

LEHIGH HAS "DONE BETTER."

"Resolved. That we are in favor of a revenue tariff, with discriminations that will afford ample protection to all clases-the farmer and nechanic, as well as the manufacturer and capialist : that we are decidedly opposed to such a tariff, which has for its object the proteenon of the rich at the expense of the poor. ... Resolved, That we view the tarilf of 1846

ss an honest effort to reconcile and unite all the garious and beretofore conflicting interests of these United States, to check monopoly, encourage every branch of home industry, and place our revenue laws on a permanent basis, above and beyond the strife of party politics ; hat inasmuch as it repudiates the ultra freeunde principles of the compromise act of Henty Clay, and the equally ultra protective docmues of the hastily-adjusted tariff of 1842, and therefore heartily denounced by the ultra advocates of these antagonistic measures, we are induced to believe that the effort has not been nurely unsuccessful; and that, with a few mendments suggested by experience, it will maind revenue sufficient to defray the expenes of government, and will, at the same time, afford ample protection to all the great intersts of the country, including agriculture, comperce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts. "Resolved, That if the Pennsylvania delemion, in the lower House of Congress, voted on the tariff act of 1846, in accordance with what each one honestly believed to be the wish a his respective congressional districts, we ereby extend to each and all who did so the meed of proise which is due all public servants the honest v attempt to discharge their duty : but if, without regarding the wishes and interas of their respective districts, they were induced to east the whole, vote of the State in ordience to the instructions of a bare majoria of the State legislature, who were never sereled for that purpose, and who might have ren better employed, then, in the opinion of es meeting, were they derelict in duty, and eserve no praise at our hands.

THE VOICE OF SUSQUEHANNA.

keso'ved. That we hall the modification of etanifact of 1842 as another progressive spin the legislation of our country to free our from the unjust exactions of the moneyed uwer.

Resolved. That George M. Dallas, in the stess discharge of his duty, has endeared used to the democracy of the land, and is and to the gratitude of the mass of consu-

YORK COUNTY.

Resolved. That while we contemn the asemons of our political opponents that we step edged to a continuance of the tariff act 1842, a due regard for consistency impels styte state the principles of the democracy the county as regards the laws for the raisgof revenue. That we viewed with abhorence the celebrated bill of Mr. Clay, commona ralied the Compromise Act, which, in 1841. at reduced all duties to 20 per cent., ad valorm, crushing the industry of the country and eredit of the government, forcing individus min bankruptcy, and the treasury to the sige of national or inquency, and we constantvisit the act of 1846 as a measure of restorafour motion zootal tariffs to the true doctrine

joint labors constitute the national or home in- For at the Crane Iron Works, an extensive fostering care & protection of the government. the people; that it fasts and matters accord-izes those burdens by taxing all articles accord-izes those burdens by taxing all articles accord-the iaw it should be found to conflict with this the prices of labor went down-and in some in-and in some in-the iaw it should be found to conflict with this stances as low as sixty cents a day, and find interaction of 1842; that it deals more justly just and salutary principle of equality, which themselves. The tariff of 1842, therefore, does not operate upon all classes equally; for while recognizes incidental protection in the distributton of the favors of the government to all industrial pursuits, the representatives of the people, in accordance with their obligations of and cannot (under the present state of things) duty and the public interests, will not fail to prosper in the same ratio. apply the proper remedy to correct its deficiencies.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Resolved, That the law modifying & equalzing the high restrictive duties of the act of 1842, passed at the session of Congress just closed, demands a fair trial, matured as it was upon a comprehensive survey of agriculture. commerce, manufactures and labor, and sus-tained by votes from all sections of the Union, east, west, north, and south. The duties of thirty per cent., are a large discrimination in favor of the manufacturer, which will be inreased by freight, insurance, and other cost. ten or fifteen per cent. more; and that we view it as a libel upon American enterprise and skill. to assert that, with such a protection, of over 40 per cent., aided by preeminent natural resources, they cannot stand out against any competition whatever. That such a course in reference to this law is due not only to the public sentiment of the country, as manifested in Congress, but also to the lasting welfare and success of each and all of its great interests : and more especially of the iron and coal inter ests of Pennsylvania-in order that the actual operations of the law may be discovered, and umended, if necessary, and the tariff question thus be permanently settled upon principles of right and justice, and its frequent agitations, so injurious to all affected by our revenue laws, hereafter be avoided.

³⁶TIOGA COUNTY.

