

Miscellaneous.

The Beauty of Childhood.

A lovely woman is an object irresistibly enchanting, and the austere grace of manhood fills the soul with a proud sense of the majesty of human nature; but there is something far less earthly and more intimately allied to our holiest imaginings in the purity of a child.

CHEAP BOARDING.—A thousand and one stories have been told of the extreme cheapness of living in this "Far West," but as to the way it is occasionally done we were never fully aware until the matter was explained by Dan Marble.

"You keep boarders here, madam," said an individual, addressing the landlady of a house upon the door of which he saw "cheap boarding" painted.

BEAUTY.—Beauty has so many charms, one knows not how to speak against it; and when it happens that a graceful figure is the habitation of a virtuous soul, when the beauty of the face speaks out the modesty and humility of the mind, and the justness of the proportion raises our thoughts up to the heart and wisdom of the great Creator, something may be allowed it, and something to the embellishment which sets it off; and yet, when the whole apology is read, it will be found at last, that beauty, like truth, never is so glorious as when it goes the plainest.

WOMAN.—A man in a furious passion is terrible to his enemies, but a woman in a passion is disgusting to her friends; she loses the respect due to her sex, and she has not masculine strength and courage to enforce any other species of respect.

THE PANTALETTE.—A fashionable young lady of New York, whose frock did not hang any lower than it should, and who wore dangling about her feet a pair of half breeches, vulgarly called "shin curtains," was recently on a visit to some friends in New Jersey, where she was arrested and taken before a sensible, plain Dutch magistrate, who fined her five dollars and cost, under the act prohibiting females from appearing in public with men's clothes on.

HOW TO CURE THE MEASLES.—Tell them, says the N. Y. Mercury, "they ought to be ashamed of themselves for molesting a body what hasn't never did them no harm. If they have any sense of modesty they will retire immediately." Perhaps sooner.

WHERE ARE THE PROFESSORS!—The London Punch publishes the following: "Wanted by an aged lady of very nervous temperament, a professor who will undertake to mesmerize all the organs in her street. Salary, no much per organ."

V. Buren Eloquently Vindicated.

[At a large meeting of the Democrats of Boston, favorable to the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, assembled in the old Cradle of Liberty on the evening of the 4th ult. GEORGE BAXSWORTH, Esq., was announced by the President, and addressed the meeting with great animation and power, in the following words:]

Friends of Van Buren! (Great cheering) I bid you welcome. Let us rejoice that at last we are met together in Boston, and find ourselves to be thousands. Having never participated in merely personal strifes, and being resolved never to do so, having indulged no feeling of acrimony towards any one, and never allowed myself to be the channel for expressing that of others, I stand among you fearlessly; to avow my preference and the grounds of it.

The office of President of the United States is one in which the people justly take a strong and an ever increasing interest. For what more exciting subject than to ask who shall give union and consistency to the principles of democracy? That principle is the common property of us all, and is in its own nature immortal; yet here in the land of its glory, but one man can be chosen to be from four years to four the bearer of its concentrated light, the exponent of its energy as it exists in the mind of the people. It is not strange that the friends of many candidates should urge their respective claims to the peculiar and highest confidence of the country. We respect them all. Mr. Van Buren would never accept power through the ruin of the reputation of others. His friends cherish the just good name of his competitors, as they would his own.

The Baltimore National Convention, it is agreed, shall make the selection of our candidate. Adhesion to the ultimate decision of the Convention is to present the badge of party; till then, differences of opinion are not only to be mutually tolerated, but the open expression of them to be encouraged. In the struggle of opinions we ask only for frankness.

The expression of a decided opinion on the Democracy of Boston is due to its own honor. It does not become the friends of freedom in a city where the Revolution was cradled, to be without a conviction of their own. The fathers of our liberties would frown upon us from these walls, if they should see us so little interested in public affairs as not to have matured a judgment on public measures and men. Concealment of preferences should belong only to a party that deals treacherously with the people; Democracy should be open as the day, rejecting disguise, having for its policy the loudest and clearest declarations of its purposes.

