But it had been said that a system of prohibitory duties was necessary for the protection of American industry; that without it the business of the farmer would be ruined for want of a market: that commerce and navigation would languish; that should the tariff (of 1842) be destroyed, not one of those who now lived by their labor on the bench or at the anvil could exist a twelvemonth. Now, was that the erist a man that the language of panic, or of soher truth? How had the farmer been protected by the tariff of 1842, which was to yield him such a golden harvest, in the shape of a home market, and high prices for provision and labor? The wages of labor had not advanced, the price of almost every agricultural product had been re- Exports

But without going into detail of the depression of prices of the agricultural products of the counry, he would here submit an extract from the able and conclusive remarks of his friend from New York, [Mr. Collin,] showing the great depreciation in the price of our agricultural

exports:
"In the year 1841, agriculture was suffering a most unparalleled depression. One of the avowed objects of the tariff act was to raise agriculture from this depresion. How far that object has been obtained by the proposed remedy, let the following table demonstrate. In the one column is placed the amount of the different products exported in 1845, and in the other the deficiency for which such product sold less than it would have done at the prices in 1841. Exported in 1845 Groce lo

	Exported in 1840.	Gross los
Wheat Flour,	\$5,398,593	\$647,83
Corn,	411,741	78,23
Corn meal,	641,552	147,55
Wheat,	336,779	30,31
Pork, hams and lar	d, 2,991,284	568,24
Ginseng.	177,146	165,71
Pot and pearl ashes	1,210,496	605,24
Potatoes,	122,926	7,37
Apples,	81,306	17,07
Flaxseed,	81,978	214,60
Hops,	90,341	54,20
Wax.	234,794	7,04
Beef, tallow and hid	es. 1,926,807	497,31
Batter and cheese,	878.865	21,97
lice.	2,160,456	172,83
Cotton,	51,739,643	24,599,53
Tobacco,	7,469,819	5,004,77
	\$75,954,528	\$32,839,85

Here was a depreciation of over 43 per cent.? The capital invested in the agricultural interest was estimated at \$4,000,000,600, and the capital invested in manufactures of all kinds #\$400,000,000. The estimated products of the former amounted to \$1,200,000,000,; while the products of all the manufacturing interests, really protected, might be set down at \$250,-000,000. Upon the latter production there was a bounty paid by the operation of the tariff of at least 40 per cent., equal to \$100,000,000. if the domestic price be enhanced at the same

Now, he would suppose, what was much below the true estimate, that there were ten persons engaged in and dependent upon other pursuits to one directly engaged in and dependent upon the protected branches of manufacture. While, then, a burden was imposed upon the consuming masses of \$100,000,000 by the aggravated value of protected manufactures, laving side the profits before they reached the consomer, the price of the great agricultural prosuch of the country had decreased over 40 per ent, or \$480,000,000 since 1841.

Such, indeed, was the golden age to the tamer, which was to be, and had been, introneed by the high prehibitory law of 1842 !-Such was the home market, in diminished rices, which was to be created for him, to fill pockets with high prices in ready cash!such was the system which was to protect the boring millions, who gripped the handle of he plow, the spade, and the hoe, against the puper labor of Europe! And now, (said Mr. No when it was proposed to reduce the high prombnory duties to 25 and 30 per cent., what and we see and hear? Why, sir, panicmakers, interested in the profits growing out of such prohibitions, eagerly engaged to defeat the passige of the bill, and startling the country with me dolefal cry of ruin ! ruin ! that those who ared by their labor on the bench and at the anwere not to exist a twelvemonth!

