### Treasury Surplus-The Tariff.

The yield of the present tariff is very large, being sufficient to decharge the debts of the Govern ment as they accrue, and to leave in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1853, over \$22,000 000 So very unexpected was this to the late got ernment'that Mr. Corwin asked for a loan of \$16,-000,000 to enable him to meet current expenses at an estimate far less than the sums actually appropriated by Congress The ad valorem principle of the tariff is peculiarly adapted to the advantage of the revenue in a season of rising prices, and opera ting in connection with the Indepe endent Treasury each leature, is calculated to check importation which might have been induced by an expanded state of the currency here. When prices here rise under the influence of an expanded paper currenoy, inducing inordinate importation, the operation of the tariff, execting cash duties, and accumulating the coin in the Government vaults, would be direct ly to deplete the currency, reduce the prices and diminish imports. The present state of the currency in the United States is not inflated as compared with those of the countries with which we dest.-If the imports have been large it is because the exports have also been large, and the payment must be received by a gold producing and exporting country in the shape of goods. The rise in prices which has actually taken place, it would seem, has prevailed as well abroad as here, growing out of the general influence of a larger supply of precious metals to the world's commerce. The large exports of the United States involved increased imports at the higher prices, which taxed ad valorem have carried the federal revenues to an extraordinary high level. The eurplus has become inconventently large and requires remedy, that is to say, the rate of tax should be reduced to correspond with the in creased business. The supposed relative rise in the value of silver to gold induced Congress to reduce the quantity of silver contained in the coin -The relative rise in the value of goods ought to be met with a corresponding reduction in the rate of tax: an average of 25 per cent, on the present value of goods is a far more onerous than, 40 per cent. a few years since. It is possible, however, that many articles have not risen so much in value, and are therefore relatively taxed less than other goods, and this operates unequally upon the production of dif ferent countries. The linens of Ireland, for instance have risen to a less ratio than the sike of France; hence the latter country is taxed on its products more than Great Britain by the mere operation of It is, we believe, very generally admitted that no

interests now in this country, requires that govern-ment to support it by bounties drawn from the consumers; that is to say, all those persons who, by the false action of the Government, were induced to invest capital in any branch of manufactures un der the implied assurance that they should be sustained in a losing business, by Government inter ferance in their behalf, are now in a condition to help themselves, and do not desire the Government by its mischievous interference, to induce more capital to compete with them as well as others. By this repeated folly of the Government the manufacturing industry of the United States has been retard. ed in its developement at least half a century.-Struggling against this oppressive protection, the ingenuity and skill of the people have at least so far developed manufacturing productions as to make the competition of foreign articles less detrimental to individual interests, than the enterprise of do-mestic capital, spurred on by the false action of the Government to embark in the ruinous competition with established concerns. It is, therefore, the case, that raising the duties to a prohibitive point, in order to reduce the amount of revenue would find very little favor from any class, and would be most detrimental to the existing manufacturers.-Some mode of proceeding in order to give greater latitude to trade and less funds to the treasury, seems imperative, and experience, both here and in d; indicates that mode. When the "black tariff" of 1828, by its oppressive action, drew the country to the verge of civil war and developed collification, the compromise of in creats was of fected by Mr Clay and carried out in the tariff of 1832-33 By those laws a very long list of articles was declared free of duty and biennial reductions made upon those still taxed, until in 1842 the whole should reach a common level of 20 per cent.

The financial revolution which rolled over the face of the civilized world so reduced the revenues of the government that, in 1841, it was thought advisable to impose 20 per cent, duties upon all the articles that had been made free by the acts of 1832-33. The general level of taxes upon all the other articles was raised by the tariff the following year The present tariff of 1846 substituted ad valorem for the specific taxes, but did not in effect reeration the taxes are now higher than ever. The articles made free by the compromise of 1833, and which were retaxed in 1841. The list comprises enter into American manufactures. The English policy since 1842 has been identically with this.— 486. Duties amounted to £8 893,355 have since in taking it. been entirely removed on 631 articles, and the remaining 466 gave £22,312,513 in 1852. The eflect of this large reduction of duties was to stimu-late the exports of England's products, by enabling them to be made at lower cost. The larger exports required greater returns in the taxed articles sustaining the revenue. The compromise is as fol-

