

**Agricultural.**

**Labors of September.**

This month should be spent principally in making improvements on the farm. No crops of consequence are to be harvested, and lands which would not suffer us to approach them in the spring, on account of their exuberant moisture, may now be ploughed or pared, and burned, and fitted for a next year's harvest of grass.

Forty or fifty years ago, when some people loved labor better than at present, two or three weeks were often spent in mowing the annual growth of bushes in the cow-pastures, where the plough would do the business much more thoroughly.

No service or drudgery can be better calculated to make boys dislike farming than this eternal repetition of clipping bushes without a prospect of reducing them. The labor is about as interesting as that of turning a grindstone by hand, or churning cream in cold weather in a dash-chain.

Whenever the plough can be made to go in a bush-pasture, it should be preferred to any instrument that barely cuts the bushes. These will make good manure when well buried, and it is more pleasant labor to plough than to mow them. Farmers often say we have more land near home than we can manure, and it is folly to plough up our pastures unless we can manure them: we are only making them poorer. This is not so where a grain crop is not taken off. Every ploughing makes lands richer, provided there is vegetable matter to be buried in the furrow.

One ploughing will not kill all the bushes, a second ploughing may finish them; and it is better to kill half than to let them all stand. Pasture-lands that are tured at this season should be sowed directly with grass-seed: no grain should be thrown on. If plaster of Paris suits the soil, a couple of bushels spread on an acre will give the grass a good start; but on some soils plaster seems to do no good.

A man may plough one or more acres in a large pasture without the labor of fencing off as in case of planting; for his cattle may generally be taken from his summer pasture in this month, before they can injure the new grass. When lands are seeded down to grass, they should be harrowed well and laid as smooth as may be, that they may be better fitted for another ploughing a few years hence. If no manure can be spread, the land should be tured occasionally, and more especially where there are bushes. In most cases we obtain better feed the next summer than if we had not tured over the soil; but we should not turn in the cattle quite so early in the spring.

If our doctrine is correct, that grass does not exhaust lands, it must be evident that by repeated ploughings, and turning under the vegetable growth, we are making our pastures richer and richer. But how few will plough without sowing grain! Many are loath to make the experiment.

The plea of the stultif, "we cannot enrich our farms, because we have not manure." This plea will not hold where a man has a team and a plough.

**TURNING MEADOW INTO ENGLISH.**—Last September we carted as many loads of loam and soil from the road-side on to a meadow, near by, as one man could do in one day with a yoke of oxen. The grass on the meadow was coarse, and as we had an abundance of hay, we preferred not to mow this, but to bury it green.

One man with oxen would cover nearly one fourth of an acre in a day, as the long grass helped to fill up the hollows between the hoes. After this was evenly spread over the grass, so as to cover it completely, a few loads of compost manure were spread on the top, and then herds-grass and red-top were sowed and brushed in. It was near the middle of September when it was sown. This summer the piece gave a fine crop of English hay, and the clover which was thrown on in the spring now looks finely for fall feeding. This land was thoroughly drained, and the mud from the ditches helped us to form the new surface.

Thus where there is soil near a meadow that is made dry enough to be carted on, one man in a week, with a single yoke of oxen, will carry on enough of soil to convert a whole acre of poor meadow into English mowing. Say the expense is two dollars per day, or twelve dollars per acre, and such land needs not much manure: it will nearly maintain itself in grass, if the rowen crop is turned under once in a few years. This land, thus prepared, is worth more than one hundred dollars per acre twenty miles from Boston.

How much of such land we have within thirty miles of Boston which now bears a burden that will hardly pay for fencing! It requires no expensive process to double the quantity of hay now cut in Massachusetts.

**Low Lands.**

Now is the time to improve upon lands that lie too low to be fitted for grain. We know of many farmers who are determined to make trial of our mode of treating these lands. We beg of all our brother farmers to make the trial of at least one acre each. We know what will be the result, for we have been practising on this plan for years. We bring our low lands directly into grass from grass, without going through the very unprofitable process of planting such lands with corn or potatoes.

We have formerly said much on this subject, but we think it not yet dropped; and, especially, as we have very many new patrons who wish to know our views in full on a system of seeding lands to grass which never has been extensively practised in any part of the world.

Any farmer may try a single acre without fear of ruin, for he may plough it in a day, one more day will serve to carry on his manure and seed it to grass. If he dare not venture so far out of the common course of husbandry, let him try one fourth of an acre, and finish up the business in half a day.

