

The Growing Wheat.

The accounts from various sections of the country of the condition of the wheat crop, being generally colored with a sombre hue, might induce the casual observer to imagine that we are going to have a genuine famine. There is no such prospect. In fact, it is almost out of the question for a general famine order to occur in the United States, owing to the great diversity of climate; soil and productions; and facilities of interchange between the various sections.

According to the most careful observations that we can make by an examination of all that is said by our exchanges and correspondents upon the subject of the crop now undergoing harvest or already secured at the south, now ripening in the middle states; now beginning to head out in the northern ones; now putting on the green livery of promise to the Canadian farmer; we have come to the conclusion that the general crop of the United States will be a fair average crop.

In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, particularly the southern part of those states, the wheat was injured by winter killing. In Michigan it was partially the case; yet in all those states, unless the frost is destroyed by frost or blight, not one bushel of wheat is estimated to be lost. There will be more than raised than will be needed for home consumption.

In the lower part of Virginia the wheat has been seriously destroyed by the joint worm, aided by the fly. In some places it is high now, and the destruction has been very serious; and, if it had prevailed all over the states to the same extent, we should have seen very few quotations of Virginia flour this year.

In several of the southern states, not heretofore counted in the wheat growing ones, they have made good crops this year.

In Iowa and Wisconsin all accounts concur in saying that the prospect of a good crop never equalled this present. In northern Illinois winter wheat is not so much laid down as formerly in winter wheat, but the prospect is fair, and they never had a finer season to sow spring wheat, and the farmers improved it to good advantage.

In our own state we think we shall have a good average crop at least; and in New York, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey.

In Vermont the farmer's prospects are most encouraging; high prices have stimulated them to plant largely of everything calculated to increase the product of human food.

The eastern states are not wheat growing ones, but such crops as they do grow are promising, and we see them from drawing so largely upon the others for bread.

Letters of Gov. Bigler & Judge Pollock.

The advocates of a Prohibitory Law express sanguine hopes of sweeping the State by a tremendous majority in October, on this question; many claim as high as 50,000 majority. Provided, an abundance of liquor is present at the polls, every poll on election day. To what extent those engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquors, will exert themselves to rally an opposition, has not thus far transpired. The fact is apparent however, that this question of liquor or no liquor is destined to receive much attention in the canvass. We therefore give below the interrogatories of the Committee of the late State Temperance Convention, and the replies of Gov. Bigler and Judge Pollock.

INTERROGATORIES BY THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW COMMITTEE.

1. Do you believe a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, or animal purposes, to be constitutional? and would its constitutionality, in your opinion, be affected by a submission to the people of the question, provided a majority voted in favor of the law?

2. In the event of your election, should the Legislature enact such a law, will it receive your executive sanction?

The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch justly remarks, that these vague inquiries were proposed without any explanation of the nature of the law which was proposed; further, that the general idea of a Prohibitory Law, to be deduced from the queries; and the respective nominees, were asked to give categorical answers to questions which were not dogmatical.

It is perfectly plain that a draft of a law may be prepared which is liable to no constitutional objection, but which may nevertheless be correctly styled a Prohibitory Law. It is equally apparent that a law proposed to be enacted by the Legislature, if the Legislature had proposed the plan of the law, or referred to any known enactment as a general model, they might have fairly asked an expression of opinion upon it, as they preferred to make their question as accurate as possible; they should not have expected a precise reply. Governor Bigler seems to have been sensible of this, and, acting with some degree of conscience, he has expressed himself as one who should be asked to approve of a subject which is not explained to him.

GOVERNOR BIGLER'S LETTER.

HARRISBURG, June 8th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been honored by the receipt of your communication of the 18th ultimo, propounding to me certain questions touching the subject of a Prohibitory Law.

To your first inquiry, I reply that the Supreme Court of the State has repeatedly held, and I concur in the doctrine, that the Legislature can exercise all law-making power not expressly forbidden by the State or Federal Constitution. Under this construction, I believe the Legislature has authority to enact a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; but in the use of that power, it must be obvious that a law must be passed, which, in its details, would be a manifest violation of the Constitution, and hence the impossibility of such a question distinctly, without seeing the exact terms of the proposed law.

As to the second point in the inquiry, it must be very clear that a law, constitutional in itself, would not be rendered otherwise by allowing the Legislature to decide by vote whether the Legislature should repeal it or not, no matter what the vote might be.