The expression is due to the Baltimore Convention. Let not its members get together like men without shadows, on whom not light enough has dawned to cast a distinct one, bearing no opinions of their own, and without direction from the true oracle of Democracy, the people at home. If they should, they would in the first place lose that moral power that arises from representing opinion; in the next place, an assembly of men uncommitted, would be too much exposed to the danger of cabals. The delegates there should be but the echo of the louder and more weighty opinion of the people. Their views are of less moment than the views of the people; their expression is, and should be, no more than as the last ripple on the beach within the harbor, compared to the dashing of the ocean in its own unlimited freedom. Let us not then permit our delegate, whoever he may be, to go to that Convention without the moral force that comes from declaratory instruction; let Boston furnish not its vote only but its quota of opinion.

It is objected against the nomination of Van Buren, that an election should be put for one term. Without discussing the question, I remark, that practically it now operates to the advantage of our favorite. Once re-elected, he can by party usage never again be nominated.

It is objected that he has been defeated, and so we must look for an available candidate. He shares one defeat with Jefferson and with Jackson; he is, in my belief, at this time, the only available candidate. Some States, indeed, have candidates for their own; apart from those you will find less difference pervading the land than has been pretended. I believe you will find the great sentiment united on Van Buren. As the waves in the South Pacific, where they have the whole sweep of the globe, roll in a long, unbroken swell, scarcely interrupted by the islands that here and there dot that ocean, in this great country of ours the movement of opinion in favor of Van Buren swells with uniformity and power.

It is objected against Mr. Van Buren, that he is a northern man, and that therefore he cannot be elected. Against such an argument I would not array northern feeling. Democracy is the same every where; it has but one voice in Georgia or Missouri or New York. The north has never failed to give votes for the candidate from the south; Massachusetts itself gave its vote at least for Jefferson. Let us then hope that geographical jealousies may still

continue to be without influence, should a northern candidate, the acknowledged favorite of the democracy of Maine and New Hampshire, of Connecticut and New York, be named as a candidate.

Van Buren is our preference, because it seems right that he who fell a victim to his fidelity, and was defeated by unfairness and misrepresentation, should meet with the same justice that was awarded to Jefferson and Jackson. [Applause.] But Van Buren is most of all our first choice, because his fidelity to principle is so exemplary, that his triumph will be most emphatically his victory. His re-election has ever appeared to us as the surest means of renewing the vigor of democracy, and re-establishing it on a permanent foundation in strength and purity.

The policy of Van Buren in recurring to the hard money doctrine of the Constitution, is now almost universally allowed to have been right in principle. In the great public opinion of the world the character of that policy is established. It was manly, and in its influence beneficent; at once daring and wise. That policy is the only safeguard of the credit of the Union, and of the credit of the States. When you check the tendency of the States and of the nation to incur debt. In New York the swelling of the pernicious flood has been stayed by the policy, and by the friends, of Mr. Van Buren. Here in Massachusetts, we may stand up with pride, and contend for the sanctity of every obligation which a State incurs. The democracy of Massachusetts, in the short period of their power, have restored the value of the promises of the State, and have, by their acts, shown their hatred of repudiation.

We prefer Van Buren, because his policy befriends the laborer. Never did a public man make so few professions to them in words, and never one rendered them such benefits in deeds. The currency is an affair that enters into the very home of the laborer, and affects his comfort and security. To tell the many ways in which the hard money policy of the Constitution, enforced by Mr. Van Buren, benefits the laborer, would fill the hours, so that morning would still find us considering them; they were largely dwelt upon in 1840; they deserve special consideration again. But without entering to-night upon that extensive discussion, I must add, that Van Buren, first among the Presidents, adopted the Ten Hour System, thus showing that he fully recognized the right of the laborer to leisure, domestic enjoyment, and the opportunities of intellectual culture. [Applause.] Friends of humanity! do not forget that Van Buren, whom those unacquainted with him charge with coldness, first among our statesmen carried into action the great idea that lies at the foundation of the Ten Hour Rule.

We prefer Van Buren for his views on the Tariff. They are expressed in his letter to the Indiana Committee, and they seem to us wise and practical, liberal, and suited to the circumstance of the country. The tendency of civilization is to bring nations nearer and nearer together; to approach more and more closely to the benefits of a free interchange of the products of industry. At the same time, our workshops have grown up under the imperfect and partial theories of former days. Van Buren sees the true doctrine, and advances it, yet at the same time has an eye to what actually exists. He reminds me of the mariner, who, in order to get the observation by which he will learn how to steer the ship, needs at one glance to see the sun at its meridian height, and the horizon. Thoroughly acquainted with existing interests, Van Buren looks for his direction to the instruction given by civilization. I rejoice to find so many men of the middling interest, sound, substantial business men, independent manufacturers, though so few of those interested in the largest establishments, heartily advocating the nomination of Mr. Van Buren.