Every farmer of fifty acres has some land too low to be planted. Every one has lands which he cannot make so productive as he would wish. If we pursue the system of planting each field before we lay it to grass, the process requires so much manure we cannot do justice to all our fields: some must lie nearly unproductive, merely for want of due attention.

In general, the time to plough is when there is something on the ground that may be turned in green. This is cheapest, the easiest, the safest mode of enriching our worn-out fields.

By adopting this plan we can easily make all our tillage lands fertile. We can go through each field with such rapidity that the whole farm may feel the benefit of our presence. By ploughing in a green crop of rowen at this time, but very little manure is required to addition for an acre, and we are thus enabled to seed

down four acres for one for the next season's mowing.

In addition to this, the sod keeps the land light much longer than if it had been pulverized by ploughing; consequently the land will not need to be ploughed again so soon.

But most of us have lands so low that we cannot think of planting them. They produce rushes, skunk-cabbage, buckhorn, poly-pod, land's-bane, moss, or low blueberry bushes, that are all worth rather more to be covered up by the couch than to be mowed or fed.

Many such fields as these may be easily ploughed, and now is our time. Our cattle are strong, and are kept new at small expense, compared with spring keeping on hay. We have now more leisure for ploughing than at any season when we have any thing that is green to be covered up.

**METHOD OF SEEDING ON THE FURROW.**—We will a an remind our early patrons and inform our more recent friends of our mode of seeding on the furrow at this season of the year. We take a good plough that will lay the furrows flat; we next roll them down hard, then carry on a dozen loads or more of compost, or fine manure, and harrow thoroughly, first lengthwise of the furrow, then a little angle-wise. We then sow herds-grass seed and red-top, and cover it up with a brush-harrow. It is best to sow down as soon as possible after ploughing, as the seed is more likely to vegetate.

In winter we sow on some clover-seed, and that will be forward enough for fall seeding next season. Clover will not remain long in such land, but we think it best to fill up the ground with good grass, to keep out the poor. By the time this top-rooted plant dies, the whole space will be filled by the spreading herds-grass and red-top.

**Preparation of seed wheat.**

I have noticed several communications in your valuable paper, about the preparation of seed wheat; as they all differ somewhat from the method I have adopted for the last three years with much success, I beg leave to give you my mode of preparation.

I place a half a bushel nearly full of water in my barn—add gaulther salts until the water ceases to dissolve them; then take half a bushel of wheat in a bale basket, sink it gradually, stirring it with a paddle, until every particle of filth is washed out, which will float on the brine; raise the basket suddenly to throw off the filth, let the brine drain from it, place the wheat on the floor and roll it in newly slacked lime, then run it side to side to dry a few hours before seeding; skim the floating filth from the brine and strain it through a colander or fine sieve. By this mode one hand can wash as fast as ten ploughs can put it in.

In 1813, I received 100 bushels of seed wheat from the Western shore; after seeding more than one half, I discovered smut in it, and prepared 30 bushels as stated, washing out a quantity of smut and other filth. In 1814 I found the smut much increased in the wheat not prepared; in that prepared after a careful examination, I found only one smut-head! I then examined the grain, and thought I could see a perceptible difference in favour of the prepared wheat.

In the fall I seeded 75 bushels of that wheat, washing only 12 bushels. In 1815 I examined carefully the 12 bushels seeding, and found no smut; I did not examine that not prepared, but found none in cleansing it for market. I again compared the grain, and observed if any thing, a great difference in favor of the prepared wheat. I also discovered a like difference in a white wheat that I was seeding.

Last fall I prepared my entire crop, 162 bushels, using 200 lbs. salt, and nearly six barrels of slacked lime. I seeded two small parcels of wheat, one from Pennsylvania, the other from the southern part of this State, both containing a large portion of smut; if they prove clean, the coming harvest, I shall consider this preparation proof against smut. As we have discovered an antidote for this pest, I now no longer fear it and will recommend to your subscribers in this part of the country, the change of their seed wheat at least every two or three years, for I am fully satisfied from experiments I have made, that great gains will result from it.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

