Agricultural.

Work for June.

We have now the first summer month, and with a very few exceptions, the *Spring* has passed by without affording any of those delightful days which, in your youth, used to be so congenial to our feelings, and make our young blood and mind run riot in the ecstacy of enjoyment. Nor is this all that is calculated to mark the season just past as one of extraordinary character. *March*, true to her nature, was as boisterous as of yore; but April, celebrated in song as the month of showers, proved as dry and crusty as an old bachelor, and *May*, once so prodigal in her moist favors, was as churlish as her predecessors. So that between winds, droughts, frosts and ice, the farmers and planters have had but an indifferent chance to get on with their work. But of this none should complain. It has been so ordained by an all-wise and inscrutable Providence, and it behoves every one who believes in his mercy to yield not only without a murmur, but to receive it as a dispensation for which he should offer up his aspirations in a spirit of thankfulness. If we have had a cold and cheerless spring—if our field operations have been retarded—if our pastures have suffered for want of the springing influence of genial rains—if our dairies have been curtailed of their products—if our grain fields have been stunted their growth—if our corn plants have taken on the in sallow hue of sickliness—will we have cause? abundant cause, to send forth [illegible] of thankfulness, that while our kinkred in our father-land were suffering with the scourge of *famine*, and its concomitant, disease, we, through the paternal care of "Him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," have been blessed with abundance, & enabled at remunerating prices to relieve their wants and stay the currents of hunger and pestilence.

Passing from these thoughts, we would, before we open our budget of monthly hints, state that we have paid strict attention to the news brought by every arrival from England, and Europe generally; and after thoroughly reflecting upon it, are confirmed in the opinion we have before repeatedly expressed that, for several years to come, grain and provisions, will bear such an appreciated value, as to *liberally* reward those who produce them in this country. In view of this pleasing prospect, we enjoin it upon all, to proceed on with their work with a *will*, as the sailor says; for they may confide in the hope, that all their surplus products will find ready markets and good prices. Such has been the universality of short crops in Europe, that it will take some years to bring up *leeway*, and render the granaries competent to supply anything like the demands of population. And we would impress this fact upon our agricultural friends, that, before an equilibrium of *supply* and demand shall have been brought about, *the intrinsic value of corn and corn-meal, are food for man and beast*, will have taken such hold upon the British judgment, as to make them so necessary to their wants that they will not be able to dispense with them.

With these preliminary remarks, we will pass to the details of work

ON THE FARM.

Wheat.—Judging by the long continued drought in this part of the country, as well as from the accounts which have reached us from various other parts, and by the almostun interrupted continuanec of cold weather, we have arived at the conclusion, that wheat harvest will be *some weeks* later this year than usual. But as we believe it to be true economy of time, as well as of money, always to be ahead of one's work, we would here advise all, to take time by the forelock, and prepare every thing in the shape of implements, and in the way of *force*, so as to be in a condition to commence their harvest so soon as the grain may be ready for the reapers. And as from all we can hear the crop will be a short one, and wheat when gathered, *will be wheat*, and command a pretty round price, our advice is, that all possible pains should be taken to cut it at the right time, and stack it away, so as to ensure it against the ills of wet weather.—The proper time to cut, is when the *stem*, just below the head, becomes dry, and the source of nutritive supply from the roots are thereby cut off. By waiting untill the entire stem is dry, great losses are sustained from scattering, while on the other hand, no advantage is to be derived to the kernels. That this is the *case*, is so obvious, that we need scarcely illustrate it by argument, and will content ourself by remarking, that when the extremity of the stem becomes arid, that the circulation from below is arrested in its course, and the process of nutrition cannot be carried on, as at that point, the conduit is literally cut off. It is worthy of an observation, that wheat when cut before it becomes *dead ripe*, yields a heavier grain and whiter and more productice flour than when harvested at a later period. What we mean by more *productive* flour, is this, that it will take more water, and consequently, make more bread, for a pound of flour, and hence, is better for the baker. By cutting wheat at the period we have named, the straw is infinitely better adapted to the purpose of feeding much of its nutrient properties being retained, which, when cut at a later period, would be lost by evaporation.

