

Miscellaneous
Careful Information for Children.
WHETHER OF LARGER OR SMALLER GROWTH—
NUMBER VI.
As some grave divines have got along so far with the Bible, as to be able to turn their attention to Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and other excellent works as text-books for the Sabbath-day instruction of their people, and others, in Plato and Swedenborg for the theology, I suppose, children, it will not be deemed amiss, for me to make use of the *Almanac*, in giving you some useful lessons, for a week-day.
The origin, or derivation of the name *Almanac* is a matter of dispute among the learned.—Some consider it a plain derivation from the Arabic *almanach*, (Heth manach) which signifies to count, reckon, define, point out, others contend, that it is of German origin, derived from *alman*, in-observance with which the Saxons used the word *almanach*, which they applied to a block of wood, on which they had traced the annual course of the moon. Here I have given you two of the most plausible opinions of the origin of the word; and where doctors disagree, each must decide for himself.
But the word *Calendar*, or as it should be written *Kalendar*, which is applied to the register of the divisions of the year, into months, weeks and days, is of similar import, and more obvious origin. While the Romans were destitute of such a register regularly drawn up, it was made the duty of the *pontifex maximus*, or high priest, to go forth on the 1st day of every month, and proclaim (in their language, *calare*) its commencement, with all the festivals that would occur in it, and the time of the new moon. Hence the first day of every month was styled the *calends* (*Kalends*) of that month. From this term, no doubt, the word *Kalendar* was derived.
The diurnal revolution of the earth about its own axis, every 24 hours, constitutes the first natural division of time, which is called a natural day. The alternate presence and absence of the sun, during a single revolution, produce the obvious distinction of day and night. This is the first and most natural division of time.
The septenary division of days into weeks, has no foundation in nature, and therefore, its almost universal adoption, among all nations, can be accounted for, only on the principle of tradition derived from the progenitors of the human race, who received it as a positive precept from heaven. The idea that "this might have been derived from the phases of the moon, is wholly untenable. For, not only does the lunar month continually vary from the period of 4 weeks, but who would undertake to determine, by the eye, the dividing line between the several phases of the moon? The division of each lunation into quarters is the result of nice astronomical calculations, and is utterly beyond the ken of many nations, in which the septenary division of time has obtained.
The division of the year into months is very readily suggested by the diversified phase of the moon, which through their regular succession in about 29¹/₂ days. A single revolution of the moon from a given point in the heavens, (as a fixed star), around the earth to the same point again, is indeed made in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 8 seconds. But as the earth is, at the same time moving with it, in the same direction around the sun, the moon must pass a considerable distance further, before it comes up with the earth.
This you may readily understand by looking at the two hands of a clock when they are exactly together at the hour of XII. The minute hand then makes a whole circle around the face of the clock in exactly 60 minutes. But it has to run a little over 5 minutes more before it can overtake or be in conjunction with the hour hand, as it was at XII. And just so at every other hour. Thus it takes 12 revolutions around the face of the clock, while the hour hand goes once around. In like manner, the moon has to run 2 days, 6 hours, and 1 minute, beyond a complete revolution, to come up with the earth. These added to the former sum make the monthly period of the moon, from one change to another, (which is called its *synodical month*), exactly 29 days, 12 hours and 44 minutes.
Now if you multiply the time of one lunation by 12, (the number of months) the result is 354 days, 8 hours and 48 minutes, which falls nearly 10 days short of a solar year; or one revolution of the earth around the sun, which contains 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47.6 seconds.
Hence, you plainly perceive that 12 lunar months must fall short of 12 Calendar months, about 10 days and 21 hours. But in the course of 19 solar years, the moon performs 235 complete revolutions, so as to return to nearly the same point again, on the same day of the month.— Thus there was a new moon Jan 2nd 1832.—and the new moon will recur again on the 2nd of Jan. in the year 1851. Hence the period of 19 years is called the *cycle of the moon*; the word *cycle* being used to indicate any period of years, in which a series of events recurs to the same point, from which it had previously commenced, and then proceeds in the same regular order. The year of the moon's progress through this cycle, is, what is styled the *Golden Number*, and was formerly given in all the *Almanacs*, as it ought to be still. But as some of the modern *Almanac-makers* do not choose to give it, you can find it for yourselves, by the following rule.
"Add 1 to the given year and divide the sum by 19—the remainder will be the Golden Number; except, if 0 remain, then 19 is the Golden Number." The discovery of the cycle of the moon when made in Greece was considered such an achievement, that its order was engraved in letters of gold at Athens, and hence originated the name of the *Golden Number*.—The reason for adding 1, is, that the Lunar Cycle is reckoned from one year before the christian era.
There is another term, formerly used in the *Almanac*, and still occurring in all calculations about the phases of the heavens, and is very useful in chronology, which is worthy of your notice.—It is the *Epact*. And this is either monthly or annual. The monthly *Epact* is the excess of a solar month over a lunar (synodical) month. The annual or solar *Epact*, which is usually given in *Almanacs*, is the excess of the solar year over the lunar year, or the age of the moon on the 1st day of January.
The rule for finding the *Epact*, for a particular year, is as follows.—Subtract 1 from the Golden Number—multiply the remainder by 11 and divide that product by 30. The remainder will be the *Epact* for that year.
This rule will serve only till the year 1900; but the most of you, children, will be dead before that time. And if any of you should survive you will be able to learn another rule, which will apply after that period; but I will not trou-

