### A Column of Variety.

An up the river Yankee boated a lot of potatoes down to New Orleans, and not knowing the mildness of the climate he put his sled aboard for the purpose of hawking the produce about the streets: nothing daunted, however, on his arrival, by the dearth of snow, he hitched up his pony, and peddled his potatoes, saying, that next to slush, mud was the slipperyest thing he knew of.

Love is a blind emotion, which does not always suppose merit in its object; yet it is far more flattering to a handsome woman, to be beloved by a man of merit, than to be adored by a fool.

How an old maid always eyes asingle gentleman! She looks at him just as every blade of grass drinks a supply, she does a dog in dog-days-wondering whether he intends to bite.

It is said, splendid carriages may be compared to those ancient temples whose outside was covered with gold, while their god within was an ox or an ape.

The happiness or unhappiness of life depends more on little circumstances or interests of the heart, than one event, apparently of the greatest importance.

He who imagines that he can do without the world, is much deceived; but he who imagines that the world cannot do without him, is still more so.

Let those who would affect singularity with success, first determine to be very virtuous, and they will be sure to be very singular.

A gentleman was one day composing music for a lady to whom he was paying his addresses. "Pray, Miss D.," he said, " what time do vou prefer?" "Oh," she replied carelessly, "any time will do; but the quicker the better." The company smiled at the rejoinder, and the gentleman took her at her word.

An Irishman, according to Sir Jonas Barrington, having been wounded in the side in a duel, was asked to describe the sensation caused by the stroke of the pistol bullet. "It felt," said the wounded man, " as if I had been punched by the mainmast of a seventy four."

An Irish drummer, who now and then indulged in a noggen of right good potteen, was accosted by the reviewing general-" What makes your nose look so red?" "Plase yer honer," replied Pat, "I always blush when I spake to a general officer."

A young lady asked a gentleman the meaning of the word Surrogate. . It is," replied he, "a gate through which all have to pass to get married." "Then I suppose," said the lady, "it is a corruption of Sorrow-gate?

A young woman, od meeting a former fellow-servant, was asked how she liked her new place. "Very well." "Then you 've nothing to complain of?" " Nothing, only my master and mistress talks such werry bad grammar."

The Picayune says that in New Orleans the operations of merchants and adjoining mountain. Thus the plains musquitoes nicely divide the year. The of Modena in Italy are underlaid with be collected at their source into one bills of the merchants come upon us in a stratum of clay that rests in part upwinter, and those of the musquitos in the summer."

" A nursery must be a great place for dancing, Simon." ." Why so?" "Because it is." "I dont see how." "Aint a nursery a regular bawl room?"-"Well, you're a rouser."

"Father, wasn't Alexander a he-ro?" "Yes, my bov," replied Oast. "Well. then, father, was'nt Mrs. Alexander a she-ro?" "Girl" take that boy to bed. What depravity !"

"Every vegatable," said a wag the other day, "in its proper season-cowslips in spring, cucumbers in summer. cantelopes in autumn, and whiskers in winter,

Suicide is so common in France, that one man has put a placard on his garden wall;"'All persons are forbidden committed suicide on these premises."

I interfere with no one's fire side rights, as the woman said when her drunken husband fell under the forestick.

A solicifor, who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of his nose; once told a lady that if she did not settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her. "Indeed, sir." said the lady, "there is no necessity for you to file

your bill, for it is sharpenough already." Good thoughts, like good company, will never stay where they are not civilly entertained; while bad thoughts, like illmannered guests, press for admission, or like night robbers, lurk secretly about, waiting for an unguarded moment to creep in and destroy.

It fares with us in human life, says Senaca, as in a routed army; one stumbles first, and then another falls upon him, and so they follow, one upon another, till the whole field comes to be one heap of miscarriages.

How much lies in laughter—the cipher-key wherewith we decipher the whole man! Some men wear an everlasting barren simper; in the smile of others lies a cold glitter, like ice.

The following is a true description of an animal called 'coquette'. —A young lady of beauty more than sense-more accomplishments than learning-more charms of person than graces of mindmore admirers than friends-more fools than wise men for attendants.

### [Written for the Bradford Reporter.] Essays on Geology.—No. 15. CEOLOGY APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

Springs and artificial drainage. The sources of springs, and the phenomena attending them, are matters of much interest to the agriculturist. The healthful waters that they bring afford him the richest treasures he can possess. With them he slakes his own thirst at the call of nature, and supplies the same luxury to his domestic animals. He uses them to prepare almost every article of his food and to cleanse his skin and invigorate his body.