We would reiterate our advice, that all possible care be taken to protect the grain and straw, after it is down, from the influence of the weather, as we know from experience, that neglect at this period is calculated to impair the sightly appearance, as well as market value of the grain. In stacking, let the utmost care be taken to exclude the possibility of injury from the rain, and to ensure this, each stack should be capped, so as to turn the rain. And we would here remark, that, while every operation of the harvest is going on, the master's *presence* is indespensably necessary—that, though he may not labor himself, his presence will tend to make his *hands* do their work in the way that it should be done. The best of hands, if not closely superintended by those whose *interest* is at stake, will, without intending it, slight their work, and inflict injuries without designing them. Unfortunately, it is in the nature of most men to act thus, and although we would not not punish a natural fault, we certainly would so act as to ensure against it. Bear in mind, that he who enconnters the toil and expense necessary to make a crop, rests under a high moral obligation to preserve it from going to waste.

Corn.—As there is the most flattering prospect ahead to justify the belief that corn will continue to command a high price, every corn-planter should feel it a moral duty to have his fields carefully tended. No matter how well the ground may have been manured and prepared for the crop, if weeds and grass be permitted to surround the plants to divide with them the nutriment and salts of the earth and air, a stunted growth and diminished yield will inevitably ensue; whereas, in all well manured or naturally fertile soils, if the soil be kept stirred and open to atmospheric influences, and the plants be kept clean from intruders, the season must, indeed, be extremely adverse, if the product be not a liberal one, for of all the grain family there is none more generous in its return for labor bestowed upon it,

It is perhaps too early to form any opinion how the season may operate upon this crop: thus far, however, it has proved inauspicious. With but a few days of partial rains, April and May were months of excessive drought, and the young corn suffered greatly for want of moisture; but we sincerely hope that no one on account of the dry weather suffered it to go unworked. A too common opinion, prevails—that if corn be worked in dry weather it will *fire*, as the phrase is. Our opinion is, that by lacerating and cutting up the roots by *too deep* plowing, such injury may result either in *seasons of rain or drought*; but we do not believe that any such result would ensue if the *cultivator* were used instead of the plow. By stirring the earth with the former implement you prepare it to attract and approriate to itself the dews of the night to a much greater extent than it would if unmoved; and, therefore, instead of properly stirring the earth tending to fire the corn, it would act as preventive.

Fall Potatoes.—The earlier these are planted the better. For a safe manner of planting them we refer to our last month's remarks upon this head

Mangel Wurzel, Sugar Beet, Carrots and Parsnips.—If these crops have not already been thinned out, they should be without further delay, and kept clean during the season until they are laid by; the time for which is when the leaves are sufficiently large to shade the ground and keep down all intruders. He that desires to make large crops of either must keep the ground open and clean.

Ruta Baga.—If you desire to cultivate a crop of this excellent root, you should immediately plow the land you intend for it. Plow it as deep as you can drive your plow, then harrow it, and after the grass starts, say in about *two weeks*, cart on and spread your manure and plow it some three or four inches deep, harrow so as to reduce the soil to a fine tilth, then roll. This done, lay off your drills 2 feet apart and 2 inches deep, then drill in your seed thinly. If you have a drill barrow use it; if not, use a bottle. Cover with a *rake* and press the earth with the back of that implement, so as to bring the soil immediately in contact with the seed, and thus promote early germination.

As soon as you have got your seed in, sow over the rows equal parts of Ashes and Lime, at the rate of ten bushels to the acre.

Manure.—Such manures as are used for the common turnips suit this variety. A mixture of cow manure partially rotted—stable manure, or barn yard manure, in the same condition, mixed with one-eighth its quantity of ashes and about 20 bushels of bone manure would make a most excellent compost, and if properly applied in a good warm soil, would not fail to yield an abundant crop—and we will here remark, that for feeding to sheep, and stock generally, it is one of the most valuable roots grown, and that under favorable circumstances of soil, season, manure, preparation of ground and culture, it will yield as heavy a crop as any other.

Quantity of manure per acre.—20 double horse cart loads.

Quantity of seed per acre.—Where care is taken in the drilling in the seed, 1lb. per acre will prove sufficient—if put in without care in its distribution, it may require 1½lb.

