MILK. Milk consists of three materials blended together-called, in Science, the butteraceous, lactic, and serous kinds of matter-which can be separated by artificial means, so as to form butter, the milk called buttermilk, and scrum or whey. The whey is hule else than water. slightly saline, and is generally the chief in-gredient in the milk. When taken from the Cow, milk should be removed to the darry or milk-house, and, after being sieved, placed in shallow pans, to throw up the butteraceous matter termed cream, which, being lightest, floats on the top.

The following observations on milk and its management, made by Dr. Anderson, are worthy of the consideration of cow-keepers:

" Of the milk drawn from any Cow at one always thinner, and of a much worse quality ed; and this richness continues to increase

"If milk be put into a dish, and allowed to cream rising first to the surface is richer in quality and greater in quantity than that which time; that of the third is greater than that of of ten ounces to fourteen pounds, more or less the fourth, and so of the rest; the cream that according to the time the butter is to be pre-rises continuing progressively to decrease in served. The butter and salt should be well quantity, and to decline in quality, so long as any rises to the surface.

"Thick milk always throw up a much ally contains than milk that is thinner; but the cream is of a richer quality; and, if water be more butter, than it would have done if allowed to remain pure; but its quality is, at the same time, greatly debased.

Milk which is put into a bucket or other proper vessel, and carried in it to a considerable distance, so as to be much agitated, and in to settle for cream, never throws up so much or so rich cream as if the same milk had been put into the milk-pans directly after it was milked.

" From these fundamental facts, the reflecting dairyist will derive many important practical rules. Some of these we shall enumerate. and leave the rest' to be discovered. Cows should be milked as near the dury as possible in order to prevent the necessity of carrying and cooling the milk before it is put into the creaming dishes. Every Cow's milk should be kept separate till the peculiar properties of each are so well known as to admit of their being classed, when those that are most nearly allied may be mixed together. When it is intended to make butter of a very fine quality, reject entirely the milk of all those Cows which vield cream of a bad quality, and also keep the milk that is first drawn from the Cow at each milking entirely separate from that which is last obtained, as the quality of the butter must otherwise be greatly debased, without materially augmenting its quantity.-For the same purpose, take only the cream hat is first separated from the first drawn milk. Butter of the very best quality can only be economically made in those darries where cheese is also made; because in them the best part of each Cow's milk can be set apart for throwing up cream—the best part of this cream can be taken in order to be made into butterand the remainder or all the rest of the milk and cream of the dairy can be turned into cheese. The spontaneous separation of cream and the production of butter, are never effected but in consequence of the production of acid in the milk. Hence it is that, where the whole milk is set apart for the senaration of cream and the whole of the cream is separated, the milk must necessarily have turned sour before it is made into cheese; and no very excellent cheese can be made from milk which has once attained that state."

We now pass on to a consideration of the most valuable ingredient in the dairy produce-

Butter is made of cream, freed from its milk v and serouss properties. This is effected by churning. Some imagine that no butter can be good except such as is made from fresh cream; but this is a mistake, as cream requires to have a little acidity before the butter will form. The length of time which the cream clearly ascertained; from three to seven days. however, may be considered as the proper period. A more important matter than the length of time which cream requires to stand, is the degree of temperature at which the cream will turn into butter. This has been ascertained from experiment to be from 45 to 75 deg. of Fahrenheit. In Holland, when the cream is too cold, hot water is put into the churn to raise the temperature to 70 or 75 deg. The best quality of butter is obtained at a temperature of 51 deg. according to experiments performed by Mr. Pooler; and the greatest quantity at a temperature of 56 deg. During the process of churning, the agitation will increase the heat to about five degrees more than it was when the cream was put into the churn, Mr. Pooler is of opinion, that the greater quantity of butter is obtained by the increased heat causing more milk to remain among the butter; and this, of course, must decrease its quality.

In some of the dairies in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, and in all those near Glasgow, the butter is made by churning the cream and the milk together. This is done in order to obtain the buttermilk, the demand for which is always great in large cities. When the milk and cream are to be churned together, the milk is kept in coolers for from twelve to twentyfour hours, and then poured into a milk-tub. It remains here until required for churning; and will during this time, have coagulated .-If a certain quantity of milk is put into the milk is put into the milk tub, and has coagulated before any more has creamed, the coagulated milk in no way be disturbed, or, if the two quantities are mixed together, too much fermentation may be the consequence. The milk is not churned till it has become acid; and when once coagulation has taken place, it should be churned as early as convenient. If the milk has not fermented before churning. the buttermilk will keep for a much longer time. will have an agreeable taste, and will bear to

termilk, will never be so good, nor will it keep for such a length of time as the former.

