[From the Albany Caltivator.] Making and Preserving Butter.

Every farmer may have noticed that the price obtained for whatever he has to sell; always depends more or less on the quality; but in nothing. perhas, is this so particularly conspicuous as in the article of butter. Double or trable the price is readily obtained for some butter, that poor or ordinary butter will bring. In the New York and Boston markets, the price of butter ranges from eight to twenty-five cents per pound. We could name dairies, the butter from which has brought from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound for years in succession. Now this difference is eased by quali- | not to be recommended, and in many dairies has ty, and how important it is that this principle should be duly regarded.

The first important requisite in the manufacture of good butter, is that the milk be, kept in a proper temperature, and this, experience has proved to be from 50 to 60 degrees. To secure this temperature. the milk-room must be protected as much as possible against the violent heat of the sun, and it should at the same time admit a free circulation of air, as this facilitates the seperation of the cream from the milk. A cool upper room, an airy cellar, or a "a spring-house," may be made use of, according to the location. If running water of sufficient coldness can be had, it would be preferred. in warm weather, to set the pans of milk in troughs of stone or wood through which the water should constantly flow. The writer is aware that a prejudice is entertained by some against "spring houses," but the unfavorable opinion in regard to them was probably derived from those which were badly constructed, or not properly ventilated. A committee of a Vermont agricultural society, in an elaborate report on butter-making, drawn up a few years since, recommended that the pans of milk be set in troughs of cold-running water, till the animal heat had passed off, and after it had cooled. to place the pans in water heated to the temperature of 170 degrees, taking care that the milk should not boil or simmer—the pans to be afterwards set back on or over the troughs-not in hot water. It was stated that this process had been found to so hasten the rising of the cream that 'it would all rise. and could be taken off in half the time ordinarily required, and that it also improved the quality of the butter by preventing the sourness of the milk and cream. The time occupied in heating the milk of twenty cows, is said to be twenty-five or thirty minutes. We cannot from experience, speak of this mode of managing milk and cream, but having some practical experience in butter making, we should not doubt its success.

will keep the longest, the cream should be perfectly sweet when churned. Some experiments, very carefully conducted, some years since, by Dr. Traill, of Edinburg, and published in the Transactions of the Aighland Agricultural Society, clearly lead to this conclusion,* and we believe it is supported by the observation of the best butter makers in this country. The practice of churning the milk and cream together is followed in some sections. Its advan-

We believe it to be well established, that to pro

duce the very best butter, and especially that which

tages are, that in warm weather, or when the milk is kept in a high temperature, more butter is obtained than if the cream only was churned. We are not aware that any other advantages are claimed for this mode; and those who have tried both, churning the milk and cream together, and the cream alone, state that if the cream rises well, it affords as much butter as is obtained from the milk and cream.

Dr. Traili, before referred to, he concludes that chuming the milk and cream together after they have become slightly acid, seems to be on the whole the most ecoeomical process; but the reason he gives for it, that ("It yields a quantity of excellent butter-milk, on which is largely used as an article of diet in Scotland, and is of considerable consequence as a source of profit, being constantly sold in the markets. Where milk and cream are churned together, it is usual in this country, to allow the milk to stand till it is curdled, but not till whey rises to the top. The best buttermakers are very particular in regard to this, and are always careful to have the milk churned at the particular stage mentioned.

WORKING BUTTER .- The object in working butter is to free it from the butter-milk, and the CASEINE or cheesey particles, which, from their tendency to putrefaction, prevent the butter from keeping sweet. To effect the separation to the best advantage, it is important that the butter should have. when it first "comes" in the the churn, a consieerable degree of solidity, and that the particles should have a tendency to cohere. This will generally be the case, provided the milk and cream has been kept in a temperature sufficiently cool, and is not too much heated in chuming. And it may be well to observe here, that the milk and cream should not be raised in churning higher that 75 degrees, and that it will be necessary to bring it to about 55 degrees, before churning will be attended with much advantage. The use of the thermometer in making butter, as well as making cheese, is now regarded as almost indispensible. Some buttermakers, whose butter is noted for its excellence. pursue this course in working it: as soon as the butter is taken from the churn, it is beaten together by a ladie or spatnila, and afterwards worked in a brake similar to what is described in the last volume of the Cultivator, pp. 187;240. The salt is then added, and is set in a cool place for a day or two. when it is not worked roo much, as it renders it oily and injures its flavor.