Preparation of the Seed.—Soak it a day in fish oil —then drain off the oil thoroughly, put the seed in a large basin or piggin, then mix *three* parts plaster with *one* part *Flour of sulphur* well together, sift this mixture over the seed and mix the whole until the seed are sufficiently covered with it to seperate and prepare them for sowing.

After Culture.—So soon as the plants come up, let a careful hand go along the rows, mop in hand, and sprinkle fish oil of any kind over them. He should be followed by another with a mixture of equal portions of *soot* and *ashes*, which must be *sown* over the plants. This will serve not only to protect them from the ravages of the *fly*, but will act as a manure and encourage their growth, and soon place them beyound the period when they delight to feed them on.

When the plants are about 2 inches high, and beyond the depredations of the fly, set a careful hand in to *weed* and *thin* them out. The plants should stand from 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows.

In about a week after this operation shall have been performed, put a *small sized cultivator* in between the rows, going up and down lopping as it goes and returns. The Cultivator must be followed by *hoemen*, to clean out the weeds between the plants, who in giving them a thorough cleansing, must be careful not to hill up the bulbs, but to maintain a level surface.

Two similar workings, at intervals of 10 days apart will be all the working they require, unless the season should prove particularly productive of weeds and grass. As to the necessity of an additional working the cultivator must be the judge—he must bare these facts in mind, that if he desires success the plants must be kept clean, and the earth open to the influence of the atmosphere, and that he need not fear to have them worked in dry weather. If *plaster* at the rate of a bushel per acre were sown over them at the time of the second working, it would be productive of the best effects.

Upon one occasion we sowed 6 bushels of effuse fish salt over an acre of *Ruta Baga*, and thought we derived great benefit from its application.—The stench of the fish appeared to us to repel the assaults of the fly, while the salt itself preserved the earth comparatively moist by its attractive and condensing powers, and the oleaginous matter it had imbibed from the fish encouraged a rapid growth in the plants through its powers of nutrition.

As *Corn* is sure to command a high price, it should be an object with every agriculturist to grow roots to feed to his stock, and as this is the *time* to sow Ruta Baga, we most earnestly recommend its culture to all.

Clover Hay.—If owing to backwardness of the season you have been prevented in cutting your clover, and have that still to do, we would advise you to cure it by cocking it so soon as it becomes wilted. By curing it in cocks you prevent loss from the falling off of the leaves, and retain that delightful fragrance which is so acceptable to stock. In stacking it away sprinkle on every ton of it a peck of salt. The salt will prevent its firing and becoming mouldy, besides it will enable you to stack it away *much* earlier than if it be not salted.

Advertisements.

FOR the cure of DEAFNESS, pains, and the discharge of matter from the ears. Also all those disagreeable sounds, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c., &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, and even twenty years, and were obliged to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly recommend its use.

The very great number of happy results that have followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, have been truly astonishing. And what is wonderful, some who were deaf from birth, have been so much improved as to hear common conversation very readily.

It would be the height of presumption to warrant a cure in all cases, but in nine cases out of ten of recent date, there is a certainty that the results will be most happy and satisfatory to the patient. The application of the oil produces no pain, but on the contrary an agreeable and pleasant sensation. The recipe for this medicine has been obtained from an Aurist of great reputation, who has found that deafness, in nineteen cases out of twenty, was produced from a want of action in the nerves of hearing, or a dryness in the ears; his object therefore was to find something which would create a healthy condition in those parts. After a long series of experiments his efforts were at last crowned with success, in the discovery of this preparation, which has received the name of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. A long list of certificates might be given, but such is the confidence in the medicine, and so high has been its reputation, that but one of them will be at present published:

Most Extraordinary Cure!—A lady of Smithfield, Brad. Co., Pa., and now about eighty years of age, had been gradually getting deaf for more than 40 years, so that it was next to impossible to make her hear conversation in the loudest tone of voice. Last winter she was induced to try "Scarpa's Oil for Deafness." It is only necessary to add that she used two bottles, and is perfectly restored—she is cured. Any information in regard to the case may be obtained at the store of Dr. Jayne, No. 8, South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Towanda, Pa.; only agent for Bradford county. 28—1y

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WARRANTED ALWAYS TO CURE!

DR. JACKSON'S PILE EMBROCATION

HEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES, is a disease produced by local irritation costiveness, purgative stimulants, undue determination of blood to the hemorrhoidal vessels by excessive riding or walking, or a congestive state of the liver, and peculiarity of the constitution itself.