The operation of churning, whether it be of cream alone, or cream and milk, is performed in the same manner. The milk requires more time than cream to complete the process, from two to three hours being considered necessary while cream alone may be effectually churn ed in an hour and a half. It is necessary that the operation should be slow in warm weather; for if done too hastily, the butter will be soft and white. If the cream is at too high a temperature, the churn should be cooled with cold spring water, to reduce it to the proper degree winter, again, the operation of churning should be done as quickly as possible, the action being regular; and the churn should be warmed, to raise the temperature of the milk or cream. The air which is general ed in the churn should be allowed to escape. or it will impede the process by the froth which it creates.

After the churning is performed, the butter should be washed in cold soring water, with a little salt in p, two or three times, to extract time, that part which comes off at the first is all the milk which may be lodging about the mass. It is said by some that the butter re for making butter, than that afterward obtain- tains it sweetness much longer when no water is used; and others affirm that the washing progressively to the very last drop that can be improves the flavor. The extraction of the anik from butter will reduce its weight; but it appears from the experiments of Mr. Pooler stand till it throws up cream, the portion of upon the temperature of the cream, that the less milk which is in the butter its quality is proportionably improved. Kneading and beat rises in a second equal space of time; and the ing the butter too much render it tough and cream which rises in the second interval of gluey. After the milk has been carefully extime is greater in quantity and richer in quality tracted, if the butter is to be salted, it should than that which rises in a third equal space of be mixed with the finest salt, in the proportion mixed together with the hand; and in Ireland it is customary to add a little salipeire. A compound of one part of sover, one part nitre smaller proportion of the cream which it actu- and two parts of the best Spanish salt, finely powdered together, has been highly recommended for preserving butter. It is used in added to that thick milk, it will afford a con- the proportion of one onnce to the pound; and siderably greater quantity of cream, and con- it is said to give a flavor to the butter which no other kind ever acquires.

For making butter, casks or kegs, the wood of trees containing no acid-is recommended -When wood contains acid it acts powerfully upon the salt in the butter, converting it into brine. Any wood will answer if boiled for a part cooled, before it be put into the milk-pans | few hours, for by this process the pyroglignous acid will be entirely taken out.

In salting, the butter should never be put into firking in lavers; but the surface should be left every day rough and broken, so as to unite petter with that of the succeeding churning .-The quality may likewise be better preserved by covering it over with a clean linen clott dipped in pickle, and placing it in a cool situa

VALUE OF INSECTS .- The good man who ose quietly from his seat to put a buzzing fly out of the window with the remark that the world was big enough for him and it, given as reason why he did not kill the tosect, no loubt understood economy and philanthropy far better than amongst us at the present day, who make "a loud talk" about schemes o universal benevolence. Laying aside, howev er, the purposes which the tiny insects that so often seem to annoy us are designed to perform in the schemes of nature they are econom ically not the significant and unimportant creatures which they are apt to be considered .-A late writer remarks with great justice that the importance of insects to comperce is scarcely ever treated of, Great Britain does not pay less than a million of dollars annually for the dried carcasses of a tiny insect-the Cochineal. Guin Shellac, another insect product from India, is of scarcely less pecuniary alue. A million and a half of human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of silk, and the silk worm along creates an annual circulating medium of beween one hundred and fifty and two hundred millions of dollars. Half a million of dollars is annually spent in England alone for foreign honey; 10,000 hundred weight of wax is imthere are the gall nuts of commerce, used for dveing, and in the manufacture of ink, &c. whilst the Cantharides or Spanish fly, is an inportant insect to the medical practioner.

In this way, we see the importance of certain classes of the insect race, whilst in another view, the rest clear the air of noxious vapors, and are severally designed by nature for useful purposes, though we in our blindness, set, and since, its tendency to turn grey was arrested. may not understand them.