WARSHING BUTTER, when first taken from the chum, is a practice the propriety of which has been considerably controverted; but perhaps the true reason for it is not always undenstood. When the weather is warm, or the milk and cream has been exposed to too high a temperature, the buter is apt to "come soft," and in this state it is very difficult to work it properly. The use of cold water, in such cases, is to harden the butter and facilitate the expulsion of the butter- milk. It is of the greatest importance that the butter to properly worked, for on the perfection of this part of process or the entire separation of oleaginous from the serous and cheesy particles, its Reeping quality great- a bedchamber; the salt will gradually sink as the ly depends. There seems, therefore, to be no ob- tallow is consumed the melted tallow being drawn jection to the use of water, when butter is in condition above mentioned; but it would, on the contrary, appear to be decidedly useful in such cases.

But the question psesents itself-suppose butter would washing be expedient?

writer extends, furnish a negative to this question. above information.

If the milk and cream has been kept in a prope state, and is not too much heated in churning, the butter will generally "come hard," and may be eadily worked in a through manner without water. Trials have been made by dividing parcels of butter, produced under such circumstances as are here mentioned, washing one portion and working the other without washing, and the unwashed portion has been found to keep sweet the longest; and the fact is deemed to be well established, that butter which "comes" sufficiently solid, is injured by being washed in water. In the best dairies of Europe the practice is not approved. In the chapter on Butter," in the "British Husbandary," it is remarked in reference to washing, that it "is a practice been relinquished." In the "Farmers' Stories," in the account of a 'Gloucestershire Vale Farm which is said to be conducted with superior mana gement, we are told-it is found by LONG EXPER

when no water is used in making up." Upon the whole, we would restrict the washin of butter to those cases where the butter-milk could not he expelled without it, and would prefer that course of management which would obviate the

texce that butter retains its sweetness much longe

necessity of using water for this purpose. Dr. Philip Physic of Germantown, Pa., who for several years in succession received the first premium of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society. pursues the following mode in working butter.-When the butter is taken from the churn, it is laid on a clean linen cloth spread out as flat as possible, and not more than two inches thick. A bag of pulverized ice, about half a peck in quantity is provided, and on this is placed the cloth which has he butter on it, where it remains till the butter is quite hard: it is worked on a marble slab, with a wooden spoon or ladle, having a linen cloth next the butter to take up the butter-milk.

Salting.-The best rock salt, made perfectly fine, ought always to be used, if it is wished to keep the butter long. A great deal of butter is spoiled by using impure salt. The loss to the farmers of this state from this cause is annually very great, and it is felt to a serious degree in all the western country. It is the opinion of experienced dealers in butter, that the price of a large portion of that which comes from the west and is sold in the eastern cities, is injured to the amount fo six to eight cents per pound by the use of bad salt.

Less than an ounce of the best Turk's Island or St. Ubes salt is sufficient for a pound of butter. In some good dairies, fourteen ounces of salt are used for sixteen pounds of butter. Sugar and saltpetre have been tried, but experience has shown that they are of no special benefit. The salt should be intimately incorporated with the butter when it is first taken from the churn, and the butter should be set in the dairy room for twenty-four hours, when on working it over again it will be found firm and solid. If intended for long keeping, the butter should be packed in well glazed stone jars, or well seasoned white oak firkins. Smaller parcels are generally preferred than it was formerly common to put up. From 25 to 50 pounds is the quantity usually wished in a jar or firkin. It is recommended to keep a strong brine on the butter, to the deoth of an inch.

The preservation of butter depends more on the total expulsion of all extraneous ingredients, and on its perfect exclusion from the air, than on the quantity of salt with which it may be mixed. It is prepared in England and sent to India, with but very little salt, and sometimes without any. For this purpose it is purified by melting before it is salted and packed. London thus describes the process: itter be put into a proper vessel, and be immersed in another containing water. Let the water be heated till the butter is thouroughly melted; let it continue in this state for some time. when the impure parts will subside, leaving at the top a perfectly pure transparent oil. This, when cools, will become opaque and assume a color nearly resembling that of the original butter, being omewhat paler, and of a firmer consistence.-When this refined butter is become a little suff, the pure part must be seperated from the dregs, and be salted and packed up in the same manner as other butter: it will continue sweet much longer in hot climates, it retains the salt much better than an its original state. It may also be preserved sweet without salt by adding to it a certain portion of fine honey, perhaps an ounce to a pound of butter, and mixing them together thoroughly, so that they may be perfectly incorporated.

