Auditor.

The office of Auditor is one of great importance to the tax-payers of the county. Mr. Maynard, the democratic candidate, was selected for his well known ability, integrity and discrimination. His business qualifications eminently fit him for the discharge of its duties with honor to himself and with credit to the county. Let not this subject be overlooked. Some may think because it is a minor office it is of little consequence whether they vote this part of the ticket or not. Let no one entertain such a thought. Every consideration calls upon Democrats to vote the entire ticket. Let no one forget his duty. Suffer none of our candidates to be defeated by supineness or neglect. We wish every democrat to unite in the shout at the closing of the polls—that we have triumphantly elected our whole ticket.

MEETING OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

[For the Bradford Reporter.]

A council of the pastors and delegates from neighboring Baptist Churches, will convene at the Baptist Meeting House, on Wednesday, the 14th of October, to consider the propriety of the recognition of a Baptist Church in this Borough. Services to commence at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.; consisting of the examination of their Articles of Faith and Church Covenant, preparatory to the recognition.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a sermon will be preached with reference to the occasion. This community generally are invited to attend.

Towanda, October 5, 1846. J. B. S.

Ad Valorem and Specific Duties.

THE AD VALOREM DUTY.—The term ad valorem' is a latin term, which means *in proportion to the value.* Thus, when a commodity is charged with a duty of 30 per cent., ad valorem, the importer has to pay at the custom house $30 for every hundred of its value. If the duty is 20 per cent., he pays $20 for every $100; and if 40 per cent., $40 for every $100 in value of the article imported. Thus it is evident that this description of duty is a just and an honest one. If the articles are of a cheap description, they are of less value, and of course, pay less duty. If they are valuable and costly, they pay a higher duty in proportion. Each person who purchases the articles imported, whether cheap or dear, pays a duty only in proportion to its value. To illustrate more clearly: Suppose that silks were charged with a duty of 30 per cent., ad valorem, and that two pieces were imported—one valued at 50 cents per yd. the other at $1. Under this description of duty, the person who purchased a yard of the cheap silk would have to pay only 15 cents duty; while the person who bought the dear silk would have to pay 30 cents—just double the amount—because the value is double; but both articles paying only a duty of 30 per cent., ad valorem. Thus an *ad valorem* duty, whatever may be the rate, *falls equally and impartially upon all consumers—the high and the low, the rich and the poor.* It is the only kind of duty which an honest, republican people should ever submit to or tolerate.

2. THE MINIMUM DUTY.—This, in the language of the framers of the tariff of 1842, is also called an ad valorem duty; but while pretending to that character, *it is a mere mendacious, fraudulent, and cheating legislative device to collect a duty, in some instances four or five times more than it professes to collect.* It is also a Latin word, which means the *smallest quantity possible.* In the present tariff it applies only to cotton fabrics and yarns. There are three minimums which apply to fabrics, all or a part of which are cotton, viz: the 20-cents, 30-cent, and 35-cents minimums; and two which apply to cotton yarns, viz: the 60-cents and 75 cents minimums.

THE SPECIFIC DUTY.—A specific duty is a certain, precise, and invariable sum imposed upon all articles of the same kind, per pound, yard bushel or ton, *without reference to their quality, cost or value.* Its meaning will be best understood from its application.

For instance: brown sugar pays a specific duty of two and a half cents per pound; that duty is imposed on all kinds of brown sugar, whatever may be their cost in foreign markets or whatever their quality. The best brown Havana sugar pays no more than the poorest Porto Rico.

Loaf sugar pays a specific duty of six cents per pound, whatever may be its cost in a foreign country, or whatever may be its quality.

Silk fabrics, used for dresses, pay a specific duty of $2 50 per pound, whether they are coarse or fine, cheap or costly. A silk dress weighing one pound, and costing not more that $10, pays just as much duty to the Government as a pound of rich silk lace, which costs $50.

It would seem that a specific duty which would be equal to 20 per cent. ad valorem, would be enough, in all conscience, to satisfy the manufacturers, iron-masters, sugar-planters, and salt-boilers, or to raise a revenue for the government. But, instead of that reasonable amount, on some of the articles above mentioned the duty ranges from 30 to over 300 per cent.