Resolved, That we view with fellings of pride and gratification, the able and consistant manner in which the Hon. DAVID WILMOT represented this district in the late Congress of the United States ; that the principles which he advocated, and the course which he pursued upon all the leading measures of the session, meet our entire approbation. And that whilst he sustains the great cause of Democracy and equal rights, the Democracy of Tioga county, will sustain him at the ballor box.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Revenue Tariff, so adjusted -as to equally protect all the great interests of this country, and that regardless of the cry of ruin which the Whigs and interested persons have so loudly raised, we are determined to give the Tariff of '46, a tull, tair, and impartial trial, and will only condemn it when found defective.

fFrom the Baltimore Republican.) The Iron business-reduction of wages.

It will be admitted, we presume, that the demo zers, who by the unjust legislation of 1812. For ane tartiff has the same effect upon democratic compelled, from their bard carnings, to timenufacturers that it has up in whig manufactuach the profits of a few branches of industry. Liers, and that if it has cadsed the latter te reduce Resolved. That in Hon. David Wilmot we the wages of the men in their employ, it should requise a representative true to his piedges, halso have caused the former to do the same thing. Itanlaul to the interests of his constituents. How comes it, then, that whilst the u hig iron is independent stand in opposition to the un- makers of Maryland have cut down the pay of stand labor oppressing tariff of 1842 meets all persons in their employ, except their few e cordial approval of those who bestowed in superintendents" who are ready to echo their pan bica their suffrage. Tery of "ruin" over the passage of the new tariff. not a single democratic iron-master has dealt thus unjustly with the hands engaged in his ser vice ? How comes it that we hear of an in-CURASE OF WAGES by various democratic mannfactures since the passage of the new tariff, and no attempt on their part to " repeal" that equita ble and desirable measure ? Whence the difference of action between the whigs and democra engaged in the manufacturing business Is it by reducing their wages, that the which show their sympathy and regard for MEN OF LABOR, and is that the way they would protect and sustain "home industry ?" If democrats can afford to increase the pay of their hands since passage of the people's tariff, why cannot , whigs do the same thing. Under But time and space will prevent us from carrythe extravagant profits which they were all ing the gratifying comparison further. Enough realizing under the tariff of 1842, they were has been done to satisfy the most skeptical of thread for records with discriminating du-paying their hands barrly half the wages that the vast benefits which a great majority of the s so as mericinally to afford protection to they could well afford to pay them, as must freemen of this nation are to derive from the be manifest to the most prejudiced mind who tariff of 1846, that the Congress which passed it Resided. That while thus viewing the act will inform himself on the subject, and if their have legislated for the many and not the few; 1812, we were neither insensible nor silent profits shall be reduced (by the new tariff) four or five dollars on a ton of iron, they can afford regulity and injustice in its details, whereby to pay their recent allowances, and still make to neglect them, would be to neglect some of money faster than those engaged in any other ter subject to a small duty, while others, in branch of business. It seems from the expenses of the last four years, that as THE PRICE OF IRON HAS GONE UP, the price of labor and of the farmer's produce his come down-thus showing that the whig tariff " protected" labor with a re luced reward, and the farmer with a diminished price for the products of the soil. The Easton (P+) Argus, a paper published in the "iron region" of that State, makes the following sensible and correct remarks on this subject : Now that the great struggle in Congress is over, and a new tariff bill passed, it becomes the good people of the nation to sit down and calmly consider the effect which it may have upon the interests of the country. And in doing so, magnanimity, and a strict regard for the interests of all our fellowcitizens will forbid out considering it in regard to its effect upon any Resolved-That the peculiar excellence of particular section or State, but upon the country " Tauff bill of 1810, consists in the fact that generally ; not in regard to one class of individuals, but to all. That some classes will be in a degree affected by the new tariff, none, we presume, will deny, while others, it must be admitted, will be greatly benefited. Our subject at this time is, to see how some of the great interests in Pennnsylvania may be affected by it. This State has certainly distinguished itself in the manufacture of iron; and it is said that this bratteh of business is to be materially affected, and perhaps in a measure checked. But we think that a short statement of facts will show

and labor. But quite the contrary is the case .-furnace in a neighboring county, we are credibly informed, that as the price of iron went up the manufacturers are making immense fortunes, the farmer, mechanic, and day laborer do not