Conn.-The only advantage in ploughing com at all, is to destroy the grass, and to keep the ground loose, so that the roots may easily find their way brough it. It is obvious that the plant cannot be benefited by destroying the source of its sustenance. The injury from breaking the roots of a plant may however, be counterbalanced by the loosening of the soil. But every farmer should be very careful not to break the roots of his corn too often-if he does, he impedes the growth, and sometimes seriously injures his crop. The best farmers in this district never plough their corn more than once. They break up the ground effectually in the spring, and plant in ridges. As soon as the grass begins to make its appearance, they run a harrow twice in each row. This tears the grass to pieces, and throws the grass in the middle furrow, The next run a bull-tongue on each side of the com. This sifts the ground when the young roots are forming and exposes them in some measure, to the warmth of the sun. The middle of the row is not touched. The next time they give the ground a good ploughing and if it requires any further work, they do it with the harrow. By this system of culture, more than one-third of labor ordinarily bestowed on the crop is saved, and a better crop is the product. -Albany Cultivator.

ECONOMY IN CANDLES .- If you are without a rush-light, and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two, sometimes to the endangering of the house: This may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly burned candle, when, if the same be lit, it will burn very slowly, yielding sufficient light for through the salt and consumed in the wick."

Bres.-To stop bees from lighting and robbing one another, break the comb of the robbers so that could be properly worked and the butter-milk the honey will run down among them, and they thoroughly expelled without the use of water, will go to work at home. I had two hives of bees destroyed last month by being robbed, and should Practical results, so far as the knowledge of the have had another robbed, if I had not received the Adpertisements.



COR the cure of DEAFNESS, pains, and the charge of matter from the cars. Also all those dis-agreeable sounds, like the buzzing of it sects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c., &c., which are symptoms of approaching desiness, 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 our trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside their trumpets, being mule perfect-ly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly recommend

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 bear common conversation very readily.

It would be the height of presumption to warrant

cure in all cases, but in nine cases out of ten of recent date, there is a certainty that the results will be mos 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 ontained 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 cars; his object therefore was to find something which would create a healthy condition in those parts. After a long series o ments his efforts were at last crowned with success, in the discovery of this preparation, which has re-ceived the name of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUS-TIC 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 s present published:

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CORE!-A lidy in 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 ber bear conversation in the loudest tone of voice. Last winter she was induced to try " Scarno's Oil for Denfness." I is only necessary to said that she used two bottles, and is perfectly restored—she is cured. Any information 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, Tewards,

only agent for Bradford county.

WARRANTED ALWAYS TO CURE

TEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES, is a disease produc A ed by local irritation costiveness, purgative stimu lants, undue determination of blood to the bemorrhoids 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 is 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 desired neces-

The success that has followed the use of the Embed ration in the cure of this disease, has been truly astonish ng. Physicians now advise their patients to try it, se

In addition to its being a positive remedy for the Piles, it never fails to cure that IN TOLERABLE ITCHING, which is so very common, and has its location in the same parts as the Piles.

Read the following, from the editoral column of Alexander's Weekly Messenger;

FOUND AT LAST -- A SUNE CURE FOR THE PIERS Physicians and Chemists have long been anxious to liscover a medicine that would cure one of the most troublesome diseases, the Piles. Success has at last been the result. Dr. JACKSON'S PILE EMBRO-UATION not only stops all bleeding, allays pain and nflamation, subdues that into lerable itching, but effectualify cures, like a charm and in a very shot time, per-

see lives have been rendered miserable for years.

Sons whose nees nave need remains of cartificates will 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 tirses. 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 medicins 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

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, Towards, Pa.
only Agents for Bradford County. 28m6.

DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS. POR the permanent removal of all such diseases as T take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Di-gestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weak-ness of the Nervous System, and a Disorded habit of

Constitution generally.

Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitter have already, by their substantial excellence, won legree 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, speriout 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, premote a healty action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and siger to the whole system. In all cases of despendency, arising from indigestion or nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Platulency, loss of Appente and a general prostrution 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 its principals constituents, should at on

RECOMMENDATIONS. Mr. Philp Wilcox, New Bedford, was entirely cured f 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. Perlins, 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 perfec

saturfaction.

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

DONNETS—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 chesp at REED'S.

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

DRINTS-500 different styles, bought in the city of New York, by the case, on the "cash slower" plan will be sold accordingly. BAIRD & CO. and will be sold accordingly.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT



assortment in country shops, we will keep on hand and make to order SOPAS, of various and most approved natterne; Sofe Rocking Chairs, uphelstered in superi style, and for ease and durability cannot be surpessed even in our large cities. Also, the half French Ma even in our range cause. A see, the natt Treach Ma-hogany Chair, beautifully upholatered, with curied hair, which never loses its elasticity, and finished with the best hair seating. We datter surselves 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 prices, and by strict estention to business hope to merit and receive the patrenage of a liberal community.