THE FARMER AND THE NEWS.—The New Haven Register says, the late news from Europe, so cheering to the American farmer, does not seem to gratify the Whig editors.—The prospect of a good market for them is distressing to this class of people, whose whole efforts are given to swell the profits of the mammoth "lords of the loom." They think that 13,000,000 farmers ought to be satisfied with the market which less than 1,000,000 manufacturers afford them, and at the same time, take their goods in exchange at a price which is enhanced by a high tariff, beyond the profits of their agricultural products! which is making the many tributary to the few.—The same Whig legislation which shuts off foreign commerce for the benefit of a few large manufacturers, also shuts off the exportation of farming products to the injury of the agriculturist—so that the farmer is doubly injured, while the manufacturer is doubly benefitted! But yet, the Whigs say that such a system is best for the country! There is no denying this. Facts prove it. During the last year, agricultural products have been remarkably low, thus reducing the profits of the farmer—while the highly protected manufacturing interests have paid *from 20 to 75 per cent, profit!* The farmers are begining to understand these things right: well, and intend to have "equal and exact justice" in the matter hereafter.

A DEMOCRATIC IRON MASTER.—Gen. Houston, who is extensively engaged in iron works in Centre county Pa., has authorized the contradiction of a statement put afloat by the "panic makers," that he had reduced, or was about to reduce the wages of his hands. The Centre Democrat says:

"We are authorized to contradict the statement point blank. Gen. H. will not reduce the wages *of the laborers* in his employ. Should any reduction be necessary, it will be taken from *his own* profits, not from the hard earnings of the laborer, and we may add, that were manufacturers generally to pursue a similar course, it might, in the end, not only benefit the country, but themselves.

Canal Commissioner.

We are gratified with the prospects of the re-election of Mr. Foster to this highly responsible post by a large majority. The election of his competitor, Mr. Power, of this county, who belongs to the Thaddeus Stevens' school of politicians, would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befal the commonwealth. Under the management of Mr. Foster and his democratic colleagues the 'public' works have been so admirably managed that they have become the source of a large revenue to the State—under the control and management of such men as the Whig nominee, they would become the spoil of the public plunderer. Mr. Power was one of those democrats of easy virtue which the keen-sighted Stevens, while at the head of the canal board, marked and made his own. Before his change in politics, we knew no man who could curse the bank heartily or rail so loudly at the whigs. He had two or three contracts on the public works—the election for Governor approached—Ritner was Governor and Thad Stevens was Canal Commissioner—more contracts were to be allotted—Mr. Power became satisfied that Ritner made an able executive, that Stevens was a very honest man, and that the Bank of the United States was the only institution in the country really worth preserving! Such was his introduction into the ranks of whiggery, and ever since he has flourished. Although other contractors were ruined, he became wealthy—and when the Erie canal company went into operation he became and has continued to be one of the directors of this concern—and we here venture the prediction that some future day will unfold a story about its management that will astonish the people of this commonwealth.

Between Mr. Foster, who has proved himself honest and capable in his management of the public works, and Mr. Power, who has shown himself to be a man of "principle in proportion to interest," the people will not fail to choose aright.—*Mercer, Press.*

Effects of the Tariff of '42.

I shall now proceed to show that the present tariff discriminates *in favor of the manufacturer, against the producer of the raw material, who is the agriculturist.*

In the first place, it admits, *duty free,* or with very light duties, a large class of articles used in manufactures; while it imposes very heavy duties on all articles consumed by the agriculturist, which come in competition with the articles produced by the manufacturer.

I might adduce a long array of instances in which the present tariff discriminates in favor of the manufacturer, against the producer of the raw material and the consumer. But I must pass on to the last proposition which I shall attempt to establish in this communication, viz: That the present tariff discriminates in favor of the rich consumer—in other words, *it imposes the lightest duty on the article consumed by the rich, and the heaviest duty upon those consumed by the poor; thus exempting capital and taxing labor.*

A few examples must suffice. It taxes the rich man but 31 to 34 per cent., on his fine Wilton carpet, while it makes the man in middle life pay from 46 to 99 per cent., on his common ingrain carpet.

It taxes the rich woman but 30 per cent. on her fine French muslin dress, while it taxes the poor woman as high as 160 per cent., for her cheap calico.