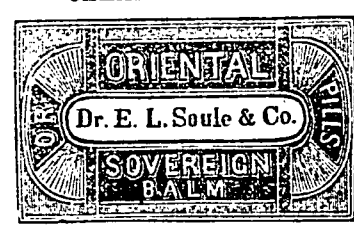
**MENTAL ADAPTATION.**—Wonderfully does the mind of man suit itself to occasions, and become accommodated to every circumstance. It will rise superior to the strokes of fortune, be happy in adversity, and serene in death.—The consciousness of rectitude will not only enable it to endure evil, but divert misfortune into an unbending firmness, and how quickly prosperity may be succeeded by a fall, can alone appreciate that property of the mind by which it becomes elevated in triumph and extracts from adversity its hidden jewel. Not rightly allowing for the action of this property, we err often in imputing misery to the cheerful, and felicity to the sad. Belisarius, blind, and the sport of his enemies, might have yet been happier than the emperor of the east. The principle of adaptation to every thing which can be the lot of man is a good genius which follows him throughout his being, and its workings are alike evident, whether you regard his mental or physical relations to the phenomena which encompass him; it is this which gives a zest to his pleasures, a solace to his cares; it guards him the sunbeams of the morning, and when night approaches, it "smooths" for him "the raven down of darkness till it smiles."

**PARENTS FOR HOGS.**—While carrots appear to be excellent food for horses and cattle, and very poor food for hogs, parsnips are found to be very fine for hogs. A writer in the PRAIRIE FARMER says, that parsnips are preferred by hogs to all other roots, make excellent pork, and will fatten them in six weeks. A hog 22 months old, weighing when alive 750 pounds, was fattened entirely on raw parsnips, and our milk and finer meat was never seen.

**INDIAN COSTUME.**—In Washington recently, during the hot weather, it is said that one of the Indians now in that city, was going up the avenue clothed in such apparel as civilization was heaping upon him. Feeling them of no manner of use, he took off his pantaloons, threw them over his arm, and strode up the avenue in buff instead of black. He attracted quite as much notice with them on his arm as if they had been on his legs. It was comfort over civilization, suggestive of one of the southern styles of costume for the summer, viz: a straw hat and a pair of spectacles.

**A PERTINENT QUESTION.**—The Methuen Gazette propounds the following Mathematical question: "If a man is to poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?"

**CLEAR THE WAY.**



And make room for the Sovereign Balm Pills.

It is now about four years since Dr. E. L. Soule first introduced the Oriental or Sovereign Balm Pills to the public, and we venture to say, that no other medicine has given such universal satisfaction, and the sale increase so fast, for with little exertion or advertising the demand has increased to over 1000 boxes per day. They are entirely vegetable, and cause no pain in their operations, being perfectly safe for young or old, and those of debilitated constitutions, and as a family medicine, have no equal. They are an efficient remedy for all cases of cholera, such as bilious diseases in all their forms, Fevers, Old Liver Complaints, Headaches, Coughs, Galls, Croup, &c. We have warranted them in over 100 cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known them to fail in removing it, in from one to six days, when taken according to directions. They never leave the bowels costive, being very different from any other Pills in which leave the bowels costive, and one does only create the necessity for another. In nervous debility and female weakness their effects have been truly astonishing. They have restored a large number of such cases after they had been confined to their beds, and given up by their physicians. The certificates a few of which may be seen in our circulars, which may be had of our agents gratis. They quiet the nervous system, and remove the cause of nervous irritation. In cases of Dyspepsia and costiveness they have worked wonders: Thousands have been restored from all the horrors of the above diseases, and a number of them in Syracuse, and in this county.—For particulars see circulars.

We have always taken great care in selecting and compounding our medicines, which has been done by Dr. Soule in person, as may be seen by the following certificate.

We have acted as agents for Dr. E. L. Soule for the last four years in purchasing most of the medicines used in the composition of his pills.—During that time some of the articles have advanced nearly an hundred per cent. He has not varied his proportions, and has at no time used any but the best quality of medicines. We have been successful in selling his Sovereign Balm Pills, and from the universal satisfaction given, we consider they rank among the best pills now before the public. Dr. Soule is the person who first introduced them into this country, and has continued the manufacture of them ever since. T. B. FRENCH & CO. Syracuse, February 23, 1846.

Some are anxious to see those bearing the name of Dr. E. L. Soule & Co. on the face of each box.

For sale by Huxton & Ladd, Towanda; George A. Perkins, Athens; Lyman Durfee, Smithfield; A. & S. H. Morley, Burlington; Levi Taylor, Granville; Saml Smith, Franklin; A. Burroughs, Monroeton; George Nichols, Rome; H. Z. Friable, Orwell; Le Rayville, J. E. Dulock. 12-3m

**TOWANDA ACADEMY.**

THE next year of this Institution will commence on Monday the 31st day of August. MR. J. C. VAN DER COOK, Principal, MISS E. C. BLACKMAN, Preceptress. The year will be divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. The first term will be followed by a vacation of six weeks. The second term will commence November 23d. The third term will commence February 8th, and be followed by a vacation of one week. The fourth term will commence May 3, and be succeeded by a vacation of six weeks.