No. Taxed Arts. Revenue. Export. Imports. 1842, 1.097 23,821,486 113,841 802 65,252 286 1853, 466 22,312,513 219,545,699 109,345,409

Dec'se 634 1,508,973 and imply compara ively rather quantities than values. Thus the exports of England have doubled nearly in value, while the imports have increased these articles would show a rise probably equel to that of the aggrigate exports. It follows that the commerce of Great Britain has doubled simultaneously with the removal of duties from one half of the articles imported. One-fifth £4.560 000—0! the custom revenue is paid by tobacco, and liquors. sugar, lea and coffee pay nearly the balance. There are all articles none of which are produced in Great Britain, but the consumption is well disturbed, mak ing the daty fall pretty equally upon those of moderate means. The very poor avoid the tax by not The committee using them. All necessary articles are free. The general revenues of the country has felt the benefit of prosperity which has resulted from the removal of taxes from all articles, except four or five tropi cal products. With the exception of the articles named, the English duties are not 3 per cent. while in the United States the average is 25 pe cent., yielding a superabundant revenue. Our manufacturers have now reached a point when the export trade is necessary to them, what therefore is now their interest is to remove all duties upon articles that influence production, and place them on a footing with their English competitors.—U S

The lates intelligence from the South indicates the spread of yellow fever through the plantations and towns along the Mississippi and in other parts of Louisiana. There have also been some cases at Jackson, Mississippi, and several families were leaving the town on that account. There were and articles on the ground as early as 8 o'clock on V DANIELS, of Burlington, were selected We venonly twenty fever deaths at New Orleans for the twenty-four hours ending on Wednesday morning. should be made the day before. At Mobile, on Wednesday, there thinteen deaths from the fever. Thus it will be seen that in these two cities there is reason to anticipate a speedy termination to the epidemic.

The Richmond Examiner states that Judge John Y. Mason is very ill with the billious fever.— ed a few hours. This is a terrible affliction to the vention was planned by the Whig leaders of this persone, is too shallow and flimsy a subterfuge to reach here the evening previous, will find accom-

#### The Coming Canvass.

For the last two weeks there has been wonderful activity in the Whig Press. All the Whig anthrace ticians have been cyphering upon the finances, and the most heterogenous insee of figures have been piled up, to frighten the timid and deceive the anwary. It will all however avail them nothing, if the Democracy but organize, and meet the opposi-tion as formerly. It is however, time, that this organization was commenced, so that it may be com ploted at an early day, in order that the enemy may e foiled in all his undertakings.

Our State ticket is made up of men of undoubted

character for integrity and honesty of purpose—men who have long been known to the people of Penn Hon. JOHN C. KNOX, our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a gentleman of the highest standing, and of the most nodoubted legal ability. He has served the two years in the Legislature, where his legal learning attracted the attention of all who heard him in debate, or made his acquainance. The late lamented Governor Shunk appoined him a Judge in the Westmoreland District, in which capacity he served with great distinction to himself, until the adoption of the new constitution when the people of an adjoining District nomina-ted and elec ed him President Judge, he having given way in his own District for another gentle man. Upon the demise of Judge Gibson, Gov. Bigler appointed him Judge of the Supreme Court, and the convention unanimously nominated him as the candidate of the party for the place he has filled so

ably and well up to this time.
THOMAS H. FORSYTH, our candidate for Canal Commissioner is also as generally known as his colleagues He has served the county of Philadelphia faithfully, in the House of representatives and Senate, for the last six or eight years, and in all that time was never known to give a vote in opposition to the wishes of the mass of the party, or at the instigation of any of the innumerable borers and operators that throng the lobbies of our Legislature every session His name, in Harrisburg, is synonymous with honesty, integrity and purity; and a man of this character is just the person to fill the esponsible position to which be has been nominated. The people know him too well to fail to elect

