



Bradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men
Reason for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, June 1, 1850.

Terms of the Reporter.
\$3 50 per annum in advance...
The absence of the Editor will excuse the want of editorial this week.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, May 25, 1850.
I send you below a report made by the State Treasurer and Auditor General of the State of the finances of the Commonwealth, and an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the coming year, made with a view to ascertain the probability of having sufficient funds to comply with the recent Act of the Legislature appropriating \$250,000 towards the completion of the North Branch Canal. It will be gratifying to the people of the North to learn, thus officially, that there will be sufficient funds in the Treasury to meet all its demands, including the Appropriation to the North Branch.

ACITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARRISBURG, May 21, 1850.

How MORRIS LONESTREET, President Board of Canal Commissioners: Sir—By the Act of 10th May, 1850, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, the repair of the Public Canals and railroads, and other general purposes," the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated towards the completion of the North Branch Canal. The section making the appropriation is as follows:—
"Sec. 33. For the completion of the N. Branch Canal the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars already appropriated, and in lieu of the appropriations for the current year, under the provisions of the act of the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, in pursuance of the report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer to the Governor, made on the fourteenth day of August last: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to authorize any increase of the State debt, and if in the opinion of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, there is likely at any time to be a deficiency in the revenues of the Commonwealth, to meet the interest of the State debt, the ordinary expenses of government, and the repairs of the canals and railroads heretofore completed, it shall be their duty to withhold all or so much of the appropriation made by this act to the said North Branch Canal as shall be requisite for those objects."

The undersigned, in order to a proper discharge of the duty required by this act, have made a careful examination of the Appropriation act of last session, and an estimate for the year ending the 31st of May, 1851. We find that by said act the sum of three million nine hundred twenty-six thousand two hundred and three dollars and two cents, is appropriated to various objects. To this amount is to be added the undrawn balance appropriated by the Appropriation act of 10th April, 1849, amounting to \$1,557,871 12, exclusive of the amount of appropriation for avoidance of Judicial Bonds. There is also to be added the amount appropriated by special acts during the last session, which, including \$15,000 to the Institution for the blind, may be estimated at \$20,000—making the aggregate demand upon the Treasury, during the year ending with the 31st of May, 1851, the sum of \$4,503,074 14 (less \$62,898, paid out since 10th instant).

Table with columns for 'ESTIMATE OF REVENUE' and 'Available balance applicable to ordinary and general purposes'. Includes items like Lands, Auction Duties, Tax on Bank Dividends, etc.

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED PER ACT.
In May, 1850, \$3,956,203 02
Appropriated by special act, 20,000 00
Amount undrawn appropriations per act of 10th April, 1849, 155,871 12
Less amount paid, 4,102,074 14
Surplus, \$26,798 92

From this statement and estimate, which it is believed will be fully realized, it appears there will be a surplus in the Treasury, after paying the interest falling due on the 1st day of August and February, and all other legal demands upon the Treasury, of twenty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-two cents. It is then apparent, that the sum of \$250,000, appropriated towards the completion of the North Branch Canal, may be applied, said work without any increase of the State debt, and without embarrassment to the Treasury, in the payment of appropriations to other objects.

We, therefore, respectfully inform you of the result of our examination and estimate—that proper measures may be adopted early to put under contract, so much of the work as is authorized by the appropriation.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN A. PURVIANCE, Aud. General.
JNO M BICKEL, State Treasurer.

I presume the Canal Commissioners will, at once proceed to place the entire line under contract, as the present appropriation must be considered as a guarantee for the ultimate and speedy completion of the work.

All the world "and the rest of mankind" have gone to Williamsport to attend the State Convention, which is to assemble on Wednesday next—The Canal Commissioner will be the bone of contention, in that assembly; the most strenuous efforts will be used, & the most potent agencies carried into requisition to defeat the radical democracy and place the control of the public works into the hands of the Cameronian plunderers. Snickland will unite the votes of the true democracy, while the Guerrillas will be divided between Hubley and Vansant. This division together with the fact that Snickland is far the most popular of the three may, and I hope will secure his nomination. The interests of the Commonwealth would be safe entrusted to such men.