It is usually considered under three form, 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 editoral colums of Alexander's Weekly Messenger:

Found at 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. Success has at last been the result. Dr. JACKSON'S PILE EMBROCATION not only stops all bleeding, allays pain and inflamation, subdues that intolerable itching, but effectuallly cures, like a charm and in a very shot time, persons whose lives have been rendered miserable for years.

Only a few from 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 part to keep myself, and part for a legal gentleman, a friend of mine, who has found great relief in using from my bottle two or three times. 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 every friend about it; and it is singular to perceive 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.

Respectfully yours, LEWIS P. ASHFORD.

For sale by A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Towanda, Pa.; only Agents for Bradford County. 28m6

DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA *AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS.*

FOR the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a Disorded habit of Constitution 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 alternative remedy.

This preparation will be found on trial to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healty action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing *health* and *vigor* to the whole system. In all cases of despondency, arising from indigestion or nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they 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 at all dangerous in their operation, securing as they do the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses precribed, 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 principals constituents, should at once commend it to the public favor.

RECOMMENDATIONS,

Mr. Philp 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 Baylies, Bristol, Mass., has voluntarily certified that he was cured by the Bitters, of Jaundice, Indigestion, Headache and Vertigo.

J. P. Perkins, Esq., New Bedford, was cured of an eruption of the face.

Dr. W. H. Miller of N. Y., testifies that many of his patients have been benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and in every case they have given the most perfect satisfaction.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by WYATT & KETCHUM, 121 Fulton St. N. Y., HUSTON & LADD, Towanda, and by druggist generally throughout the U. S. Price $1. Large bottles. 6m22

BONNETS—A great saving to the "Heads of the Nation." The Ladies will find it a great saving to heir heads to call and purchase one of those beautiful Straw, Devon, Gimp, Florence, or Lace, Lawn, Gipsy Bonnets, selling so cheap at REED'S.

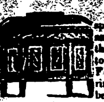
2900 LBS. Sole Leather, Upper Leather and Calf Skins, lower than was ever offered in Towanda, by B. KINGSBERY.

PRINTS—500 different styles, bought in the city of New York, by the case, on the "*cash down*" plan, and will be sold accordingly. BAIRD & 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 & 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.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES!

Dr. A. Upham's Vegetable Electuary,

AN INTERNAL REMEDY, INVENTED BY DR. A. UPHAM, a distinguished Physician of New York city, is the only real successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint—the PILES—ever offered to an American public.

Mark this. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY—and not an external application, and will cure every case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external, and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—speedy and permanent. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner. Each box contains twelve doses, at 8½ a dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, inconvenient in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent*.

To Married Ladies.—Married ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent inflammation of the stomach, bowels and spine, weakness of the back, flow of blood to to the head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the most useful cathartic that can possibly be used, as it not only removes the Piles and all inflammatory diseases *without pain or irritation*, but will insure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

The Electuary contains *no mineral medicine*, no aloes, colocynth or gambogo, or other powerful and irritative purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence—no change in diet necessary. If taken according to directions, *a cure for life is guaranteed.*

Sold wholesale and retail by Wyatt & Ketchum, "General Agents for the Southern States," 121 Fulton street, N. Y., HUSTON & LADD, Towanda, and druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1, a box. m22

"Sugar Coated Pills."—Beware! Caution.

THE increasing popularity of Dr. G. BENJ. SMITH'S IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS, has induced a number of persons to make something they call pills and coat them with sugar, in order to sell them for the genuine, while they do not possess a particle of the goodness, nor even assimilate in appearance to the original, Dr. Smith's Pills. In short, they are an intended FRAUD upon the community. A minister who at first had an interest in an imitation Sugar Coated Pill, manufactured in Albany, N. Y., has given them up, as he says, on account of the miserable dishonest parties concerned in manufacturing them. The same party are now industriously circulating reports calculated to injure Dr. Smiths and to affect the reputation of his valuable pills; but rather than notice them in public, Dr. Smith is about to institute legal proceedings against them for their slanders, as he has in another case against a similar party, in which he recovered a large amount of damages. These miserable imitators have to resort to the most abominable means to palm off their counterfeit pills, as the public know that Dr. Smith's are the original and genuine. Several instances have come to public notice in which life has been endangered by the unfortunate use of the counterfeits. It is *Dr. Smith's* Pills that are doing so much good in the country—as the following plainly show.