It taxes the rich man only 14 cents per yard on his fine flannel, which costs in England 31 cents, which is equal to a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem; while it taxes the poor man 14 cents per yard on his coarse flannel, which cost in Eng and only 14 sents, being equal to an ad valorem duty of 100 per cent.

It taxes the rich silk dress worn by the lady of fashion but 22 per cent; while it taxes the poor woman for her silk dress, made of the poorest and cheapest material, 42 per cent.

It taxes the sad-iron of the poor washerwoman from 80 to 150 per cent., the hatter's and tailor's irons from 80 to 150 per cent; the blacksmith, for his anvil and hammer, from 30 to 65 per cent; and the farmer, for his axes, hoes, shovels, spades and chains, from 30 to 175 per cent;—while it taxes the gold watch of the dandy but 7½ per cent; diamonds, gems, and cameos, 7½ per cent; and jewelry, generally, but 20 per cent.

On foolscap writing paper, used by all classes of people, it imposes a duty equal to 97 per cent; but gilt paper pays only 25 per cent., billet-doux paper 30 per cent., and French envelops, "plain, ornamented and colored," 30 per cent.

It compels the planter and farmer to pay from 30 to 150 per cent., on the iron and iron impliments which they use; from 65 to 190 per cent on the sugar they consume; 35 to 170 on the molasses, and 106 to 170 on the salt they have to purchase.

Gen. Kearney in Santa Fe.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28—8 P. M.

The Western mail brings us St. Louis papers to the 21st. The *Republican* learns from a gentleman just from Independence, that a traveller arrived at that place, who states that at the crossing of the Kansas river, he fell in with an express from Gen. Kearney, passing across to Fort Leavenworth, who reported that Gen. K. was in Santa Fe; that he had taken possession of the place without resistance—Gov. Armijo, who was still there, having made no opposition, or evinced the least hesitation in giving up the town. This, rumor though it is, was generally credited at Independence.

The Mormons were fast leaving Nauvoo, and many of them had already arrived at St. Louis, almost in a state of starvation. The terms of the capitulation had been complied with by the Anti-Mormons.

Dr. Marvin Hoyt, of Richmond, Va., was found dead in his bed this morning in this city, with three bullets in his head and breast. He is supposed to have been murdered by a man with whose wife he had held improper intercourse.—*Pennsylanian.*

THE NEW FURNACE.—The Allentown Lehigh Bulletin of the 9th inst says: This work the property of Bevin & Humphreys of Philadelphia, is said to be one of the most perfect things of the kind in the state. They have spared no expense or trouble in making it perfect in every department. Having introduced all the latest improvements discovered as well as some of their own design.—It will be in full blast in the course of a month. All we can say is that we wish there were half a dozen more in the neighborhood, for we have already felt the benefit of having some hundred thousand dollars scattered amongst us. There is plenty of ore, enough iron in our soil to supply half the world. The whole county is literally covered with it.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The Home Market.

Our correspondent has sent us the following communication, which he calls a "Tariff fallacy No 2" We print it conspicuously, because all that he says on this subject is worth attention, and inasmuch as we have a word of our own to add in the same strain:

"A home market," are words in the mouths of all the tariff orators and tariff presses, until the words have become so familiar to their ears that they believe they have some sense and some meaning. But not one of them could tell what they mean by "a home market," in its bearings on protection, without being ashamed of using the meaning as an argument.

If by "a home market," is meant that most of the products of the soil are used on the spot where they are raised, the words have a sensible meaning, and their truth is applicable to our own and almost all other nations. But if in their application as to the tariff, they are designed to convey the impression that any reasonable increased proportion of the farming products are consumed in consequence of the establishment of cotton and wollen, or other manufactories, it is a fallacy so easily refuted by facts, that it becomes ridiculous in the mouth of a man who lays claim to an ounce of common sense.

The number of persons employed in these manufactories could not consume, for instance, as much flour as one county in our State produces. The simple reason is that there so few of them, not enough to make more than a decent sized village; yet the protectionists would make us believe that manufacturers keep up the price of agricultural products.

The truth of these remarks may be illustrated by taking the return of the State of Massachusetts, as an example, for the year 1845;

There were then employed in the cotton manufactures	20,710
And in the wollen factories, including worsted goods	8,218
Add to these the calico printers and carpet weavers	3,087
Also the persons employed in making machinery	2,506
We then have to total of persons	34,521

The estimate in this country of the consumption of flour is one barrel to each individual.—The county of Monroe, in this State, raise one million two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat annually—equal to two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of flour, and half as much as the highest pretender in Massachusetts alleges is taken by that State for consumption from all other parts of the Union.