To your second inquiry, I answer that I sincerely deplore the evils of intemperance, and am now willing, as I have always been, to sanction any proper measure to mitigate, and if possible, entirely remove the vice, but I cannot pledge myself to sanction a law, the details of which I have not seen. The terms of the Constitution and oath of office would seem to forbid this course on the part of an Executive. He should be free to judge of the constitutionality and wisdom of a proposed law after having fully examined and considered its provisions.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,  
WM. BIGLER.

JUDGE POLLOCK'S LETTER.

MILTON, May 30th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication in reference to a Prohibitory Law has been received, and in reply, I would say that the constitutionality of a Prohibitory Law is in its essential features to the one referred to in your interrogatories, having received a judicial determination by the highest Courts of several of our sister States, and the principle having been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, I am relieved from the responsibility of a first decision. These Courts have affirmed the constitutionality of a Prohibitory Law, and being of the highest authority, I believe upon principle and authority, such a law to be constitutional; and its constitutionality, in my opinion, would not be affected by a submission of its repeal to a vote of the people.



Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, July 1, 1854.

TERMS OF THE REPORTER.

50 CENTS per annum—paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted for cash paid annually in advance. 50 cents will be deducted for cash paid quarterly in advance. 50 cents for a single copy. 50 cents for a single copy. 50 cents for a single copy.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD CO.  
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SCHUYLER CO.  
FOR CHIEF JUSTICE,  
HENRY S. MOTT, OF PIKE COUNTY.

No Paper Next Week.

We shall not issue our Reporter next week. The anniversary of our National Independence occurring within that time, we suppose that our subscribers will be busy celebrating, that they will not miss the newspaper for one week, and we shall improve the opportunity, by taking a short respite from our labors. Our next number will be dated July 15.

Our paper this week is dated on the outside June 31. This is probably wrong, as the almanac gives that this day is June 1, 1854, the proper date.

Address of the Anti-Slavery Members of Congress.

On our outside will be found an address issued by the Members of Congress addressed to the Nebraska bill. It is calm, a dispassionate paper and will commend itself to the sound judgment of every man. It is mainly historical, and gives a plain view of the encroachments of the Slave Power, and of the plans in progress for the perpetuation and extension of the evil. We are glad to see that in issuing this address, all former differences of opinion are merged, in view of the huge interest which now threatens to overthrow the policy of our forefathers, and seeks to build up on this continent a mighty oligarchy, legalizing and encouraging human slavery. It is time that the patriotic every citizen should make it his duty to check the usurpation of that Power, by every constitutional right which they enjoy, while they have constitutional rights left to employ.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The most important proceeding in Congress has been the communication to the House, by the President, of the Mexican Treaty. The amendments made by the Senate, have been accepted by Santa Anna, and the President now asks of Congress an appropriation of \$10,000,000, to enable him to comply with the terms of the Treaty. The subject was referred in the House to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Benton attacked the proposition as a breach of the privilege of the House, the Treaty having been ratified before Congress was constituted as to the propriety of the large appropriation required. A long discussion in no doubt involved, but it is expected the appropriation will be granted.

Two of the Dispatch County papers, calling themselves Democratic, are at loggerheads, and endeavoring to increase the harmony of the party. We respectfully suggest to them whether speech-making, just upon the eve of an important State election, is not only out of place but calculated to seriously injure our prospects of success? We propose that they shall drop all their personal difficulties until after election; or if they are otherwise irreconcilable—have the State Central Committee hear their grievances and arbitrate and settle their difficulties.

The President has appointed A. H. REXEAS, of Easton, Governor of the new Territory of Kansas. We suppose Mr. R. is sound upon the "Nigger question" or he could hardly have been appointed Governor of a territory into which Slavery proposes to carry its baneful influences. Be this as it may—Mr. REXEAS has been long and favorably known as an able, consistent and radical Democrat. During the Tariff discussion, he was one of the few public men of this State, who had the courage to stand upon principle. His appointment, will we presume, be generally well received.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WAVERLY N. Y.—On Friday afternoon last, while raising a building for Mr. Peck, at Waverly, a man by the name of Wm. H. Lewis, in stepping off a sill slipped and struck upon a cross-bar, which ran into him between four and five inches, causing his death on Sunday morning. He was about twenty-four years of age, and leaves a young wife to lament his loss.