Hon. EPHRAIM BANKS is a gentleman, against whom the breath of slander scarcely dars utter a word. In all the walks of life, he has shown himself to be a safe counsellor, a true christian, and an honorable man. For twenty years he has occasionally occupied public positions, at the solicitation of his immediate constituents, and the journals of the Legislature and the Reform Convention, attest his consistent Democracy and efficient services to the people of the State. Three years ago, he was no-minated as the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, and elected by a large majority. After having served one term, he was re-nominated by acclamation, without any solicitation on his part, and the Democracy of the State are in cury bound to re-elect him, by as large a majority at least as he

received at his first election. J PORTER BRAWLEY, our candidate for Surveyor General, is well known throughout the State as a most active, industrious working Democrat, who has probably rendered the party as much ser vice as any other man of his age in the Common wealth, and hence the bitter opposition that is made to him. He, too, has occupied a public position to many years. He served the people of Crawford county two years in the Senate, when he was nominated and elected Surveyor General of the State. After having served three years he has been re nominated, according to the custom of the party, for re-election, and we feel well sesured the Democracy of the State will adhere the closer to him the more he is villified and abused by his Federal

This is the State ticket presented by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and it becomes the Duty of he party to organize and elect them on the second Tuesday of October next by an old-fashioned Democtatic majority. - Democratic Union.

# Bradford County Agricultural Fair.

The friends of Agricultural and Mechanical improvement in Bradford, are assured that the most ample preparations are making for receiving, and reason to expect a large and deeply interesting exhibition of the industry of our citizens. Although Bradford is behind many other counties in the State duce the duties. On the other hand, under its op. in agricultural and mechanical exhibitions, it by no much, (it so much is necessary.) that what we shall means follows, however, that she is far behind them remark hereafter may not make us obnoxious to the obvious want now is to remove all the duties on the in the quality of her production; indeed there is good ground for believing that in some articles we at least the articles which do not come in competition with American production, but which, as raw materials, exhibition, then, offers a fair opportunity to our far. exhibition, then, offers a fair opportunity to our farmers and mechanics to contest the claim of those The number of articles which paid duty in 1842 of our sister counties, to pre-eminence. The neid was 1,997, and the revenue produced was £23,821, is an open and fair one, and let us not be backward of our sister counties, to pre-eminence. The field

A triffing outlay in getting our animals and articles to and from the place of exhibition; or an apprehension that others may excels us if we should ake them should by no means deter us from presenting them. The sum offered as a premium is by no means to be taken as the great and only consideration which should influence us. If this were all the benefit to be derived, it would scarcely pay the trouble. The main consideration reacher beyond a mere personal to a general interest, as 105,703.897 44 093 123 ample as the bounds of our county; and an enter-The exports here are the "declared," or the true prise that results in general good, will soon be felt values, while the imports are old official values, to be personally beneficial. It is to be hoped, then that those having articles of superior growth or quality, will not be backward in presenting them for 60 per cent, in quantity. The true valuation of inspection and comparison. Surely there can be no better means for improvement than this occasion offers. The different modes of production and manufacture: with their results, are here brought together and compared; from which we shall be able to select those which s rike us as superior -In this way knowledge of the best may be distributed and diffused throughout the length and breadth

The committee anticipate a large increase to the list of membership. The fee (Filty cents) is within the reach of every one; and it is believed that an institution having for its only object the advancement of the great industrial interests of the entire county, without reference to section or party, must recommend itself to the favorable consideration of every person, however remote or obscure.

Every pains will be taken to have secure pens and enclosures for animals, and no lears need be enterained for the safety of any article, however valuable, as everything will be placed under the charge and supervision of careful and trusty per-

on Wednesday the 5th, for the purpose of recording entries and receiving articles. It is particular. ly requested that competitors have their animals adopted, and ZEBULOR FRIER, of Orwell, and J the morning of the 6th. The entries, however, ture to say that this unexpected nomination is con-

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Or On Friday of last week, a little daughter of Hon John S. M'Calmont, of Clarion, Pa., was so prevent it. badly burned by her clothes taking fire while playing at a pile of burning shavings, that she only liv-



# Stradford Ateporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men President or Pres Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, October 1, 1853

Terms of The Reporter.