MORE MINISTERS.

Use and Recommend Dr. Smith's Pills than all others.

This is to certify that I have used the Sugar Coated Pills manufactured by G. Benjamin Smith, of New-York, for some time, and believe them to be a good medicine; and also, from inquiry in that city, I am persuaded that he is the original inventor, and therefore is entitled to the benefit of the invention.

S. WILLIAMS,
Pastor 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

From the Blue Hen's Chicken, (Del.)

We call the attention of our readers to the certificate of Rev. S. Williams, Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, in relation to Dr. Smith's Pills. We can ourselves bear testimony to the excellence of these Pills. one of us having used them and experienced great relie from them.

The above is the best *paper* in the State of Delaware.

The "improved indian vegetable pills," (Sugar Coated,) are certainly doing much good in the whole country, and are highly esteemed, if one half is true that people write and say about them. They are so easy in their operation that all like them. The editor of the Northern State Journal, (one of the largest and best papers in the State of N. Y.,) writes as follows:

Watertown, May 31, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith—

Dear Sir. I was laid up with a bad cold some time since my return from N. Y., and during my illness I made trial of your pills, and I must say I found them excellent. They are the best medicine for the purpose they are intended, that I have yet seen. I seldom take pills, but I found yours entirely free from the objections to which other pills are liable. I hope they will continue to be a source of profit to you, as I doubt not they will be means of relief to the afflicted on a large scale.

Yours truly, J. GREEN.

Tonawanda, Pa, Sept, 18 1846.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith—

Dear Sir: Your agent left with me a lot of your Sugar Coated Pills, and I have but a few boxes left. Every box I have sold has given entire satisfaction. I have taken them myself and I consider them the best pills I have ever used, and I am not afraid to recommend them to the public. I wish a further supply at once. Yours respectfully.

JACOB KIBLER, P. M.

Huntington Ind., June 21, 1646.

Dr. Smith—

Dear Sir: I am most out of your indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills," and find them selling so fast that I think you had better send me two gross immediately. They give such general satisfaction that people at least twenty miles for them, and as it is generally known I am agent for them, I would be very sorry to get out.

Yours respectfully,
SAML. MOORE & CO.

BEWARE!!!

If G. BENJ. SMITH, be not written with a pen on the bottom of the box, all "Sugar Coated" Pills are Counterfeit.

Principal Office 179 Greenwich Street, large brick block, N. Y. Price 25 cents a box.

For sale by A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Towanda, Pa.

SHAWLS—quantities of Shawls, nicest kind, going off fast and cheap at O. D. BARTLETT'S.

CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of cane and wood seat CHAIRS! also SETTEES of various kinds, and BEDSTEADS of every description, which we will sell low for cash or Produce, or White Pine lumber, White wood, Bass wood, or Cucumber chair plank, or 4 by 4 Scantling 13 feet long—either Buttonwood, Basswood or Maple, will also be received for our work.

Turning done to order in the neatest manner.

TOMKINS & MACKINSON.

Towanda, Feb. 22, 1847.

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, Winser 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.

JESSE TAYLOR.

Towanda, Jan. 20, 1847.

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, where he 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.

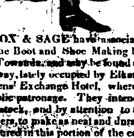
He invites the public to call and examine his work and materials, hoping to merit their patronage by strict attention to business, and by superior workmanship and good marble.

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.

Towanda, March 17, 1847. 40y

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 I. 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, 184

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 longest used them. What better prove of excellence could we ask? In them, we behold a signal triumph of principle over prejudice and truth over defamation.

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 less fit 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 Indain Vegetable Pills, adapted to cleanse the system from the mass of impurities which oppresses it, is the best thing that can be taken. But let us look into the subject a little farther.

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 aids in pulling down and rebuilding the human edifice; and third, that all causeless 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 efficiency 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 these 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 Wysox.