THE TROUBLE ENGINE.—The iron-cut of Engineers upon the New York and Erie Road has come to an end, and the Engineers have mostly returned to their stations. Explanations having been made as regarded the obnoxious regulations, the angry expressions themselves satisfied. The loss to the Company has been about \$150,000.

The Democratic nominating election was recently held in Westmoreland county, which is a part of the Congressional district now represented by Hon. A. Davis, one of the five Democratic members who opposed the Nebraska bill. The result was a majority for him of more than 1500 votes over his competitor, who stood upon the Nebraska platform.

Oregon will probably be admitted as a state of the Union before the close of the present session of Congress. The vote of the people of the Territory has been taken on the question and the result will soon be given.

A Mail Carrier may carry mail matter outside the mail, when enclosed in stamped envelopes.

Agricultural Notice.

The following persons were appointed a committee of judges on such early Fruit and Vegetables as cannot be kept from decaying until the Fair. The committee will meet at the Board of Towanda, as often as they may deem it necessary. All articles of this class entered for premiums or exhibition must be left at the store of H. S. Mercer, in said town, who will take charge of the same:

H. S. Mercer, J. D. Montanye, D. F. Barstow, B. S. Russell, and C. M. Manville.

LIST OF ARTICLES FOR PREMIUMS—EARLY FRUIT.

Largest and best variety of early apples, not less than six of each, 1 00  
Second best do. 50  
Best do. early variety, 50  
Largest and best variety of early peaches, six of each, 1 00  
Second best do. 50  
Best do. early variety, 50  
Largest and best variety of Peaches, six of each, 1 00  
Second best do. 50  
Best do. early variety, 50  
Largest and best variety of Cherries, Second best do. 1 00  
Best do. 50  
Best specimens of Strawberries, 3 00  
Largest and best variety of plums, Second best do. 1 00  
Best do. 50  
Best do. do. 50  
Best three musk melons, 50

The European Advice.

The steamer Atlantic, of the Collins line, from Liverpool, Wednesday, June 14, arrived at her dock at New York, on Sunday morning. The accounts are thirteen days later than by the Canada. They are not of a decisive character touching the European War. Much interest, however, attaches to the military movements before Silistria and considerable importance is given by the Paris and London press to the personal conferences between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany.

Thus far the Turks have decidedly the advantage in the siege of Silistria. Every demonstration by the Russians has been repulsed, and with a heavy loss of life, including a number of distinguished officers. One account places the killed at 10,000 men; but an allowance must be made, of course, for the raggedness, as well as the interested character of the channels of the report. There is little question that the Russian commander has had enough of the siege, until he can be reinforced. He had retired and established his headquarters at Jassy. It is said that the Principality are swarming with Cossack soldiers, and the approach of the decisive struggle is rendered still more interesting by the alliance of the French and English land forces, to join the main body of the Turkish army. It is possible the Russian commander may give the allies battle before they effect this union, though we see it stated that it will be their policy not to go out of the way to provoke an attack. The slow movement of the English army is much complained of, and there is a well authenticated rumor that Napoleon is residing under the delay of his Commander in the East. So much unnecessary time appears to be consumed on the Danube, as well as by Sir Charles Napier and his fleet in the Baltic, as to have led to the impression that the expectation is still indulged by the Government of the West that diplomacy or a change of posture by the Emperor Nicholas, after he shall definitely understand the attitude of Germany, may yet avert the real struggle with Russia. The London Press, the organ of the Derby party, asserts positively that negotiations for peace have been in progress for some weeks, and that hopes are entertained of a favorable result. It must be remembered that the hostility of the Press to the Ministry would be very likely to color its statements.

The diplomatic maneuvering between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria amounts to nothing that promises a general settlement of the Eastern Question. The former sovereign is regarded as the mere agent of the Czar, in his recent visit to Francis Joseph, while the latter is now so closely pressed on all sides, that he is believed to have made up his decision in favor of making common cause with Turkey and the Western Powers. His overtures to the Sultan; the reply of the latter; the previously uttered sentiment of the Austrian Envoy at Constantinople, and above all the military dangers to which his longer silence renders him liable, all point to this result.