Well, he would not turn his back upon those mer the country in every town, village, and reighborhood! Was it in the enhanced price firon, by means of the tariff of 1842, which tated 11 \$25 on the ton, thus calling for an inmased amount of captical to carry on their asmess, and compelling them to charge higher trices, or to work cheaper? Was it in the egravated price of the sugar and salt that they or the woollens and the cottons, and other peressaries and comforts of life which they. en wives and children, wore and consumed? To talk about one out of ten, of all that class of useful and industrious artisans, being protectd against any foreign competition, was nothing arrant nonsence and tomfoolery. There ras no class of men upon whom the existing and bore more unjustly. He, would remine tentlemen that their panic declamation might aswer to produce a momentary, feverish excitetent, but "the sober second thought" would lor reasons, arguments, facts.

Extracts from the speech of E. W. 26, 1846.

ln arguing financial questions, it is unsafe tely upon isolated facts or detached statehents; for that reason I have selected periods Elending through several years, and embracin each period the several material changes out financial policy.

The following tables C. D. E F. were careprepared at the Treasury Department, tom public documents.

o 1833 from 1997 and exports from 1825 sluttes impair the price of our exports. But in to 1833, from 1834 to 1842, and from 1844 doing this, I shall have recourse to facts, as a to 1815. to 1845; with increase of second period basis for my argument, for we cannot, in finanour the first, and the decrease of the third cial affairs, nor indeed in other business matas compared with the decrease of the third cial affairs, nor indeed in other business matflour averaged per annum 1,017,162 barrels, at as compared with the second,

First period. Second period. Increase of sec-Average from Average from ond period occ 1825 to 1833, 1834 to 1842, the first under high under reduced doties

inports \$89,668,510 \$125,382,849 \$45,714,339 Exports 81,839,595 117,806.364

TABLE D. See'd period. Third period Decreuse of third Average from Average from period from the 1834 to 1842 1844 to 1845 under reduced under increased duties

Imports \$135,382,849 \$112,844,799 \$22,538,050 Exports 117,806,364 112,923,326 4,883,038 It will be found, by an examination of this able, that during the second period, under the auspices of the compromise bill, from 1834 to 1842, there was an increase in the annual average of our imports over the preceding period of high duties, from 1825 to 1833, of 845,714,339; and that our exports during the same period kept pace with our imports in the regular annual average increase, and they, too. increased under the compromise bill over the foregoing period of high duties, from 1825 to 1833, to \$35,698,769. These are striking facts, and conclusively show how wonderfully our commerce is augmented as you diminish the rate of duty. But a little further examina-tion will yet more fully establish this point. By casting the eye over the table D. it will be seen that a comparison is instituted between the second period, during the operation of the compromise bill, and the third period, embracing the operation of the bill passed in 1842.

The year 1843 was omitted, because of the change made by Congress in the fiscal year at that time, which slightly strengthened the case against the present law. It is perceived, that during the third period, under the operation of this oppressive tariff of 1642, our imports have production, for that has been progressing since greatly fallen off, as compared with their condition in the second period, during the continuance of the compromise bill. The decrease in our annual average importations in the third period, from what they were during the second period, is \$22,538,050. Can any impartial man look at the increase in our imports and exports as stated in table C, and compare them with the great decline exhibited in table D, and not admit the blighting effect the high tariff of 1842 has exercised upon our commerce ! Here are official facts, contrasting in the strongest manner the injurious tendency and effect of the restrictive policy upon our imports and exports-showing mest satisfactorily, that as you increase the duties you diminish our commerce. These tables clearly indicate the vibrations of commerce, as the country has alternated between the two contending systems of high and low duties, and they demonstrate that under the latter it is in- From, 1843 to 1845 there was still about the variably greatly augmented, and we know this increase to be as inevitably the precursor as well as the test of the prosperous condition of the country. But I propose to call the attention of the committee to another comparative statement equally instructive, because it exhi bits the relative population at stated periods. with the corresponding relative exports from the United States; thus presenting in a different aspect, and in the most striking manner, the depressing and elevating effect of high and low duties upon our exports, as compared with the population of the country.