DR. A. J. COLE would respectfully inform the citizens of Wysox and vicinity, that after diligently prosecuting the study of Physic and Surgery in all its various branches for better than three years under the immediate care and instruction of Nathan 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 assuring his friends and patrons that no pains will be spared to render himself useful in meliorating 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 hands. Dr. Cole may be found for the present at the residence of D. E. Martin. Wysox, April 21, 1847.

A LARGE assortment of Broad Cloths, Casimeres, and Sattinetts, which we have long been famous for selling good and cheap, now cheaper than ever—and upon which we challenges the world, just received at

O. D. ARTLETT.

Towanda, Nov. 3, 1846.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS—

Wheat,
Rye,
Corn,
Oats,
Butter,
Cheese,
Domestic Flannel,
Woolen Socks,
Buckwheat,
Flaxseed,
White Beans,
COON SKINS,

in short, almost anything, for which liberal prices will be paid at

O. D. BARTLETT'S.

Towanda, Nov. 3, 1846.

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 Satinett, flannel, gingham, alpacca, the cheapest lot of prints in town, edgings, insertings, Swiss and cambric muslins, linsey, canton flannel, drilling, bleached and brown muslin, (not to be surpassed) ticking, check, cashmere, cotton, wool and buck gloves, cotton hose, suspenders, German handkerchf's, cotton and pongee hdkf's, gingham cravats, plaid shawls, wool comforters, cotton tapes, patent thread, sewing silk, cotton balls, packs pins, needles, spool cotton, hooks and eyes, suspender, shirt and metal buttons, with many other articles, usually found in a store, not mentioned.

The public are invited to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be sold cheaper than at any other establishment in town.

Towanda, Nov. 11. H. O'HARA & CO

BOOTS & SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

JUST received from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of men's calf, kip and coarse boots, ofrm $1 50 to $5 50; boy's do.; ladies gaiters and walking shoes; also, fine kid slips and buskins, and all kinds of overshoes; do. calf bootees and laced shoes; children's and Misses shoes of all kinds, heavy and light, suitable for every kind of weather. Youth's calf, kip and coarse boots to suit children from 4 to 12 years old. We pledge 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; pulverised and loaf sugar; rice tobacco, snuff, sperm. dipped and mould candles; raisins by the box or pound, starch, soap, segars at 50 cents per hundred, and in fact all kinds ever kept in our line which people will find it their advantage to purchase and we will give you reasons for it:

A little Logic and Common Sense.

There are three things beyond dispute:—1st—If a man pays out much money, he must receive as much.

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 sts., in a small plain store, at a cheap rent, can afford to sell boots & shoes, hats & caps, and groceries, at lower prices, and at better quality than any other store in town.

Now, if this is not sound logic, two and two do 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 contrast, and let your own reason decide if it was not your advantage to give us a trial.

FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand. Thread, awls, bristles, shoulder-sticks, kit and files pincers, all kinds of binding, silk cord and straps for boots, patent pegging awls, skiving, paring and crooked knives and floats.

H. O'HARA & 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, moving West, affording facilities not heretofore offered to the Emigrant, 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 relays of Horses.

BOAT ROME, Capt. H. W. 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 down Seneca Lake every Thursday morning, touching at Big Stream, 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. Strang & Co. *Elmira.*
Wintermute & Tuttle, *Horseheads.*
A. Nash, *Havana.*
L. G. Townsend, *Big Stream.*
Woodworth & Post, *Lodi.*
Price & Holly, *Geneva.*
Gay & Sweet, *Waterloo.*
J. Shoemaker, *Seneca Falls.*
Baker & Ross, *Montezuma.*
H, Wright, *Rochester.*
H. Niles, *Buffalo.*

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOTS; awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four first Premiums, and Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes 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 cash prices.

New York, 551 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut S.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.—3y.

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 Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black and other varnishes a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—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, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8. 1847. 3m

CAUTION.

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

Canton, May 1, 1847. TIMOTHY FELON.

CLOVER SEED.

A QUANTITY of superior new Clover Seed this day received, and for sale at MERCUR'S.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE subscriber continues to act as agent for the DELAWARE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., of Philadelphia, a stock company of good standing and repute & does business on as favorable terms as any other.

He is also agent for the LYCOMING CO. MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., a company which has always been *punctual* in the payment of losses and presents advantages seldom found.

Towanda, May 20. O. D. BARTLETT.

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.