Now it is said that anthracite iron can be manufactured in this country as cheap as in England or Wales, to wit : for about \$14 per But, to do justice to our calculation, we will say \$15 per ton. It is now selling for from \$28 to \$36 per ton, but say \$30 as an average price. The difference between \$15 and \$30 is \$15. which is the clear profit of every ton, at the furnace, under the taiff of 1842. Add to this the trifling expense of transportation to market, and you get the clear profit there of from SII to \$13 per ton. At the furnace above re-ferred to, it is said 140 tons are manufactred every week ; which, at \$15 per ton at the furnace makes in the aggregate \$2100 clear weekly profit. which is \$300 per day. But suppose the tariff of 1846 will reduce it to \$25 per ton, it would leave a clear profit at furnace of \$10 per ton, the weekly profit \$200. What, it may be asked, is the present duty on pig iron, to produce this result ! It is \$9 per ton. Under the new tariff it is 30 per cent, ad valorem ; that is, 30 per cent. on the cash price in England, or elsewhere. This, it is said, has varied during the last ten years, from \$10 to \$18 per ton, making its average value about \$14 per ton. This sum at 30 per cent. would be \$4 20, which will be the duty under the new tariff. Deduct \$4 20 from \$9 00, the present duty, will leave \$1 80 difference, which will be the only reduction per ton under the bill of 1846; and take the \$4 80 from our previously assumed average price of \$30 per ton, will still leave the price not less profits at the furnace of \$10 per ton. Now, if this calculation is correct, which is based upon admitted data, it is clear that English iron can never compete with American in price, For, if it can be manufactured here as cheap as in England, the American manufacturer has great lyathe advantage, masmuch as he has no duty to pay, and the expense of transportation being much less than the cost of importation, he will always be able to realize most excellent profits We could also show that about in the same proportion will har, iron be affected by the tariff

masters in favor of the tariff of 1812, under which they are literally coining money, But while they are thus doing, how is it with he farmer, mechanic, and laborer ? We believe it will be admitted, that a farmer does "well who makes six per cent. clear profiton his in restment. Upon an average, however, it is said. they make only four and five per cent. The nechanic in iron is also complaining that iron is at present too high, and that he can make not ing ; while the day laborer tells us that work is caree, that grain is so low that farmers cannot afford to hire-and so it is. For what farmer can afford to hire hands to raise wheat at 75 cents per bushel, and other grain in proportion ? Under this state of things what, we would ask, could Congress do, but step in and intelere in behalf of the farmer, the mechanic, and day laborer, to prevent such vasily unequal operations of the tariff of 1842, and to promote, if possible,

of 1816. It is no wonder, therefore, that so

loud a hue and cry has been raised by a few iron

a more equal distribution of wealth ? And this will be done by the new tartif. And how, it pected to be present, and address the meeting. The may he asked? Why, by a reduction of the Hon. WM. B. FOSTER, JR., will be present. duty on everything that enters into the consumption of the farmer, mechanic, and laborer. To nstance a few of them : tea and coffe will b free under the new tariff ; sugar will be reduced roin 62 per cent, to 30, vinegar from 52 to 30, salt from 76 to 20, and in a similar ratio has almost everything of foreign production with which the farmer, mechanic, and laborer would be likely to clothe himself with been reduced .----Bolt and bar iron has also been reduced from 73 per cent, to 30, pail or spike rods from 99 to 30, cut or wrought iron spikes from 108 to 30.

Stand by the Ticket.

Stand by the ticket and you will stand by the Dem peracy. Rest assured of this fact, and be not led away by any seductive promises of the Whigs. Take our advice. Those who leave the Republican party, if any there be who contemplate so rash and ill-silvised a move nent, will sincerely regret a step which will certainly be retraced with shame and sorrow. Fidelity to regular nominations compels an adherence o Democratic principles by procuring the success of the

Democratic party. This principle is a cardinal one in our party drill, and ought to be obeyed with military comptitude and strictness. Without such a principle we can never secure harmony of action, that long pull strong pull and the pull altogether which drew the State back again into the clear channel of Democracy. Such a principle silences all disaffection and brushes away the whims of individual preference and prejudice. The candidate presented for the suffrages of the party is no longer my man or his man, but he is the man of the party, the regularly nominated candidate, and in that capacity every Democrat is bound to vote for him. The man who does not intend to abide the decision of our conrences and conventions ought to take higher ground and oppose the method of selecting candidates, at the proper time, and not seem to acquiesce in their proceedings until they have closed their deliberations, and then withhold his support from the ticket which has been framed. Such a man does no party any good. He scratches his ticket and votes for no one, or votes for his own favorite, and thus the voice if one freeman is

Stand by the ticket. It is the sure test of a disciplin ed Democracy.-Union.

Cuills AND FEVER. - Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of Intermittent Fever, because they excel all others in ridding the body of these morbid numors which are the cause, not only of all kinds of fevers, but of every malady incident to man. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a shot' time make a perfect cure of the mo-t obsinate case of chills and fever; at the same than \$25 per ton, as before stated, and the clear time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified that fever and ague, or disease in any form, will be absolutely impossible

Caution.—It should be remember d that Mr. Edward Bole, of Philadelphia ; Mr. John Dixon, of Ea-ton Pa. and Messrs, Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia John Dixon, of Ea-ton, are not agents of ours, and as they purchase no Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at our office, we cannot guaranty as genuine any medicine they may have for sale. Agents for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable 'ills, in Towanda, Montanye's & Co; for other agencies, see advertisement in another column American and Foreign Newspaper, Advertising &

Subscription Agency Offices.