FARMERS AND THEIR CHILDREN. - The parmount duty of the agriculturist is to elevate his class, and place himself in the position to which he is entitled. No idea more fatal to the supremacy of the farmer ever possessed should stand before churning has never been him than that of educating some one child in particular for what is denominated the learned professions. Mr. President, let agriculturists educate their children thoroughly, regardless of any such partial, unfair and unjust consideration. As agriculturalists, let them educate their children for agriculturists. Let them not give bread to one and stones and serpents to the others. Let them bear in inind that education adorns and improves the cultivator of the soil, as much as it does the lawyer, the doctor or the divine. It is a false notion and unworthy the citizens of a free republic, that education is not necessary to the cultivator of the soil. When we reflect that this free country, and that freedom can only be preserved by the pure light that is reflected by knowledge can the cultivator of the soil hesitate a he loves his children, educate them: if he loves his country, educate them. It is a duty he owes to both children and country.

FARMING IN GREAT BRITAIN .-- A London paper states that at the present moment, with an area of 61,522,970 arable acres in the United Kingdom, there is only one proprietor for every 305 acres. estout yeoman" class is rapidly disappearing; the number of persons farming their own land, every day diminishes; a dozen proprietors are run together into the hands of one holder: three or four small farms are combined into one large one; the small farmer is now an animal almost as rare as the smallest landlord :and the children of those who constituted the former tenantry of the country have become the laborers on the very land their ancestors cultivated as holders. Farming, like all other trades, is becoming a wholesale business, and while a few are becoming extensive and wealthy agriculturists, the mass are sinking into hopeless poverty."

STING OF THE ADDER OR SLOW WORM -Apply immediately the strong spirits of hartsbe mixed with a little water. When the milk horn; for sting of bees, apply chalk or whithas fermented before being churned, the butCHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS.



Tewanda, April 23, 1845. SADDLE AND HARNESS NEA BANKO

ELKANAH SAHTH & SON,
ESPECTFULLY inform that they still continue
the manufacture of Saddles, Brides, Harness,
&c., in Col. Mix's building, next door to J. C. Adams'
Law Office, where they will keep constantly on hand,

nd manufacture to order. Elastic Web, Common and Quilted Saddles, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Harness, Bridles. Valises, &c. &c.

Carriage Trimming and Military Work done t Materasses, Pew and Chair Cushions made on shor

Mattrasses, few and contact visualine unauton shall ontice and reasonable terios.

The subscribers hope by doing their work well, and y a strict attention to business, to merit a share of oublic patronage. FLKANAH SMITH & SON.

Towanda, May 21, 1845.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT



Collars.

L. M. NYE & CO., would respecilly inform the citizens of Tow anda and the public generally, that they have on hand & manufacture to order all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, of the best matetrials, and workmanship that cannot be surpassed, in addition to the usual

assortment in country shops, we will keep on hund and make to order SOFAS, of various and most approved patterns; Sofa Rocking Chatts, upholstered in superior style, and for ease and durability caunot be surpassed even in our large cities. Also, the half French Ma-hogany Chair, beautifully upholstered, with curled hair, which never loses its clasticity, and finished with the best hair seating. We flatter ourselves that having had much experience in the business, we shall be able to satisfy all who may feel disposed to call, both as to quality and price, and by strict attention to business hope to merit and receive the patronage of a liberal com L. M. NYE & CO. unity. L. Towanda, September 1, 1845.

CABINET FUE VITURE AY BE HAD at our shop much lower than it has ever been sold in Towanda. Goods are cheap, and wheat am lowered, and that is the reason we can afford all for to do it. All kinds of produce will be received in payment. Also, LUMBER of all kinds. L. M. NYE & CO.

III. be kept on hand a large assortment, and made to order on shorter notice and for less money than can be produced at any other establishment in he land. Those who are under the necessity of pro-curing that article will and shall be satisfied. A good rearse and pall may be had in attendance when desired. September 1, 1845. L. M. NYE & CO.

J. E. Canfield, Attorney at Law,

ANTENDED DAG
THE attend to all kinds of business intrusted to his care, with promptness and despatch. Of-n the Tin and Stove Store building-up stairs. [ol

TO THE LADIES.