*Terms, per term of eleven weeks:*  
For the common English studies, \$2 50  
For the higher branches, including Natural, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, 4 00  
Mathematics and Languages, 5 00  
For the second and third terms, Extra, 2 50  
For Drawing and Painting, 2 00  
For Music, with use of Instrument, 7 00  
Without, 5 00

Several literary and scientific gentlemen, in conjunction with the principal, have consented to favor the institution with lectures on the more important branches of education, free of charge. All students will be charged for not less than half a term, unless absence is occasioned by illness or other unavoidable cause. The exercise of composing and declaiming will be required of every student, unless excused by the teachers or parents.

The course of instruction is designed to be thorough and practical, adapted to the requisitions of business, and the demands of an intelligent people. The Academy has one of the finest locations on the Susquehanna, commanding a charming view of that beautiful river, the borough of Towanda and the surrounding landscape. From a confidence in the zeal, enterprise and abilities of the teachers, and the unusual prosperity of the school during the past year, we take pleasure in recommending this institution, to the favorable regard and patronage of an enlightened, intelligent and generous people, trusting that it will continue in usefulness, and the consequent favor of the public.

H. HAM MIX, President.  
ENOS TOMKINS,  
J. D. MONTAGNE,  
C. L. WARD,  
J. F. MEANS,  
DAVID CASH,  
B. KINGSBERY,  
H. S. MERRILL,  
W. H. BELL.  
TOWANDA, August 3, 1846.

\*Owing to an error in manuscript, the date of the hand-bills will be found incorrect. It is three days too late.

The late Preceptress, having left the institution, without giving the necessary notice, we are under the necessity of deferring the opening of the Female Department for one week.

MISS BLACKMAN comes highly recommended as a pianist and a scholar. J. C. VANERCOOK.

**CLAREMONT HOUSE.**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has leased the above House, situated on the south side of the public square, lately occupied by A. M. Coe, and having made entirely new arrangements, is now prepared for the reception of visitors. Presenting his compliments to his friends and the public generally, and assuring them no pains or expense will be spared to please his guests, he respectfully solicits public patronage, pledging himself that while the establishment is under his control, it shall not be excelled by any in the county.

The rooms of the "CLAREMONT HOUSE," are spacious and airy, and furnished in the best style.

The Table will be furnished with every substantial luxury country can produce.

The Bar will be stocked with the best liquors in a pure and unadulterated state.

First rate Stabling attached, with ready and faithful Ostlers always in attendance.

In short, nothing will be omitted, which will add to the comfort and convenience of customers, and with his facilities, he believes satisfaction will be rendered to all. Towanda, April 8, 1846.

**STILL THEY COME!**

H. S. & J. C. MERCUR, HAVE JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, consisting as usual, of everything, which will be sold at the lowest notch. Towanda, July 6, 1846.

**Prints and Glassware.**  
A VERY large and beautiful assortment of Prints, Glassware and Lamps, purchased in New York, since the late reduction of prices, just received at July 8.

PRINTED GALICOES—20,000 yds. from 64 to 25 cents. Those wishing Prints had better avail themselves of this opportunity, they are selling rapidly. G. E. FLYNT & CO.

**AT AN ANNUAL MEETING.**

OF the Directors of the "Towanda Savings Bank," held at Towanda, May 1st, 1846, the following resolutions and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the largest stock of GOODS shall be placed in No. 5, south end Brick Row. Resolved, That GEO. E. FLYNT & CO. shall continue to sell Goods as usual—cheaper than any other establishment in Towanda. Resolved, That the "Savings Bank" regulates the prices of Merchandise and Exchange until our next annual meeting. Resolved, That the war against Lumber—Credit and High Prices, shall be continued. Resolved, That the "Ready Pay System" is best adapted to this atmosphere, and when in successful operation, goods have, can and shall be sold cheap as in the next place. Resolved, That more goods and better, shall be sold at No. 5, (P. & Co.) for the coming twelve months, than any other establishment. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Bradford Reporter," and "Bradford Argus," and two thousand copies circulated throughout the county. GEO. E. FLYNT & CO.