There will also be great strife for the other office especially for Auditor General. Upon the action of that Convention will depend the success, and I might almost say the perpetuity, of the Democratic party. If the men who compose that body will lay aside all local prejudices, or factional advantages to be gained, and proceed with a singleness of purpose to promote the interests and prosperity of the Commonwealth, by selecting for the deficient posts to be filled next fall, such men only as are endeared to the Democratic party and to the people for their integrity, their talents, and their devotion to the public good; men who will sacrifice nothing to sectional prejudices, but devote their time, talents and energies to the public service, then will the Democratic have a clear field before them, and need have no fear whoever may enter the track as competitors. But, on the other hand, if nominations are made to gratify individual preferences, or to aid the schemes of factional, guerrilla or plundering political operators, then we have nothing to expect, and deserve nothing but defeat. So mote it be. TCCXCIII.

SCIENCE.—JOEL N. LEONARD, a son of Eber Leonard, of Springfield, aged about 23 years, went out into the fields in pursuit of a large bird that had been seen to light upon his father's farm, and not returning the family supposed he had gone into the woods hunting; but night came, and he was still absent, when his friends went in pursuit, but not finding him, renewed the search early the next morning and found him about sixty or seventy rods from the house, with his brains blown out, and the rifle still clenched in his left hand, and a stick in his right, which he had used to discharge his gun. It appeared that he had laid down and placed the rifle against his forehead, between his eyes, and discharged it by pushing it off with his stick, which he had previously prepared for the purpose. An inquest was held on the body and the verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts.

The Havana Account of the Taking of Cardenas.

The Havana papers of the 22d inst. brought by the *Label*, contain accounts of the taking of Cardenas, which differ little from our telegraphic dispatches from Charleston. We take the *Journal of Commerce's* translation:

Re-embarkment of the Pirates—Routed by the Inhabitants of Cardenas and a few Valiant Soldiers.

The traitors and vagabonds have already abandoned our loyal soil. The people of Cardenas have given them a frightful lesson, after that which they received from the few valiant soldiers who garrisoned the place. Scarcely had the population recovered from the surprise produced by the invasion in the morning, when the noble citizens (seeing) threw themselves almost unopposed upon the infamous rascals, and obliged them to re-embark, making them pay dearly for their temerity. The late hour at which the mail arrived prevents our publishing more than the following lines, written by a friend:

CARDENAS, Monday, May 20.—Time does not permit me to write you more than the following. This place was selected by the banditti as the scene of their operations. They landed at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, about 400 strong, having been brought by a steamer. They immediately opened their fire upon the few troops who garrisoned the place, who, however, resisted to the utmost. Nevertheless, the banditti made themselves masters of the town and continued in possession until 6 o'clock in the evening, at which time the inhabitants and a few soldiers who remained with us, rallied and gave them such a drubbing that they re-embarked with all precipitation. They, however, took with them the Lieutenant of a small company who was here, but put them ashore at the Keys. There were many casualties on both sides; but the pirates were the most abundant. One of the Spanish valor, and of the dignity with which Cuba is determined to repel the infamous traitors and banditti who have dared to profane their soil."

No SECRET TREATY.—A correspondent of the Express, writing from Washington, says:—
"It is not true, as stated in some of the papers, that there is a secret treaty between England and Spain, guaranteeing protection of the Island of Cuba, nor is there any agreement between France, England and the United States, securing the Island from invasion."

The "rumor" had its origin, in fact, probably, that assurances were given under other administrations, to one of the Spanish Envoys at Washington, that this Government would not permit Cuba to go into the possession of any foreign power.

The United States is not committed, however, one way or the other.

To the Democratic Republican Citizens of Pennsylvania.
The Legislature of Pennsylvania being about to adjourn, the undersigned cannot separate without addressing a few words to the Democracy of the State, upon the state of things which has existed at the seat of government, since the 1st day of January last.

When the session closed, the second Term of October last, the Democracy triumphantly elected to the Legislature, the thirty-three Senators, and fifty-five out of the one hundred Representatives. It is true that we had a Whig Governor, known to be a shrewd politician, and not over scrupulous in the means which he would resort to, to accomplish his ends. We, however, trusted that these men would be sufficiently loyal to the Democracy to carry out Democratic principles in legislation, and thus leave to the Executive, as he sought to thwart the enactments of the Legislature, the alternative of falsifying all his assertions, in regard to the propriety of exercising that power, not on Constitutional grounds, but upon mere party considerations.