HEADACHE AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS re a source of much suffering; and the nerves are singularly prone to have their functions disordered by an of pressed condition of the stomach. To relieve a state of so much distress, (in which mind and body participate) Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills are highly recommended, as, by combining aromatic, and aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations, strengthen the stomach, induce a healthy appetite, and impart tranquility to the nervous system. They also cure dyspepsia, coughs and colds, and bilious complaints. Office 179 Greenwich, and Guion 127 Bowery; see fist of agents for Bradford county, in another: 6.2 mn.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and the country between the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and the country whose opinion is entitled to more leading. The country whose opinion is not secure some source or not me musicion of userui knowledge, and useful of all the popular works which has appeared in any age, or in any language. Its pages embrace every subject in the wide field of human knowledge; his high character as a Physician can be attested by the and as every article, whether on Science, History, Bimen in the city.—Philadelphia Sun! Shephend's Town, Vo., Oct. 10, 1843.

DEAR SIR :- You inquire of me whether I have used our Hair Tonic, and with what effect,

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a friend recommended your Hair Tonic. I

I have never before given a certificate, recommending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury; but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Your's, &c., Joux Quigler, M. D.

Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia.

Sold by J D. & E. D. MONTANTE, Towarda; G. Perkins, Athens, only authorized Agents for Bradord County.

DOES NOT RASON AND COMMON SENSE each us that Expectoration is the most natural as well as the most effectual agent in arresting and curing Pulmonary Diseases! Reason says res, because obstruction is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflammation and Catarrhal Fevers, producting Croup, Consumption, and Abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Screness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders-Bronchitis, exciting mucous and perulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and Asthma, moment to put his shoulder to the wheel? If Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rusture of Blood Vessels, and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs, and Spitting of Blood.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal DO JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

It stands unrivalled -- It stands pre-eminent -- THY IT. and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues have not, nor cannot be overrated; that it stands far shove and beyond the reach of competition: that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organa.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Sold by A. D. Montanye Towanda, Ps.

DISSOLUTION

HE co-partnership heretofore existing between Danford Chaffee and Geo. W. Eastman is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm are requested to coll and settle as soon as convenient, at the old stand, as both parties expect to occupy the same shop the pre-sent season, and are very desirous of bringing their for-mer business to a close. We would tender our secnowledgements for past favors, and further solicit our share of public patronage.

DANFORD CHAFFR,
Rome, May 1, 1846. GEO. W. EASTMAN.

LARGE NEW STORE At Hourse Corners, with full Winter's Supplies, AT LOWEST PRICES.

POGERS FOWLER has just filled, by the last trip of the boats for the season, his large and ous new-store-house with a complete and wellassorted lot of Winter Goods, selected carefully by him-self in the New York and Philadelphia markets to suit the season, with a special view to the tastes and wants of his neighborhood.

He respectfully invites an examination or his extenive stock-which he offers at an invariable cash price comprising, generally, Cloths, Caps, Hats, Hosiery, Hardware, Nails and

Cutlery, Crockery, Stoneware, Tinware, Fl-ementary Books, Stationery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, De Laines, Alpaccas, Prints, Shawls, Sheetings,

Flannels, &c., &c. in short, every variety of goods required in this market of the latest styles and of the best qualities according to prices, which shall be sold as low as can be afforded a iny other e-tablishment intended for permanent business. Full as his store is, he has room enough to trade in, and abundance of light to test the quality of his goods.

LUMBERMEN, in exchange for Boards or Shingles shall have all articles at eash prices, for he has no oth ers; and they will find, at the same rates, in addition to his general assortment, a constant supply of GRAIN, FLOUR, FISH, PORK, SALT, and all the necessa-

ies as well as the conveniences of life,
FARMERS' produce bought at all times, at goo rices, and as fair an exchange made for goods as by ny dealer in the county.

Persons going to the mine for COAL, can save hand-

ing by leaving their loading here, (several miles this side,) at the coal-bed prices, and taking an order on the miners, which, under his arrangement, will be otherwise to their mutual adventage, by securing to purcha sers coal at the most favorable rates of harter ti saving to the miners the cost of bringing surplus produce back to market.