GEORGE PRATT, 164 Nassau-street, New-York ; 7. B. PALMER, No. 30 Ann st., New York; Real Estate & Coal Office, No. 59 Pine-st., Philadelphia Receive subscriptions and acvertisements for most Foreign and American Newspapers, and are duly consti-

tuted Agents for the " Bradford Reporter." Democratic County Mass Meeting !

The democracy of Bradford County are respectfully invited to assemble in Mass Meeting, on WED-NESDAY, the 30th day of SEPTEMBER inst., at t o'clock, P. M., at the hall of A. J. GEROULD, in EAST SMITHFIELD, for the purpose of taking in-t consideration the state of public affairs, and adoptng such measures as shall promote the general we fare and prosperity and success of the democratic

party, on the second Tuesday of October. Our candidates for Senator and House of Repre-sentatives will be present. The meeting will be ad-dressed by Hon, DAVID WILMOT and SILAS E. SHEPARD, Esq., and we are happy to say that'Se-nator DICKINSON, the Hon, STEPHEN STRONG, and Mr. WISNER, of Southern New York, are ex

We hope to see a general rally ! By order of the Committee.

WHELS WILLVING. HE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he continues to carry on the above siness at his shop in the vicinity of Leraysville, and that he is prepared to furnish on the most reasonable terms, WIRE CLOTH, suitable for Safes, for Rolling

Screens, in Grist Mills, or for Seives in Fanning mills, 4c. Orders directed to Leraysville, Bradford Co. Pa., will be promptly attended to. E. MARSH. Leraysville, September 21, 1846. a slydbat bymydy

Suited to the Human Consultation, and equal to the cure

Administrator's Sale.

N pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court Bradford County, will be sold at public vendue, the house of George Cosyell, in Monroeton, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, the following described property, hat of Nauliah Cranmer, dec'd, to wit: The unlivided one-righth part of a tract of land situate in Monroe town-hip, bounded north by lands of A. L. Cranmer, east by G. F. Mason, Sarah Case and Franklin Lyon, on the south by the To-wanda creek and on the west by lands of G. F. Mason, Containing one hundred acres with about sixty acres improved, with a tramed house and harn and an apple chard thereon. Also-the south half of a lot of land situate in Mon

ree township containing one hundred acres, bounded on the north by lands of James R. Irvine & W. W. Irvine, south by W. W. Irvine and Schleus Marcey, and an the west by lands of Sebleus Marcy and Sevelion Terms made known on day of saie. CLARRISSA CRANMER, Administratrix.

JAS. R. IRVINE, Administrator. Sep. 9.

SPECIAL COURT. NOTICE is hereby given, that a special Court will be held at Towanda, in and for the County of Bradford, by the Hon. Ww. Jawere, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1846, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the trtal of the following causes :

Alexander Baring et. al. vs. Almond Berry ; Eect. Girard Life Insurance Company & Co. vs. Edward

Overton et. al.; Eject. A. Børing et. al. vs. Ezra Allen; Eject. A. Baring ot. al. vs. E. A. Ayres and terre tenant;

Baring et. al. vs. Nicholas Voorhes; Eject A. Baring et. al. vs. Moses Chamberlain et. al.; Eject Chester Butler and wife vs. John-Burnet et. al. ; Eject.

John Ackla vs. A Bowman et al. ; eject. A. Baring et al. vs. Clement Leonard; eject. A. Baring et al. vs. J. Wood Adms. &c. sci. fa. Baring et. al. vs. J. Wood Adms. &c. ; sci. fa. A. Baring et. al. vs. Stephen Wilcox; sci. fa. A. Baring et. al. vs. B. Seely et. al. sci. fa. A. Baring et. al. vs. Rowly Exr. &c. et. al. sci. fa. A. Baring et. al. vs. W. Galusha et. al.; eject.

A. Baring et. al. vs. G. Harkness et. al.; eject. ADDISON M'KEAN, Prothonotary. Towanda August 22, 1846.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled. " An act relating to the lections in this commonwealth," it is enjoyed, upon me o give public notice of such election to be held, and ilso the enumeration in such notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN F. MEANS, High Sheriff of the county of Bradford, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of suid county, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on TUES. DAY, the 13th day of October in the several districts in In Albany, at the school house in the north district in In Albany, at the school house in the north district near the house of W. Wilcox.