\$3.50 per anaso-if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted—for each paid actually in advance \$3.00 will be ladacted. No paper sent over two years, usless paid for. ADVERTIERMENT, per square of ten lines. So cents for the first and S cents for each asbecquent insertion.

[[]] Office is the "Union Block," north side of the Pablic Square, Socrat door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Mosers. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

Democratic State Mominations.

POR SUPRFME JUEGE, JOHN C. KNOX, OF TIOGA COUNTY. CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS H. FORSYTH, OF PHILA. Co. AUDITOR GENERAL. EPHRAIM BANKS, or MIFFLIN, Co. FOR SUBVEYOR GENERAL.

J. PORTER BRAWLEY, OF CRAWFORD CO.

Democratic County Ticket. WILLIAM M. PIATT, of Wyoming County. FOR REPRESENTATIVES. JOHN PASSMORE. OF ROME TOWERHIP, WILLIAM E. BARTON, OF SMITHFIELD. TOR DISTRICT ASTORWEY. JAMES MACFARLANE, OF TOWARDA BORO. POR TREASURES.
NELSON GILBERT, OF SOUTH TOWARDA

FOR COMMISSIONER, STUART SMILEY, OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP. FOR SURVEYOR, A. PAINE, OF MODROE TOWNSHIP FOR AUDITOR. CULLEN F. NICHOLS, OF BURLINGTON TP.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. The Temperance Convention---Its Candi dates--and its Controlors.

The proceedings which we have already published have notified our readers that a new element is to enter into the canvass this fall-or at least that element has assumed a new and somewhat singu lar form. We allude, of course, to the Temperance movement, which now has its candidates for the Legislature in the field, for whom the friends of a prohibitory liquor law are asked to cast their votes. That the course adopted in this County, is ill-advised, uncalled for, and that the intentions of the honest and conscientions Temperance men have been purpose to show.

Let us remark, en passant, that none can have a nigher estimate of those endeavors which are directed to the amelioration of the evils of intemperance, which seek to lessen the burdens brought upon society by the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and their time and talents to this great work, shall always be our pleasure, as we will ever be ready to unhold the banner of Temperance We say this charge of hostility to the cause of Temperance.

There are many sound reasons why the Temperance cause should be kept distinct and tree from the political parties and movements of the day. In our judgment its friends never committed a greater mistake, than when they brought into the arena of politics that question, which is properly auxiliary to the cause of Truth and Religion, which should be emblazoned on the banner of the Gospel, and which is attainted and contaminated when exposed to the petry squabbles and contentions of political warfare. It is not, nor can it ever be, legitimately and properly a party question—it can never serve as the rallying cry for a party, and the only effect of its introduction into politics will be, that the party who can make most from it, will be loudest in their professions of friendship, and the first to repudiate it, when it best suits their interests. In the end the Temperance cause will be immeasurably the sufferer-losing its identity, and retrogading as it is used for selfish, dishonest and interested purposes. While we are arrayed under the Tem perance banner, and have a voice to cry aloud, we shall protest against the delusion or Jeceit which seeks to attach it to this party or that party.

Perhaps the best evidence of the truths we are endeavoring to display, is found in the action of friends of temperance in this County. A slight examination will show how successful have been the Temperance have been betrayed into a movement which will do infinite damage to the cause they have at heart On the 27th of August, we published a call signed by some twenty names, for a Convention of the freemen of Bradford County, in favor of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, to be held at the Court House, on Monday evening, September 5th, "for the purpose of taking such measures as shall seem best calculated to secure the desired legislation."

In this call no indication is given that nominations are to be made for Representative, and the Con vention met, as Temperance meetings are usually assembled, composed of numbers of the friends of The Secretaries will be on the exhibition grounds | the good cause, but lew towns being regularly represented by delegates. A motion was made to nominate candidates for Representatives, which was

votes as delegates, at that Convention, of delegates votes as to demonstrate their zeal for Temperance, charge.

Wednesday evening. For proof of this assertion, we teler to the Bradford Argus, of September 10, which contains the proceedings of the Temperance and Whig Conventions side by side in its columns. We find that the following delegates were present at both Conventions:

Burlington-J. Campbell; Columbia-D. Lilley; Frenklin-R. Fowler; Granville-George Catlin; Orwell-C. Cook; Pike-G. W. Brink: Towanda boro'-C. M. Manville.