TABLE E. Table of exports for several years from 1791 to 1846, also, of the Population at each

) ears.	Exports.	Population	
1791	\$19,012,041	4,000,000	
1800	70,971,780	5,300,000	
1807	108,343,150	7,000,000	
Period during the embargo and u ar omitted Table F.			
Years.	Exports.	Population.	
1820	\$69,691,669	9,638,000	
1830	73,940,508	1v,866,000	
1740	133,685,946	17.069,453	

1845.....114,646,606

During the period embraced in table E, that is. from 1791 to 1807, the duties did not average 15 per cent. So that was eminently a who attered such doleful forebodings, nor stop time of free trade; and during that period we perceive that in 1791, with a population of the increased exports and price of cotton, and stamme that subject. How would the bill 4,000,000 our exports were only \$19,012,041. In 1800, with a population of 5.300,000, our that the identical results attend the tobacco.

In 1800, with a population of 5.300,000, our that the identical results attend the tobacco exports had gone up to \$70,971,780. And in the land, wherever agricultural enterprise had 1807, with a population of 7,000,000, our exroken the sod, there the hardy and enterpris-g blacksmith had set up his forge and anvil. \$108,343,150. Here we find a rapid progreshat projection did the tariff of 1842 furnish sive increase in the value of our exports, com-50,000 hard laboring blacksmiths scattered pared with our increase in population. The country then felt and manifested the greatest possible improvement : nor were our manufactures insignificant then or unthrifty. For Mr. Gallatin, as Secretary of the Treasury in 1810, in his celebrated report to Congress upon manufactures, observes, that many leading branches then might be deemed as permanently established; and that their gross product at that early day was \$120,000,000, or, in other words, that we made one-half of our supplies at home, for our importations about kept pace with our exports. No one then advocated in Congress the propriety of taxing one hundred and fifty-two of the imported articles, at rates ranging from 35 to 150 per cent. Yet manufactures were then in their infancy. But let us revert to table F, and we there find the granding effect of high duties, contrasted with the prosperous consequences resulting from low duties. In 1816, the first genuine protective tariff bill was passed; and in 1820, with a population of 9,638,000 our exports fell down Hubard, of Virginia, made June of 12.806,000 our exports were only \$73.840,-508. So much for the depressing effect of the high duties during 1820 and 1830. During The arguments and tables introducthat period our exports retrograded, while our ed by Mr. Hubard, prove beyond population increased. But we will examine the possibility of controversy, the next period, under the compromise, and we find, that with a population of 17.069,453 that high duties injure our mar- our exports rapidly rose up to \$133,685,946. ket abroad, both in diminishing from this flattering state of things we turn again to a period of high duties; and in 1845. With a population of 10,500,000, our exports tity we sell. The exports of a have again tumbled down to \$114.646.006 .country, shows the amount of its structive. These tables are worth thinking productions sent abroad and sold. over. In them we find additional facts upon which to found arguments against this miserable quackery of attempting to control the in-

dustry and enterprise of the country by Con-

gress ional laws. We find, under the restrictive

system, that as you raise the duties, you cut

down our exports, and they no longer, as in the periods of low duties, go on increasing at a

rapid ratio in proportion as our population in-

creases. While on this branch of the subject.

it is pertinent also to show to what extent high

price during the periods indicated.

Cotton.

Statements exhibiting the average annua quantity, value and price of cotton, exported at stated periods, from 1821, to 1845, in clusive.

Years. Pounds. Value. Av'age price Exported under low rer pound. ٠., duties, from 1821 to 1824-annual average, 1 Exported under high 146,415,358 \$21,646,366 14 8

duties, from 1825 to 1832—annual 256,647,136 28,372,876 11 average, Exported under low duties, from 1833 to 1842—annual