The same ridiculous pretensions are made in reference to Pennsylvania. Yet the county of Lancaster alone raises more wheat than can be consumed by all the iron and coal miners and manufacturers in the State. In order to get over these difficulties, we are told sometimes that we must include the families who are dependant on these operatives. This would not help the matter essentially, as if we allow five persons for each laborer, the county named would furnish the whole quantity required. In cottons and woolens, however, the mass of the operatives have no families, being generally unmarried persons. The number of persons employed in coal mines and in the manufactory of iron in all its branches in Pennsylvania in 1840, was 14,350; allowing five persons to each of these and there would be dependent on them, inculsive, 71,750 persons. If we suppose the number to have doubled since that time, so that there would now be 143,500 persons, they would only consume 717,500 bushels of wheat.

The county of Lancaster raised in that year 1,129,277 bushels, more than fifty per cent. beyond what these operatives would consume.—The increase of the crop of Michigan annually, is more than all that is consumed by the manufacturers in the United States. If all they consumed were burned up every year, it would not make a half cent difference, in the price of wheat on a bushel.

Thus far free trade; but let us subjoin a few other facts:

The crop of Indian corn for 1846, will be more than five hundred millions of bushels.

The crop of wheat will exceed one hundred and forty millions of bushels, which would produce equal to twenty-eight millions barrels of flour.

Within the last four weeks the price of Indian corn in this market has risen, in consequence of large shipments to Europe, from fifty cents per bushel to eighty cents per bushel, which is an advance of sixty per cent. on its value.

Flour within the same period, has risen from $4 to $5 per barrel, which is an advance of 25 per cent.

Rye has experienced a much greater advance than wheat.

All other articles of agricultural produce, as well as provisions, have advanced considerably in price in consequenee of a foreign demand.

The enormous amount of wealth which this advance adds to the capital of the country, and which goes chiefly into the pockets of the farmers, can easily be estimated by referring to tabular statistics. We shall not pretend to indicate the precise amount; it will be seen at a glance that it must be prodigious; we will even venture to say that it greatly exceeds all the wealth that all the cotton and woollen manufactures of the nation could make for it in ten years. Yet the farmers, who are so deeply interested in the spread of the principles of free trade, are most audaciously asked to sacrifice their stupendous interests, that a few upstart manufacturers may be allowed to coin money for themselves. They are requested to forego the vast advantages of an unlimited trade abroad, for a problematical home market; which, after an experience of half a century, we are authorized to say, will never open. It is quit incredible how the agriculturists should have allowed themselves to be duped in this respect as much as they have been.

GREAT MEN HAVE THEIR PRICES.—The Dover (N. H.) Gazette remarks:—"It seems the manufacturing nabobs "knew their man" when they bought up Mr. Senator Webster by their subscription of $100,000, raised for a present to him. Mr. Webster, in the spring of 1843, being then out of office, made a political speech in Baltimore, and strongly advocated the adjustment of tariff duties by reciprocal commercial treaties. Since the $100,000 operation, he has gone "flat footed" against any alteration of the tariff of 1842. Verily, great men have their prices."

RESUMED BUSINESS.—Shortly after the passage of the new Tariff bill, a large foundry in West Philadelphia for the manufacture of sad irons, was closed by the proprietors, and the workmen all discharged, in consequence of an impression that the change would operate very injuriously. In consequence of a heavy order received, the foundry has again been opened and the workmen have resumed their operations.

The Panic.