Nature too hath given the same common bounty to the grass of the fields as well as to man and the beasts of the earth. It comes as the silent dew and the pattering rain, and every leaf and and the earth receives the rest.

No agriculturist can fail to appreciate the value of water to his field; he feels the wants of his domestic animals in his own thirst; and he sees the freshness of all vegetation dependent on a healthful supply of moisture. He looks to the cloud for the gentle shower and the drenching rains, but to the earth for the constant supply of moisture for his crops and water for himself and beasts.

It is to geology alone that we can look for rules to guide us in searching for the hidden waters of the earth. They have fallen to it in the form of rain, have sunk beneath its surface till some impervious stratum arrested their downward courses, and then have followed the course of this stratum till they have found an outlet at the surface.

There are many classes of springs, but two, however, are of much importance to the agriculturist. The first class may be called surface springs .-These are the most numerous of all springs, and flow copiously in wet seasons, and often entirely fail in time of long continued drought. The waters that form them are such as accumulate in the soil from rains and descend only to the subsoil, or some rock or stratum of clay that lies near the surface, and are discharged at every point wherethe strata presents a furrowed out-crops.

The second class of springs may be called subterranean springs. These are caused by the waters that accumulate from rains and the melting of snow sinking deeper into the earth, and passing through cracks or vents in the rocky strata and forming subterraneous reservoirs in situations where they are subject to a high hydrostatic pressure.— From these reservoirs the waters flow in such directions as they can find a vent, and frequently reach the surface from a great depth, rising perpendicularly through some seam or crack in the rock that confined them.

Thèse reservoirs are often reached in digging or boring to a great depth for water, and from constant fountains at the surface. Wells' thus formed are called Artesian wells. They are of frequent occurrence in digging for water in plains that are underlaid by an impervious stratum that laps upon an on the Appenine mountains. The water from the tops of these mountains runs under the stratum of clay, and whenever this is penetrated through on the plains of Modena the water rises to the surface. So well acquainted are the inhabitants with this fact, that in digging for water, when they arrive at this stratum of clay, it is said they stone up their wells at once, without seeing any water, and then bore through the clay and permit it to flow to the surface.\_

The whole of the second class of springs are formed by nature on the same principle, unless an inclination of the strata finds an outlet before reaching the plains. To discover these hidden fountains of water and bring them to the surface is a matter of much importance to the agriculturist, and often requires the closest geological research. If he wishes to procure water from a spring of the first class, and none appear above ground, he should first determine the direction of the dip of the stratum that lies beneath his soil, and then see if there are natural outlets to the waters top-dressed with the same compost. near him. If not he may select the There are many acres of wet land in most moist place on the point of the greatest depression as the channel of the waters that lie beneath his soil. If the strata dips in two directions, and each from him, he will rarely find a permanent spring; but if the dip of each be towards him he may be sure the natural channel is where the inclined strata meet. If the stratum be clay, he will surely find water here whether it appear at the surface or not, but if it be rock it may be lost in a fissure at a point where the strata meet.

Again in digging for a surface spring, if it be found on a stratum of clay that is underlaid at a short distance by gravel, or other loose earth, (if a small spring be found) it is in vain to think to increase it by going below the clay, unless you meet with a spring of the second class. This may or may not be the case, the result depending on your devotion above the nearest stream or

other body of surface water. The second class of springs often make their appearance in continuous tries weere men attain a gigantic size. lines, their outlet from their confine- All the greatest characters that have ment being caused by a crack or fault arisen on our earth, have had their birth born to us, but who shall restore the (as they are called) in the rock beneath at no great distance from the parallel of mother when she passes away and is

the direction of the seam, and when this known you have the true point to look for water. If the soil is deep, there may be no indication at the surface of the spring beneath you, and you will only reach it by digging to the rock from which it springs. If the rock through which the water rises is inclined, no time need be spent in digging where you reach the rock above the fault, but your search should be in opposite direction.

I may perhaps make the subject plainer by an illustration. Suppose the sheet of paper on which I am writing, to represent the surface of the earth. If I raise the ends of the sheet there will be a depression in the centre. Now if the soil on the surface corresponds with the impervious stratum beneath, the waters of the soil will drain to the depression in the centre and here would form a stream; on the sides of the depression we might look for surface springs.

permit the water to pass between, and point, the water will rise through. This would represent the second class of springs.

I have been somewhat particular in explaining these two classes of springs, as their phenomena are the key to artificial drainage.