average, Exportd under high duties, from 1843 483,305,703 57,371,574 11

776,278,852 51,640,982 6

to 1845-annual

average,

This table, setting forth the average annua export value and price of cotton for the periods Extract from the speech of O. B. indicated from 1821 to 1845, proves the singular exactness with which this greatest of agricultural staples rises or falls, as the duties upon imports go up or down. The present very low prices should induce the planter to inquire into the causes that produce such injurious results. It cannot be ascribed to over 1821; and by casting the eye over the table, it will be plainly seen, that though the quantity regularly increased, yet, as the tariff policy vibrated from high to low duties, the price of cotton also vibrated, in exact unsion, from high to low. Look at the increased supplies of cotton from 1825 to 1832, and note the fall in prices during that time, and then look at the ncreased supplies from 1832 to 1842, and mark the rise in prices in the latter period .-But as soon as Congress passed the high tariff bill of 1842, behold how the price of cotton has fallen. From 1825 to 1832 there was an increase in the cotton crop of almost 75 per cent., and the price fell from 14 cents per pound. which it maintained during the four preceding years, down to 11 cents per pound. But from 1833 to 1842 there was a similar increase of about 75 per cent. in the crop, but the price rose,nevertheless, a few mills per pound .same increase of 75 per cent. in the crop, but the price again fell to 6 cents per pound. Certainly in both instances, under high duties, the cotton crop, as there was about the regular rate f increase maintained, should, under all the hoasted advantages of the home market, at least have sold as high as it did under the descending

We will now examine a similar tabular state nent as regards the tobacco exported at differ-

duties from 1833 to 1842.

TOBACCO. Statement exhibiting the average annual quantity, value, and price of lobucco, exported at stated periods, from 1821 to 1845, inclusive.

Years. F Exported under low Hogsheads. Value. Av'age price duties, from 1821 to 1824—annual

81,730 \$5,752,509 \$70 00 average, Exported under high :: duties, from 1825 to 1832—annual

average, Exported under low duties, from 1833 86,356 5,596,426 65 00 to 1842-annual average, Exportd under high 106,037 8,568,252

duties, from 1843 to 1845—annual 134,888 6,839,351 50 70 average,

In turning to the table explanatory of the tobacco trade, we find a most extraordinary cointime of free trade; and during that period we cidence in all the facts just explained in rela-

The annual average value per hogshead of tobacco exported from 1821 to 1824 was 870; from 1825 to 1832 it fell to \$65 per hogshead: from 1833 to 1842 it again rose up to \$79 per hogshead; from 1843 to 1845 it again fell down to \$50 70 per hogshead. Some may suppose that the quality of the crop may explain this; but in preparing the tables many years are embraced in each period, so as to include the existence of high and low tariffs, and it is fair to infer that causualties would as frequently affect the estimates on one side as the other. The average number of hogsheads exported, and the average price during the several periods, per hogshead, all stand out boldly in the tables, in condemnation of the oppress-ion inflicted upon the tobacco planter by high

I will conclude this view of the subject by inviting attention to one other statistical state ment relative to the flour trade, which is equal y interesting as those already noticed, and fully as instructive to the farmers. It will be found, on examining the following table relating to flour; that, notwithstanding the boasted demand of a home market for breadstuffs, which the advocates of protection alleged would be created during the operation of high duties yet, strange to say, during their existence we exported annually on an average a greater number of harrels of flour, and at reduced prices, than we did during the period of low du

Statement exhibiting the average annual quantity, val ue and price of flour exported at stated periods, from 1821 to 1845, inclusive.

Barrels. Value. Av'age price Years. Exported under low per barrel. duties, from 1821 to 1824-annual 909,370 \$5,030,718 \$3 53 average; Exportd under high duties, from 1825 to 1832—annual

1,017,162 5,467,412 5 38 average, Exported under low duties, from 1833 to 1842-annual average, Exportd under high 946,287 5,689,522 6 01

duties, from 1843

ters, rely upon theories and abstract arguments. flour averaged per annum 1,017,162 barrels. at

to 1845-annual 1,158,426 5,307,051 4 58 average, It is here shown that our exports of flour averaged per annum, from 1821 to 1824, inclusive, 909,370 barrels, at an average price per barrel during that period of \$5 53. But