ble you with it, at present, as it is much more complicated and tedious than the above.
The SOLAR CYCLE, or the cycle of the Sun, is a period, in which the year commences on the same day of the week, and proceeds in the same regular order, as at a previous period.— This you have already seen, would occur every 7 years, if there were no leap-year. But as every 4th year (except at the end of 3 out of 4 centuries) is a leap-year, this can take place only in 4 times 7 or 28 years. Thus: January 1815 began on the Sabbath, and so did Jan. 1843; and so will 1871; and the Dominical Letters will proceed in the same order, through the several periods, Hence 28 years is the Solar Cycle.
You will readily perceive, that the omission of a leap-year, at the close of 3 out of 4 centuries must necessarily produce an occasional interruption in this order. Thus you find that the 1st Jan. 1821 was Monday, which of course brought the 4th of March on the Sabbath; and the same will be the case, at regular periods of 28 years, through the present century, viz. in 1849 and 1877. But this was not the case in 1793, nor will it be in 1905. The reason is obvious. The omission of the leap-year, at the end of the last century, sent the Dominical Letter back one step; and the same will be the effect of omitting another intercalary day, at the end of the present century. Hence you will find, if you will take the trouble to calculate, that the Dominical Letter G, which always brings the 4th of March on the Sabbath, was the Dominical for 1792 instead of 1893; and will be the Dominical for 1900, instead of 1905; and will then equitate to recur regularly, at the period of 28 years, through the 20th and 21st century.
The Solar Cycle is dated from the 9th year before the christian era, which was a Leap-Year, in the Julian Calendar, and the first day of January was Monday. Hence, while that Calendar was maintained, every 28th year, from that time, commenced on the same day of the week. Thus you will find, that the year 1728, which was the first year of the last Solar Cycle, under the Old Style, as all the preceding ones commenced on Monday. But the reformed Calendar has, of course, rendered the day of the week, on which that cycle commences, variable. The cycle, however, remains unchanged.
EXPERIMENTS IN PLANTING.—The advantages of free admission of light, and free circulation of air, to the growth of plants, are in a good degree obvious to persons of any experience in agriculture. So important are these influences to Indian corn, that an advantage is known to result from giving the widest space to rows running north and south. This more readily admits the light and heat of the sun, than rows running in a contrary direction. It has been suggested that planting corn and potatoes in alternate rows, or in alternations of two rows each, would give a greater aggregate product for a given extent of land, than if each crop were planted entirely by itself. Experiments have been made in Massachusetts for a few years past, under the direction of the Plymouth county agricultural society, and the results so far, indicate considerable advantage in favor of alternate planting. Mr. Nathan Whitman, with received, for an experiment of this kind, made last season, a premium of \$15. planted half an acre with corn alone; from this was harvested 42 43-76 bushels; half an acre with potatoes, from this was harvested 136 7-56 bushels; and half an acre in alternative rows of corn and potatoes; from this was harvested 22 50-76 bushels of corn, and 70 40-56 bushels of potatoes. In this experiment there appears to have been a gain in mixed planting of ten bushels of corn to the acre, and twenty-six bushels of potatoes. Some experiments reported to the New York society in former years, showed about the same results.
Peas, for early use, cannot be sown too soon after the ground is dry enough to work.— Select a warm piece of ground, rather sandy, and do not put on too much rank or strong manure, as it tends to throw the peas too much into vines.
The pea crop is a very profitable one in many sections. Sown on a sod furrow, it furnishes an excellent preparation for wheat, or any other crop. Very hot weather seems not to be favorable to the filling of peas; therefore it is advisable to sow them so early that they may get well advanced before the hottest and driest part of the summer comes on.
Peas and oats are sometimes sown together, and are considered profitable. Ground into meal, they form an excellent food for fattening hogs and other animals; and in sections where Indian corn cannot be well grown, are highly esteemed.
TYPING STORY.—The following beautiful and touching story was related by Dr. Schreyer, of Maryland, at a meeting held in New York to hear the experience of twenty reformed drunkards:
A drunkard who had run through his property, returned one night to his unfurnished home. He entered his empty hall—anguish was gnawing at his heartstrings, and language is inadequate to express his agony as he entered his wife's apartment;—and there beheld the victims of his appetite—his lovely wife and darling child. Moore and sullen, he seated himself without a word—he could not look upon them. The mother said to the little angel by her side,
"Come, my child, it is time to go to bed," and that little babe as we her word, knelt by her mother's lap; and gazing wistfully into the face of her suffering parent, like a piece of chiseled statuary, slowly repeated her nightly orison; and when she had finished, the child (but four years of age) said to her mother,
"Dear mamma, may I not offer up one more prayer?"
"Yes, yes, my sweet pet, pray;" and she lifted up her tiny hands, closed her eyes and prayed—
"O, God I spare, oh, spare my dear papa!" That prayer was wafted with electric rapidity to the throne of God. It was heard on high—was heard on earth. The responsive "Amen" burst forth from that father's lips, and his heart of stone became a heart of flesh.— Wife and child were both clasped in his bosom, and in penitence he said,
"My child, you have saved your father from the grave of a drunkard."
AN INDIAN IDEA.—The following is about the best thing in the anecdote line we have ever lately.—An Indian chief being asked his opinion of a case of Maderia wine presented to him by an officer, said he thought the juice was extracted from women's tongues, and lion's hearts, for when he drank a bottle of it he could talk forever and fight the devil.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