Again, we prefer Mr. Van Buren because we accord with him in the manner in which he blends the love of Union with attachment to State Rights, and a recognition of individual freedom. He is alike opposed to consolidation and to that extreme independence which would crumble the Union into separate sovereignties. His policy has always been union and the power of the people. In this connection, we particularly regret that he was no longer in the Presidential chair, at the time when the disturbances in Rhode Island began. We know from a somewhat analogous case in Pennsylvania, how he would have turned aside every request for the unconstitutional interference of the General Government in the affairs of Rhode Island. [Great applause.] The example given by Mr. Van Buren showed how strife, and the dangers of civil disturbance could be turned aside; and had he been re-elected, there is reason to believe our neighboring State would have peacefully and almost without opposition, obtained a truly popular Constitution.

In foreign affairs the wisdom of Van Buren was no less conspicuous. To the angry and unwarrantable views of England on the affair of the Caroline, he made the reply, which a true regard for peace and a just sense of moral right demanded. Instead of acknowl-

edging the aggression to be an act of war, he held it to be an act, which, being unlawful, exposed those who participated in it to the tribunals that have the cognizance of crime, denying any ground for executive interference, till after conviction there might be an appeal to executive lenity and mercy. This is the true moral view of the question. The time has gone by, when authority may sanction its vassals in the commission of deeds of crime; the reason of modern times holds each man, gifted with conscience and intelligence, to be answerable for his actions. Van Buren assumed the ground most favorable to peace, and most sure to increase the sense of personal responsibility.

On the right of search Van Buren tolerated no compromise. The flag of an American vessel was, in his eyes, its protection. It covered the men that sailed under its folds; it protected and it gave security to the ship with its cargo. Never let an American statesman forget, that the doctrine of the freedom of the seas lies at the heart of our history; that an American ship on the ocean is as if it were an American island, safe from every foreign jurisdiction; that the goods it bears in its hold, should as little be molested, as though they were sheltered in a store on our soil; that not only the American but the stranger, should be as safe there as the fugitive would be in our houses. Van Buren was true to the doctrine of America.

Again, I must prefer Van Buren for his assertion of our rights on the North-Eastern frontier. Not a shade of doubt ever crossed my mind of our right to our claim, in its utmost latitude. The award of the King of the Netherlands, which our opponents were the special means of rejecting, was better than the late arrangement, and could have been accepted with honor. Since that was rejected, I, who ever held with Gallatin an unwavering conviction of the justice of our claim, regret with Gallatin, that the subject was not finally settled in strict conformity with the original agreement, to give an example to the world of the sanctity of treaties.

Shall I add, that I prefer Van Buren because he is the friend of Ireland?—I will not appeal to the Irish as though the friends of Van Buren were alone their friends. In the days of our revolution, Ireland was with us to a man; and now, there is not a citizen among us with an American heart who is not cordially the friend of Ireland.

If Van Buren receives the nomination at Baltimore, his election will be advocated with a powerful and wide-spread enthusiasm. In his defeat, the democratic principle was defied, insulted and trampled upon; that principle demands to avenge itself; not as an affair of human passion or personal ambition. No—it is a movement from the highest sphere of truth and right; and it is the law of the moral world, that truth and moral right cannot with impunity be outraged. The democratic principle, having for a time been overwhelmed by arts and misrepresentations, has gathered energy to throw off the weight that bore it down; it will rise once more in majesty to be the guiding light of our nation and the hope of humanity. (Cheers.)

For myself, I have never made disclaimers or apologies. To advocate Democracy in Massachusetts, is no holiday pastime, is never embraced by those who have no craving beyond rest and pleasant dreams. Our course is not too often envisioned by success; we are wounded sometimes even by our friends. We tread a thorny path, but it leads upwards to the home of freedom, of justice, of truth. A firm assertion of our principles in the hour of defeat is honorable, and brings its own reward. Yet, should we become triumphant in the State and in the nation, none more cheerfully than I would court retirement and silence. As far as I cherish a hope of building up an honorable name, it is in another career than that of political life, though in a career essentially popular, as it makes appeals also to the unbiased judgment of the whole public. So much is this my settled preference, that important as I esteemed our meeting to-night, I so grudged my time as to come reluctantly; for as the months and years swiftly hurry by me, I seem to hear the chiding voices of those departing messengers, warning me of that night-fall which coming so fast may find my task undone. Yet I would not be deterred from meeting with you to-night. I rejoice that we have assembled in such numbers; I thank you for having heard me with patience. So long as I live I will enjoy these highest privileges of intelligent existence, the right of thinking freely, and of free utterance. [Continued applause.]