Fortunately, we can test the soundness of our an average price per barrel during that period principles by reliable facts, and from them, he ot \$5 38. Here it is seen that, in the latter who runs may learn lessons of wisdom. I period, uncer the high tariff policy, we shipped have stated, that high duties impair the price more flour, and at less prices, than in the first. have stated, that high duties impair the price of our exports; and in corroboration of that opinion, I adduce the following tables, prepared at the treasury from official documents.—
In these tables the year 1843 (when a change was made, as heretofore stated, in our fiscal year) is not omitted, because the aim was not so much to show the quantity and value as the price during the periods indicated.

In these tables the year 1843 (when a change average price per barrel of 66 01 for the entire period. But though we exported from 1825 to sell at such low prices, that in the first.

AVE just received, and are now opening a large foods, embracing almost every thing wanted by the foods, embrac on an average per annum of 946,287 barrels, yet, strange as it may seem, our exports of flour in the latter period brought annually into the country \$222,141 more money than in the former, when we exported so much larger quantity. So, under a reducing scale of duties, he farmers received better prices for their flour, both at home and abroad. But from 1843 to 1845 we exported on an average per annum 1,158,426 barrels of flour, at an average annual price per barrel of only \$4 58. Thus, notwithstanding the great increase in the average quantity per annum from 1843 to 1845, inclusive, over the former period from 1833 to 1842, yet the flour exported in the latter, during low duties, brought annually in the country \$382.501 more money than the larger quantity exported since the passage of the present tariff law. The tables prove, that under the high tariff we exported a much larger quantity of flour, and at greatly reduced pices per barrel, than we did when the dulies were reduced.

> Ficklin, of Illinois, made July 1st, 1846.

> A home market is another one of the delusive promises held out by the advocates of the proteerive policy; and which is wholly fanciful. To reconcile the farmers to this monstrous doctrine of paying two dollars when they should pay but one for an article, they promise to purchase the corn, wheat, beef, pork, &c., of farmer, giving good prices and thereby producing good times. This promise is as false as the

> protective policy is unjust. A moment's reflection and examination in regard to the agricultural products of the country will prove that the promise is preposterous upon its very face, and of necessity is made but to be broken. That the manufacturing establishments in the eastern States are beneficial to the farmer on a small scale, and to those who have gardens and raise vegetables. for such establishments, is doubtless true; but they air mainly supplied by the agriculturists in the immediate vicinity, and the amount they consume is scarcely perceived in the great provision-growing regions of the country; like a drop in the ocean, its influence is unseen and unfelt. A few figures will show the absurdity of this promise of a home market beyond all question. In the west one hand will cultivate twenty-five acres of land in corn, which, at a very low estimate, will yield thirty bushels per acre—making 750 bushels.— In Europe the estimate is about five bushels of grain to the man per year; but as we feed better in this country, allow ten to the head, & one man would produce sufficient corn for seventy-five persons. So that seventy-four out of every seventy-five would have to abandon farming, and go to manufacturing or something else,

in order to give us a home market. I will here present another view of this question, exhibited by facts and figures prepared by a competent hand, which totally explodes this

home-market humbug. Number of persons engaged in the four leading

manufactures. Iron manufacture
Hardware and cuttery manufacture 30.349 Woollen manufacture Cotton manufacture

In 1839, there were raised in the middle Statesbushels, 81,823,372 377,531,875 Wheat 18,645,567 Number of neat cattle 14,971,586

Allowing for the consumption of each person six bushels of wheat and six of corn and rye, (which is nearly twice as much as each person consumes.) and to each family two swine and one beef, (willch is much more than they actual-

Whole number of bushels of wheat Whole quantity consumed by the manu- 4,653,072 80,170 300 Surplus Whole number of bushels corn and rye 396,176,442 Quantity consumed 4.653.072 391,523,370 Surplus Whole number of swine 26,301,293 Number consumed 258,504 Sarplas 26,042,789 Whole number of neat cattle 14.971.586 Number consumed

Thus I think it is shown by facts and figures most clearly that the promise of a home market is an idle humbug.