R. F. has heard of pigmy souls, near Franklindale corners, the old "yellow corner," whitened over like the sepulchre, and in some other dark corners, which could find no good answer to the question—" who is my neighbor?" but he has passed their reach, not cornered yet, and he assures the community which has heren yet, and the assures the community imposed so many obligations in him by past confidence that he cannot risk its continuance, by stopping to kick off whiflets, or making announcements which he is unrepared to fulfill. Monroe, Dec. 3, 1845.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.



VILCOX & SAGE have associated themseves in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the borough of Towanda, and may be found at the old stand of S. Hathaway, lately occupied by Elkanah Smith, nea 1. H. Stephens' Exchange Hotel, where they solicit a share of public patronage. They intend by a careful selection of stock, and by attention to the interests of their customers, to make as nest and durable work as can e manufactured in this portion of the country. They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture

to order, motocco, calf and coarse hoots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and slips; children's do;; gent's gaiters and pumps, &c., &c.

JOHN W. WILCOX,

PHILANDER SAGE. Towanda, May 14, 1845.

Only 12! Cents a Number! The Penny Magazine. A new and elegant edition of the reissue of the PENNY MAGAZINE.

MAGAZINE has met with, induces the Publisher to comply with the earnest request of numerous gentle-men in various parts of the Union, to publish a new edition, on finer paper, and in a mere elegant style. The publisher, therefore, hereby announces, that on the first Salurday of July, 1846, he will issue the first number of the fine edition of the

PENNY MAGAZINE, and regularly, theteafter, on the first and fifteenth of every month, continue to publish the succeeding numers, until the entire work is completed. The entire work will be published in 72 numbers of

parts, at the low price of

12½ Cents per Number,
being at least one third less than the original price, and
when completed, will constitute eight very beautiful and large imperial octavo volumes, of permanent value

The London Penny Magazine, issued under the dition of the "Society for the diffusion of useful knowgraphy, Literature, or the Arts, passed the careful scrutiny and critical ordeal of an able committee of learned men, the work may be placed in the hands of the youth of the country without danger or distrust.— The popularity of the work in England may be judger of from the fact that, during the first year of its publication more than 80,000 copies of the monthly parts were disposed of. The whole work consists of about 4,000 large imperial octavo pages, and is illustrated used three or four bottles, according to the printed directory 2,000 engravings. The original cost of Stereotyping tions, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick and Engraving, to the London Publishers, was \$25,000. The Work is sold by all dealers in Books and cheap Literature, throughout the United States. Per sons wishing to obtain it regularly on its issue, will do well to hand in their names to some Bookseller in their neighborhood, at as early a day as possible. The usu-

al discount to the trade.

Consider the United States or the Canadas is authorized to procure subscribers for this beautiful and useful work. By remitting to the Publisher ONE DOLLAR, they will receive TEN copies of any number. The postage on each number will be about four cents, so that persons in the country clubbing together and sending on for a dozen or more copi for a time, will get them by the return mail at very little above regular retail price, postage included. Money may be remitted by mail at the risk of the

Publisher. Address your orders to
J.S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall, N.Y. J. S. R. is always supplied with a complete sortment of BCOKS in every department of Literature suitable for the wholesale trade, and is prepared to an swer any orders for Books, Stationery or Cheap Publications, with promptness, and at the very lowest prices. Country Merchants are invited to call and see for

Elmira, Corning, and Buffalo Line

HE Proprietors of the above Line will continu run a Line of Passage Boats between ELMIRA, CORNING and BUFFALO, for the accommodation of EMIGRANTS and FAMILIES, moving West, of fording facilities not heretofore offered to the Emigrant from this section of New York and Pennsylvania. The Boats of this Line are of the FIRST CLASS fitted and furnished with all the conveniences and accommodations of PACKETS, commanded by experienced Captains, and towed by relays of Horses.
BOAT ROME, Capt. H. W. THOMPSON,
TEMPEST, Capt. A.M. TARLOR.

During the season of 1846, one of the above Boat will tenve Corning, and Elmira, every week, in the fol owing order:--

lowing order:—
Conning, every Monday evening, at 6 o'clock P.M.,
ELMIRA, every Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock P.M.,
Towing down Seneca lake every Thursday morning,
touching at Big Stream, Lodi, and Dresden, leaving
Buffalo for Corning and Elmira, every Wednesday iorning.
FOR EREIGHT OR PASSAGE apply to Captain

on board, or to Wm. Mallory, Corning, S. B. Strang & co., Elmira Wintermute & Tuttle, Horseheads, A Nash, Havana, L. G. Townsend, B'g Stream, Woodworth & Post, Lodi, Price & Holly, Geneau, Gay & Sweet, Waterloo, J. Shoemaker, Seneca Fall,

Baker & Ross, Montezuma,

UBBER OVERSHOES, of all sorts, kinds and sizes for sale chang at d24 REED'S.

