

Agricultural.

Under-Drainage.

There is a species of draining known as under-draining, much in use in England, and which is now resorted to in the Northern States to a considerable extent, but which has been but little tried in our part of the country. It has been said that the science of agriculture is in its infancy in the United States, and the remark is peculiarly applicable to the South. It is a little singular that in a land where every other science has received the utmost attention, and been forwarded more than in any other country, and where every other mechanical pursuit has been brought to perfection by the application of science to its details, this, the most important of all, should remain stationary. In China we find this state of things precisely reversed. Every other occupation remains in its infancy, while agriculture has been brought to an astonishing degree of perfection. Even in Egypt, the government is now expending eight or ten millions of dollars for the proper irrigation and draining for its own lands merely; while in this land of enlightenment and industry, not even the most trifling sum is expended by any one for the irrigation of the soil, though the very frequent want of rain would render an effectual system of great utility, and although we have every where hundreds of small streams that might with little expense be made to water hundreds of acres, and when we drain at all we still pursue the old and inefficient mode of large open ditches.

Such draining (besides its other comparative disadvantages) is effectual only to a certain extent. It carries off the surface water. But in heavy, tenacious clay soil the water percolates to a certain distance and there remains, unless near a drain in which case it finds its way into it and is so carried off. But to run open ditches all over a field would take up too much soil, and interfere with the cultivation. In England and Scotland the system of small covered drains has been introduced and practiced with signal success. The first plan that came to be much used there was to dig very narrow ditches, not more than from three to six inches at the bottom and very gradually enlarging as they approached the surface. These were dug at intervals of from sixteen to twenty-five feet all over the land, and were two or three feet deep. They all communicated with some large open ditch, by which the water collected was led off. When finished those were sufficiently narrow were merely arched over with turf and clay, high enough from the bottom to admit all the water that might filter through to pass off. On the bottoms of others, a board was laid to form a continuous surface, and arched tiles made for the purpose laid upon it. Others were filled up with loose stones, and sometimes with brush. By the time the brush was decayed and gone, the earth above it would be sufficiently firm not to need its support. In all cases were the coverings of the drains deep enough to allow the plow to pass along the earth thrown over them without interfering with it, thus leaving the whole surface of the ground free for cultivation. Great improvements have been made on this method. The drains are now sunk to the depth of our feet, and pipes of baked clay are used to carry off the water. These are from one and a half to two inches in diameter, and from twelve to eighteen inches in length, connected by allowing the descending end to enter the next below it as a socket, or by merely placing the two ends close to one another. The trifling opening at each joint, with the holes perforating the tops, are found to be sufficient to admit all the water that falls into the drains; while the increased depth at which the drainage takes place draws the water from a much greater distance. It has been found that by placing the drains at the depth of four feet they are not needed so frequent; and instead of from sixteen to twenty feet, they are only required at distances of from forty to fifty feet, and that at that distance they drain the land just as well and in much less time. Besides, the first plan cost from twenty to thirty dollars per acre, while the new plan costs only from twelve to eighteen dollars.

What are the advantages of under draining over the surface system? One evident advantage is that they carry off the superfluous water from heavy wet clay lands more completely than any practical system of surface draining would. In lands of that description a few ditches at the bottoms of ditches will not run off from such lands as it does from other. It sinks into the earth and remains, keeping it in a clammy, wet, and cold state, which prevents more than one-fourth of the crop which might be obtained from it, being received, and preventing cultivation early in the spring and late in the fall. And as the farmer can only make use of it in the warm season, he can only raise upon it a moderate variety of product. To drain such lands perfectly with open drains would require such a multiplicity of furrows and ditches, as would take up an immense deal of the ground and materially interfere with the cultivation of it. But by under-drains it may be most perfectly and thoroughly drained without in any way impeding the course of the plow, or occupying a foot of the soil.