This whole land, from the Atlantic to the

14,842 334

Surdus

Pacific, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande. would have to present unbroken lines of workshops and factories before their inmates could consume the grain and other provisions raised by the farmer.

This preposterous argument in favor of, a some market may be exposed in another way. It is estimated that there are fourteen times as many persons engaged in agriculture as in the protected branches of manufacture, to wit: 3.-719,607 persons in agriculture, and 284,351 in

the protected manufacturing & mechanic classes. Now before a home marker could be furnished, the whole business parentts of life in this country would have to be reversed, and tourteen times as many people would have to embark in manufactures as were engaged in agriculture, a thing totally out of the question .-These fanciful promises and fine-soun theories of the manufacturer are hollow and baseless. and the farmer should no longer permit himself to be taxed to support any branch of business that will not support itself.

Administrator's Salc.

N pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford County, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of George Coryell, in Monrocton, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, the following described property, late of Noadiah Cranmer, dec'd, to wit: The undivided one-eighth part of a tract of land situate in Monroe township, bounded north by lands of A. L. Cranmer, east by G. P. 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 framed house and barn and an apple

orchard thereon.

Also—the south half of a lot of land situate in Monne township containing one hundred scree, bounded on the north by lands of James R. Irvine & W. W. Irvine, south by W. W. Irvine and Sebleus Marcey, and on the west by lands of Sebleus Marcy and Sevellon Fowler. The said fifty acres being all unimproved.—

Terms made known on day of sale.

CLARRISSA CRANMER, Administratriz.

LAS REVINE Administratry. See D.

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

NEW FALL GOODS FOR 1846.

II. S. & M. C. MERCUR. profits and quick sales."

Towanda, 3:pt. 30, 1846.

LOTHS, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Vestings &c., a superior assortment of everything wanted for Men's & Boy's cloaks, over coats, coats, pants and vests, for sale at extremely low prices at MERCUR'S. DRESS GOODS.

LARGE assortment of Cashmeres, Ombre and M. De Lains, Paramatta's, Bombazine, black & col'd alpaca, Gala & California Plaids, plain and twilled Ginghams &c., at MERCUR'S. Ginghams &c., at MERCUR'S.

HAWLS, the largest and cheapest assorrment of Fall & Winter Shawls ever offered for sale in To-MERCUR'S.

wanda, at
SHERIFF'S SALE.

Y virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the court of common pleas of Bradford County, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the house of V. M. Long in Troy, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M., the following day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M., the following lands attuate in Troy, Bradford country, bounded on the east by the Sugar Creek and lands of Samuel Allen & the Avery Road, and on the south by land of Aldrick Ward, on the west by land of said Ward and Gardner Seaman, on the north by the mud creek road and land belonging to the heirs of Myron Allen and the Troy and Trayanda road; containing about forty sures more and Towards road; containing about forty scres more or less, with a framed bouse, framed barn, and a log bouse, and some small apple trees thereon all improved.
Soized and taken in execution at the snit of J. Morris
Wattles vs. Adolphus Allen.

JOHN F. MEANS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Towards, Sept. 30, 1846.

WRITING INSTITUTE.

R. SACKETT, whose system and manner of the art of WRITING, have been the subject of public approbation of late, will be in this place next week, for the purpose of teaching a class in the above

week, nor the purpose or teaching a class in the above very useful accomplishment.

All desirous of attaining the art well, are respectful-ly invited to place themselves under his instruction.— Satisfactory improvement will be guarantied to the atten-tion attailer. ive student.

Terms, twelve days, six hours each,

Mr. S, does not intend to frighten the people of To-wanda with a display of beasts and birds, as his profes-sion is that of a tracher of writing, to which he applies is whole attention.