The presence of these Delegates at both Conventions is something we should be glad to have explained. It is not customary to place upon a Delegate the onerous duty of attending two conven tions—and these gentlemen have now the difficult task of supporting three candidates for Representa tive; all of their own selection, or to stand convicted of juggling and duplicity. We also assert that the prominent actors in the Temperance Convention, were also the busiest in the Whig Convention, endeavoring to effect the nomination of Mr. Fare-

The Whig Convention, as might be expected after this exposure, at once selected Mr. Farenz as the can idate of the Whig party, and the plot is tally carried out. We know there are many honest democrate who are sincere in their intention to support the men whose election they deem best calculated to advance the cause of Temperance.-We know they are not disposed by their action to encourage double dealing, and we appeal to them if they can conscientiously lend their aid to a plan the dishonesty of which is so apparent? We mistake their intelligence, and place a false estimate upon their integrity, if they do not signally rebuke this unwarranted attempt to take advantage of their devotion to the Temperance cause, for the purpose of propping up the tailing fortunes of Whiggery.

If Temperance men deem it their duty to place n nomination candidates to be supported solely upon that ground, we have no quarrel with them. It If they keep aloof from the political divisions of that the display though not what may be expected the County, guiding themselves by this single ob- hereafter will be highly creditable. This County ject, we at least shall give them credit for sincerity, contains within itself the elements of progress in the movement. It is a great mistake to suppose an Agricultural Society, properly encouraged with that the question of a prohibitory liquor law, as im- be of immense benefit in developing our resources by contact with political parties

deem it would advance their cause to nominate candidates for Representatives, as ill-advised as we hould consider it, they still had a perfect right to do so. But they should have taken care not to play into the hands of either party, as thereby the morale -(the only effect such a course could have) of the movement is entirely destroyed and men come to look with suspicion upon the cause, and to doubt the sincerity and disinterestedness of its movers -That ZEBULON FRIEBIE was to be the candidate made to answer the ends of Whiggery-it is our of the Whig party, was as well known on Monday as it was on Wednesday evening, and it was the duty of the Temperance Convention to have refused to nominate him, notwithstanding the efforts of the Whig detegates, who were attending and voting two days in advance of their regular time.

We cannot but consider, that this movement is displaying in the most favorable manner, the prowhich would assuage somewhat of the misery and ductions of the farmers and, mechanics of our counpoverty which are its concomitant evils, than ourfected for the cause of Temperance? And why the
of National and State legislation, her representaty, at the approaching fair. The committee are selves. To forward the exertions of the philanthrocandidates selected by the Democracy, represented this County last winter. Previous to their election they were interrogated as to their views. Mr. Pass-MORE gave no pledge upon the subject, but we believe the friends of temperance generally voted for him, and he received an average majority of 818 LANE whilst in this county held the same position votes. Mr. Barron's answer was satisfactory, as by appointment, and always discharged its duties considering himself bound by the will of the majority. The Legislative course of these gentlemen is before their constituency. Has it in any manner been assailed? Is there any reason to believe that the cause of temperance is not as safe in their hands,

as in that of any of the candidates named? election of Messrs, Passmore and Barton. They room of Hon Geo. Sanderson, whose term just exhave already proved themselves faithful and hon- pired. We have since learned that the Conference est Representatives. Their votes last winter, are Convention met and placed Ma. Platt in nominabefore the people-let them be scrutinized-and tion. He is highly spoken of in that region, and upon those votes, as representing the wishes and will, we hope and doubt not, make an able, faithinterests of their constituency, let them stand or full and useful representative."