Artificial drainage is employed to from a soil. The amount of water required to benefit a soil, depends entirely on the vegetation we wish to grow upon it. Nature has given to different species of vegetation entirely different wants, so that the most marshy places are clothed with vegetation. But the coarse reeds and flags are not the food of man. Almost all plants useful to man require a soil comparatively dry. For the growth of grains a soil that will afford standing water by digging to the depth of fifteen inches, is too wet, and fitted for no tillage, although it might grow grass. Plants never require more water for their nourishment than they can take up and digest; but if the soil permits the superfluous water to pass off, the plant is uninjured, but if it remains to stagnate at the roots of the plant, it is unhealthy to it. If the soil is sub-charged with water, it is always cold, as the circulation of heat

s upward instead of downward. The situation of wet lands must always determine the method taken to drain them. It is frequently the case that extensive tracts of marsh land repose on a stratum of clay of but a few feet in thickness, and underneath this lies sand, gravel, or rocks of a cavernous structure, so that by sinking a hole through this clay they may be effectually drained.

Wet lands sometimes lie on a declivity or slope of a hill and cover large areas of surface. In such cases the springs that saturate the soil are situated above the marsh, and often run in the soil for a considerable distance before should be cut off at a point above where drain and not be left to spread them selves over lands sufficiently moist without them. Frequently a crop cut at the head of a side hill wall, will thus correct two evils of a farm,-it will take the superfluous waters of wet-fields and spread them on one that is too dry. It is always better to prevent water from coming to wet low lands, than to conduct them away when there. Thus in low land marshes a drain around a marsh, will drain it more effectually than one directly through it, unless the spring rises in the centre of it. This

however is rarely the case. Wet lands are often unfit for cultivation after drainage till they have been aired for years, or limed. A kind of peaty substance has accumulated at their surface, which if rightly managed will render them permanently fertile. For such lands a compost of lime, wood ashes, loam, and coarse sand applied as a top dressing and harrowed in, will perhaps be the best if they are to be used as meadows, but if they are to be tilled, they should be turned over with a plough or spade, and then rolled and this county, which would afford the richest crops if drained, that now lie waste and useless, affording only an unwholsome air to the surrounding neighborhood.

STATURE.-In the United States 6 feet is a very common height for men, though the average is one or two inches less. Four and a half feet is the common height of the Esquimaux, Laplanders, and Siberians. In China 5 feet is the medium stature. In Patagonia 7 feet is said to be the common height of men, and 6 feet 2 and 3 inches of women; this however, has been disputed, though all navigations who have been favored with a sight of them, agree that there are giants among them. In America, men are to be taller, if not more robust, than those in the same latitude on the eastern continent. It is observthat climates which produce dwarfish men, are not congenial to the expansion of intellect, as is also the case in counwhich they lie. This will often show | 40 degrees north latitude.

Benjamin West.

Benjamin West was the youngest of a family of ten children, of John West, who married Sarah Pearson. He was born on the 10th of October, 1638. His ancestors were Quakers, and emigrated to this country with William Penn, at the time of his second visit. Many of the family are still residing in Delaware county. Benjamin was reared in the faith and profession of his ancestors-a profession from which he never swerved when his genius commanded the flattery of courts, and honor from kings and princes. It is re-corded of him, by Galt, that at the age of seven, he made a drawing in red and black ink, of an infant niece, of whose cradle he had the charge, and whose sweet smile in her sleep excited his imitative powers, though he had never seen a picture or engraving. With this precocious sign of inherent talent, the boy's mother was charmed, and her admiration and encouragement confirm-If I raise one leaf of the sheet and ed his taste. At school, even before he had learned to write, pen and ink bethen puncture the upper leaf in any came his cherished favorites; and birds, flowers and animals adorned his juvenile portfolio. His father, it is said, being admonished by some of the elders of the Society of Friends, did all he could to repress his son's ardent propensity, and sought to direct his attention to mere useful pursuits. But it was in vain. It is a tradition of the carry off a superabundance of water family, that the father, having sent Renjamin out to plough, missed him from his work, and found him under a cokeberry bush, where he had sketched the portraits of the whole family so strikingly that they were instantly re-

cognized. At length an epoch occurred in his professional progress. A party of Indians taught him to prepare red and yellow colors such as then used in decorating their persons; from his mother he obtained some indigo, which completed all the elementary colours of his pallet; while the tail of the family's cat furnished him with hair for his pencils. At the age of sixteen he obtained the consent of his parents to pursue painting, as a profession, in Philadelphia. Several of his landscapes, executed on panels over mantel pieces, are preserved at the hospital in Philadelphia were his great picture of Christ healing the sick is still exhibited. The sign of the Bull's Head tavern, which long hung in Strawberry Alley, was one of those early productions. It was a few years since purchased and carried to England. Its colours were re-

markably fresh and well preserved. After practising his art successfully in this country until 1756, he embarked for Italy, where he spent about four years in the study of the works of the great masters. On seeing the statue of the Appollo Belvidere at Rome he is said to have exclaimed, "How like an Indian warrior!" One day at Rome. while his master had stepped out a moment, West slyly painted a fly on the work on which his master was engaged. they reach the surface. Such springs The master came in, resumed his work, and made several attempts to scare they saturate the soil, and carried by away the fly. At last he exclaimed,