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

CABINET FURNITURE AY BE HAD at our shop much lower then it has ever been sold in Towarda. Goods are cheap, and wheat am lowered, and that is the reason we can afford all for to do it. All kinds of preduce will be received in payment. Also, LUMBER of all kinds. L.M. NYE 4 CO. Sept. 1.

COFFEM TLL be kept on hand a large assertment, and made to order on aborter notice and for less mo sey than can be produced at any other establi the land. Those who are under the necessity of pro-curing that article will and shall be satisfied. A good searse and pall may be had in attendance when desi September 1, 1845. l. m. nyb 🛦 Çd. A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES!

Dr. A. Upham's Vegetable Bleetnery AN INTERNAL REMEDY, INVENTED BY DR. A. UPHAM a distinguished Physician of New York city, is the only real successful remeily for

that dangerous and distressing complaint—the PILES
—ever offered to an American public. Mark this. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY external application, and will cure every case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internel or ex 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 heal h in a remarkable manner. Each box contains twelve doses, at 84 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 d ble, inconvenie t and offensive; and from the very na ture 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 Manusum Labius.—Married ladies are almost in variably 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, dc. The Electury is perfectly sofe for pregnant ladies, and the most useful cathastic that can possibly be used, as it not only removes the Piles and all inflammatory diseases without pain or irritation, but will incure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound

continution in the offspring.

The Electuary contains no mineral medicine, no al es, colocynth or gamboge, or other powerful and irritative purgative. No fear of taking cold while under it nce-no change in diet necessary, If taken acording to directions, a cure for life is guaranteed. Sold wholesale and retail by WTATT & KETCHUM, General Agents for the Southern States," 121 Fulton street, N. Y., HUSTON & LADD, Towards, and raggists generally throughout the United States. Price

"Sugar Coated Pills."-Beware ! Caution.

THE increasing popularity of Dr. G. BENJ.

BMITH'S IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETA-BLE SUGAR COATED PILLS, has induced a number of persons to make something they call raths and cost them with sugar, in order to sell them for the renuine, while they do not possess a particle of the modness nor even amimilate in appearance to the original, Dr. Smith's Pills. In short, they are an in tended FRAUD upon the community. A minister who at first had an interest in an imitation Sugar Coate Pill, manufactured in Albany. N. Y., has given them parties concerned in manufacturing them. The same party are now industriously circulating reports calculat-ed 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 These miserable imitators have to resort to mages, the most abominable means to paim 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 unfortu-nate 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 Conted 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 entitled to the benefit of the invention 8. WILLIAMS.

Pastor 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

From the Blue Hen's Chieken, (Del.) We call the attention of our readers to the certificate Rev. 8. Williams, Pastor of 1st Baptist Church Pittsburgh, in relation to Dr. Smith's Pills. We car ourselves bear testimony to the excellence of these Pills. one of us having used them and experienced great relie 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 extremed, if one half is true that cople write and say about them. They are so easy a 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

be a source of profit to you, as I doubt not they will be means of relief to the afficted on a large scale.

Yours truly,

J. GREEN. Tonawanda, Pa, Sept, 18 1848.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith-Dear Sir: Your agent left with me a lot of von 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

Yours respectfully.

JACOB KIBLER, P. M. Huntington Ind., June 21, 1646.

Dear Sir: I am most out of your INDIAN VEBETABLE STOAR CEATER PIECE," and find them selling to feet that I think you had better send me two gross imm ly. They give such general satisfaction that people at east 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 !!! HG. BENJ. SMITH, be not written with a pen on the bottom of the box, all "Sugar Coated" Pills are

Principal Office 179 Greenwich Street, large brick lock, N. Y. Price 25 cents a box. Por sale by A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Towards, Pa.

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

OHAURS AND BEDSTEADS

THE subscribers still continu THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and step in hand at their sid stand, all his do of case and wood seat CHARES; also SETTEES of various kinds, and BEDSTEADS of every description, which we will set! low for each or Produce, or White Pine lumber White wood Ram model. lumber, White word, Base wood, or Cucumber clair plank, or 4 by 4 Scanting 15 feet long—aither Buttonwood, Ballwood or Maple, will also be received for our work. done to order in the nestest monner,
TOMKINS & MACKINSON.

Towanda, Feb. 22, 1847.

OBAIRSI OBAIRS! This way for Bargains!

THE subscriber would respectfully say to his L. 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 band, or will make to order. (in a nest and durable style) all articles in his line as cheap as the cheapest. His friends can be supplied with Funey, Winsor and Common Chairs, of differ-

ent patterns-Settees, Rocking Chairs, Children's Chairs, &c., &c. Also-Bedsteads and Tables.