We appeal to every Temperance man, who is a believer in the principles of Democracy, to pause and reflect before he casts his vote for the nominee of a Whig Convention Let him carefully consider District, composed of Columbia, Luzerne and Monif he will thereby advance in the slightest degree tour counties, on Monday last, Mr. Buckalew has the great reform for which he is laboring. Has he represented the Democracy of his district during the any more reason to trust this cause in the hands of past three years with ability and to the satisfaction ZEBULON FRIEBIE, than he has with Messis BARTON of his constituents. His election in that firmly De and Passmone, whose Legislative course is the best evidence of their sincerity. Mr. FRISBIE has the reputation of being an upright, honest and intelligent citizen, but we are not aware that he has ever in these who have set themselves up as the exclusive any way been particularly prominent in advocating day last. or encouraging the Temperance cause, that he should now be selected as its champion. Mr. Dantricks of politicians, and how the true friends of IELS, is a Democrat, likewise of good reputation. and placed in nomination only to complete the ticket, for he will not be voted for by any number of 6th and 7th October, will you please inform me Temperance Whigs, whose desires would be entirely gratified by the election of Mr. FRIEBLE.

By this amalgamation and manœuvreing, all the moral influence of a vote for Temperance candidates is entirely lost-Temperance Democrats are left without a single reason for supporting the ticket-and Temperance Whige, as partisans, have everything to gain. They ask Democrats to help elect a Whig Representative, while in turn they will not even cast their votes for a Democrat. who has been nominated upon the same issue, and give him the comfort of a respectable vote! We that the grape crop was entirely destroyed at Made ask our Democratic friends to observe if such is not the course of the Whigs in every township : they are anxious that FRISBIE should be well supported. (because they hope to elect him)—but they refuse to vote for Dantels, for the reason that there is no prospect of his success! By such management, no The steamer which made the connection from San trary to the judgment and wishes of the majority of demonstration can be made at the polls, of the the Temperance men of this County, and had the strength of Temperance principles, and the quest markets in San Francisco were dull. Money was call given any intimation that such a plot was on tion narrows itself at once to a mere choice between plenty and the mines generally doing well. foot, they would have sent delegates instructed to men. The Democratic party are not afraid to trust this, with all other questions which may arise, to The nomination of Zesucou Prisare as a candi- Mesers. Barron and Passmone, and all attempts to my to say, that those persons who wish to attend the date for Representative by the Temperance Con- draw off their votes by raising the question of Tem- Agricultural Fair, with cattle, and are obliged to

to the Whiz Convention which met on the next and aid the onward progress of the cause, it will not be for men who are the nominees of a Whig Convention, and whose only prominence in the Temperance organization is owing to the fact that, in circulation. Though well calculated to they are the candidates of the Whig party.

### Close up the Ranks!

If there is a single Democrat who designs voting for a whig, let them cooly consider what is to be gained by such a course to himself and to his party. What claims has a whig nominee upon a Democrat for his vote? How often have we heard Democrats regretting that they had forsaken their party in a single instance to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Did you ever vote for a whig but you had cause shortly after to regret it? Do not allow yourself to be coaxed or seduced in any manner into a course of conduct you will deplore. The true and only safe way is to

#### CLOSE UP THE RANKS!

Let every soldier stand firm to his spot. No flinching, no giving back. Such a course will leave you no room for regrets, and will save you from importunity hereafter.

The Democracy are constantly taunted with the firmness which they sustain the nominations. It is no discredit, but a compliment to their intelligence and integrity. Yet whige are brazentaced enough to approach them, and solicit their votes. No whig could be elected, without Democratic votes, and what reason is there that any Democrat should poll a vote for any whig nominees? Are not your candidates equally as capable and honest? who can say aught against them? Why then, should you give up your party predictions, to cast a vote for the whig candidates?

#### Agricultural Fair.

The first annual Caule Show and Fair of the Bradford County Agricultural Society will take place on Thursday and Friday of next week. The Plow ing Match will come off on Friday.

We are gratified to observe, by the indications that the farmers of Bradford are fully awake to the is a matter of judgment—a question expediency— advantages resulting from such exhibitions, and however much we may differ as to the utility of Agriculture, second to no County in the State, and portant as it is, can override and merge the political by encouraging enculation, and by imparting inforcal issues of the day Experience has proven the mation which enables some to outsimp others. By contrary, and evidenced that all moral questions, all means, let our Farmers go hear by the orthorn inrelating to the social condition of the country, lose ter; if they have a fine horse or face e or have raised an unusual crop, let then impart to their If, however, the Temperance men of this County, | neighbors the process by which they have been so

> The Perry County Democrat, contains the fol lowing " first-rate notice" of our county ticket: "The Democracy of Bradford County met in Convention on the 6th inst., and nominated the following ticker.