L. M. NYE & CO. would respectfully inform the citizens of Towanda and the public generally, that they have on hand and manufacture in every kind 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 best French Mahogany Chairs, beautifully upholstered, with curled hair, which never loses its elasticity, and finished with the best hair spring. 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, we merit and receive the patronage of a liberal and judicious public.
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 to do it. All kinds of produce will be received in payment. Also, LUMBER of all kinds.
L. M. NYE & CO.
Sept. 1.

WARRANTED ALWAYS TO CURE!

DR. JACKSON'S PILE EMBROCATION

HEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES, is a disease produced by local irritation, coarctation, purgative stimuli, undue determination of blood to the hemorrhoidal vessels by excessive riding or walking, or a congestive state of the system, or the application of a local irritant. It is usually considered under three forms, or varieties, as follows: Blind Piles, White Piles, and Bleeding Piles. This disease is so common, and so very well known, that a description of its symptoms is not deemed necessary.
The success that has followed the use of the Embrocation in the cure of this disease, has been truly astonishing. Physicians now advise their patients to try it, as the only Pile Medicine.
In addition to its being a positive remedy for the Piles, it never fails to cure that intolerable itching, which is so very common, and has its location in the same parts as the Piles.
Read the following, from the editorial columns of Alexander's Weekly Messenger:
FOURTH LAST—A SURE CURE FOR THE PILES!
Physicians and Chemists have long been anxious to discover a medicine that would cure one of the most troublesome diseases, the Piles. Some have at last been the result. DR. JACKSON'S PILE EMBROCATION not only stops all bleeding, always pain and inflammation, subdues that intolerable itching, but effectually cures, like a charm, and in a very short time, persons whose lives have been rendered miserable for years. It respects to the great number of certificates will be published. Read the following:
New York, 721 Broadway, September 8, 1845.
Dr. N. JACKSON—Dear Sir: Will you send me six six bottles of your Pile Embrocation; I wish them sent to keep myself, and part for a legal gentleman, a friend of mine, who has found great relief in using from bottle two or three times a day. You remember, when in Philadelphia, I was suffering dreadfully from this terrible scourge. I only took one bottle from you; I have not used it quite all, and am now perfectly well. As you may suppose, I proclaim the virtues of your medicine wherever I go. I tell my friend about it; and when it is possible to prescribe how many are suffering in this way—I believe half of my acquaintances are more or less afflicted. Let me tell you that you can sell here as fast you choose to make. When you want a certificate from me, you shall have it, and you are at liberty to show this letter if you wish.
For sale by A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Towanda, Pa. only Agents for Bradford County. 28m6

DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

JAY'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS.
FOR THE permanent removal of all cutaneous diseases, and take their rise in a Ruptured Blood, Impure Blood, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a Disordered habit of Constipation generally.
Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy.
This preparation will be found on trial to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases named above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of dependency, arising from indigestion or nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success. They are less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, loss of Appetite, and a general prostration of the system. At the same time it must be stated that they are neither violent nor all dangerous in their operation, securing as they do the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in the manner directed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is in fact, their highest recommendation. That prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed and the acknowledged celebrity of its principles and ingredients, should, at once command it to the public favor.
RECOMMENDATIONS.
Mr. Philip Wilcox, New Bedford, was entirely cured of a confirmed cancer of the stomach, throat and mouth, and his general health much improved by the use of only one bottle. Col. John Byrnes, Bristol, Mass., voluntarily certified that he was cured by the Bitters, of Jaundice, Indigestion, Headache and general debility. J. P. Engle, New Bedford, was cured of a eruptions of the skin.
Dr. W. H. Miller of N. Y., testifies that many of his patients have been benefited by the use of the Bitters, and in every case they have given the most perfect satisfaction.
Sole Wholesale and Retail by WYATT & LADD, Towanda, and by druggists generally throughout the U. S. Price \$1. Large bottles. 6m23

BONNETS

A great saving to the "Heads of the Nation." The Ladies will find a great saving to their heads to call and purchase one of those beautiful Bonnets, Devon, Gimp, Flange, or Lace, Lawn, Gipsy Bonnets, selling at 50 cents each. BEECHER.

2900

Best Leather, Upper Leather and Calfskins, lower than was ever offered in Towanda, by B. KINGBERRY.

PRINTS

300 different styles, bought in the city by New York, by the case, on the "cash down" plan, and will be sold accordingly. BAIRD & CO.

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CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS.

THE subscribers will continue to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of case and wood seat CHAIRS; also SETTEES of various kinds, and BEDSTEADS of every description, which we will sell low for cash or Produce, or White Pine Lumber, White wood, Bass wood, or Cucumber of all pines, or 4 by 4 Scantling 12 feet long—either Buttonwood, Basswood or Maple, will also be received for our work. Turning done to order in the neatest manner.
TOWANDA, Feb. 22, 1847.
J. D. MCKINNON & MACKINNON.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

This way for Bargains!
THE subscriber would respectfully say to his old customers and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the manufacture of Chairs, etc., at his old shop on the north side of Bridge street, in the building known as the "Yellow House." He keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, (in a neat and durable style) all articles in his line as cheap as the cheapest. His friends can be supplied with Fancy, Windsor and Common Chairs, of different patterns—Settees, Rocking Chairs, Children's Chairs, &c. &c. Also—Bedsteads and Tables.
Call and see me at my shop on Bridge street, and I will satisfy you that you can buy reasonable.
N. B.—White wood, Cucumber and Basswood plank, wanted in exchange for chairs on reasonable terms.
TOWANDA, Jan. 20, 1847.
JESSE TAYLOR.

MARBLE FACTORY,

In Towanda.
H. M. BAKER respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the GRAVE-STONE business, in all its branches, at Towanda, and will be ready at all times to attend to all calls in his line. Monuments, Tomb-tables, Grave-stones, of every description, &c. &c. made to order, and furnished as cheap as WORK and MARBLE of the same quality can be obtained at any shop in the country.
He invites the public to call and examine his work and materials, hoping to merit their patronage by strict attention to business, and by superior workmanship and good marble.
LETTER-CUTTING done with neatness and despatch, in the latest style.
Shop on Main street, next door to T. Elliott's store, and three doors above Briggs' Hotel. 40y
TOWANDA, March 17, 1847.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the borough of Towanda, and will be found at the old stand of S. Hathaway, lately occupied by Elkannah Smith, next 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 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, boots and slippers; children's do; gentlemen's gaiters and pumps, &c. &c.
JOHN W. WILCOX, PHILANDER SAGE.
Towanda, May 14, 1847.