**Another Great and Enthusiastic MEETING!**

AT A MEETING of all No. 3—Brick Row," held on the 33d day of May, inst., OLD BAIRD, was called to the Chair, and BILL BAIRD appointed a committee of the whole to draft resolutions. After several patriotic speeches by *Elmira* and *George*, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, There appears to be a great desire on the part of some Merchants in the Borough, to come up along with No. 3; and Whereas we are willing to assist them in doing so as far as consistent: They resolved, That such merchants have our consent to unite their several stores together, as the only means by which they can equal No. 3. Resolved, That the "Savings Bank" take the right wing; "small profits and quick sales" the left, and "New York in miniature" the rear,—a pipe team backwards. Resolved, That we never before thought New York was such a glorious place as "in miniature" exhibit. Resolved, That No. 3 always has, always has, and always WILL, sell goods cheaper, better goods and more of them than any store in town. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Village papers, and that one copy be handed to each of our competitors, and half a copy to "New York in miniature." May 29, 1846. BILL BAIRD & CO.

**BOOT & SHOE MAKING.**

WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the town of Towanda, and may be met at the old store of S. Hathaway, lately occupied by Elkanah Smith, near 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 neat and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country.

They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, a large assortment, and at low prices, Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and slippers, children's shoes, gaiters and pumps, &c., &c. JOHN W. WILCOX, PHILANDER SAGE.

Towanda, May 14, 1845.

**CABINET FURNITURE.** MAY BE HAD at our shop much lower than it has ever been sold in Towanda. Goods are cheap, and wheat an lover, 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.

**WANTED—SEWING MACHINES.** 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 be well satisfied. A good horse and pail may be had in attendance when desired. September 1, 1845. L. M. NYE & CO.

**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 and 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 high 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.

**CASH FOR WOOL.**—The subscriber has no objection to pay for or even all CASH for Wool, at as high rates as the market will permit. Towanda, May 20. O. D. BARTLETT.

**FINE NETS,** another lot just received and for sale cheap at jell REEDS.

**WANTED—500,000 Shingle**—300,000 feet Boards; 1000 lbs. Good Butter; June 14. J. D. & E. D. MONTAGNE & CO.

**TOWANDA SAVINGS BANK,** Established May 1845. New Store, New Goods and New Prices! G. E. FLYNT & CO., the only Original Cash Store!

TWELVE MONTHS' experience has induced the Cashier & Co. of the "Towanda Savings Bank" to enlarge the sphere of their operations, being well assured from the past, that the system of "Pay today and trust to-morrow" is well adapted to Bradford county. Our stock of Goods surpasses in quantity and quality any previous stock, which will enable us to offer greater inducements than ever. The following are a few among the many articles that comprise our stock of Dry Goods:

French, English and American Cloths, French Cassimere, Vestings, Satinets, Summer Stuffs, Carpetings, French Muslins, Lawns, Barges, Bolzarsins, Gingham Muslins, Gingham, Cashmeres, De Laines, Shawls of all descriptions, such as Brocha Plain de Laine, Ranges, Super silk, Rob Roy, and Merino. Parasols, Sheetings, Tickings, Drilling, Bagging, Wickings, Oil Cloths, &c. 20,000 yards printed calicoes, together with our usual stock of Linen Goods. Our stock embraces almost every article usually called for. We have just received a large invoice of Family Groceries, which are offered at reduced prices—time and space will not allow us to enumerate. Also, a large stock of Crockery, Glassware, Shelf Hardware, Nails, Steel, Iron, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. We take this opportunity of returning our thanks to the people of Bradford and adjoining counties, and invite all who wish to BUY GOODS CHEAP, to give us a call, as we are pledged to go for "The Cash Price." We assure our friends that no compromise has been effected with the CREDIT OF LUMBER, as long as we shall continue to buy low and sell cheap. Our motto for the year to come, is—"WE HAVE WE CAN WE WILL."

Look for the Savings Bank, No. 5, South End, Brick Row. GEO. E. FLYNT & CO. Towanda, May 20, 1846.

SUMMER SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons, beautiful and cheap, at jell BETTS.

**The Treasury of History.**

Comprising a general introductory outline, of Universal History, Ancient and Modern, and a series of separate histories of every principal nation that exists, their rise, progress, present condition, &c., &c., &c. BY SAMUEL MAUNDER, Author of the "Treasury of Knowledge," "Biographical Treasury," &c. including THE HISTORY OF AMERICA, EDITED BY JOHN WARD, ESQ.