In Asylum at Jacob Fratchey's. In Athens boro, at E. S. Mathewson's, In Athens boro, at E. S. Mathewson's, In Athens tp. at J. & W. Kendall's, In Armenia at Wrightman Pierce's. In Burlington at Addison M'Kean's. In Canton at Benjamin Coolbaugh's. In Columbia at James Morgan's. In Durell at S. S. Bradley's. In Franklin at Win. Decour's, In Granville at the school house no. 1, at Granville

In Herrick at Wm. Durand's. In Litchfield at R. Pask's. In Leroy at the school house in Leroy. In Monroe at J. P. Smith's. In Orwell at the house formerly occupied by I. H

In Pike at E. Dewolf's. In Ridgbery at Stephen Harman's, In Rome at L. S. Maynard's,

In Sheshequin at D. Brink's.

In Smithfield at A. J. Gerould's. In Springfield at T. Wilder's,

In Standing Stone at S. Stevens'. In South Creek at the school house near Asa Gillet's

In Springhill at D. D. Black's.

In Towanda borough at the Claremont House. Towanda tp. at the school house near Andrew C legg's.

In Trey borough at the school house

In Troy township, at the house of Wm. A. G near the residence of Peter Garubrant, in said tp. Wm. A. Gustin

In Springhill, (formerly Tuscaroin,) at the ouse near J. J. Lewis'.

In Ulster, at S. B. Holcombs.

In Warten, at E. Coopers. In Wells, at E. E. Ayres. In Windham, at E. Russell's, (deceased.)

In Windham, at L. Russell's, (decased.) In Wysox, at the Academy. In Wyslusing, at the school house on the post road at or near John Biles', at which time and place the electors aforesaid will elect by ballot— One person for Canal Commissioner of this State. One person to represent the counties of Bradford.

usquehanna and Tioga, in the Congress of the U.S. One person to represent the county of Bradford and Tioga in the Senate of this Commonwaalth

SHERIFF'S SALE. Y virtue of a writ of venditioni exponse is-sued out of the court of Common Pleas

of Bradford county, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the house of Ira H. Stephens in the borough of Towanda, on Friday. the 16th day of October, the following described, piece or parcel of land situate in Wyalusing township, bounded north by lands of Justus Lewis, west by ---- Stalford, south by J. H. Black, east by the township line. Containing 352 acres, about two hundred acres improved, with four framed houses, three log houses, one framed barn, one log barn, one spring house. one grist mill and the half of a saw mill and three small orchards thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Elisha Lewis vs. Samuel Black.

JOHN F. MEANS Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Yowanda, Sept. 16, 1846.

William Scott,

AFTOBNEY AT LAW. Will promptly and punctually render his professional services in Agencies, Collections, and other matters in his profession entrusted to his care. 0.7 He has removed his office to the room over N. N. Betts' store.

Great Attraction at No. 1, Brick Row ! LATE ARRIVAE.

S. CHAMBERLEN is now receiving a splendid assortion of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs; and in addition, a full and complete as-sortment of FAMILY GROCERIES;—the stock conasting in part of the following :

MEDICINES, &c.

Alum. Alcohol, Aloes, Annatto, Antimony, Arrow Root, Arsenic, Aqua Fortis, do, Ammor, Bottles, assort-ed. Bears' Oil, British Oil, Blue - Vitrial, Borax, Bark, Peruv. pulv., Bath Brick, Balsam Copaiva, Burgundy Pitch, Camphor. Calomel, Caraway Seeds, Cantharides, Carb. Viumon., Cayenne Pepper, Chamomile Flowers, Cinnamon, Cloves, Court Plaster, Copperas, Contec-tionary, Corks of all kinds, Cream Tartar, Curcuma Cubebs, Emery, ass'd from No. 1 to 6, Epsom Salts, Essence Bergamot, do. Lemon, do Peppermint, do, and Oil Spruce, Flor. Sulphur, do. Benzont, Giue, of all Ou Spruce, Fior, Sutphur, do, Benzon, Usue, of all kinds, Gold Leaf, Gum Opium, do, Arabie, do. Copal, do. Assatuetida, do. Myrrh, do. Tragacanth, Harlmm Oil, Hiera Piera, Indigo, Spanish, float do. Bengal, Ink Powders, Iok, in bottles, du. Indellitle, Irish Moss, Isingiasa, Itch Ointment, Ivory Black, Jalap, Laudanum