"Ah! it is that American!" Mr. West reached London in 1763, where he settled and ultimately attained the summit of the fame. He was married in 1765, to a lady of Philadelphia, Miss Shewell, who having previously been engaged to him, came out to meet him London. & was the subject of Agrippina landing at Brundusium with the ashes of Germanicus. This painting originated from a conversation which took place at the table of Dr. Drummond, Archbishop of York, were our artist was a guest; it stamped the fame of Mr. West with the king, George III., who became not only his munificent patron, but his tried and intimate friend.

When after the battle of Brandy wine, several ministers of the court sought to misrepresent West to the king as a whig or what was worse, a rebel, the king led him into conversation, at a levee, conversing of the battle. West openly and firmly set forth the wrongs his country had suffered, and defended their cause as far as his Quaker principles would allow. The king, in presence of his ministers, complimented him on his love of his native land, and told him he had raised himself in his esteem by the manly course he had taken.

Our limits will not admit of following Mr. West through his famous professional career. Honors and distinctions were heaped upon him, not only in England, but also by foreign eminent bodies, and princes. The honor of knighthood offered him by King George through the duke of Gloucester, was respectfully declined. The Quaker

continued true to his principles. Mr. West died as calmly and placidy as he had lived, on the 10th March, 1820, at the good old age of 81. His

remains repose in St. Paul's Cathedral. FILIAL LOVE.-It is mentioned by Miss Pardoe, that a "beautiful feature in the character of the Turks, is reverence for the mother. Their wives may advise or reprimand unheeded, but their mother is an oracle, consulted, confided in. listened to with respect or deference, honored to the latest hour, and remembered with affection and regard even beyond the grave." "Wives may die," say they, "and we can replace them, children may perish, and others may be seen no more ?"

# NEW GOO!

BURTON KINGSBURY AS 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.

D. O. & O. N. SALSBURY AVE just received and are now opening at the store letely at the store lately occupied by V. E. Piollet, in Wysox, an extensive and well se lected 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

RE 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 ex-ceedingly low prices. Call and examine prices and qualities. November 7, 1843

THE LARGET STOCK EVER OF-FERED 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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Bonnets, Gentlemens' Hats & Caps, Buffalo Robes. &c.

and all the etceteras necessary for the comfort of a cold winter, which appears to be rapidly

J. D. & E. D. MONTANYE. Towanda, November 8, 1843.

## LATE ARRIVAL!

HE subscribers have just received at their store in Monroeton, a large and well seected assortment of FALL AND WINTER CODS, comprising almost every variety of Dry Goods,

Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. which they now offer to the public at very low

prices for ready pay.

The citizens of Monroe and the surrounding ountry are respectfully invited to call and ex amine our stock, as we are confident we can give them as good bargains as they can find at any other establishment in the county. C Lumber and Produce taken in payment.

D. C. & O. N. SALSBURY.

## Monroeton, Nov. 8, 1843. NEW GOODS

AT O. D. BARTLETT'S.

October 23, 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.
TOMKINS & MAKINSON. Towanda, November 10th, 1843.

D. Vandercook—Cabinet Maker.



Corner of Main & State streets, Towarda Pa. ZEEPS 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.

## Watch and Clock Repairing.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN,



RESPECTFULLY Informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above one door south of Thomas opposite the Hay Scales.

Watch and Clock Repairing,

will be done on short notice, and warranted to be well done. From a long experience in the business, he believes that he will be able to rendet perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N.B. Watches warranted to run well one

year, or the money refunded; and a written agreement to that effect given to all that desire ne. CLOCKS.—A large assortment just receiv-

ed and for sale very low for cash. Towanda, January 29, 1844.

ATS & CAPS, a good assortment for sale by J.F. MEANS & CO. ERINOS, Alpaccas, Mous. De Laines.

I IST OF JURORS on A Term and Sessions 1844.