From England we have the definite re-arrangement of the Cabinet, and the appearance of Lord Russell before his London constituents for reelection. The formal reopening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham is also reported, with all the imposing ceremonies; the Queen and Prince Consort, with the younger members of the Royal family, participating. The establishment has now become a commercial speculation, and with fair, though not extravagant prospect of success. On the second day, there were only about 4,100 visitors, of which number 2,800 were on season tickets. A dreadful and heinous case of infanticide is reported in the London papers—the murder of a whole family of children, six in number, by their mother, a Mrs. Brough, once the nurse of the present Prince of Wales, and well known to the Royal household, and also the Royal French exiles at Claremont.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following is a complete list of the Territorial appointments for Nebraska and Kansas, sent into the Senate on Thursday, all of which were confirmed:

For Nebraska—Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Ky., for Governor; Mr. Cumming, of Iowa, Secretary; Judge Ferguson, of Michigan, Chief Justice; Messrs. Bradley, of Indiana, and Hadden, of Georgia, Associate Justices; Mark Izard, of Arkansas, Marshal; E. Esterevit, of Wisconsin, District Attorney.

For Kansas—A. H. Reeder, of Pa., Governor; Daniel Woodson, of Va., Secretary; Messrs. Elmore, of Alabama, and Brown, of Maryland, Associate Justices; Mr. Isaac, of Louisiana, District Attorney; Mr. Donnellson, of Illinois, Marshal.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—A few evenings since, a young woman made her appearance in the parquette of the Broadway Theatre, New York, in male attire. She wore a straw hat, a sort of summer sack coat, light vest, dark pantaloons and boots. Her form and features at once divulged the secret of her sex, and she was soon surrounded by a number of young men.

WHAT THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW EXPECT.—The judge of the district court of New Orleans has called the attention of the jury to the reported murder of the fugitive slave, and has said that he would hold a session of the court during the summer should his measure be found necessary to check them.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. accompanied by Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Smith of New Hampshire, her relatives, together with the Secretary of the Navy, General Cass, and Sydney Webster, Esq., the President's private secretary, left the city yesterday morning on a brief visit to Old Point, the party to return next week.—Scribner.

The New York police have arrested some persons, and are actively in pursuit of others, implicated in setting fire to the clothing store of Jennings & Co., in Broadway. One man named Barr, who confessed his guilt, is now in State prison.

The Wisconsin decision of the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law is to be tested in the United States Supreme Court, (the Attorney General at Washington having taken steps to enforce the arrest and trial of Booth in the United States) by the officers engaged in the execution of the law.

PERSONAL.—We understand that Mr. John Van Buren expects to sail for Europe on the 1st proximo, to be absent from three to five months. After doing a little shooting with some of his friends in Scotland, it is understood to be his intention to pay flying visits to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, when he returns we shall probably know whether the Czar is disposed upon the Nebraska bill and whether the Sultan is disposed to support the administration candidates for senator in New Hampshire in good faith.

We trust Mr. Van Buren's departure will have a favorable effect upon the Van Burenmania which has manifested such ravages in some quarters of the country for the past few years. There will now be but one member of the family left in the country—that is, Smith Van Buren, and him we must keep for dead.

The ex-President, as our readers are aware, has been in Europe sometimes; he expects to pass the coming winter in the East, and to return the following summer. His son Martin is with him.

Major Van Buren sailed for Europe about two weeks since with his wife and mother, Miss McDuffie, daughter of the late Senator McDuffie. They are expected to be absent a couple of years.

If John follows we do not see any good reason why the country should not have peace and quietness. We shall expect that the proceedings of the approaching state conventions will be set to music, they will be so harmonious.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

DEATH OF MADAME SORVAL.—It is our painful duty to record one of those melancholy occurrences, the announcement of which too frequently dolefuls of journalists. Madame Sorval, of whom it seems but yesterday we were speaking in terms of admiration and delight, is dead—suddenly torn from us for ever; tragically smitten by the angel of death in the midst of active life and triumph. The scanty information furnished by the telegraph acquaints us that returning to the United States from Mexico, and whilst on board the steamer running between Vera Cruz and New Orleans, Madame Sorval was attacked by cholera, and after a short illness perished.