licorice Root, do. Ball, Lunar Caustic, Macassar Oil. Mace, Magnesia, do., calcued, Manna, Mustard seal. do. ground, Nursing Bottles, Nutgalls, Nutmer, Od. fall, winter and summer strained Sperm, bleached, wht. and natural, do. Linseed, do Camphine, Sweet, do Vitrol. de. Wintergreen, do. Peppermine, Sweet, do Vite-rol. de. Wintergreen, do. Peppermint, do Aniseed, do. Lavender, Opodeldoc, Paragoric, Pearl Barley, Pepper Sauce, Performery, Pill Boxes, Pink Root, Prossate Potush, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, rt. & powdr., Roll Brim-stone, Red Chalk, Red Precipitate, Saffron, American and Spant-h, Sand Paper, Sal. Ammoniac, do. Clauber, Saltpetre, Sarsapanila, do Syrup, Sealing Wax, Senna, Shaker's Herbs, Sponge, coarse and fine, Starch, Snuff Maccabey de Scotte, do. Cephalte, Soap, Casille, do. Shaving, do Winser, Spermaceti, Syts. Hartshorn, do. Nit. Dule., Sugar Lead, Sop. Carb. Soda, Sulph. Quinine, Syrinfies, assorted, Tart, Acid. Tenter Hooks, Vials, assorted, Valenan Root, Wafers, White and Red

2

PAINTS.

Tartar.

school

PAINTS. Black Lead, Cassia, Chaik, Chromo Yellow, do. Green, Coral Varnish, Coach do, Lead, White, dry and m Oil, Lamp Black, Litharage, Putty, Paris White, Spanish Brown French Green, Spt. Turpentine, Rosin, Venetian Red, Verdigris, Vermillion, Whiting, Yellow Ochre.

DYE-STUFFS.

Red Wood, Nicatagua, Madder, Muriate Tin, Oralic Acid, Prussian Blue, Punnee, Red Saunders, Rotten Stone, Camwood, Cochineal, Ext. Logwood, Fustic, Crain Tin, Hitchwood, Lie Dye, Logwood. PATENT MEDICINES.

The great English remedy, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Ext., do., Wistar's Balsom Wild Cherry, Pectoral Honey of Liverwort, Cheeseman's Arabian Balsan, Pills, Oriental, do. Dr. Post's, do. Hooper's, do. Moffat's, do. Persian, do. Brandreth's, do. Phinney's, do. Lee's, Godfrey's cordial, Thompson's Eyewster, Dr. Jayne's Epectorant. GROCERIES.

Tea, Colfee, Sugar, Spice and Pepper, Starch, Rai-sins, Soda Crackers, Cinnumon, English Currants, Nutmegs, Ginger, Stim ref, Family Soap, Spern Can-dles Chemical Wux, do, Tobacco and Snuff, Sal "Eraus, Pipes, Brooms, Pails, ropes, Refined Loaf Sugar, Cussia.

WINDOW-GLASS,

Looking Glass plates of all sizes. Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 11 by 15, 12 by 16, 2 by 18, Fancy articles of all kinds. Also-Fine Butter

its opposious feature of minimums, and the studies of loxary used only by the rich "man demand by the par, were subject to two daty. We therefore, in this county, moved from inscribing the tariff of 1842, on " thanners or in our books as a permanent prasure of government-as a new article interposited in the constitution, or as a law una terable in all time to come.

EVER TRUE COLUMBIA CO.

Resolved, That upon the subject of the Taa dependence in advance of the politicians. as firm in their advocacy of equal rights and "al legislation : and that we hold, that in a 'mmunity out of 'debt, and favored with enletise, industry and republican laws, no 'run" can come.

WAYNE COUNTY.

sinkes a death blow to the policy of the "ics of making the rich richer at the expense of the poor, of bringing hundreds of laborers to a state of entire dependence upon a single rich tamularturing capitalist for employment, by high to obtain their daily bread ; and here as other countries to produce a nation of pau-Pers as is the case with the laborers of Eng-

LANCASTER.

The Tariff of 1846 adopts the ad valorem Principle throughout in the assessment of duter, and this principle Mr. Clay avowed in 1542 was entitled to the preference in theory, and according to every sound principle of juslice. In assessing the duties thus directed to be levied for revenue, discriminations are made for the incidental protection of our home interes; and it is believed that the principles adopled as recommended by the President, of inreasing the duties upon the luxuries of life; the in reducing a d modifying the rate of duthe upon articles that the great mass of our people must necessarily consume, will not impede, We believe, the onward prosperity of our great uples or our manufacturing interests; and But how is it now under the tariff of 1842?cannot into promote the just and liberal pur-Pares of a republican government, as avowed of his mangural address, ---- That the largest others are employed in manufactures, com-

that this cannot be, unless men will abandon the most profitable business that can be followed in Pennsylvania, for the express purpose of producing a panic for political effect.

. .