GRAND JURGES. Warren—W. Arnold, John Cottin, to Herrick—Wm. Angle, Jeremin Bra Rome—E. F. Barnes; Wysox—C. R. Brown, H. N. Spale Smithfield—Ira C. Bullerk. Wysox—C. R. Brown, H. N. Spale Smithfield—Ira C. Bullock; Ridgbury—Arvine Clark 2d, Thor Wyslusing—Wm. Camp jr.; Granville—Woodford Clark; Monroe Franklin Fowler, E. You Standing Stone—James Gordon; South Creek—Levi Godard; Albany—Jacob Heverley; Tuscarora—Charles Johnson; Troy—V.M. Long; Leroy-H.I.Stone; Burlington-H.B. Wilhelm; Canton-Irad Wilson.

TRAVERSD JURORS-PIRET WI Springfield—Charles Burgess, W.Co Stockwell; Pike-J.E. Bullock, A. Marsh, Good Pike—J. L. Bunoca, A. Marah, Gould Burlington,—John Bailey; Troy—Conklin Baker, Adolphus Spl Monroe—G. H. Bull, Joseph Inghan

aker; Andrew Burnside, Wm. Gh Smithfield—Christopher Child, Rira John W. Miller, Elijah 8. Tacy, (

kins; Orwell-Abel Darling; Litchfield—S. Davidson, J. Rogen; Herrick—Edmund Fairchild; Franklin—A. Gay, H. Willey; Asylum—Elmar Horton; Rome-J. M. Nichols; Towards boro—Wm. Keeler; Canton—J. Lindley, C. Stocked, Ridgbury—Wm. R. Buck, Job lin Armenia—Reuben Mason; Wysox—Chester Pierce, G. Son; Sheshequin-Aaron Post; Leroy-Russell Palmer;

South Creek-Benjamin Quick; thens tp-Orson Rickey, Simon Wolcutt, Henry S. Wells; Warren - A . Rodgers, Henry With Windham-Charles Russell, Plant Reel; Columbia—Geo. Shives; Granville S. Taylor.

SECOND WEEK. Wyalusing-J. Ackley, J. Buler, Va. Pike-L. C. Belding jr., Dan Belg Powanda boro-Daniel Bartlett; Warren-C. R. Bassett, A. C. Den Troy-D. V. Barnes, John Porte, dington; Durell—J.M. Bishop, Ulysses Mood Springfield-W. Berry, C.G. Lenn

Herrick-Isaac Camp ; Rome-G. W. Eastman; Wells-Zebra French, A. Minier, Athens tp .- J. P. Green, H. Mum

Overton; Burlington—Luther Godard; Litchfield—G. Haddock; Sheshequin—Alonson Lovelace; Franklin—Wm. Lyons, W.B.Spi Granville—S. K. Porter; Towarda tp-Ezra Rutty: Tuscarora-A Taylor; Asylum-G. Terry; Smithfield-V. Vincent Wysox-U.M. Warner

BOOT & SHOE MAI

On my own hooks again



TEPHEN HATHAWAY into public generally that he is sell to manufacture, of the best material, most substantial and elegant man scriptions of Boots and Shoes. Morocco, Calf and Coarse Boos r Ladies' shoes and gaiters; youthin All work made by me will be we e well made. Call and try.

Towarda, February, 27th 184. PROCLAMATION

Country Produce taken in prime

Emily S. Dean, by her next friend, No. 505, My William Arder, Libel for b In Bradford C

Richard Dean.

O RICHARD DEAN the above libel : You me land that Emily S. Dean, your wife, he friend, William Arder, has filed her p a divorce from you, from the banns of ny, and that alias subpæna has been and proof made that you were not to in said county. You are therefore quired to appear at the Court Horse borough of Towarda, at the May To common pleas, on the first Monda next, to answer said complaint, and if any you have, why the said Em not be divorced from you.

JOHN N. WESTON,

Sheriff's Office, Towanda, April 5, 1844.

The Bradford Rep

BY E. S. GOODRICH AD S.

TERMS 8

Two dollars and fifty cents perms sive of postage. Fifty cents delor within the year; and for cash at vance, one notices will be dedute Subscribers at liberty to discon time by paying arrearages. Advertisements, not exceeding

erted for fifty cents; every subst tion twenty-five cents. A liberal is to yearly advertisers. Twelve lines or less make a squ

Job Printing, of every description expeditiously executed, on new and

Letters on business pretai fice, must come free of postage, to t tion.

AGENTS. The following gentlemen are receive subscriptions for the Bradlore and to receipt for payments therefor C. H. HERRICK, Esq..... J. R. COOLBAUGH,.... Col. W. E. BARTON, E. ASPENWALL, ..... E. Goodrich,.... B. COOLBAUGH,.... ADDISON M'KEAN,..... D. Johnson.....