A MATURAL BEMBDY

Suited to the Human Constitution, and equal to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

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 Mediines concerted from foreign drugs, however well they
may be compounded; and as WRIGHT'S INDIAN
VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle ast the human body is in truth
SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

ely, corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures his disease on NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleaning and purifying the body, it will be mani-fest 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 like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health we nust cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best, med eine in the world for carrying out this GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humor, the cause of the disease, in an easy and Natural Manner, and while they every day give EASE & pleasure, disease of every name is rapidly driven from

the body.
The following highly respectable Store-keepers have

The following highly respectable Store-keepers have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in Bradford County.

Montanye's & Co., Towanda;

A. H. Gaylord, Canton;

John H. Furman, Columbia Flatts;

T. & S. W. Pomeroy, Troy;

Coryell & Gee, Burlington;

Wm. Gibson. Histor. Wm. Gibson, Ulster; Lyman Durfee, Smithfield; J. S. Ellsworth, Athens; Guy Tracy, Milan; U. Moody & Co. Frenchtown; John Horton, Jr., Terrytown; E. Norman, Springfield; Storrs & Jones, Sheshequin;

Daniel Brink, Hornbrook; N. D. & C. Warford, Monroeton. Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's ndian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, No. 228 Greenwich street, New York; No. 198 Trement st., Coston; and Principal Office, No 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

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

N the Cargo will be found a large lot of soda, sugar and lemon crackers, Ladies lasting gaiters, do. Misses process before the desired statement of the control of the con Morocco boots, do. Misses walking aboes, do. childrens feather boots, do. Misses gaiters, and boots and shoes of all kinds, which will be sold very low for ready pay.

N. B. 50 Fiskins 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 in the business of boots and shoes, that he flatters himself that he can furnish a better article than was ever brought into this

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

FALL & WINTER GOODS

ONTANYES' & CO., are now recieving a very desirable assortment of Goods, purchased during a great depression in the market, comprising French & English BROAD-CLOTHS. Cassimeres and Sattinets, and the choicest patterns of Prints and Worsted Goods. Grateful for past favors they respectfully solicit a generous public to call and examine their stock, and think can hold out sufficient inducements to ensure their share of public patterns.

Septembor 7, 1846. William Scott.

ATTORXETAT LAW WILL promptly and punctually render his professional services in Agencies, Collections, and other matters in his profession entrasted to his care.

(F) He has removed his office to the room over N. N. Betts' store.

NAILS & SPIKES, assurted sizes, and of superior qualities, for sale at jl8 MERCURS'.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of WINDOW SASH A at ji8 MERCURS'.

ALT—a quantity just received, and for sale by ji8 MERCURS'.

LASS-7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 30 by 14 11, by 15, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 18, 14 by 16, 16 by 20, this day received at jl8 MERCHR'S. LOUR-Superfine Flour, for sale by the barrel at jis MERCUR'S,

EATHER—Calf Skins, Sole and Upper leather at BLACKSMITH'S ANVIDS AND VICES, AT

MERCUR'S.

General Election Proclamation.

HEREAS, by an act of assembly of the Com-monwealth, entitled. "An act relating to the elections in this commonwealth," it is enjoined upon too give public notice of such election to be held; and also 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 said 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 near the house of W. Wilcox.

In Asylum at Jacob Frutchey's.

In Athens bord, at E. S. Mathewson's,

In Athens to at I. & W. Kendall's,

In Arthur at I. & W. Kendall's, In Armenia at Wrightman Pierce's. In Burlington at Addison M'Kean's.

In Conton at Benjamin Coolbaugh's. In Columbia at James Morgan's. In tourell at 8. 8, Bradley's. In Franklin at Win. Deciner's.

In Orwell at the house formerly occupied by I. H.

In Herrick at Wm. Durand's. In Litchfield at R. Park's. In Leroy at the school house in Leroy. me at J. P. Smith's.