Call and see me at my shop on Bridge street, and will satisfy you that you can buy reasonable.

N. B.—White wood, Cucumber and Buse plank, wanted in exchange for chairs on reasonable terms.

JESSE TAYLOR.

Marble factory. In Towanda.

Towanda, Jan. 20, 1847.

H. M. BAKER respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the GRAVE-STONE business, in all its branches, at Towards, where he will be ready at all times to attend to all calls in his line. Monuments, Tomb-tubles, Grave-stones, of every description, &c., &c.,

order, and furnished as thesp as WORK and MARBLE of the some quality can be obtained at any

shop in the country.

He invites the public to call and examine his and materials, hoping to merit their patronage by strict attention to twiness, and by superior workmanship and

LETTER-CUTTING done with nestness and de patch, in the latest style. Shop on Man street, next door to T. Elliott's store, and three doors above Briggs' Hotel.

Towanda, March 17, 1847.



WILCOX & SAGE have associated them in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the ough of Towards, and may be found at the old stand of S. Hathaway, lately occupied by Eikanah Smith, near I. H. Stephens' Exchange Hotel, where they solicit a share of public patronage. They intend, by a careful election 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, morecco, calf and course boots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and slips; children's do; gent's gaiters and pumps, dec., dec.

PHN.ANDER SAGE. Towards, May 14, 184

A Natural Remedy. TE CAN confidently affirm that among medicines designed for general use, none stand higher in nonplar estimation than

Wright's Indian Veretable Fills 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 criminal country and the signal triumph of criminals are a signal triumph. 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 source, so long so 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 humore coffect upon that organ that is weakest and least able to throw the 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 diges-tion, bad air, injuriously affecting the blood and lungs; unwholesome diet; closs confinement; want of cleanlinese; 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 paricular 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 hest thing that can be taken. But let us look into the

subject a little faither.

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 onomy. - First, that the blood circulates through, and provides support for the whole body; second, that it (the blood) is endowed with vitality and sids 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, kulneys 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 bealthy 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 ne 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 it various branches for better than three years under the in.mediate 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 Med cal College of Geneva, N. Y. He feels a full confidence in activing 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 occasion will be found in readiness to give arount and carefu will be found in readiness to give prompt and careful attention to such business in his line as may fell 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 or promi change famous and Sattinetts, which we have long been famous change than ever-LARGE assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimere Towanda, Nov. 3, 1846.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE POR GOODS-Wheat, Domestic Flannel, Woolen Socks, Rye, Corn, Buckwheat Flaxaced. Butter COON SKINS. Cheese,

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cotton hose, suspender German handdrehf's, cotion and ponger hotel's, gingliem cravats, plaid shawle. wool comforters, cotton tepes, patent ad, so wing silk, cotton balls, packs

pins, needles, spool cotton, hooks and eyes, nepender, shirt and metal buttons, with many atr articles, usually found in a store, not mention The public are invited to call and examine the steel

BOOTS & SHOES OF ALL KINIS JUST received from Philadelphia, a large and pleadid ascortment of men's calf,kip and coarse book ofrm \$1 50 to \$5 50; boy's do.; ladies guiters und welking shoes; also, fine kid slips and buskins, and all kinds of overshoes; do. calf bootees and lated shoes; children's and Misses shoes of all kinds, heavy and children's and stasses snow or an amos, neavy and light, suitable for every kind of weather, Youth's call, kip and course boots to suit children from 4 to 12 year old. We pledge ourselves to give a better sticle at a stablishment in East. lower price than any other establishment in Bridged county. TRUNKS from \$1 50 to \$18 00 HATS AND CAPS.

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give you reasons for it:
A little Logic and Common Sense. There are three things beyond dispute:-Ist-If a mag pays out much money, he must receive as much.

2. If a man's expenses in business are large, his profit

meet be large.
3. Therefore, the Grocery and Shoe Establishment a the corner of Main and Bridge sts., in a small plan store, at a chesp rent, can afford to sell boots & sheet. hats & caps, and groceries, at lower proces, and d Now, if this is not sound logic, two and two chase 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 it a was not your advantage to give us a trial.

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awls, bristles, shoulder-sticks, hit and files piners, ell-kinds of binding, silk cord and straps for book, patent pegging awis, skiving, paring and eroolled knive and floats.

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Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1847.

WHEREAS my wife ESTHER has left my in without any justices or provided this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting in my account as I am determined to pay no debs of it Canton, May 1, 1847. TIMOTHY FELOS.

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