PRESENT RECEIVED.—A gentleman who had presented an accomplished young lady with a gold pencil, received in reply: "Sir, if you meant to please me with your very useful and agreeable present, you have succeeded to the extent of your wishes—if you meant to offend me by presenting something almost too valuable for my humility to accept, I shall find no difficulty in pocketing the affront."

FOOLS, says a terse old writer, worship mules that carry gold.

A LADY is no use at a ball without a BEAUX! A fiddle is in the same fix.

NEW GOODS. BURTON KINGSBURY HAS JUST RECEIVED from New York City, a large and well selected assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS which are offered for sale at his old stand. His stock consists in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, & C. & C. & C. Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. His old customers and the public generally are requested to call and examine qualities and prices. Towanda, Nov. 11th, 1843.

THE LATEST NEWS! D. O. & O. N. SALSBURY HAVE just received and are now opening at the store lately occupied by V. E. Piollet, in Wysox, an extensive and well selected assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, consisting of almost every variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on the most favorable terms for cash or ready pay. Having purchased for ready pay at exceedingly low prices, and confidently believing that their terms and prices offer equal if not greater inducements to the purchaser than can be found elsewhere, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the community. Lumber and produce taken in payment. Wysox, Nov. 6, 1843.

H. MIX & SON ARE NOW RECEIVING from New York a large and choice selection of GOODS of every description, to which they call the attention of the public, and which will be sold for cash, produce of all kinds, and Lumber, at exceedingly low prices. Call and examine prices and qualities. November 7, 1843.

WINTER GOODS! THE LARGEST STOCK EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, is now opening at Montanye's, which they will sell at wholesale or retail at such prices as will ensure a liberal share of public patronage. Their stock consists of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Bonnets, Gentlemen's Hats & Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. and all the necessaries for the comfort of a cold winter, which appears to be rapidly approaching. J. D. & E. D. MONTANYE. Towanda, November 8, 1843.

LATE ARRIVAL! THE subscribers have just received at their store in Monroe, a large and well selected assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising almost every variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. which they now offer to the public at very low prices for ready pay. The citizens of Monroe and the surrounding country are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are confident we can give them as good bargains as they can find at any other establishment in the county. Lumber and Produce taken in payment. D. C. & O. N. SALSBURY. Monroe, Nov. 8, 1843.

NEW GOODS, AT O. D. BARTLETT'S. October 23, 1843.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally that they are carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the north part of the building occupied by B. Thomas, as a Hat shop, on Main street, nearly opposite Mercers store, where they will be happy to accommodate old and new customers. SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALS, HARNESS, WHIPS & C. & C. GARPET BAGS, VALISES, TRUNKS, GOLLARS, & C. of the latest fashion and best materials will be made to order on moderate terms for ready pay. Most kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for work. ARNOUT & CULP. Nov. 13, 1843.

Chairs and Bedsteads. THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, also, Settees of various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description, which we will sell low for cash or Country Produce. TURNING done to order. T. MCKINS & MAKINSON. Towanda, November 16th, 1843.

D. Vandercook—Cabinet Maker. Corner of Main & State streets, Towanda Pa. KEEPS constantly on hand, all kinds of Furniture, made of the best materials and of the latest fashion, which he will sell on better terms for cash than can be had at any other establishment in the world. Towanda, Oct. 10th, 1843.

WANTED. In exchange for Goods—Common, Plain & good Culling Boards, and 28 inch Shingles. MEANS & CO.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE. WERE it not for the wonderful power possessed by this invaluable compound, commending it to the attention of the public, so many worthless, and indeed dangerous nostrums have been brought forward, with all the parade of false certificates and extravagant praise, that even the most valuable medicines are received with distrust. The proprietors of the Health Restorative, however, with confidence upon the superior powers of his medicine, founded upon an experience of its widespread beneficial effects, confidently recommending it in cases of Coughs, Colds, Liver complaint, raising of blood, pain in the side and chest, purifying the blood, eradicating eruptions on the skin, and all other complaints arising from a want of tone in the stomach. The medicine is not only pleasant to the taste, but requires no unusual attention to diet, nor is there any danger to be apprehended from exposure to cold, from attending to usual avocations. From numerous certificates in testimony of its extraordinary efficacy, the following are selected.