Representatives-John Passmone and Wm. E. BARTON.

Prosecuting Attorney-JAMES MACFARLANE. The record of the last session, tells us why the old members were unanimously re-nominated.-They were among the true and unfaltering on all those questions, the facing of which trys and distinguishes the real Democracy of the country. They will, we predict, be returned by an increased majority. We cannot torget the course pursued by the sound on the great original distinguishing characteristics of Democracy.

It is with pleasure we notice the name of James MACFERLANE, for the, in that county, very responsible office of Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. MACTARwith fidelity and ability. Mr. M. will, of course. be elected, and in that event, we promise his new friends the service of a sound lawyer, a pure and thorough going democrat, and a most worthy and excellent man.

The Senatorial Conferees were instructed to go There can be no arguments urged against the re- for WM M PIATT, of Wyoming, for Senator, in the

> 65 Hon C. R. Buckalew, the young and talented Senator from Columbia county, was re-nomin ated by the Democratic Conferees of the Senatorial mocratic district may be regarded as a fixed fact) Hon. Ggo. Scott, the member of last session from Columbia and Montour counties, was unanimously re nominated by the Conferee Convention on Tues-

[For the Bradford Reporter.] Mr. Editor :- Presuming you have seen the hand-bill in reference to the Agricultural Fair of the whether it is a burlesque, or is it the emanation of the Executive Committee? If the latter, I hope the Committee on Poultry will award the author a spe cial premium, as exhibiting the loudest crower in the county. Yours, &c,

Sept. 29, 1853 SHANGHAT

The steam yacht North Star (owned by C Vanderbilt, E-q.,) Captain Eldridge, arrived at New York, on Saturday morning, from Maderia, in ten days and twenty hours. Captain Eldridge reports ria, by a disastrous blight

( The Steamer Northern Light arrived at New York, at one o'clock, Tuesday morning. She brings \$1,345,828 in gold dust and 655 passengers. Francisco, brought down \$1,500,000 in gold The

We are requested by Maj. BYRON KINGSBR. It intimates that he will accept the mission to perents, and a warning to all to watch their children County, and brought about by the presence, and be of avail. Whenever they wish to so cast their modatica at his farm, in North Towards, without

1 The National Dem dollar bills of the Pall River Bank, Rhode good imitation of the genuine, have just b on a cursory glance, they will not bear examination.

Scrofulous Diseases. Dr. Taylor, of New Haven, Conn. men case of Epilepsy, in a Scrofulous child, the fair gevery three weeks, was so releved by the dy, as to pass six months without fits. It would mish entire success in Remark to dy, as to pass six mounts without all, and used with entire success in Broachial Ag. and in chronic cases of debility from an difficulties, he says, 'I found the Rock Rose. a wonderful effect in improving the a wonderson bases, in fact in every case to tonic, it has more than fulfilled the those who know its value. See ad-Myer's Rock Rose.
MyERd' EXTRACT of Rock Rose, for Dr. H. C. PORTER. Towards, Parel view phlets may be had gratis.

## Waverly Station, N. Y. & R. R. TIME TABLE.

ODAY Express, P M 12 34 Day Express, P Night Express, P M 11 29 Night Express, A Mail, PM 5 52 Mail, No 1
Mail No 2 A W 7 41 Mail, No 2 Mail No 3 Am 7 41 Mail, No 3
Cincinnatti Ex. A m 4 03 Emigrant
Accommodation Am 6 35 Accomodation
Preight No 2 Pm 1 55 Preight No 1 Preight No 4 Am 2 00 Preight No 3 Do not stop at Waverly.

COACHES leave Waver
Athens, Towarda, Tunkhar
and intermediate piace, torning, after the arrival of the Trains. Returning, leave Towarda, (after the arm the Southern stage,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., ted Waverly in time for all the evening trains, et west. May 6, 1853.