A Natural Remedy.

WE CAN confidently affirm that among medicines designed for general use, none stand higher in popular estimation than Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.
Hardly a day passes but we receive testimonials in their favor, and the most enthusiastic are those who have long used them. What better proof of excellence could we ask? In them, we behold a signal triumph of principle over prejudice and truth over delusion.
The principles upon which this celebrated medicine is founded, are beautifully simple. Every one is aware that, in a state of sickness, the stomach and bowels are irregular and disordered. Of course, so long as they continue in that state, the food is badly digested, and the blood, in consequence of being badly prepared, is unfit for the proper support of health and life.—Should the stomach and bowels continue disordered, the mischief extends; the corrupt humors collect upon that organ that is weakest and least able to throw them off, and thus disease becomes seated. The same effect is produced in other ways. Cold acting upon the exhaling vessels of the skin, drives the perspiration matter inward; overheat inducing debility and bad digestion, bad air, injuriously affecting the blood and lungs; unwholesome diet; close confinement; want of cleanliness; bad habits; and many other causes produce the same result.
From this brief explanation, it will be seen that disease, whether it arises from the blood itself, acted upon by outward causes, or through the derangement of particular functions, amounts in the end to the same thing. Therefore a good vegetable medicine, such as Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, adapted to cleanse the system from the mass of impurities which oppresses it, is the best thing that can be had. But let us look into the subject a little further.
The public will have learned enough of the mysteries of physiology and pathology to know that all medical treatment is founded upon three laws of the animal economy.—First, that the blood circulates through, and provides support for the whole body; second, that it (the blood) is endowed with vitality and is in a continual state of renovation; and third, that all causes and injurious particles are ejected by one of four outlets, either the skin, lungs, kidneys or bowels. Upon the first of these laws, (the circulation,) is founded the hope of reaching remote parts of the system, for the purpose of removing local disorder. Upon the second, (the vitality of the blood,) depends the efficacy of medicine, for it is well known that the more healthy the body is, the better do medicines operate.— And upon the third, is founded the expectation of ridding the system of those poisonous particles which are the cause of disease.
Now a medicine to be adapted to the human constitution must regard these laws. It must circulate with the blood, it must aid the vital principle, and like it carry off the corrupt particles through each of the appointed ways. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills were prepared with reference to these laws, and hence are every way calculated to remove disease.

A New thing in Old Wyox.

DR. A. J. COLE would respectfully inform the citizens of Wyox and vicinity, that after diligently prosecuting the study of Physics and Surgery in all its various branches for better than three years under the immediate care and instruction of Nathaniel S. Davis, M. D. of Binghamton, in addition to the attendance on a full and thorough course of Lectures at the Medical College of Geneva, N. Y. He feels a full confidence in his friends and patients that no pains will be spared to render himself useful in relieving the sufferings of his fellow man; and on all occasions will be found in readiness to give prompt and careful attention to such business in his line as may fall to his lot. Dr. Cole may be found for the present at the residence of Dr. E. Martin. Wyox, April 21, 1847.

Broad Cloth, Cassimeres & Satinets.

A LARGE assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, which we have long been famous for selling good and cheap, now cheaper than ever—and upon which we challenge the world, just received at
TOWANDA, Nov. 3, 1846.
O. D. BARTLETT.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Wheat, Domestic Flannel, Woollen Socks, Cuckshaws, Flaxseed, Butter, White Beans, COON SKINS. In short, almost anything, for which liberal prices will be paid at
TOWANDA, Nov. 3, 1846.
O. D. BARTLETT'S.

NEW DRY GOODS,

Corner of Main and Bridge Streets.