H. Wright, Rochester, H. Niles. Buffalo.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands.

of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvanis, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act di-recting the mode of selling Unscated Lands for taxes, and for other purposes," and of an act passed the 13th day of March, 1817; "a further supplement to the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling unseated fands for taxes, and for other purposes," the following tracts of UNSEATED LAND will be sold at public vendue on the 8th day of June next, (being the second Monday) at the Court House in the Borough of To-wanda, in the county of Bradford, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued on each lot respectively Warrantee

Co. State, Road. Warrant. Acres. Names. ALBANY. John Barron, senr. 400 Frederick Castator Peter Benson
L. Coffin
Andrew Buckhart Thomas Bridley Abel Pierce Daniel Shenard ASYLUM. Abraham Bradley Sally Fish Avery Christopher 6 51 ASYLUM AND ALBANY. 280 Nathan Cary 8 83 ATHENS Charles Carroll 14 34 do do do do 950 CANTON. Henry Cameron Solomon Lyon John Friend 433 Jacob Crook 407 Mathias Slough Abraham Singer 407 24 74 Robert Shaw 211 John Vaugn Staffner Casper 4071 CANTON AND LEROY. 407 i John Morgan James Betts Joseph Betts John Betts Henry Bryson Samuel Cooley Peter Edge 400 375 313 Samuel Edge

400 343 400 Samuel Fritz Simon Hardy Joseph Seely Henry Seely 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 Peter Templ George Temple James Hardy Jonathan Hamrton Nathan Haidy Peter Haga Paul Moore 400 400 343 Andrew Siddons George Siddons George Edge Paul Hardy 400 400 George Castator Jo-hua Cooley 400 400 400 400 George Haga Nathan Haga Henry Hardy Peter Seely 400 James Siddons 400 Stephen Hollingsworth MONROE. 400 Samuel Andersor Haman Castator Nathan North 400 400 400 400 Frederick Shotts George Shotts Mercy Ellis Ann Harris Mary Wallece Joseph Castator 230 Peter Hampton John Moore 400 James North Hannah Woodruff John Stevens Ephriam McAdams 4364 Thomas Hamilton RIDGBERRY. 661 Charles Carroll do do SPRINGHILL. 262} pt Peter Guiness 202) pt 450. 2261 pt do do JACOB REED, Treasurer. Treasury Office, Towanda, March 12, 1846.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

ATCHELER & COREL beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Towanda and vicinity, that they have just commenced the Tailoring Business, up stairs, have just commenced the Tailoring Business, up stairs, have just commenced to execute the tailor of the tailor FOR 1845. No. 4, Brick Row, where they are prepared to execute all work entrusted to them with care neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable manner. Having just received the New York and Philadelphia fashions and with their long experience in the business, they flatter themselves that their work will be made in a manner and style equal to any other establishment in the place. de to correspond with the times.

CUTTING done on the shortest notice. All kinds of country produce received in payment ork at market prices. October 1, 1845,

Powere a persuance of the contraction of the contra FASHÏONABLE TAILORS. Over Montanye's store, next door to Mercur's law office,

at the old stand of Powell & Scaman. [oct | for Tioga County, i mediately after the armyl of the MEDICINE AND SURGERY. JAMES M. GOODRICH has located hunsel the cars at Raiston, (besides the regular mail line.)

at MONROE, for the practice of his profession, carry Possengers to and will be pleased to wait on those requiring his services. He may be found at J. L. Johnson's tavern. Reference may be made to Drs. Huston & Mason of Towards. April 23, 1845. Fashionable Tailoring!

EORGE H. BUNTING would respectfully inform the public that he still continues at his old stand on the west side of Main street, between Kingsbery's and Bartlett's stores, up stairs, where he may nd in readiness to all work in his line in a style not to be surpassed in Bradford county. Prices to suit the times. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance and hopes by strict attention to business and accommodating terms to merit patronage.

The Spring and Summer FASHIONS have just been eceived, and he is prepared to make garments nost fashionable ma

Particular attention paid to CUTTING, and warranted to fit if properly made up. He has the latest Spring and Summer Fashions for sale. Towanda, May 14, 1845.

ONNET VELVETS, Satins and Silks, with Ribbons to match, the best and cheapes ment in town, at nv26 MERCU MERCURS'. CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

HE subscriber not being in full communion with the firm of M—, he is not prepared to boast of the largest assortment of JEWELRY out of Juil: and having never learned the Cabinet making business,he is not prepared to do any work in that line; but having served a regular apprenticeship (!) in the watch repairing business, and the experience of 16 years, has no hesitation in saying that all work entrusted to him shall be done in a workmanlike manner, promptly

him shail be done in a workmanlike manner, promptly, and second best to none west of that city from whence came that mighty rush of Gold Javelry!

Now my friends, in all your gettings don't forget to get your watches fixed at old No. 100 opposite the Public Square and two doors north of Briggs' tivern. A.M. WARNER.

Towanda, April 29, 1846. work warranted one year and the money refunded if it does not purform according to agreement. Stick a P.O. The Sugar-Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pilh

TO THE PUBLIC EFERENCE to the very many numerous tenters monials of well-known and in some instance distinguished individuals, need not be again repeated to induce the public to place greater confidence in the necessary medicine. the necessary means to induce the public to place greater confidence in the necessary medicine. to induce the public to proceed as the peculiar operation of which, together with the mildness and unparalleled or when, together with the minoness and unpatalleled-efficacy in removing all obstructions, and restoring all functional derangements of the Stomach, Liver and el-er digestive organs; purifying the blood, strengthesing the whole system, uprooting the most insidious lool and chronic diseases, healing and restoring the intensi organs, with their convenience, certainty and cheapnes render them the most useful general and family med-dine to be found.

dine to be found.
The great variety of cures which have been made, have opened a field for war, and every means have been boldly resorted to by the old pill venders to crush thee 'go-shead' pills. The first slander runs thus:

New-York, July, 1844.
"We, *Physicians of this city, feel it our duy; "We, "Physicians of this city, feel it our duty to state, that we believe the pills known as Dr. Smith, Sugar Coated Improved Sodian Vegetable Pills, an mainly composed of mercury."

J. M. Morr, M. D. Physician, N. Y.
L. S. Haur M. D.

J. M. MOTT, M. D. Paysician, N. Y. L. S. Haur, M. D. do do J. W. Hinyteu, M.D. do do F. Anderson, M. D. do do W. Harr, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry, N.Y. L. U. Rustine, M. D. do do do M. Вооти, M.D. Prof. Materia Medica, do B. M. HULL, M. D. Surgeon, N. Y.

This fraud was extensively circulated in the county This fraud was extensively circulated in the comby before it came to the knowledge of Dr. Smith; but on investigation it was found that several large concrus had contributed hundred of dullars to put these Pilis down, by the most foul means, and Dr. Smith mandately applied to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. Chillon, and the following is the result: and the following is the result:

and the following is the result:

New-York, July 29, 1845.

I have analyzed a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Coadd Indian Vegetable Pills, and find that they do not coatain mercury in any form.

JAMES R. CHITTON,

M. D. Chemist, 263 Broadway,

Nate of New-York,

City and County of New-York,

City and County of New-York,

Personally appeared before me, Dr. G. Benjama
Smith, and made oath that the strement of Dr. County on above is true, and that these Pills do not contain
any injurious substance; and further that he is the me any injurious substance; and further that he is the in-

any injurious substance; and instance ventor of Sugar Coated Pills."

G. Benjamin Suite Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, A. b. W. F. Haveneter, Mayor. This infamous stander being noiled, these agents, we a view to introduce and pulm off some imitation circua-ted reports that Dr. Smith did not invent these Pils. As to this falsehood, we only refer to the follows, Oath before the Mayor in 1814.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York } 15. G. Benjamin Smith, within named, being duly swom, 22 67 deposes and says, that he is a citizen of the United Sug-22 67 and resides in the city of New-York; and that he s 22 67 the inventor of 'Sugar-coated Pills,' and that to he 22 67 knowledge or belief, the said Pill has never been natural 22 67 ufactured or sold by any person except by himself or i.e. 22 67 authority; and that the statements contained in the within paper are true. G. Brys. Syrri Sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1844.

22 67

22 67 j

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16 50

18 44

JAMES HARRIER,
Mayor of the city of New-York The above was sent to Washington, with our spre-fication and application for a Patint. The following is the reply;

PATENT OFFICE 22 67 Received this 17th day of June, 1844, from le. 6, 22 67 Benjamin Smith, the be or \$30, 1 are on his appared too for a patent for a 'pill coated with Sugar.' H.L.ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patenta

> DR. SMITH takes pleasure in publishing the fell oing card from the Wholesale dealers on both sing him in the same block. New-York, November 5, 1845.

We are well acquainted with Dr.G. Benj. South and believe him every way entitled to public configure.

N. Mutchel, Israel Mourchous,
John Johnson, D. McDowell. Dr. S. also refers to the President of the North R

We here append the certificates of the first chemist and one of the greatest surgeons in New-York, greated Dr. S. one year after he invented his Pills, which shows him to be the originator of 'Sugar-coated Pills,'

New-York, June 16, 1844. We, the undersigned, never saw or heard of Suza 17-96 Coated Pills, until G. B. njamin smith, manufactured
17-91 and exhibited them to us about a year since.
Resurence & Co. 110 Broadway & 10 Agos.

INRIEL RANDOLPH, M. D. 86 Liberty-st. Horace Everett, 96 Hudsonst. John Castrick, 97 Hudsonst. Also, refer to Gen. C. W. Sanford, 12 Warrenst.N

Y., A.B. Sands & co. 79 Fulton at, and Dr. T.W. Dyou & Sons, of Philad'a. Also hundreds of agent-G. BENJ, SMITH is written on the bottom of every box of genuine Sugar

coated Pills.
All Sugar-coated Pills except Dr. Smith's Indian I getable Sugar-coated Pills, are base imitations, man merely to paim off on the unsuspecting. Therefore always ask for Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's Pills, and the

For sale by E. H. Mason, A. S. Chamberlin, Towarda; Robert Spalding, J. Holcomb, Wysox; Heat Gibbs, Orwell; C. H. Herrick, Athens; G. F. Reing: ton. Troy; authorized agents for Brallard re-* There are no Physicians in New York of the abor inner, hence the imposition.

MED TO THE CORE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT! N and after MONDAY, MARCH 30th 1846, by Passenger Cars on the Williams port and Elmon Kuil Road will leave Williamsport daily at half ps five o'clock, A. M., and at two o'clock P. M. whilette watermen are travelling.

A daily line of mail coaches, will have Troot Re-

Extras, will always be in readiness on the armal

and the intermediate places. The road for feet matering from Crandle's to Blossburg is in good order.

Passengers may rest assured, that every effort will y made by the company to give satisfaction to the trace tre public, and that this route North, is t e chespot the most comfortable and expeditions in the State ROBERT FARIES, President Williamsport, March 23, 1846.

M'Allisters All Healing Cintment. new supply of this popular medicine, also a quantities of the solah tincture, just received by Oct. 1. H. S. & M. C. MERCUR

William Scott, WLU'UL Y KEOTEL VII.I. promptly and punctually render his protestional services in Agencies, Collections, and ther matters in his profession, entrusted to his care.

Office in the New rick Bluck—west room over to ost Office, entrance on the north side.

Nov. 57 Post Office, entrance on the north side.

CHAMBERLINS EW stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils D. Stuffs and Groeries have jost been received for New York, and will be sold very low-call at No. Brick Row. Terms cash. A. S. CHAMBERLIN.

Oct. 1, 1845; A FEW BARRELS TANNERS OIL, for sky MERCUES.

Terms of the Bradford Reported

Two d Alars and fifty cents per annum; Firrite educted if paid within the year; and for CASH at ally in advance, ONE DOLLAR will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at my not paying arrearages. Most kinds of Cor viay Profit Advertisements, not exceeding a square of techniques, inserted for titty cents; every subsequent inserts

wenty-five cents. A discount made to yearly advense Letters on business pertaining to the office must rece of postage, to ensure attention.