In Pike at E. Dewolf's.

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 'I'. Wilder's.

In Standing Stone at S. Stevens'.

In South Creek at the school house near Asa Gillet's.

In Springhill at D. Black's.

In Springhill at D. D. Black's. In Towarda borough at the Claremont House. In Towarda tp. at the school house near Andrew C. regg's.

iteggs.

In Troy borough at the school house.

In Troy township, at the house of Wm. A. Gustin, ear the residence of Peter Garsbrant, in said tp.

In Ulster, at S. B. Holcombs. In Warren, at R. Coopers. In Wells, at E. E. Avres.

In Windham, at E. Russell's, (deceased.)
In Whothem, at E. Russell's, (deceased.)
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,
Susquehanns and Tiogn, in the Congress of the U. S.

One person to represent the county of Bradford and Tions in the Senate of this Commonwealth.

Tious in the Senate of this Commonwealth.

Two persons to represent the county of Bradford in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

One person for Commissioner of Bradford County.

One person for Anditor of Bradford county.

And in and by said act, I am further directed to give notice tha 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, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned 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 state Legislature, and of the seclect and common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clark of any election of this commonwealth 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 of By the 4th section of an act passed the 16th day of April, 1840, it is provided "that the 13th section of an act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled "An act elating to the electors of this Commozwealth," shall not be so 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-In the 61st section of the act first mentioned, is ense-ted that every general and special election 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 polls shall be closed. By the 18th sect of the act passed 3d Feby! 1846. "It 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 Braiford, to close the polls of such election at 5 o'clock

n the atternoon.

It is futher directed that the meeting of the Judges at the Court House in Towards, to make out the general return, shall be on the third day after the election, which

will be the 16th day of October.

The Conferres of this Congressional district will meet at the Court House in the borough of Towards, on the seventh day after the election, which will be en the 20th day of Courts. day of October.
The Conferees of this Senatorial district shall meet

at John H. Furman's at Columbia Flatt's, on the seventh day after the election, which will be the 20th day

JOHN F. MEANS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, September 16, 1846.

SPECIAL COURT.

OTICE is hereby given, that a special Court will be held at Wowande, in and for the County of Bradfurd, by the Hon. Wx. Jassur, on Monday, the

Bradford, by the Hon. Wx. Jassur, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1846, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the trial of the following causes:

Alexander Baring et. al. vs. Almond Berry; Eect.
Girard Life Insurance Company & Co. vs. Edward
Overton et. al.; Eject.
A. Baring et. al. vs. Ezra Allen; Eject.
A. Baring et. al. vs. E. A. Ayres and terre tenant;
Elect.

Eject.

A. Baring et. al. vs. Nicholas Voorhes; Eject.

Chamberlain et. al.; F 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.
A. Baring et. al. vs. J. Wood Adms. &c.; sci. fa.
A. 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. S. Rowly Ext. &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.
A. DISON M'KEAN, Prothonotary. Towards August 22, 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Y virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas 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 Towands, 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, Towarda, Sept. 16, 1846. WHELE WELVING.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inforate the public that he continues to carry on the above business at his shop in the vicinity of herayaville, and that he is prepared to fornish on the most reasonable terms, WIRE CLOTH, suitable for Safea, for Rolling Screens, in Grist Mills, or for Scives in Fanning mills, dc. Orders directed to Lerayaville, Bradford Co. Pagwill be promptly attended to.

E. MARSH. will be promptly attended to. Lersysville, September 21, 1846.

NEW AREANGEMENT.

A. D. Montanye & E. T. Fix. AVII. Montange & E. 7. Fix.

AVII.6 entered into a co-par nership in the Meralic cantile business, are desirous of reducing the stock on hang as much as possible before receiving their new goods, and are willing to sell their old stock AT COST. Persons wishing to purchase anything in their line will find it to their interest to call and examine their goods before purcha-ing elsewhere. Towands, Sep. 14, 1846.