The republication of this valuable work has been undertaken partly on account of the high favor with which it has been received in England, but chiefly in consideration of its intrinsic value, arising from the felicitous adaptation of the plan to a want that has been long and generally felt and from the judgment and fidelity manifested in its execution. The idea of giving in a single work, of no very formidable dimensions, a sufficient outline of the world's history, and a similar outline of the history of every nation, is so obvious, judicious and appropriate as to require no eulogium. Every person who cares at all for the acquisition of useful knowledge must desire to possess such a general knowledge of past events, not only in his own country but in all countries, as shall enable him to understand the perpetually recurring allusions that are found in almost any course of general reading; because for want of such understanding there is always a serious diminution both of pleasure and profit, even in the pursuit of such works as are designed chiefly for amusement. For instance, most of Sir Walter Scott's novels are founded upon history, and abound with reference to historical events and personages, a want of some acquaintance with which detracts seriously from the interest and delight they are so well qualified to awaken; and so of most other works belonging to the better class of writing is called literary education. But the difficulty has been to obtain this general knowledge without going through many books, requiring a greater expenditure of time and money than most persons are able or willing to afford; and to obviate such difficulty has been the purpose of Mr. Maunday.

His plan has the merit of completeness, and is undoubtedly the best that could have been desired. He gives first a general sketch of ancient and modern history—a rapid and comprehensive bird's-eye view, as it were, of the rise and progress of nations, the most important incidents of their career, and their relations to each other; and after this he takes up the nations separately, furnishing a concise digest of all that is important or desirable to know concerning each, and thus affording a sort of key to the changes and events that are more briefly indicated, rather than by their results, their incidents, in the general sketch or outline. Thus the salient points of history are brought within a manageable compass; and an excellent foundation is laid for more thorough and extensive reading in reference to any portion of the world or any epoch of which a complete knowledge may be desired.

In the execution of this plan the author has been very successful. His notices of historical events, though brief, are lucid and satisfactory; and he traces the connection of effect and cause with singular acumen and generally with most commendable freedom from partiality or bias; thus supplying a very good idea of the philosophy of history as well as of the facts which history records. In a word, the work will be found invaluable to the general reader, and a very useful help to the student.

Complete in two volumes, large octavo, with engravings, \$4. An edition in paper covers, complete, suitable for mailing, \$3. DANIEL ADEE, Publisher, 107 Fulton-street, New York.

**Elmira, Corning, and Buffalo Line.** The Proprietors of the above Line will continue to run a Line of Passage Boats between ELMINA, 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 torred by crews of Horses.

BOAT ROBE, Capt. H. W. THOMPSON, TEMPEST, Capt. A. M. TAYLOR. 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.; ELMINA, every Tuesday evening, at 10 o'clock P. M.; BUFFALO, every Wednesday late evening, Thursday morning, touching at Big Stream, Lodi, and Dresden, leaving Buffalo, for Corning and Elmira, every Wednesday morning.

FOR EIGHT OR PASSAGE apply to Captain on board, or to Wm. Mallory, Corning, S. B. Strang & Co., Elmira, Vanormant & Tuttle, Horseheads, N. 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.

**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 (14) 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 one of the best of that city from whence came that *mighty rush of Jewels!*

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 23, 1846.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN pledges himself to 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!

**NOTICE.** SPRING ARRANGEMENT! On and after MONDAY, MARCH 30th 1846, the Passenger Cars on the Williamsport and Elmira 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, WEGO, TROY, TOWANDA and the intermediate places. The road for foot travelling from Cranford'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 travelling public, and that this route North, is the cheapest, the most comfortable and expeditious in the State. ROBERT FARIES, President. Williamsport, March 23, 1846.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.** ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joel Tuttle, a late of Standing Stone township, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will please present them duly attested to ALBA TUTTLE, Executor. Standing Stone, June 4, 1846.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.** ALL persons indebted to the estate of James L. A. Emis, late of Standing Stone township, dec'd., are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate, will please present them duly attested to ASA STEVENS, Executor. Standing Stone, June 4, 1846.

**SUMMER STUFFS.**—By the Yard, By 1/2 or Pack up, at G. E. FLYNT & CO.

**DELINQUENTS.** THOSE who have purchased goods at Montague's & Co.'s store on a years credit, at as cheap rates as they could have been enabled to do at other places for Cash will be obliged to pay up, if they wish to keep the post billings. June 17, 1846.

**THE NEW BOOKS,** OFFICE in the north corner of the Brick Row, directly over the Post Office, Main street. Entrance at the north end of the building.

**FOREIGN PERIODICALS.**

REPUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar kind now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—