Before the tariff of 1842 went into operation. there were a great number of iron furnaces in the State, and pig metal was manufactured and sold at \$18, \$20, and \$22 per ton. During this period, the farmer received from \$1 12 to \$1 50, and in 1837-'38, \$2 per bushel for his wheat. Mechanics did well, and the prices of daily, and weekly, and monthly labor, were entirely satisfactory to the laborer. All classes were therefore doing well, and all prospering together. This was democratic and right .-Pig iron hás raised from \$28 to \$36 per ton, while wheat has fallen to 74 cents per bushels, whe President in the admirable sentiments and the prices of labor in proportion—an event vessel to leak in such a manner as to extinwhich the whigs have always told us could not perion of our people are agriculturists, while happen; for their doctrine in relation to this she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind other and the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, the wind the she went down in ten fathoms water, t branch of business is, that in proportion as the blowing a perfect hurricane. The captain and

and that the farmer, mechanic, and laborer, are not to be forgotten in our national councils, that the main pillars of our confederacy. The tariff of 1846 is therefore emphatically their tariff -For their benefit it was passed, and to their benefit it will greatly enure. For to reduce the duties on the common necessaries of life, which will reduce in proportion the cost thereof, is precisely the same as raising the price in the ame proportion on a rain, or any mechanical production or the work of the laborer. The effect is the same: the benefit is the same --

And such a tariff, baving such puble objects in view, the nation had a right to expect at the rands of a democratic Congress. For equality of wealth is the true democratic principle that should govern in this plain republican govern ment of this importent question, this principle has prevailed, and that the bone and sinew of the nation have not been forgotten."

Loss of the Steamer New York .-- A slip from the Mobile Tribune of 10th inst., gives an account of the loss of the steamship New York, on the 7th inst., in a severe gale from the north east. The news was brought to N. Orleans by the steamship Galveston. Cantain Wright. Seventeen persons were drowned including twelve passengers and five of the crew. The survivors were picked up by the Galveston, and taken to New Orleans, Capt Jno. D. Phillips, of the lost New York, states that he left Galveston, Saturday evening, the 5th inst., for New Orleans ; and in that night finding the wind blowing very hard from the north-east, with a heavy sea running from east ward, he got back into eleven fathoms water.

On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, the wind having lulled, he weighed andor and proceeded on his course. Soon after, the wind increased and he came to anchor in ten fathoms water. The wind then commenced blowing a perfect gale, and held on until Monday morning. He attempted to slip out of the troughs of the sea. and before the wind, when a very heavy sea struck her larboard guard, carrying it away. and straining the vessel so much as to cause her to leak considerably. At four o'clock, A. M., a heavy equall carried away the smoke pipe, difted the promenade deck, stove in the starboard guard and wheel house, causing the guish the fires in the furnace, and at six o'clock

OF THE

North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore better adapted to our constitutions, than Meditherefore better adapted to our community one, that account of the compounded is and as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGLTABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the humon body is in truth SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

namely, co.rupt humors, and that said medicine cure this disease on NATURAL PRINCIPLES.

by cleansing and purifying the body, it will be mani-lest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the

body. When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant water. In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health we must cleanse it of impunty. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PHLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best, medi-ene in the world for carrying out this GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE, because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt bunnor, the cause of the duease, in an easy and Natural Manner, and while they every day give EASE & leasure, disease of every name is rapidly driven from

the body. The following highly respectable Store-kcepers have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of Wright's In-dian Vegetable Pil's in Brailford County.

Montanve's & Co., Towanda ; Montanye's & Go3, Towanda; A. H. Gaylord, Canton; John H. Furman, Columbia Flatts; T. & S. W. Pomeroy, Troy; Coryell & Gee, Burlington; Wm. Gibson, Ulster; Lyman Durfee, Smithfield; L.S. Ellsworth, Athens; Guy Tracy, Milan ; U. Moody & Co. Frenchtown ; John Horton, Jr., Terrytown ; E. Norman, Springfield ; Storrs & Jones, Shushequin; Daniel Brink, Hornbrook ; N. D. & C. Watford, Monrocton.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, No. 228 Greenwich street, New York; No. 198 Tremont st., Coston; and Principal Office, No Race street, Philadelphia. 15v

NEW ABBANGEMIENT.

A. D. Montanye & E. T. Fix. AVILG entored into a co-partnership in the Mer-cantile business, are desirous of reducing the stock on hand as much as possible before receiving their new goods, and are willing to sell their old stock AT COS? Persons wishing to purchase anything in their line will find it to their interest to call and examine their goods find it to their inte before purchasing elsewhere. Towanda, Sep. 14, 1846.

ALLS & SPIKES, assorted sizes, and of superior qualities, for sale at j19 MERCURS'. LARGE ASSORTMENT of WINDOW SASH at j18 MERCURD' ji8

of every curable disease, will be found in Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, One person for Commissioner of Bradford county. One person for Auditor of Bradford county. And in and by said act, I am further directed to give

notice " that every person excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office of profit and trust under the government of the United States, or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commission-ed officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, er of the United States, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the transformer of the protocol of the states of the transformer of transformer of transformer of transformer of the transformer of transformer of transformer of t of the state Legislature, and of the seclect and common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporat-ed district is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this common wealth and that no inspector, or judge or other officer of any, such election, shall be then eligible to any office to be voted for.