The profound sensation of regret which this melancholy catastrophe must awake, will not be confined to those who have been delighted with Madame Sorval as an artist, a wide circle of mourners will be found in all those who have read the eventful history of this estimable lady's life, and learn from it to appreciate the devoted heroism of a wife and mother battling with the rough world for competence and a home. Whilst Art has lost one of her most brilliant luminaries, society has been deprived of a justly cherished ornament.—N. Y. Daily Times.

SENATOR DOUGLASS AT HOME.—The Chicago Journal of June 19 says: "Joseph Rogers got to the city on Saturday, that Senator Douglas was expected here that evening. A considerable feeling was excited, and a very general disposition manifested not to welcome him very cordially. We regret to have seen the popular warren Douglas so long, bordering as it would, had Senator Douglas made his appearance, almost on personal insult. While, however, this state of things is to be deplored, Senator Douglas himself is answerable for producing it. Over-riding and stronger than all party ties, the popular sentiment is not expressed by dissatisfaction—it is deep-rooted displeasure, shared in as well by his friends as political opponents, who look upon his course with feeling akin to sorrow. It may be proper to state in this connection that it is not the intention of Mr. Douglas to visit Illinois next September, when he will find that we have not missed the beating of popular pulse at his own homestead.

A STORY UNFOUNDED.—A story was stated some months since in Chicago, to the effect that a little Negro girl, the name of which was Knud Lewis, had been drowned by some larger boys for refusing to steal. It was soon after contradicted, and a fierce newspaper war arose out of the matter, some of the editors charging it to be a fraud gotten up by the Press of the city. Re-arranging the details, the Sunday School paper of the country were induced to contribute over one thousand dollars to erect a monument to this noble example of virtue. Before the money was used, a committee of the leading citizens of Chicago made an investigation. That committee has just made its report, and they came to the conclusion that there "is not sufficient evidence to challenge undoubting belief," and hence under the circumstances, they recommended that the money be returned to the donors. The difficulty will now be to find the donors.

ANOTHER SAVANT OF THE REVOLUTION.—We have been favored by a friend with the information that there resides in Pleasant Mount Borough, this county, a Mrs. Benjamin, at the very advanced age of one hundred and eighty years, with prospects of living many years longer, equally fair before her. She is quite intelligent and seems to retain her memory remarkably well, and evinces a clearness of judgment of the present, and a mind, well distinctly impressed with the scenes of the past.

She has been married three times; her first two husbands were killed in the Revolution, and her last one, named Benjamin, died about thirty years ago. At the time she was employed at West Point, she was cooking for the army, and was present at one of the battles with Burgoyne, and assisted in distributing ammunition to those of the soldiers who were near the summit. She was also with the army when it was disbanded at Newburg, by General Washington; and at which occasion the General asked her if she was not afraid of the bullets, when she replied: "Oh, the sword never robs the halberd."—Wayne County Herald.

WHEELING BRIDGE.—On the application of the Attorney General and Mr. Stanton of Pittsburg, an injunction was on Monday last issued by Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court of the U. S., on the complaint of the State of Pennsylvania, against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, to restrain them from rebuilding their bridge, as a less elevation than was described by the decree of the Supreme Court of the U. S. We understand application will also be made for an execution against the Bridge Company for the costs decreed against them by the Supreme Court, to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars.—Eve. Bulletin.

THE GAINES' SUIT.—This celebrated contest is not yet ended. Mrs. Gaines labored to make application to the proper tribunal to have the missing will of her deceased father admitted to probate. She was induced to take this course by an intimation given by the Supreme Court that such intimation might succeed, and in case it should, her claim to the property would be indisputable. Judge Campbell, in an elaborate opinion, has favored the application, and Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington, Geo. Wood, Esq., and Judge Kent, of New-York, concur in that opinion. The perseverance of this lady is certainly without a parallel.

THE MURDERER.—Behan, the murderer of the Wickham family, is said to have become very unruly in prison—so much so that he has to be tied down to the floor. The Sheriff of the county has received an intimation to the effect that some of the prisoners' countrymen are making arrangements to rescue Behan. This is believed to be true, and arrangements have been made to prevent any such attempt being successful.

CHOLERA.—The cholera has made its appearance in several of the cities, and seems to be very prevalent in the West. At Independence, Mo. during the three days previous to the 20th, twenty five deaths had occurred. Several fatal cases of the disease are reported at Weston, St. Joseph and the places along the river.