In these just expectations we have been disappointed. We have found that the men elected by the Democratic party, who had been elected in his profession of devotion to the cause of the people, driving a bargain with our political opponents, whereby, by the votes of the Whig Senators, aided by his own vote, he was placed in the Speakers chair, of that Senate for which, as experience has shown, he had but few qualifications, save that of subserviency to the Whig party. What price, it may be paid beyond this, for deserting from his own party, we know not, but this we do know, that throughout, with one or two exceptions of minor matters, to suit his own purposes, he had acted and voted with the Whig party, the members of which, whilst they might love the treason, could not but despise the traitor.

The utter unfaithfulness of this whole transaction ought to place upon the Whig party a load of obloquy, from which they should never be relieved, in the estimation of all honorable and honest men. In the course of our legislation, we passed a bill directing the State for Senators and Representatives, which met the approbation of both Senate and House of Representatives, but was vetoed by the Governor for alleged reasons, which were by no means satisfactory to a large portion of our fellow citizens, and which, in a report made to the House of Representatives, by the Appointment Committee, were shown to be unbecomingly the acts of a coward.

Another bill was then prepared and passed through the House of Representatives. It also passed two readings in Senate, and was defeated by a tie vote on third reading; the Speaker refusing to give it. This bill, it will be remembered, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 72 to 25; which shows that it was not based or passed upon mere party considerations, but that it was the expression of the sense of the whole people. A third bill was then presented to and passed by the House of Representatives, and sent to the Senate where it was essentially altered, and the districts changed without due regard either to proximity of counties or the ratio of representation, and sent back to the House of Representatives. These alterations were nearly all made to the prejudice of the Democratic party, and carried by the casting vote of the Speaker of the Senate. On being transmitted to the House, it was rejected, that body refused to concur in the amendments. The Senate insisted; the House refused to concur in their non-concurrence, and Committees of Conference were appointed on the points in dispute between the two Houses in relation to the bill.

In that committee the Whig members from the Senate were found unwilling to yield any essential change in the bill, as it had passed that body, except the change of one county in a district, most probably affecting the political character by making a necessary change in an adjoining district, which effected no political change whatever in it. But they also claimed the right to take the election of Senator in the year 1850, from the 10th district composed of Carbon, Monroe, Wayne, and Pike counties, (which has been fixed by all three of the appointment bills), and give it to a Whig district. The Senator in 1850 belonging to the 10th district, as well by reason of vicinity as of locality, and the appointment to that district, was upon the ground that it was right to look not at the considerations, but to the political condition the Senate.

however, decided the fact, that thirteen of the Democratic members had left their party on this question, and were voting with the Whigs.
"We deplored this course of conduct." We regretted that any portion of the representatives of the Democracy of the State, should have been induced, by any cause, to desert the majority of their brethren, and join the Whig political opponents in inflicting so deep a wound upon the Democratic party, for years to come. It is, however, but just to a portion of them to say, that the reasons which they assigned for this conduct, were their fear that we should not get a better bill; and the great anxiety they had to terminate the session, and return to their families and business. We think that we have good reasons to know that these fears were groundless. We were contending for the principles of the Democratic party, and battling for its rights. We sought to do no wrong to our political opponents, and we deemed it not a very bad counsellor in cases of emergency. Much as we desired to close the session, and return to our families and business, we felt ourselves bound to make any sacrifice of private interest that a prolongation of the session would occasion, rather than yield up to our adversaries the rights, the principles, and the interests of the Democratic party. But the deed has been done. The report of the Committee of Conference, upon reconsideration, and under the pressure of the previous question, has been adopted; and that, too, by votes taken from the Democratic party and given to our adversaries. The action of the committee, and the adoption of their report, was as we have already shown, direct violations of the rules of the two Houses. The bill thus passed, as will be seen in the annexed table, is grossly unequal and unjust. We say that in general the Senatorial districts, the members are from 2000 to 3500 short of the ratio of representation in Whig districts, whilst in Democratic districts they are as much beyond it. In the Representative districts we see the Democracy of Geneva and Butler swallowed up by attaching both those counties to Lawrence. Butler and Beaver have each more than sufficient taxables for one member, while Lawrence falls far below the ratio. The representation in both the Senate and House of Representatives, from almost the whole north and north eastern portions of the State, is greatly short of the number to which their taxables entitle them; whilst in the southern tier of counties, especially in the middle and eastern portion of them, which are thickly populated, as well as in several of the western counties, the Representatives in both branches are more numerous than they should be according to the number of taxables. Azain, Union and Janesville, the former of which had, alone, considerably more taxables than would entitle her to a member, are joined together and allowed one member for 8462 taxables; whilst Cumberland, with 7534 taxables, and Dauphin with 7685 taxables, are each allowed two members. The giving of two members to Cumberland, taking one of them from Janesville and Union, was the act of the majority of the Committee of Conference; and as the increased representation in Cumberland was an object of the conference, it is one of the members of that conference, on the part of the House, the taking away of the member from Janesville and Union, and giving it to Cumberland, may have had some influence in inducing him to concur in the report which they made.

We have not deemed it necessary to go into further details of the injustice of this bill. We refer to the bill itself as the best exponent of our just cause of complaint. We have felt it important to communicate to our constituents and to the Democratic party at large, the foregoing facts, and ask them to ponder over them. Our adversaries failing in their attempts to seduce or corrupt the people at large, resort to every means to defeat the people's will, by either creating difficulties and disunion in the ranks of their representatives, or by other means to reduce them to their views. They operate on their hopes, their fears, or their interest—and we regret to say that they have too often been successful.

We desire to see the Democratic party present a bold and unbroken front on all occasions. To lay aside all sectional and personal feeling, and adopting the maxim that every man owes more to the party than the party owe to any man, make the principles of the party not the advancement of the peculiar views and interests of any man, or set of men, the grand object at which they aim. We have an important election approaching. An Auditor General for the whole Commonwealth, are to be chosen in October next, besides Prosecuting Attorneys and County Surveyors, in each county, in addition to the usual office. In a year hereafter, in all probability, the law Judges of all your courts will also have to be selected. We solemnly believe the ascendancy of the Democratic party to be necessary to the preservation of our republic, and our institutions. Hence it becomes doubly necessary that we should be a firm and united party, jacking counsel with each other, not with the enemy. Our great means, by which the entire union of the party can be effected, will be great care in the selection of honest, able and capable men for every station of public trust. Men who have intelligence for their stations; integrity enough to perform the duties faithfully, and moral courage enough to do those duties fearlessly. More emphasis should be laid upon the latter of these qualities. We intend no reflection upon, and no nominations heretofore made, but we do deem the present time when even more than ordinary care and caution should be exercised in the selection of Senators, Representatives, and all other public officers.

We give you these facts and views as well for your information as for our own justification. We feel a deep interest in the great cause of Democracy, and would exert to it all, in our power to prevent. What we would not wish to cast any reproach upon those who we believe have acted from honest though mistaken motives, we would in deep solicitude, affectionately warn all of the great necessity there is for firm, united and courageous action, to prevent the citadel of freedom from being sapped, undermined, and destroyed by the insidious and preserving efforts of our enemies.

- Andrew Beaumont, John F. McCulloch
- Jeremiah Black, Alex. C. McCurdy
- Samuel Carr, Samuel Marx
- John Cassin, John B. McCarty
- Sylvester Criddle, Michael Myers
- Wm. J. Dobbins, Joseph C. Molloy
- Wm. P. Downer, John D. Morris
- James Drown, Wm. T. Morrison
- Edward G. Green, Ezekiel Morley
- Alexander S. Feather, Edward Nickerson
- Thos. K. Finletter, John B. Parker
- Alexander Gibbons, Fayette Pierson
- Thos. E. Grier, J. M. Porter
- Joseph E. Griffin, Samuel Robinson
- Joseph Guffey, Richard Simpson
- William Henry, Wm. A. Smith
- Henry Hupfel, Wm. H. Souder
- W. J. Jackson, David S. Stewart
- Robert Klotz, Charles Stockwell
- Harrison S. Laird, Thomas Watson
- Jonathan D. Leet, Daniel Zerby

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the train from the east was passing through Pine Valley on Thursday last at about 11 A. M., the engine came in contact at Sexton's crossing with a wagon load of persons who were in a funeral procession. The wagon was knocked to pieces and several persons badly injured, one man by the name of Taylor quite seriously. The crossing is said to be near a curve, and could not be discerned by the engineer until the cars were immediately upon it. We understand that the bell was rung as usual; but we are not advised whether any blame is attached to those in charge of the train.
P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that a child has since died—that the man had his leg broken, among other injuries, and that the engineer did not ring his bell until within a few feet of the scene of the collision. The conductor stopped the train and sent for a physician to administer to the sufferers.—Harrisburg Journal.