The panic that was so anxiously excited, by the Whig press, on the passage of the new Tariff law, and was so readily responded to by the large Whig manufacturers, does not seem to have worked as well as the anticipated. Almost every attempt to reduce the wages of their operatives, that has been boldly resisted, has been defeated. A firm of dyers and finishers, near Fairmount, some two or three weeks ago proposed to reduce the men's wages from $6 a week to $5 10; but rather than suffer this reduction, they (eighteen in number), concluded to quit; the result was, that about ten days after, their employers were glad to get them to go to work again at the old wages. No, not all one of them was not taken back, because, it was supposed, he had been mainly instrumental in inducing his fellow workmen to resist these oppressive and uncalled for reductions. A manufacturer in the same neighborhood, reduced the wages of the girls in his factory six months ago; we suppose the reduction of the Tariff was not the cause of this, but will serve to show something of the nature of these reduction, to state the fact. The girls, it appears, received 15 cents a cut of 40 yards; the reduction was to 13 cents—and they now receive 12½ cents. Such reductions as these, we must say, look bad, when made by those who have amassed large fortunes by the labor of their operatives.

We have other cases in the county of Philadelphia, where attempts to reduce wages having been resisted, old prices has been continued; this is no doubt the cause of the change of tone in the Whig press, and the Whig manufacturers.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Night Cap Story Spoiled.

From the New York Sun, September 25.

"DALLAS'S NIGHT CAP."—Under this caption you quote from a Pottsville paper some remarks intimating that the Schuylkill Valley Furnace was recently stopped, on account of the new Tariff; and that, in token of this, a barrel is placed on the top of the stack, and labelled, "Dallas's Night Cap."

The writer is one of the principle owners of the furnace referred to. The works were stopped long before the new Tariff bill passed, and from causes that stop furnaces—"Tariff or no Tariff." The lessee writes, that, at present prices of iron, the furnace, which is in excellent order, can do a handsome business, of which he can convince any person having a few thousand dollars to unite in carrying it on. The "Night Cap" is a fiction. Without any desire to defend the new Tariff, fair play induces me to correct the misstatement.

CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS or Costiveness, headach, giddiness, pain in the side and breast, nausea and sickness, variable appetite, yellow or swarthy complexion, &c., are the usual symptoms of Liver Complaint.

Wright's Indian Vegetable] Pills are always certain to remove the above complaints because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause, not only of all disorders of the liver, but of every malady incident to man. A single 25 cent box will in all cases give relief, and perseverance will most assuredly drive every particle of disease from the body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also completely cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious and putrid humors, and therefore are a certain cure for colic, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the intestines.

Caution.—It should be remembered that Mr. Edward Bole, of Philadelphia; Mr. John Dixon, of Easton, Pa. and Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia, 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 Pills, in Towanda, Montanye's & Co; for other agencies, see advertisement in another column.

POSITIVE.

NOTICE is hereby given to call those Merchants who wished to compromise, and thereby raise the price of Goods in Towanda, that we cannot enter into any arrangements of the kind. We are bound to sell goods cheaper than any other establishment, let the circumstances be what they may. Persons desirous of purchasing Goods at the lowest "notch," must call at the "Savings Bank" as usual, where the most goods are giving for the money.

Sept. '46. GEO. E. FLYNT & CO.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Cloths of all shades and colors, and qualities, and prices. Casimeres, Fancy and Plain. Sattinetts and a good assortment of Vestings may be found at GEO. E. FLYNT & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A CHOICE selection of dress goods can be found at the Savings Bank, consisting of Casimeres, M. De Lanes, Cashmere Dresses, Plain and Changeable Alpacas, Semendrains, Bombazines, and a good variety of Dress Silks. Price low at G. E. FLYNT & CO.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Towanda, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1846.

Avery Rufus		Howland J P	
Bush Wm	2	Horton E H	
Bishop Eliza	4	Herkimer Henry	
Bingham Mrs Mary E		Herrick Margaret	
Bancraft L G		Holcomb J	
Brown Henry		Johnson Nicholas	
Brown Lucy		Johnson C A	
Burbank H C		Jones Robert	
Benjamin Lucina		Jones Thomas	
Bennett Chester		Ketchum John	
Butler Marvin		Lilley Mrs C	
Bramhall Miss P A		Late Samuel H	
Bowman David		Mullany Thomas	
Bartley John		Moore Robert	
Breck Wm		McAndrus Martin	
Corning Almira		Morgan S H	
Campbell Wm E		Monaghan John	
Crowley Jno		M'Cord John	
Cornell Thomas		Morse C A	
Castle & Hamilton		McAffee M	
Crance J D		Northrop Miss Mary S	2
Coemeer M—		Power M	
Drake James C		Phinney H S	
Drummey D		Palmer Hatriet	
Doherty A		Phinney Gould	
Davenport H		Park S N	
Etheridge Isaac E		Porter James	
Ennis Miss M		Roach Edmond	
Fox John M		Savage T	
Foster W B jr Hon	2	Sickler G	
Forest Benj		Sickler Miss A	
Farnham John P.		Sullivan Mrs Hannah	
Fowler Rogers		Shepard S E	
Gore Capt A		Taylor Jacob	2
Gilbert John		Tarrie Jacob	
Holmes John		Taylor Matilda	
Thompson John		L A. S. CHAMBERLIN, P. M.	