# MARRIED,

At Athens, on Wednesday, 28th ult., by the George Watson, Mr. Gronor H. WELLES, by Administration A. Salvanian ELIZA OVERTON, daughter of D. A. Salimani L. Wysox, Sept. 20th, by Rev. S. J. Gibson. CHAUNCRY S. RUSSELL of Towards, to Mus N P. SPALDING, of the former place.

THE PICTURE FRAME WILL be at BAILEY & NEVIN'S Grocery Provision and Fancy Store, opposite the Co House, Towanda, after the 15th of October, ul. 1

STRAYED OR STOLEN ROM the premises of A. B. Smith, in Uliver on Thursday night Sept. 22d, a large bright Cow, 6 years old, with straight handsome norms marked with a swallow-tail in the right ear. W ever will give information where said cor cas found shall be reasonably rewarded. Ulster, Oct. 1, 1853. ALLEN SOPER

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to the estate of Aem Madill, dec'd late of Wysox township, a hereby requested to make payment without del and all persons having claims against said estate. will please present them duly authenucated for thement.

HENRY J. MADILL, Executor Sept. 28, 1853.

196 EMPTY Barrels, suitable for Cider, ?

And Beef packing, &c., in good order, REED'S DRUG STORE. Sept. 4, 1853.

## D'A. OVERTON. ATTORNEY AT LAY

TOWANDA, PA OFFICE in the second story of the Union Bid north side of the Public square, over the of J. C. Adams, Esq. Sept. 2 Sept. 2

## TOWANDA FEMALE SEMMAR

was opened on Tuesday the 20th September the building formerly occupied by Mrs. Mercur. It is now under the charge of Miss Outria D. H. son, aided by her sister. Miss REBECCA D. HARS The number of pupils is limited to thirty. scholastic year consists of forty-four weeks. Tunns-\$6, \$9, and \$12 per quarter, according the studies pursued.

No extra charge for the Latin Language. Fre \$3 per quarter.
REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Maclean, Vice Pre of the College of New Jersey, Princeton.

Hon. David Wilmor,
JOHN LAPORTE Esq. Towards. C. L. WARD, Esq., )

### MUSIC. MISS REBECCA D. HANSON proposes to instruction to the young ladies of this p

on the Prano. Terms—\$10 per quarter.

Application to be made to Miss Hanson a Ward House, or at the Towanda Female Semii September 22, 1853. Millinery and Mantanmaking.

MRS. M. D. FOWLER has the pleasure to nounce to the Ladies of Durell and its neu ty, that she has established herself at the house J. M. Bishop, where she will with pleasure and on them in her line of business. She respectful solicits their patronage, and trusts that her mode ate prices and her desire to please, will be an ocement for them to give her a call. Durell, Sept. 19, 1853.

# NEW FALL GOODS

H. 8. MERCUR has just received another lar assortment of Goods of every description. which additions will be made every week, and whi will be sold as usual very cheap. Towanda, Sept 20, 1853. ALT-A quantity of Salt jost received by

DR. J. E. INGHAM, of Monroe, has located Wyson, at the Presbyterian Parsonige.

## September 22, 1853. NEW GOODS Just received by Joseph Powell

THe attention of the public is respectfully invite to a large and complete assortment of Staple and Pancy Dry Goods,

Groceries, Harnware, Crockery, Boots and Shoo, Hats and Caps, Carpeting, Paper Hong-ings, Leather, Drugs, Paints. Oils, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest market F All of which will be some for cash or country produce.

JOSEPH POWELL

Towands, Sept. 10, 1853. A complete assortment of black, plaid and courted

DeBeges, Thibet cloths, paramettas, &c. just rect BROCHE SBAWLS—A large and splended J. POWELL

300 NEW BARRELS, fit for Pork or Culti-for sale at 75c each, by S. FELON 400. Towanda, Aug. 10, 1853.

Hals, Caps and Bonnets.

A large stuck of Pall Bonnets and Trimmings.

Also Hats 4 Caps of every description description. meda' and boys' wear, for sale by J. POWBLL

Boots and Shoes. Devery description, for ladies and misses, mest boys' and childrens' wear, just rec'd by Hept 10.

Devel and childrens' wear, just rec'd by J. POWELL.