DEATH OF JOHN MAY.—This once inimitable clown, attached to the National Circus under the management of General Welch, died a few days since, at the Almshouse, from the effects of disease of the brain.

Hon. G. B. Dean, member of Congress from the Tenth District of New York, has been appointed by the President to the seat in the Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Judge Seward Barclay.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.—A letter from Tanawaga informs us that the locomotive commenced running over the Catawissa Railroad from Catawissa to the junction with the Little Schuylkill Railroad, a distance of forty miles, on Saturday afternoon last.

THE DEATH OF MR. SKODARSKY.—The Wheeling Gazette confirms the report of the death of Hon. J. F. Skodarsky, a member of Congress from Virginia. It appears that on Monday last he was engaged in business before the court at Parkersburg, when he fell dead without a struggle.

Immense quantities of butter arrived at Boston last week. On Thursday, by the ice cars via the New Haven Railroad, there were some 3000 packages of butter received from Northern N. Y. and Vermont State. The Traveler says that from 18 to 20 cents is now the wholesale price for N. Y. and Vermont butter.

Sugar is now cheaper than flour in New Orleans. A barrel of the best sugar at the present price is about 200 lbs., at 34 cents, is 57; while flour weighs 196 lbs., sets at 88.

The British ship Kennebunk, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, in forty-six days from Liverpool, with 527 passengers, reports having had seven deaths.

Charles W. Welsh, Esq., has been appointed acting Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Secretary Dabney.

Charles S. Lewis, an influential and high toned Democrat, is a candidate for Congress in Parkersburg district, Va., in place of Mr. Snodgrass.

On Wednesday week, the scaffolding of the railroad bridge over the Tennessee river, at London, fell, wounding five men, one of whom has since died, and another is not expected to live.

Flour is now selling at \$11 per barrel at Danville, Pa.; and wheat grain at \$2.15 per bushel.

NOTICE.—The North Eastern Convention of the Disciples of Christ, will hold its sessions (D. V.) in this Borough, to commence on WEDNESDAY evening, July 5, and will continue over Sunday. Religious services may be expected at the Episcopal church at least three times a day.

Sermons to Young Men, on Missions, &c., will be preached. Early morning service at 6 A. M., in the Lecture Room. The public generally are invited to attend.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The Fourth of July next, will be celebrated at MONROETON, on Temperance principles, under the joint supervision of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. O. G. Lewis, of Bucks, is expected to deliver the Oration. A good band of music will be in attendance, and the proceedings will be entertained by some beautiful temperance ode by the Monroeton Temperance Choir. Dinner will be provided by Mr. H. Shaver, of the Monroeton Temperance Exchange. In short, our friends may be assured, that neither trouble nor expense will be spared to make the proceedings what they should be to form a Grand Temperance Jubilee. The F. O. G. T. and the friends of Temperance generally throughout the county, are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

H. S. Shaver, Lewis Kelling,  
H. K. Fowler, Miss E. Salaberg,  
Anthony Mallen, Mrs. H. K. Fowler,  
C. M. Knapp, J. B. Smith,  
Patrick Danfee, G. W. Allen,  
George Smith, J. B. Isorah, Sec.

June 2, 1854.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

Planters, Farmers, Families and others, can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Vesuvian Lintment, for Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Toothache, Sore Gums, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Old Sores, Headache, Mosquito Bites, Pains in the Limbs, Chest, Back, &c.

It does not give relief, the money will be refunded—all that is asked, is a trial, and use it according to directions.

It is an English remedy, and was used by William the IV, late King of England, and certified to by him, as a cure for rheumatism, when every thing else had failed.

Dr. Tobias has put up a HONORABLE LIST in pint bottles, which is warranted cheaper and better than other for cholera, scratches in five minutes, swellings, cuts, bruises, &c.

Over 10,000,000 bottles have been sold in the United States, without a single failure, and many have stated they would not be without it if it was 100 per cent in case of Cholera, as it is as certain as it is applied.

It cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour—dothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the United States. Price 35 and 50 cents.

Dr. Tobias could fill dozens newspapers with certificates and letters relating to the wonderful cures accomplished by his Lintment, but considers warrants sufficient, as any person who does not obtain relief need not pay for it.

Price 50 cents. Dr. Tobias' Office, 240 Green with street, New York.

For sale at Dr. H. C. Foster's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa.