Agricultural.

The Farmer's Song.

AIR—"THE SEA."

A life on my native soil,—
A home in a farmer's cot,—
I'll never at labor recoil,
And ask for no happier lot.
The city has not a charm,
With its turmoil, and noise and strife;
O, give me a snug little farm,
With a kind and notable wife.

A life on my native soil,—
A home in a farmer's cot,—
With my faithful team will I toil,
And ask for no happier lot,
Gee up!—Gee up!—
Gee up, gee up, and gee O!

On my native soil here I stand,
'Midst blossoming fields around;
Where the air is pleasant and bland,
And the hills with cattle abound!
The river is flowing by;
The boatmen singing we hear;
And the laborers, how they ply
While echo sends round their cheer!

How cheerful it is to view
Whole valleys of waving grain,
And the husbandmen's jovial crew,
With sickles prostrating the plain!
O, the song of my heart shall be,
While earth her sweet products shall yield,
The life of a farmer for me,
A home in the forest and field.

On Bees, &c.

BY L. G. KELLY, OF NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

No department of agriculture seems so much neglected at the present time as this; whilst the same amount of capital invested in any other branch yields less. Notwithstanding the large importations of honey and wax, at only twenty and fifteen per cent. duties respectively, the home supply commands a high price, ready sale, and fair profits. It appears that more than 628,600 lbs. of wax alone are annually produced in this country. Were there even no protection on the former, the foreign article would then be obtained at a rate that would enable the bee-keeper to feed it out in his apiary after the foregoing season was over, and realize a great advance for the honey in the comb. Success in the management of bees depends chiefly on a correct knowledge of their habits and instincts, thereby enabling the keeper to control them at will; and, also, on strict attention to their requirements, rendering them healthy, contented, and industrious. Four leading points essential to profit are yet but imperfectly practised or understood, viz: to obtain pure honey, uniformly free from brood comb; to produce artificial swarms; to prevent robbing; and, lastly, to prevent the ravages of the bee-moth. Most if not all the pure honey, is at present obtained by placing small boxes or drawers in the upper part of the hive, in which the bees will work when no room is allowed them elsewhere; but even in these, though equally unnatural to her, the queen will sometimes lay her eggs.—It is their instinct to work not only downwards but beneath, and in continuation of old stock. They will, however, build readily in side boxes, but here the queen is almost sure to interfere. To obviate this, I have inserted small bars across the entrance to the lateral drawers, with interspaces to admit the working bees, while they arrest the queen and drones. This idea was suggested by an experiment made by Huber for a very different purpose. The least possible space through which the largest workers could pass, laden with honey and pollen, was ascertained by experiments at the entrance to the hives. The aperture allowed is a fraction less than three-sixteenths of an inch, being less than the diameter of the small cells—for which I shall claim no patent!

Artificial swarming, particularly in such seasons as the past, when bees very generally refused to swarm, has many advantages to commend it. I believe only one swarm came out in this town before the first August, after which they are worthless. While my neighbors were *in daily expectation of swarms* in the usual way, with their drawers closed till too late to obtain much honey, I had two or three stock-hives arranged over empty hives, and the bees busily at work. On the 12th of June, a young brood was discovered in one of the bee-hives, then two-thirds filled with bees and comb; the old hive was at once removed to another stand, still placed over a second hive or box, and then shut up for twenty-four hours. A cover was secured upon the other, and the bees *confined thirty-six hours.*—New comb was rapidly formed in the second under box, and the old one was again removed in like manner. On the 4th of July the old swarm was driven into a third box, leaving 50 lbs. of honey. A drought soon checked the usual supply of moisture, so that the second and the transferred swarms required feeding for their winter store. I divided a second stock the 20th of July; but being in doubt if the lower hive contained any brood comb, I immediately expelled the bees from the stock hive into an empty one, using tepid water in order not to injure the young bees, which it contained in abundance. This brood-comb being in a large old-fashioned hive, was cut down to 12 inches square (the size of the new ones,) and arranged in two of these. One was set over the transferred swarm, which immediately ascended, and, having a queen, took quiet possession. After twenty-four hours they were allowed to roam abroad, returning to their new home, ten feet from their former stand. The other box, containing the old comb, was placed over the bees at the old stand and a communication opened. They reared a queen in due time, as did also the two that had been separated from the first hive, the cells of which were distinctly seen in each.

It is not uncommon for one swarm to rob another, especially in an unproductive season. In this respect I was vexed for weeks, through carelessness in exposing honey in the comb to common access. Myriads of my own and neighboring bees destroyed each other in the contest, till the honey was removed, when the latter made a *vigorous attack* upon my hives. Narrowing the entrance is the principal remedy given by writers; but in one instance this did not succeed. During the second, the queen in the infested hive was constantly croaking as if held prisoner, and at night but little honey could be seen. The bees also were greatly diminished by the combat, and perhaps by being enticed away. Early the next morning the robbers returned in great numbers, meeting with but little opposition. Finding the queen yet alive, and envious, if possible, to save a favorite swarm, I closed the mouth of the hive and drove with a distance of three miles. This was of course effected. At night I determined to try another experiment. I swept 3½ pounds of bees hanging out of another hive into an empty box, and took them to the rescued swarm. These were united by placing one above the other, and fumigating both effectually with cigar smoke. No disagreement was observed, nor was it possible that but few, if any, found their way back, even of the robbers. In six weeks they were returned to their former stand, having apparently collected more honey than any one at home. Thus it will be seen that transferring and equalizing swarms may be as readily effected as dividing. In each operation the precaution should be taken to have a free circulation of air.

The great pest to the apiarian is the bee moth. Loosely twisted yarn, thickly studded with its woolly fibres, has completely protected the crevice between the hive and its bottom. Hives are not safe either on the ground or in the tops of buildings. I have tried them in the second story of a barn, the bottom board projecting through, but around these the larvæ of the moth were frequently discovered.

Another decided objection to such an elevation is the great difficulty the bees meet with in lighting upon the pedestals when returning heavily laden and fatigued, particularly in a high wind. When a swarm is unable to dislodge the moths, both bees and honey have hitherto been a total loss. By the use of the tunneled bottom, the existence and progress of the larvæ of the moths may be known and watched by observing the size and quantity of their black oblong faces, which falls down with bits of comb, &c. By this means I first discovered that the hive containing the old brood already described was thus doomed.—The bees were at length transferred to an empty box and placed over a small swarm, with a sheet-iron plate drilled full of holes between them. At night, after the atmosphere of the two was sufficiently commingled, the divider of the two was removed, and the swarms united. No quantity of bees was observed among the workers, and a few only hovered about the place of their former stand the following day. The moths had burrowed chiefly in the old comb. They evidently commenced their depredations where a bar entered the hive to confine the comb, which in the hurry of the operation was imperfectly adjusted, and the strong odor of the old wax attracted the parent miller. Most of the worms were drowned in the tub, and the honey was saved for feeding other swarms. The simplest out-door arrangement for hives is undoubtedly the best for bees, while it affords the least harbor for moths. My stand is constructed of joists, seasoned, planed, and painted, 20 feet long, fastened a foot apart upon three posts two feet high. Three such pieces of iron rods are so set upright in this frame that four will support a hive. The tops are filed to points to receive the bottom firmly. The hives are protected from the heat of the sun by trees, and in winter may be removed to an outhouse. I am convinced, from a very limited experience in the management of bees, that this plan is better than housing, unless the moth can be entirely excluded.

The tunneled and canaled bottom, recommended by Thomas Affleck in his work entitled "Bee-breeding in the West," is one of the greatest improvements in the apiary. His "subtended" or section hive, consisting of boxes a foot square, inside measure, placed one above another, I have also adopted, with the addition of glass, and the frames made use of in the "Russian hive," and his bottom, with the entrance enlarged three or four inches. I also use under-hives, with drawers. These are made 2½ feet long, 1½ wide and deep, including seven drawers, two on each side and three at top, with glass backs and hinge-doors.

CULTURE OF FLAX.—The culture of Flax is becoming a very important branch of agricultural pursuit. But a few years since, if a farmer sowed more than a bushel of flax-seed, unless he was a very extensive farmer, he was considered by his neighbors as bordering on insanity. The great majority of farmers in these days, sowed but a few quarts of seed, with the view more particularly of raising flax rather than seed. It is now no uncommon thing for farmers to sow twenty, thirty, and sometimes fifty bushels and upwards, and not withstanding the flax is usually destroyed, the the seed alone, as a general thing, pays as well and frequently better, than any other crop. The flax is considered of no value from the fact, that the expense of pulling, rotting, dressing and preparing for market, over-balances its worth, and hence farmers have resorted to the most expeditious modes of getting rid of it, such as burning it, throwing it into wet marshy places, &c. I have recently had conversations with several farmers, who have for the last two years engaged quite largely in raising it, who assure me that if the flax is cut before it comes "dead ripe," by paying the same attention to it in curing it, that is usually bestowed upon the securing of hay, cattle will not only eat it readily, but are very fond of it; besides it keeps them in a very thriving, healthy condition. Those persons with whom I conversed, agreed in their belief, that the flax thus secured, is worth almost, if not quite, as much as the seed.

I wish to mention another important fact in relation to raising flax-seed, which every farmer should know. Several farmers of my acquaintance, the past season, sowed flax-seed, and barley on the same ground, and in every instance the yield of either kind, was as great as if sowed separately, besides flax and barley straw combined, makes very excellent fodder. By having proper screens, there is no difficulty in separating the flax seed from the barley.—If by sowing flax-seed and barley together, twice the amount can be obtained from the same ground, is it not worth at least the consideration of every farmer?

DELICIOUS APPLE PUDDING.—Pare and chop fine half a dozen or more, according to their size, the best cooking apples—grease a pudding dish, cover the bottom and sides half an inch thick with grated bread, and very small lumps of butter: then put a layer of apples with sugar and nutmegs and repeat the layers until the dish is heaped full. Before adding the last layer, which must be of bread and butter, pour over the whole a teacup full of cold water. Put it into the oven as soon as the dinner is served, and bake it for twenty-five or thirty minutes. It may be baked the day before it is wanted; when it must be heated thoroughly, turned into shallow dish and sprinkled with powdered sugar. It requires no sauce.—*Am. Agr.*

"I'm laying down the law," as the client said when he floored his counsellor.

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.

Edited by John B. Newman, M. D.

Circumstances make the man, and very often, as in the present case, the book. For years there has been a steadily increasing interest felt for the vegetable kingdom. Latterly, this taste has been partially gratified by the literary magazines, which owe their popularity, in a great measure, to the beautiful flower prints that adorn them. One specimen a month, however, is not enough, nor is it required in such connection. A work relating exclusively to the subject, is wanted by the public, and this want, the present enterprise is intended to supply.

We will mention in the outset that no universal panacea will be found in its pages. We have never heard a secret worth knowing from, nor been cured of a deadly disease, by an Indian, or a seventh son of a seventh son, or any of the genus; the medical pretensions of all which, we utterly loathe and despise.

Preceded by a short introduction o Physiology, and a view of the Natural and Linnæan Systems, the work will be devoted to a separate consideration of each plant. Together with our own information, we shall draw on the standard works on Chemistry, and Medicine, combining every useful item of knowledge, and without lessening its value, present it in a concise and pleasing form. Obtaining our supplies from the same sources as the bee, we hope to *secrete* as elegant a sweet for *the mind, as it does for the body.* The properties of each, more especially the medicinal, will be confirmed, in a great number of instances, by personal experience. To this will be added its history; its meaning in the language of flowers; and poetry, ither original or selected, from the gems of the children of song.

The whole illustrated by splendid Colored Engravings, taken from nature, full size, and finished in the highest style of modern art.

This work is designed to be eminently popular in its application, and there is enough of that which is stranger than fiction about it, to render it, in no ordinary degree, *interesting and instructive.*

TERMS:

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☞ A *very* liberal discount allowed to Agents.

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☞ *Furnished to Seminaries, Colleges, and Societies, in Clubs,* 10 *Copies for* $20 *per year.*

CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHŒA Dysentery, and all other Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

NEW. YORK, 8th month 1st, 1838.

FRIEND DR. JAYNE—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee of the result of a case in which I administered thy Carminative Balsam, and I consider it to be a matter of duty due thee and the public, to give the following statements:—Being called to visit a patient a few days since, I found he was vomiting and purging most violently, with severe Tormina and Cramps in the upper and lower extremities, and also in the abdominal parieties. The Cramp was so violent, that it took four men to rub him incessantly, to keep down the spasm, and to use his own words, he said it seemed to him as if his bones would snap in two. There were also violent cholic pains around the ubilical region, attended with very distressing nausea. In short, I considered it to be a case of genuine cholera, I found on inquiry, the patient had been unwell the day previous, with a looseness of the bowels. That six hours before I saw him, he was seized with the complaint, and had gradually got worse. The extremities were cold, and he was nearly pulseless. I immediately gave him a spoonful of thy Balsam, which in a few moments was ejected from the stomach, but on giving it a few times, the stomach became settled, and he expressed himself much relieved. I then gave him a calomel and opium powder. In two hours from the time I saw him he felt quite easy, and fell asleep, and slept well for five hours; but on waking, the symptoms again returned. I directed more of the Balsam to be given him, when the disease subsided, and the patient was convalescent. It took only one bottle to effect a cure. I have also so often witnessed the beneficial effects of the Carminative Balsam in Summer Complaints and Diarrhœa, that I would not be without it for its *weight in silver.*

I remain thy friend,
THOMAS MOTT, M. D.
42 Broadway, New York.

For sale by J. D. & E. D. Montanye, Towanda, Pa; and G. A. Perkins, Athens, only authorized agents for Bradford County.

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 & BEDSTEADS, of every description, which we will* sell low for cash or produce.

TURNING done to order.

TOMKINS & MAKINSON.

Towanda, April 23, 1845.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING.

ELKANAH SMITH & SON,

RESPECTFULLY inform that they still continue the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., in Col. Mix's building, next door to J. C. Adams' Law Office, where they will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order,

Elastic Web, Common and Quilted Saddles,

Harness,	*Carpet Bags,*
Bridles,	*Trunks,*
Collars,	*Valises, &c. &c.*

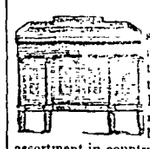
Carriage Trimming and Military Work done to order.

Mattrasses, Pew and Chair Cushions made on short notice and reasonable terms.

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

Towanda, May 21, 1845.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AND NEW PRICES.



L. M. NYE & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Towanda and the public generally, that they have on hand & manufacture to order all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials, and workmanship that cannot be surpassed, in addition to the usual assortment in country shops, we will keep on hand and make to order SOFAS, of various and most approved patterns; Sofa Rocking Chairs, upholstered in superior style, and for ease and durability cannot be surpassed even in our large cities. Also, the half French Mahogany Chair, beautifully upholstered, with curled hair, which never loses its elasticity, 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 community. L. M. NYE & CO.

Towanda, September 1, 1845.

CABINET FURNITURE

MAY 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.

Sept. 1. L. M. NYE & CO.

COFFINS

WILL 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 the land. Those who are under the necessity of procuring that article will and shall be satisfied. A good hearse and pall may be had in attendance when desired.

September 1, 1845. L. M. NYE & CO.

LARGE NEW STORE

At Monroe Corners, with full Winter's Supplies, AT LOWEST PRICES.

ROGERS FOWLER has just filled, by the last trip of the boats for the season, his large and commodious new-store-house with a complete and well-assorted lot of Winter Goods, selected carefully by himself 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 of his extensive stock—which he offers at an invariable cash price—comprising, generally,

Cloths, Caps, Hats, Hosiery, Hardware, Nails and Cutlery, Crockery, Stoneware, Tinware, Elementary Books, Stationery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, De Laines, Alpaccas, Prints, Shawls, Sheetings, Flannels, &c., &c.

FURS. MOFFAT.

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 at any other establishment 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 *cash* prices, for he has no others; 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 necessaries as well as the conveniences of life.

FARMERS' produce bought at all times, at good prices, and as fair an exchange made for goods as by any dealer in the county.

Persons going to the mine for COAL, *can save hauling* 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 advantage, by securing to purchasers coal at the most favorable rates of barter there, and 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 imposed so many obligations in him by past confidence that he *cannot risk* its continuance, by stopping to *kick* off whiffets, or making announcements which he is unprepared to fulfill. Monroe, Dec. 3, 1845.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

WILCOX & 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, near J. 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 neat and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country.

They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, morocco, calf and coarse boots 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 12½ Cents a Number! The Penny Magazine,

A new and elegant edition of the reissue of the

PENNY MAGAZINE.

THE success which the cheap edition of the PENNY MAGAZINE has met with, induces the Publisher to comply with the earnest request of numerous gentlemen 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 Saturday of July*, 1846, he will issue the first number of the fine edition of the

PENNY MAGAZINE,

and regularly, thereafter, on the first and fifteenth of every month, continue to publish the succeeding numbers, until the *entire work is completed.*

The entire work will be published in 72 numbers or parts, at the low price of

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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 *and usefulness.*

The London Penny Magazine, issued under the direction of the "Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge," is unquestionably, one of the most entertaining 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; and as every article, whether on Science, History, Biography, 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 judged 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 by 2,000 engravings. The original cost of Stereotyping and Engraving, to the London Publishers, was $25,000.

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Money may be remitted by mail at the risk of the Publisher. Address your orders to

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*** J. S. R. is *always supplied with a complete* assortment of BOOKS in every department of Literature suitable for the wholesale trade, and is prepared to answer 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 themselves.

Elmira, Corning, and Buffalo Line.

THE Proprietors of the above Line will continue to *run a Line of Passage* Boats between ELMIRA, CORNING and BUFFALO, for the accommodation of EMIGRANTS *and* FAMILIES, *moving* West, affording 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. TABLOR.

During the season of 1846, one of the above Boats will leave Corning, and Elmira, every week, in the following *order:*—

CORNING, 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 morning.

FOR EREIGHT OR PASSAGE apply to Captain on board, or to Wm. Mallory, *Corning,*
S. B. Strang & co., *Elmira,*
Winternute & Tuttle, *Horseheads,*
A Nash, *Havana,*
L. G. Townsend, *Big Stream,*
Woodworth & Post, *Lodi,*
Price & Holly, *Geneva,*
Gay & Sweet, *Waterloo,*
J. Shoemaker, *Seneca Fall,*
Baker & Ross, *Montezuma,*
H. Wright, *Rochester,*
H. Niles, *Buffalo.*

RUBBER *OVERSHOES,* of all sorts, kinds and sizes, for sale cheap at d24 REED'S.

The Sugar-Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills.

TO THE PUBLIC.

REFERENCE to the very many numerous testimonials of well-known and in some instances distinguished individuals, need not be again repeated to induce the public to place greater confidence in this now justly celebrated medicine, the peculiar operation of which, together with the mildness and unparalleled efficacy in removing all obstructions, and restoring all functional derangements of the Stomach, Liver and other digestive organs; purifying the blood, strengthening the whole system, uprooting the most insidious local and chronic diseases, healing and restoring the internal organs, with their convenience, certainty and cheapness render them the most useful general and family medi*cine 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 these 'go-ahead' pills. The first slander runs thus:

New-York, July, 1844.

"We, *Physicians of this city, feel it our duty to state, that we believe the pills known as Dr. Smith's 'Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills,' are mainly composed of mercury."

J. M. MOTT, M.D. Physician, N. Y.
L. S. HART, M. D. do do
J. W. HUNTER, M.D. do do
F. ANDERSON, M. D. do do
W. HART, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry, N. Y.
L. U. RUSTINE, M.D. do do
M. BOOTH, M.D. Prof. Materia Medica, do
B. M. HULL, M. D. Surgeon, N. Y.

This fraud was extensively circulated in the country before it came to the knowledge of Dr. Smith; but on investigation it was found that several large concerns had contributed *hundred of dollars* to put these Pills down, by the most foul means, and Dr. Smith immediately applied to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. Chilton, and the following is the result:

New-York, July 29, 1845.

I have analyzed a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills, and find that they do not contain mercury in any form. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. Chemist, 263 Broadway.

State of New-York,
City and County of New-York, } ss.

Personally appeared before me, Dr. G. Benjamin Smith, and made oath that the statement of Dr. Chilton above is true, and that these Pills do not contain any injurious substance; and further that he is the inventor of 'Sugar Coated Pills.' G. BENJAMIN SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, A. D., 1845. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

This infamous slander being nailed, these agents, with a view to introduce and palm off some imitation circulated reports that Dr. Smith did not invent these Pills.

As to this falsehood, we only refer to the following.

Oath before the Mayor in 1844.

State of New-York,
City and County of New-York, } ss.

G. Benjamin Smith, within named, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a citizen of the United States and resides in the city of New-York; and that he is the inventor of 'Sugar-coated Pills,' and that to his knowledge or belief, the said Pill has never been manufactured or sold by any person except by himself or his authority; and that the statements contained in the within paper are true. G. BENJ. SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1844.
JAMES HARPER,
Mayor of the city of New-York.

The above was sent to Washington, with our specification and application for a Patent. The following is the reply;

PATENT OFFICE.

Received this 17th day of June, 1844, from Dr. G. Benjamin Smith, the fee or $30, pair on his application for a patent for a 'pill coated with Sugar.'

H. L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents.

DR. SMITH takes pleasure in publishing the following card from the Wholesale dealers on both sides of him in the same block.

New-York, November 5, 1845.

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

N. Mitchel, Israel Mourehous,
John Johnson, D. McDowell.

Dr. S. also refers to the President of the North River Bank.

We here append the certificates of the first chemists and one of the greatest surgeons in New-York, given to 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 'Sugar Coated Pills,' until G. Benjamin Smith, manufactured, and exhibited them to us about a year since.

RUSHTON & Co. 110 Broadway & 10 Astor.
ISRAEL RANDOLPH, M. D. 86 Liberty-st.
HORACE EVERETT, 96 Hudson-st.
JOHN CASTREE, 97 Hudson-st.

Also, refer to Gen. C. W. Sanford, 12 Warren-st. N Y., A. B. Sands & co. 79 Fulton-st. and Dr. T. W. Dyott & Sons, of Philad'a. Also hundreds of agents.

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 Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills, are base imitations, made merely to palm off on the unsuspecting. Therefore always ask for Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's Pills, and take no other. Office 179 Greenwich-st. (large brick block) near Fulton. These Pills always cure coughs and colds immediately. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by E. H. Mason, A. S. Chamberlin, Towanda; Robert Spalding, J. Holcomb, Wysox; Henry Gibbs, Orwell; C. H. Herrick, Athens; G. F. Redington, Troy; authorized agents for Bradford county.

*There are no Physicians in New York of the above names, hence the imposition.

NOTICES.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT!

ON and after MONDAY, MARCH 30th 1846, the Passenger Cars on the *Williamsport and Elmira Rail Road* will leave Williamsport daily at half past five o'clock, A. M., and at two o'clock P. M. while the watermen are travelling.

A daily line of mail coaches, will leave Trout Run for Tioga County, immediately after the arrival of the cars.

Extras, will always be in readiness on the arrival of the cars at Ralston, (besides the regular mail line,) to carry Passengers to

ELMIRA, OWEGO, TROY, TOWANDA,

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

Passengers may rest assured, that every effort will be made by the company to give satisfaction to the traveling public, and that this route North, is the cheapest, the most comfortable and expeditious in the State.

ROBERT FARIES, President.

Williamsport, March 23, 1846.

CAUTION.

MY WIFE ALMIRA having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons from trusting or entertaining her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. JACOB HEVERLY.

Albany township, May 20, 1846.

CHAMBERLIN'S

NEW stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs and Groceries have just been received from New York, and will be sold very low—call at No. 1 Brick Row. Terms cash. A. S. CHAMBERLIN.

Oct. 1, 1845.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

THE 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 Jail: 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, and second best to none west of that city from whence came that *mighty rush of Gold Jewelry!*

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' tavern.

A. M. WARNER.

Towanda, April 28, 1846.

☞ N. B.—I pledge myself to do my work right. All work warranted one year and the money refunded if it does not perform according to agreement. Stick a P.O. there!

54° 40' AND PEACE!*

HO! YE GOOD PEOPLE OF BRADFORD! A voice† from the Capitol of the Keystone state, saying, *Arise* find the Philosopher's stone, which will enable the richest state in the Union to inscribe on her banners, Pay as you go. In spite of the sneers of the Europeans, now is the time to let them know that Pennsylvania is able to pay her debts, and raise twenty millions to defend her just rights.

† STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, MAY 9, 1846.

To the Commissioners and Treasurer of the county of Bradford.

GENTLEMEN:—Although the subject was pressed upon the attention of the Legislature yet it omitted to provide any additional revenue for the current year. We must therefore rely on the previous enactments.

The loss to the commonwealth occasioned by the injury done to the public works, approximate $300,000, and this falls exclusively on that part of the semi-annual interest due in August next. We must endeavor to make up this unexpected deficiency by the most prompt and vigorous use of the means that are left us. The increased tonnage during the entire year, it is believed, will be nearly commensurate with the loss I have stated, and thus the nett tolls, will be about the same as last year. By the promptness and activity of the Canal Commissioners and their officers, the entire line of our public works, including all the branches, are now in full and successful operation.

I stated in my circular of the 24th of May, 1845, that "we paid the interest due in February last, and we can do so in August and February next, if active and prompt measures are adopted in the several counties of the Commonwealth." Your efforts have fulfilled these expectations, and our Commonwealth stands redeemed, from the dishonor, which for a time rested upon her. Let us not falter now. Let us determine to use all the means in our power, to maintain our elevated position, and avert the impending calamities which would fall upon our Commonwealth and our citizens, should our plighted faith be again broken.

There is reason for great anxiety, but not despondency, as the following brief statement will exhibit.—Our resources may be stated thus:

Assessments for 1846, estimated nett an't	$1,[illegible]
Do. of previous year, do.	275,000
Nett tolls from public works,	500,000
Aggregate,	$1,960,000

The interest falling due in August and February next, may be stated to be $1,860,000. The ordinary and other revenues not stated, it is believed, will be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of government. It will be thus seen that the prompt and punctual payment of the existing revenues, will place the Treasury in a condition to meet the accruing interest on the public debt.

As a means of producing this result, I call your attention to the proposition made in my circular of the 24th of May last. I renew the offer. An abatement of five per cent. will be allowed for the payment previous to the 1st of August, of the taxes of this year. If the state paid approaches near the quota of your county, this abatement will be made. You have it thus in your power to benefit your county and save the Commonwealth from dishonor. No higher motives of action can be presented than these, that of interest and patriotism.

In the event of the inability of your county to avail itself of the abatement, it is expected that you will press the collection of your delinquencies as rapidly as possible, and pay the amount without delay, into the Treasury. The duplicates having gone forth much earlier this year than usual, will greatly facilitate your collections.—There are arrearages of former years due from several counties; these ought to be collected and paid immediately. For the arrearages of 1845, interest is charged, and will accumulate until paid. If your county is in this position, you should not suffer the loss which such delay occasions.

We will surmount our present difficulties if our determined action be commensurate with the evil which is impending, and the good we may accomplish. If we are successful in paying the August interest, I firmly believe that the future payments can be made without a struggle. One the other hand, if we fail, the dead weight of $900,000 of unpaid interest, not to speak of State dishonor, will lay upon us like an incubus, and its paralyzing influence will be felt for years.

I know you duly estimate the importance of immediate and prompt action, and rely with entire confidence that your best efforts will be put forth at this important crisis.

I will be pleased to hear from you in relation to the subject. Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant.
JAMES R. SNOWDEN, *State Treasurer.*

*WAR will be declared by Col. J. F. MEANS, within thirty days, against all who do not come up to the help of old Pennsylvania, and they will be dealt with according to law. J. REEL, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, Towanda, May 15, 1846.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry & Silverware.

AT NO. 1, BRICK ROW.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN has just returned from the city of New York with the large assortment of *FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,* ever brought to this place, such as Finger-rings, Breast-pins, of every description; Lockets, bracelets, gold and silver pens, gold keys, thimbles, silver spoons, sugar tongs, spectacles, for all ages, pen and pocket knives, (Roger's manufacture,) and many other articles which he will sell extremely low for CASH.

All kinds of WATCHES; consisting of patent lever, L'Epine, English and Swiss watches, warranted to keep good time.

It is as clear and unquestionable, as our right to the whole of Oregon, that WM. A. CHAMBERLIN has got the largest and best selected assortment of Fancy Goods ever brought into the borough of Towanda, and that he will sell his goods *cheaper than were ever sold by any known living man*—stick a pin there!!

N. B. Watches warranted to run well one year or the money refunded, and a written agreement given to that effect to all that desire one.

☞ MAPLE SUGAR, Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce received in payment.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN, Agent.

Towanda, April 22, 1846.

New Blacksmithing Establishment

In Towanda.

Prices 25 per cent. cheaper than have ever been known in Northern Penn'a.

THE subscriber, having commenced the above business, takes this method to inform the inhabitants of Towanda and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to his care, in the neatest and workmanlike manner: such as making carriages, carriages, sleighs, of all kinds; manufacture of all kinds, cheaper than at any other establishment in the county. Some attention paid to EDGE TOOLS, to fill up crevices, and finally all kinds of work in the above line (horse-shoeing excepted) and will warrant all my work to stand the test. Try me once if you do not find things just right, then put me down. From my long experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can please all kinds of people. You can find me at all times at my shop, a few rods south of Bridge street, known as Means' old stand.

All kinds of Produce taken in payment for work, and a little of the ready Jo-Davis will not be refused.

N. HEMINGWAY, JR.

Towanda, May 6, 1846.—y

A FEW BARRELS TANNERS OIL, for sale cheap. Oct. 8. MERCUR'S.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

DR JAMES M. GOODRICH has located himself at MONROE, for the practice of his profession, 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 Towanda. April 23, 1845.

Terms of the Bradford Reporter.

Two Dollars and fifty cents per annum: Fifty cents deducted if paid within the year; and for CASH actually in advance, ONE DOLLAR will be deducted.

Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time, by paying arrearages. Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE received in payment, at the market price.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square of twelve lines, inserted for fifty cents; every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. A discount made to yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING, of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed on new and fashionable type.

Letters on business pertaining to the office must come free of postage, to ensure attention.