JUST OPENING, at the corner of Main & Bridge street, a well-selected assortment of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, which will be sold unusually low for ready pay. The stock consists in part of British and French goods, alpaca, the cheapest lot of prints in town, shirtings, muslins, Swiss and cambric muslins, linen, cambric, flannels, drilling, bleached and brown muslin, (not to be surpassed) ticking, check, cambric, cotton, wool and buck cloth, cotton hose suspenders, German handkerchiefs, cotton and pongee hosiery, gingham cravats, plaid shawls, wool comforters, cotton lappas, patent thread, sewing silk, cotton lappas, pinks, needles, spoon cotton, hooks and eyes, suspenders, shirt and metal buttons, with many other articles, usually found in a store, not mentioned. The public are invited to call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be sold cheaper than at any other establishment in town.
TOWANDA, Nov. 11.
H. OHARA & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Boots, Gaiters and coarse boots, from \$1 50 to \$5 50; boys' do. from \$1 00 to \$3 00; also, fine kid alpa and buckskin boots, and all kinds of overshoes; do. call boots and lace shoes; children's and Misses shoes of all kinds, heavy and light, suitable for every kind of weather. Youth's call kid and coarse boots to suit children from 4 to 12 years old. We please ourselves to give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in Bradford county. TRUNKS from \$1 50 to \$18 00.
HATS AND CAPS.
A large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps of every kind and description for sale very low!
GROCERIES.
Molasses, sugar, coffee, codfish, No. 1, and 2 Mackerel, best quality black and green tea, from 31 to 88 cents a pound; pure and refined Flour, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. There are like things beyond dispute.—(1) It pays out much money, he must receive more.—(2) If a man's expenses in business are large, his profits must be large.
3. Therefore, the Grocery and Shoe Establishment at the corner of Main and Bridge street, is a small place at a cheap rent, can afford to sell boots & shoes, hats & caps, and grocer, at as low prices as any other better quality than any other store in town.
Now, if this is not sound logic, and, two or two not make four; but if it is, common sense calls on you to come to us for your Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes &c. See the compass, and let your own reason decide it if it was not your advantage to come to us for a trial.
FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand. Thread, awls, needles, shoulder-sticks, knit and film pieces, all kinds of binding, silk cord and straps for boots, patent pegging awls, skiving, paring and crooked knives and files.
H. OHARA & CO.
Towanda, Nov. 17, 1846.

Elmira, Corning and Buffalo Line,

FOR 1847.
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, leaving Elmira, on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, from the Emigrants' Pier, from this section of New York, Pennsylvania.
The Boats of this Line are of the FIRST CLASS, fitted and furnished with all the convenience and accommodation of PACKETS, commanded by experienced Captains, and towed by Horses.
BOAT ROWE CAPT. W. H. THOMPSON, " TEMPEST CAPT. A. M. TAYLOR.
During the season of 1847, 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 Monday evening, at 6 o'clock P. M.
Towing to and from Seneca Lake every Thursday, leaving, touching at Big Spring, Lodi, and Dresden, and leaving Buffalo for Corning and Elmira, every Wednesday morning.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, apply to Captain on Board, or to
Wm. Mallory, Corning.
S. B. Strawn, Elmira.
Wintermute & Tuttle, Horseheads.
A. Nash, Havana.
L. G. Townsend, Big Spring.
Woodworth & Post, Lodi.
Price & Holly, Geneva.
Gibbs & Co., Buffalo.
J. Shoemaker, Seneca Falls.
Baker & Ross, Monticuma.
H. Wright, Rochester.
H. Niles, Buffalo.

DUMBLE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GAL-

LERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS PUBLISHING DEPOTS; awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four first Premiums, and Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Color Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.
Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art.
A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest rates.
No. 51 Broadway, Philadelphia, 138 Chestnut St., Boston, 75 Court, and 53 Hanover St., Baltimore, 205 Baltimore St., Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics Hall; Chicago, 4th and Walnut, and 175 Main St.; New Orleans, Spring, Broad, and Canal Sts.; New York, 109 Temple, Liverpool, 32 Church St.—&c. &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

THOMPSON & CRAWFORD,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 40 Market street, (South side, below Second), Philadelphia, offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dry-Staffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city. Coach, Chamber, Japan, Black and other superior quality Ales, White and Red Lead, Waxed Glass, Putins and Oil, cheaper than ever.
T. & C. are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colic, Asthma, &c. Money returned in every instance where no benefit is received.
Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1847.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife ESTHER has left her bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her in any account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
Canton, May 1, 1847. TIMOTHY FELOY.

CLOVER SEED.

A QUANTITY of superior new Clover Seed, the day received, and for sale at
MERCURY.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE subscriber continues to act as agent for the LAWRENCE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia, a stock company of good standing and ofpute & does business on as favorable terms as any other Mutual Insurance Co. in the country. He is also agent for the LYCOMING CO. MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. of Towanda, which has always been punctual in the payment of losses and presents advantages seldom found.
TOWANDA, May 20, 1846. O. D. BARTLETT.

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