By the 4th section of an act passed the 16th day o April, 1840, it is provided " that the 13th section of an act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled " An act leading to the electors of this Commonwealth," shall not be an construed, as to prevent any militia officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special elec-tion of this commonwealth. In the 61st section of the act first mentioned, is enac-

ted that every general and special electron shall be open between eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the pulls shall be closed. By the 15th sect, of the act passed 3d Frby, 1846,

"I shall be lawful for the inspectors and judges of any general or special election, which shall hereafter be held in the Armenia election, district, in the county of Bradford, to close the polls of such election at 5 o'clock

in the afternoon." It is futher directed that the meeting of the Judges at

the Court House in Towarda, to make out the general return, shall be on the third day after the election, which will be the 16th day of October.

The Conferes of this Congressional district will meet at the Court House in the borough of Towanda, on the seventh day after the election, which will be on the 20th day of October. The Conferens of this Senatorial district shall meet

at John H. Furman's at Columbia Flatt's, on the sev with day after the election, which will be the 20th day of October. JOHN F. MEANS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, September 16, 1846.

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

ONTANYES' & CO., are now recieving a very desirable assortment of Co. desirable assortment of Goods, purchased during a great depression in the market, comprising French & English BROAD-CLOTES, Cassimeres and Saturets, and the choicest patterns of Prints and Worsted Goods. Grateful for past favors they respectfully solicit a gene-rous public to call and examine their stock, and think can hold out sufficient inducements to ensure their share ther solicit a share of public patronage. L. BATCRELOR, nd the choicest patterns of Prints and Worsted Goods. of public patronage. Septembor 7, 1846.

Septembor 7, 1846. CAUTION. I BEREBY forbid all persons huying a note given by me to Abraham Towner or bearer, dated May ist 1845, as I have received no value for the same. am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. Rome Aug. 18th '46. ENOCH TOWNER. Septembor 7, 1846. A. M. COREL. Towanda, August 13th, 1846. SALT-a quantity just received, and for sale by MERCURS'. I LISS -7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14 11, To by 15, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 18, 14 by 16, 15 by 20, this day received at jts MERCURS.

NEVY GOODS

FIGHE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to HE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to bis friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a very large and carefully selected ad-dition to his stock of GOODS, hought for Cash, and selected with the express view of UNDERSELLING the BRAGGADOCIOS. O. D. BARTLETT. Towanda, May 13, 1846.

Downloa, May 13, 1846. DLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GAL-LERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISH-ING DEPOTS: awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four first Premiums, and Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendial Colored Daguerreatyres, and ites Annaratus splended Colored Daguerreotypes' and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to veather. Instructions given in the art.

Instructions given in the art. A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices New York, 551 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chest-nut S.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts.; Bel-timore, 205 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechannes' Hall; Cincin-Avenue ; receisoing, v.a., merinanes run ; Ginem-nati, Fourth and Walout, and 176 Main St. ; Saratoga Springs, Broadway ; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple ; Liverpool, 32 Church St.-3y.

Liverpool, 32 Church St.—39. ILOUR—Superfine Flour, for sale by the barrel at jt8 MERCUR'S, LATHER—Call Skins, Sole and Upper leather at jt8 MERCUR'S, BLACKSMITH'S ANVILS AND VICES, AT July 7. MERCUR'S.

Arrival of the Great Western! At Towanda. August 18th 1846.

At Towanda. August 18th 1846. F N the Cargo will be found a large lot of soda, sugar and lemon crackers. Lado sha-ting gaiters, do. Misses bareco boots, co. Misses waiking shoes, do. childrens leather boot, do. Misses gaiters, and boots and shoes of all kinds, which will be sold very low for ready pay. N. B. 50 Firkins of good butter wanted, for which half cash and half trade will be paid, and the highest price and the lowest trade at the grocery and shoe store. The subscriber has been so long to the business of poots and shoes, that he flatters himself that he car furnish a better article than was ever brought into this narket.

I want you all to come and try. If they do not fit yo need not buy, Some toes are broad, and some are narrow. If you want good shoes, come to O'Hara. Towanda, August 18, 4846.

DISSOLUTION. THE Co-partnership heretafore existing between L. I Batchelor & A. M. Corel is this day dissolved by

unitual consent all persons indebted to said firm are re-quested to settle their accounts with L. Batchelor, who will continue the business at the old stand. I would

A. M. COREL.

metree, navigation, and the mechanic arts, en- price of iron raised, so would the price of grain eighteen of the crew were saved.