GRANT HAUL.—One single seine, says the *Milford Beacon*, caught about five hundred bushels of trout in the Delaware Bay, above the Mouth of Missipillon Creek, on Wednesday last.

THE INDIAN AT TOWANDA.—We have been informed from the San Antonio Western Telegraph of the 10th inst. that:
"We mentioned some two or three weeks since that the Indians had been making some demonstrations near Laredo. Lieut. Hudson went in pursuit of them, and discovered a party of five on the Nececes, who took to their heels as soon as he came in sight, leaving everything consisting of horses and camp equipage, except two boxes. It started him by a tremendous noise, and near Laredo to meet a party of fifteen Indians, who fled immediately. Lieut. Hudson gave chase, taking the lead at full speed, and overtook the Indians, who had taken refuge in a chapparal. As Lieut. H. came up, accompanied by only four or five men, the Indians fired with rifles and arrows, killing one man, and wounding three men. Lieut. H. attacked an Indian, shooting him three times, and his horse becoming unmanageable, he dismounted, when he was attacked by four Indians; who shot him with three arrows. He cut the string of one bow, and catching another Indian by the throat, inflicted several wounds with his sword, but he could do but much injury. The rest of his men coming up just at this moment, the Indians retreated. They pursued by Lieut. Hudson's men, but he and his only non-commissioned officer being too severely wounded to accompany them, they were recalled. An express was sent immediately to Laredo, and an ambulance was sent to convey Lieut. H. and the wounded men to the fort. Lt. H.'s wounds are so severe that but little hope is entertained of his recovery. Several Indians were very severely injured, though as far as could be ascertained none were killed. The most energetic measures have been taken by General Brooks: all the force which could be available, was immediately put in motion, and ordered to scour the whole country, and to either kill or capture every Indian to be found this side of the Rio Grande."

THE CUBAN FIGHTS.
We clip the following from the *Tribune* of May 29th:
"The afternoon's mail from the South brings us slips from the offices of the Charleston *Courier* and *Mercury*, containing the same version of the Lopez fight which we published in a despatch from Savannah on Monday's issue. The slip from the *Courier* is dated May 25, and the despatch which it publishes from Savannah, bears the same date. After publishing the despatch the *Courier* adds:
"The *Isabel* has just arrived at Quarantine, and we have only time to add that she brings a full confirmation of the above. The *Creole*, with Gen. Lopez, had a very narrow escape. It was their intention to have blown her up, rather than to be taken. The invaders are said to have lost but two men killed and twelve wounded, among the last Gen. Gonzalez and Col. O'Hara.
Capt. Logan, who was wounded died next day. Gen. Lopez is said to have behaved with the utmost bravery and intrepidity.
The steamer *Creole*, in which Gen. Lopez escaped, remained at Key West—the Spanish steamer sailed for Havana, after remaining one day off Key West.
Further Particulars Concerning the Cuban Invasion—Detailed accounts of the fighting and Retreat—Killed and Wounded."
CHARLESTON, May 27.