LIST OF JURORS drawn, for Special Court, to be holden October 26, 1846.

Armenia—Alba Burnham;
Asylum—Cornelius Quick;
Athens tp—O. D. Satterlee, James Pierce;
Buslington—Wm. Knapp, jr.;
Columbia—James Nash, L. N. Tinkham;
Canton—Seth K. Porter;
Granville—James H. Ross;
Litchfield—Daniel Mallery;
Monroe—Patrick Dunfee, James L. Rockwell;
Pike—Isaac H. Ross, Platt Wood;
Rome—L. Smith, P. Robinson, D. Tayler;
Ridgberry—John Kline;
Sheshequin—A. Bidlack, A. Baldwin, Joshua Horton;
Smithfield—T. M. Beach, Leonard Pierce;
Standing Stone—P. D. Havens, H. W. Tracy;
Towanda boro—E. O. Goodrich;
" tp—W. W. Goodrich, B. Goodwin;
Troy—J. E. Goodrich, J. Linderman, A. E. Thomas;
Ulster—Edward Mills;
Wyalusing—John Elliott, J. Ingham;
Wyoux—D. H. Owen, L. Trumbull.

NEW FALL GOODS FOR 1846.

H. S. & M. C. MERCUR,

HAVE just received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, embracing almost every thing wanted by the Housekeeper, Farmer, and Mechanic, which were purchased principally for cash and at rates that enable them to sell at such *low* prices, that it will be for the interest of every one paying cash for goods, (regardless of all puffing advertisements), to give them a call and examine their stock, as they still adhere to their motto of "small profits and quick sales."

Towanda, Sept. 30, 1846.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Yestings &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

Sep. 30. MERCUR'S.

DRESS GOODS.

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

SHAWLS, the largest and cheapest assortment of Fall & Winter Shawls ever offered for sale in Towanda, at MERCUR'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY 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 November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following lands situate in Troy, Bradford county, 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 Towanda road; containing about forty acres more or less, with a framed house, framed barn, and a log house, and some small apple trees thereon all improved.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. Morris Wattles vs. Adolphus Allen.

JOHN F. MEANS, Sheriff.

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

WRITING INSTITUTE.

MR. 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 very useful accomplishment.

All desirous of attaining the art well, are respectfully invited to place themselves under his instruction.—Satisfactory improvement will be guarantied to the attentive student.

Terms, twelve days, six hours each, $5,00

Mr. S. does not intend to frighten the people of Towanda with a display of beasts and birds, as his profession is that of a teacher of writing, to which he applies his whole attention.

A NATURAL REMEDY.

Suited to the Human Constitution, and equal to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

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 Medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

namely, corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest 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 impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best, medicine 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 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 Flats;
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, Sheshequin;
Daniel Brink, Horsbrook;
N. D. & C. Watford, Monroeton.

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 169 Race street, Philadelphia. 15y.

MONEY LOST.

BY the undersigned on the 23 inst., at the Toll House, on near Mathewson's Tavern, in Athens, a Wallet containing $17 in Bank Notes, and about $2 in change. Also 1 Note signed by Samuel Niles & two signed by A. C. Scott, amounting in all to about $90 and some other papers; if the person finding or having them will return them to the undersigned, shall be entitled to $5; or any information given whereby the above may be recovered, shall be amply rewarded by

BENJAMIN P. SCOTT.

Smithfield, Sept. 28th, 1846.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office, at Athens, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1846.