Letter from Samuel Nell. Mr. C. Brinckerhoff—Sir: Having been afflicted with a disease of the lungs, attended with a severe cough and great difficulty of breathing, and compelled at times to give up my business, I tried many medicines, but found little relief, until hearing of your Health Restorative, I procured two bottles of Sabin Hatch's, Susquehanna county, and I feel no hesitation in saying that I have not enjoyed better health in some years, and I think that God, it has been the means of prolonging my life, and most cheerfully recommended it to the public as a valuable medicine. Yours, &c. SAMUEL NELL. Skinner's Edly, Wyoming Co., Pa. December 10, 1842.

Letter from C. W. Dunn. Mr. C. Brinckerhoff: Dear Sir—I have been troubled for a length of time with a severe cough, and have tried many medicines which were commended to me, but found no relief. I was induced to try a bottle of your Health Restorative, which has cured me effectually. It is from the knowledge I have of the efficacy of this medicine that I so cordially recommend it to others; believing that any one who has a severe cough, will by the use of the Health Restorative experience the same happy result. Yours Respectfully. C. W. DUNN. 121 Front-st., N. Y.

Letter from Daniel H. Keeler. Mr. C. Brinckerhoff: Dear Sir—I was afflicted with a severe cold about the middle of May, which kept increasing, and seated on my chest, and threw me into a violent cough, with a severe pain in the side, so that I was unable to perform any kind of business for about three months. I had within that time taken all kinds of medicine which I thought could be of any service to me, but still I grew worse, until I finally obtained your Health Restorative. I used of only two bottles of which I was enabled to perfect health. Yours, &c. DANIEL H. KEELER. Silver Lake, Sus. Co., Pa. October 14, 1842.

Letter from Sabin Hatch. Mr. C. Brinckerhoff: Dear Sir—I was afflicted with an affection of the lungs, in the left side and breast, attended with a alarming cough. I was in New York, and my friends there advised me to try your Health Restorative. I procured two bottles, and had used one of them I found my health rapidly improved, and after using the second bottle I enjoyed as good health as I had for any time within five or six years. After I speak of being in New York, my friends paired of my ever reaching my home. I used other medicine, and can attribute my improvement in health to nothing, under God, but to the use of your Health Restorative. I am a medicine here spoken of, and I am desirous every one similarly afflicted would give it a trial. SABIN HATCH. Montrose, Pa., August 6, 1842.

Letter from Walter Follet. Mr. C. Brinckerhoff: Dear Sir—I was afflicted with an affection of the lungs, in the left side and breast, attended with a alarming cough. I was in New York, and my friends there advised me to try your Health Restorative. I procured two bottles, and had used one of them I found my health rapidly improved, and after using the second bottle I enjoyed as good health as I had for any time within five or six years. After I speak of being in New York, my friends paired of my ever reaching my home. I used other medicine, and can attribute my improvement in health to nothing, under God, but to the use of your Health Restorative. I am a medicine here spoken of, and I am desirous every one similarly afflicted would give it a trial. SABIN HATCH. Montrose, Pa., August 6, 1842.

The following is an extract of a letter from Hon. Stephen Strong, of Utica, N. Y., dated November 1, 1842. Dear Sir:—Your Health Restorative has proved a most invaluable medicine. You please send me, in the same way as the other, five bottles more. Yours Truly, STEPHEN STRONG. For Sale by O. R. TYLER, Towanda.

BRADFORD PORTLAND CEMENT. Two dollars and fifty cents per barrel, five of postage. Fifty cents deduction within the year; and for cash advance, one dollar will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time by paying arrears. Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted for fifty cents; every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers. Twelve lines or less make a square. Job Printing, of every description, promptly executed, on new and fashionable type. Letters on business pertaining to this office, must come free of postage, to ensure attention. AGENTS. The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Bradford Portland Cement: C. H. HANNICK, Esq.; J. R. COONAN, Esq.; Col. W. E. BARNES; E. ASPENWALL; J. E. GOUGHNAN; B. COONAN; ANDREW McKEAN; R. C. WARR; D. JONKSON; A. M. COE.