The *Courier* of this morning publishes a letter from its Havana Correspondent, which states that even the convicts whom Lopez liberated refused to join him and that the departure of Lopez and his followers was hastened by observing country people arriving with hostile demonstrations against them. The Government has declared the island in a state of blockade, but it is believed that the merchant vessels in lawful trade will be exposed to very little inconvenience. The steamer *Georgia* sailed for Chagres on the 21st inst., with 214 passengers, none of them being allowed to land at Havana. The steamer *Falcon* sailed on the 22d for New Orleans.
At Cardenas, a company of lancers who charged on Lopez's troops were all killed. All the foreigners at Havana, except the Americans, offered their services against the invaders. The Governor of Cardenas, who was captured by Lopez, had returned to Havana. Lopez had possession of Cardenas 16 hours. When the troops arrived from Matanzas the fighting commenced. The invaders continued fighting and retreating till they reached the steamer *Creole*, when they sailed, closely pursued by the Spanish steamer *Pizarro*. Lieut. Jones of Alabama was one of the wounded. He received a ball through his right side. He is at Key West.
Another letter states that the invaders were attacked when within ten yards of the Governor's house by a shower of bullets from the tops of the houses, which were which wounded Col. West, Capt. O'Hara and a number of men, some mortally. The invaders returned the fire, and the battle lasted over an hour, when a white flag was shown from the Governor's house. Soon after the citizens renewed the firing, when the invaders set the house on fire, causing the Governor to surrender with his staff, one hundred in all, who were placed in the barracks. One hundred and fifty prisoners were released from the jail. The invaders remaining in quiet possession of the city till evening except Lopez and staff and Capt. Logan, of Kentucky, with twenty-five men who went aboard the *Creole*.
At this juncture 200 lancers and cavalry mounted and resumed the fight, which lasted nearly one hour, killing and wounding twelve invaders, including Capt. Logan, who died on board the *Creole*. The Spaniards lost all except 12. The invaders retreated and sailed. Quartermaster Seixas of Mississippi, has since died; Major Hawking of Kentucky, is seriously wounded; one of Lopez's staff is missing, and another wounded.

INTERESTING FROM HATTI.—We have received by the *Zulma*, Capt. Siding, advices from Por. an Prince, the chief port and city of the black empire of Hayti, on which we can rely. They are to the 10th instant.
Our commercial agents on this island have been at length, properly recognized by the authorities. On the 9th instant, the American flag was hoisted for the first time, by authority, and saluted with twenty-one guns from the steamship of Wm. Vixen, which salute was returned from the fort on shore gun for gun.
We learn by the same reliable source, that the government is now in earnest making active preparations for an attack on the Dominicans. The American sloops of war, *Albany* and *Germania*, and the steamer *Vixen*, which arrived on the last day of April—the latter having on board B. E. Green, Esq., Special Agent of our government—have since left for their several destinations.—N. Y. Herald.

LARD TITLES IN CALIFORNIA.—A report has been made to the Department of the Interior by Wm. Carey Jones, who was sent to California as a confidential agent of the Government, to inquire into the condition of the land titles in that country. His report, which is contained in a pamphlet of about 40 pages, makes a very full exposition of the origin and character of these titles and contains a large amount of valuable and interesting information. He declares that the grants in California are poorly perfected titles. He also thinks the state of land titles in that country will allow the public land to be acquired, and the private title set apart, by judicious measures, with little difficulty. It is there fore may suppose the grant invalid, the Government may direct a suit to be instituted for its annulment. He says:
"I think the rights of the Government will be fully secured, and the interests and permanent prosperity of all classes in that country best consulted, by no other general measure in relation to private property, than an authorized survey, according to the grants where the grants are modern, or since the accession of the Mexican government, reserving the surplus, or according to ancient possessions where it dates from the time of the Spanish government, and the written evidence of the grant is lost does not afford data for the survey."

MARRIED.
In Monroe, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. John F. Ter, Justice Brewer of Mysook, to Miss Mat Getzwool, of Mill Town.

WOOL WOOL WOOL.
FIFTY thousand pounds of wool wanted at the Monroe Woolen Factory, in exchange for cloth, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets (willed or plain) and also a variety of Tweeds, (summer wear), manufactured on shares or by the yard as cheap as it can be done at the cheapest manufacturing establishments. The citizens of Bradford and adjoining counties, will find it to their interests to call at the Monroe Woolen Factory on or before disposing of their Wool elsewhere, as our cloths are made of wool and warranted, and we also can and will sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Carding and cloth dressing done on the shortest notice, and a little charged there over, also warranted if properly prepared. Don't forget the place known as the Monroe Woolen Factory, situated on the main branch of the Monaca Creek, near Mrs. M. G. G. Monroe, May, 28, '50. J. INGHAM & SON.

BLANKS! BLANKS!
Obtainable at Blank's, (At Blank's Execution) Receipts, Affidavits, Deeds, Mortgages, Interests, Subpoenas, etc.
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