat expecting my turn, my curiosity amused itself as to what could be the possible use of several little cranes, which, turning on hinges fixed in the wall, could either be folded back against it, or swung around so as to portrude over the heads of those who might be seated on the bench beneath. I had begun to despair of guessing, when a Grecian exquisite solved the difficulty by seating himself under one of these puzzling machines, and commenced unbinding his flowing locks. A boy held a basin, over which my friend placed his head; and the barber, having swung round the crane, hooked on to it an unshaped pewter vessel, filled with warm water, which he allowed to flow from a small tap; and taking into his hand some fragrantly scented soft kind of soap, commenced a process of head washing, which I feel convinced must be the height of luxury; the constant stream of fresh water, which was continued for sometime after the soap was apparently washed out, effectually removing the unpleasant consequences which otherwise attend its use. Of course I put the excellence of the method to the test of experiment, and found it answered my most sanguine expectations.

"SCARED TO DEATH AND TICKLED TO!"—Jemima! narm, what d'ye think Sal told Ned Bobbles last night, when he was a sparkin' her?"

"Shut up, child—what are you talking about?"

"No, but I hear her, I did. She told Ned Bobbles she kinder felt—"

"Hush, you little rascal! Hush, or I'll take your scalp off!" and poor Sally looked as red as a boiled lobster.

"Oh, git out, Sal. I will tell. She told Ned Bobbles she kinder felt scared to death and tickled to!"

Ned Bobbles got the mitten next time he called.

LOVE LETTERS.—"I never liked the looks of letters from young people," said the old, drawing a long whiff at his pipe. "I don't suppose Mr. Tremlett would write any thing out of the way to my grand-darter, but I never liked the looks of letters. They have a suspicious look. I am now rising my seventy-sixth year, and I never wrote a letter to a young woman in my life—never, and I don't think I ever shall."

A HAPPY TURN.—At one of the country courts, where an indictment for an assault had been preferred against a woman for the ill usage of her husband, who was superannuated, his counsel, in the heat of declamation happened to say, that half the sex were devils! But seeing a number of genteel females in the court, after a very short pause, he went on—"but the other half are angels! and several of them are now present."

A BUTT ENDER.—A farmer once hired a man to assist in drawing logs.—When a log was to lift, the fellow always contrived to receive the smallest end, for which the farmer scolded him, and told him always to take the butt end. Dinner time, and with it a sugar loaf Indian pudding. Jonathan sliced off a generous portion of the largest part, and, giving the farmer a wink, exclaimed—"Always take the butt end."

A HINT.—Once on a time a French doctor came to Damascus to seek his fortune; when he saw the luxurious vegetation, he said, "This is the place for me—plenty of fever." And then, on seeing an abundance of water, he said, "more fever—no place like Damascus." When he entered the town he asked the people, "What is this building?" "A bath." And that other building?" "A bath." "Curse on the baths, they will take the bread out of my mouth," said the doctor; "I must seek fever practice elsewhere." So he turned back and went out of the gate again, and hid him elsewhere.

AFFECTIONATE ADVICE.—The following piece of affectionate advice was given by the Chinese authorities to the English forces, at a time when hostilities looked most formidable:—"After so long an absence, at so great a distance, your mothers and sisters must be longing for your return. You have been here long enough; go back to your families; we don't want you here."

A GOOD REASON.—A man in New Hampshire gave as a reason for not voting for the abolition of capital punishment, that all who deserved to be hung would move to New Hampshire, and they had quite enough of that class already.

There is now in Cincinnati a lady, a native of Kentucky, who is six feet eleven inches in height.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills.

IT, 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 Bileous 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.

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. P. Pomroy, Troy. Lyman Durfee, Smithfield. J. J. & C. Warford, Monroeton. Wm. Gibson, Ulster. Ulysses Moody, Asylum. John Horton Jr., Ferrytown. Coryell & Gee, Burlington corner. Benjamin Coolbaugh, Canton. I. S. Ellsworth & Co., Athens. Allen & Storrs, Sheshequin. Guy Tracy, Milan. A. R. Soper, Columbia Flatts.

Agents 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. Fuchs, 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.

MERRICK'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 age, when "Patent Medicines" are so numerous, and their properties so unflinchingly 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 medicine, 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 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 Horse 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.

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 solicit 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 cowhide 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.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING.

ELKANAH SMITH & SON, HAVE commenced the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., &c., in the borough of Towanda, in the building formerly occupied by S. Hathaway, two doors west of I. H. Stephens' tavern, where they will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order. Elastic Web, Common and Quilted SADDLES, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Carriage Trimming and Military Work done to order. Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions made on short notice and reasonable terms. The subscribers hope by doing their work well, and by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ELKANAH SMITH & SON. Towanda, May 14, 1844.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

HE 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, as a Hat shop, on Main street, nearly opposite Mercantile store, where he will be happy to accommodate old and new customers.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALS, HARNESS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, TRUNKS, COLLARS, WHIPS & C. of the latest fashion and best materials will be made to order on moderate terms for ready pay. Most kinds of country produce will be sold in exchange for work. JERE CULP. April 17, 1844.

D. C. HALL.

Against the World for Stoves!

THE subscriber has just received the greatest variety of Stoves ever brought into the county of Bradford such as Crosses, Iron Drum Oven Cook Stove; Crosses high cooking stove; Cross No. 3 Parlor cooking stove with the elevated oven; dining room cooking stove; parlor of different sizes and shapes; Chimney cooking No. 3 & 4 with 2 1/2 boilers; No. 2, 3 & 4 cooking, with 3 and 4 boilers; No. 3 & 4 six plate and church stoves which the subscriber will sell at the most reduced prices for cash, shingles, wheat or oats, also intends to keep constantly on hand a assortment of Russia and common iron stoves and elbows, sheet zinc, stove crocks of all sizes and scuttles &c.; with a good assortment of tinware wholesale and retail. Sheet Iron Drum Stove boilers, Tea kettles, Drilling pans, regulators, Eave troughs, with every kind of work in his line made and fitted up to order on short notice. Also, stove trimmings at wholesale and retail may be obtained at his manufactory on the most reasonable terms. Towanda, Oct. 10, 1844.

COT YARN and Carpet Warp.

And White this day received at No. 100. Bick 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 within the year; and for each actual advance, 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, promptly and expeditiously executed, 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 receipt for payments therefor: A. D. MONTANYE, Towanda; J. J. & C. WARFORD, Monroeton; A. DEWING, Warrenham; GUY TRACEY, Milan; GEORGE A. PERKINS, Athens; Wm. GIBSON, Ulster.

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