Dr Otis Avery		E Jenks jr	
Mr Ayres		J C & C Jenkins	
C R Brink		Marilla Jackson	
Joseph Bell		Bar batr Lehman	
J H Burch		H G Litzenberg	
Daniel Boyan		R Liddell	
Samuel Baggs		Rev F Lane	
E Corneman		J G Marvin	
A Dewey		Thomas Mounsey	
E Dunham		Saml Myers	
C A Driscoll		Harriet A Morris	
E Dingee		T Maxwell	
D Davis		G W Northup	
Mr. Bradley		D Playfoot	
P S Eyrner		J Pomeroy	
R S Finch	2	Nancy Park	
Samuel Finch		Park (Innkeeper)	
J T Gilbert jr		Directors of the Poor of	
Thomas Gardner	3	Athens and Litchfield	
Mary S Griswold		townships	
Phebe Gray		C S Park	
Levi A Gardner		R L Pond	
O A Hudson		S Symonds	
Jo or O Hinchman		B P Suyder	
Mary Herne or Kerne		H Rowland	2
J Harpman		G Williston	
L Horton		H Wilcox	
W H Hunt		C VanDebogart	
I R Jenks		C. H. HERRICK, P. M.	

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

MONTANYES' & 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 patronage.

September 7, 1846.

BLACKSMITH'S ANVILS AND VICES, AT July 7. MERCUR'S.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled, "An act relating to the elections in this commonwealth," it is enjoined upon the to 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 TUESDAY, the 13th day of October in the several districts in said county, to wit:

In Albany, at the school house in the north district near the house of W. Wilcox.
In Asylum at Jacob Frutchey'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 Wm. Deemer's.
In Granville at the school house, on L. Granville corners.
In Herrick at Wm. Durand's.
In Litchfield at R. Park's.
In Leroy at the school house in Leroy.
In Monroe at J. P. Smith's.
In Orwell at the house formerly occupied by J. H. Ross.
In Pike at E. Dewolf's.
In Ridgbery at Stephen Herman'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 Gitler's.
In Springhill at D. D. Black's.
In Towanda borough at the Claremont House.
In Towanda tp. at the school house near Andrew D. Gregg's.
In Troy borough at the school house.
In Troy township, at the house of Wm. A. Gustin, near the residence of Peter Gardinar, in said tp.
In Ulster, at S. B. Holcomb.
In Warren, at R. Coopers.
In Wells, at E. F. Ayres.
In Windham, at E. Russell's, (deceased.)
In Wyoux, at the Academy.
In Wyalusing, 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, Susquehanna and Tioga, in the Congress of the U. S.
One person to represent the county of Bradford and Tioga 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 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, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the state Legislature, and of the select 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 clerk 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 April, 1840, it is provided "that the 13th section of an act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the electors of this Commonwealth," shall not be so construed, as to prevent any militia officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election of this commonwealth.

In the 61st section of the act first mentioned, is enacted 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 Febr. 1845, "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 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 Towanda, to make out the general return, shall be on the third day after the election, which will be the 16th day of October.

The Conferees 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 Conferees of this Senatorial district shall meet at John H. Furman's at Columbia Flat's, on the seventh day after the election, which will be the 20th day of October.

JOHN F. MEANS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, September 16, 1846.

Administrator's Sale.

IN 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 Monroeton, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, the following described property, late of Hezekiah 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. F. Mason, Sarah Case and Franklin Lyon, on the south by the Towanda 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 Monroe township containing one hundred acres, bounded on the north by lands of Joab Summers, east by James R. Irvine & W. W. Irvine, south by W. W. Irvine & Sebleus Marcey, and on the west by lands of Sebleus Marcy and Steelton Fowler. The said fifty acres being all unimproved. Terms made known on day of sale.

CLARRISSA CRANMER, *Administratrix.*
JAS. R. IRVINE, *Administrator.* Sep. 1.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY 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 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 —— Stafford, 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, Towanda, Sept. 16, 1846.

WIRE WEAVING.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he continues to carry on the above business 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 Sieves in Fanning mills, &c. Orders directed to Leraysville, Bradford Co. Pa., will be promptly attended to.

E. MARSH.

Leraysville, September 21, 1846.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A. D. Montanye & E. T. Fox.

HAVING entered into a co-partnership in the Mercantile 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 COST. Persons wishing to purchase anything in their line will find it to their interest to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere. Towanda, Sep. 14, 1846.

GLASS—7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 11 by 15, 13 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 18, 14 by 16, 16 by 20, this day received at 18. MERCUR'S.