In some soils, therefore, it is the only way to drain effectually; and in all soils they have the advantage over the open ditches, in effect, in the fertility of the land. Rain-water itself contains substances of the greatest importance to vegetable growth—carbonic acid and ammonia. When it is permitted to percolate through the soil, it gives it the full benefit of these, and this is allowed to do in the system of under-draining. When it is carried off open furrows to ditches, of course this advantage is not secured. But, by the under-draining not only the warm rains allowed to pass through the soil and to enter into permanent combination with the roots of plants but through the passage they make, the warm air rises in and gives the earth that great temperature so essential to luxuriant vegetation. This percolation of water through the soil, in fact, is the cause of the fertility of the soil, and it is porous soils really imbibe heat and as readily part with it, every portion of their own surfaces radiating it, when their air is in contact with them is of a lower temperature than their own. This is the precise condition for securing the deposit of the dew so refreshing, and during a season of drought so indispensable to the progress of vegetation. Dew can only be found on surfaces that are below the temperature of the surrounding air, and rapid radiation of the heat imbued during the warmth of a summer day, is necessary to secure it in sufficient provision for the demands of luxuriant vegetation in the absence of frequent showers. Besides all this, it should be recollected that every time that is carried off by the open furrows and ditches, carries with it a great quantity of those fine particles of soil, in which the chief fertility of the earth consists. By the under-

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PAIN-KILLER.

Death to Pain; relief to the sick; health to the weak! A bold discovery for the whole human race, in ANDREW'S PAIN-KILLER.

THIS is an entirely Vegetable Compound, consisting of twenty-five different ingredients, and is an internal and external remedy. Put up in bottles, varying in price from 25 to 75 cents. For further particulars, see pamphlet, to be had of every agent gratis, containing a brief history of the origin and discovery of the Pain-Killer, certificates of cures, directions, &c.

Wholesale agents in the city of New York and vicinity: Haydock, Colles & Co., 218 Pearl-st.; Wyat & Keachum, 121 Fulton-st. Orders addressed to the proprietors, or G. W. Schreyer, post paid, will meet with prompt attention.

LIST OF PERSONS engaged in visiting Foreign Goods and Merchandise in Bradford county, classified and arranged according to law for the year 1847.

Table with columns: Name, License, Amount. Lists names such as James Fritcher, H S Comstock, G A G Perkins, etc.

By adopting this economical system of feeding his refuse, a farmer may easily convert all his straw, stalks, &c., to a valuable use. If he have plenty of these materials, he may, if he thinks it judicious, mix hay with them in such proportions as to him may appear to be best calculated to promote the animal's health and growth; or he may mix straw, stalks and hay, and then add water, meal and salt. This I find makes a rich feed, and is excellent for milk cows, and by many is considered superior to hay and grain. In some instances I have added boiled potatoes to the above materials, which is doubtless a valuable addition; but objectionable where one has a large stock, on the score of its expense. I now prefer feeding the potatoes separate and in their natural state—say once a week. This prevents costiveness and as the potatoes are laxative, conduces greatly to the animal's health.

If those who have tested the plan, will adopt it, they may rest assured of the best results. Let every farmer and stock-feeder, therefore, give it a fair trial: the expense will be small, and far more than refunded in the first week.

In England—especially in all the best farming regions, the chopping of fodder, even English hay for horses and other stock, is practised as regularly as the grinding of corn. Hay and straw cutters of superior construction, are there seen on sale in all the principal warehouses and agricultural depots, and are found in most of the barns and stables throughout the New England States.

TO ASCERTAIN A HORSE'S AGE.—Every horse has six teeth above and below—before three years old he sheds his middle ones—at three he sheds one more each side of the central teeth—at four he sheds the two corner, and last of the fore teeth. Between four and five the horse cuts his under tusks, at five he will cut his upper tusks, at which time his mouth will be complete. At six the grooves and hollows will begin to fill up a little—at seven the grooves will be high filled up, except the corner teeth, leaving little brown spots where the dark brown spots formerly were. At eight the whole of the hollows and grooves are filled up. At nine there is very often seen a small bill to the outside corner teeth—the point of the tusk is worn off, and the part that was concave begins to fill up and become rounded—the squares of the central teeth begin to disappear, and the gums leave them small and narrow at the top.

CORN CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.—The corn of this year is estimated at 600,000,000 bushels; in 1845, it was 417,897,000 bushels. The yearly export from 1791 to 1819, several times arose above a million bushels, sometimes over two millions, but from 1819 to 1845, they did not in any year amount to a million. In 1846, the exports were 1,828,068 bushels corn, and 298,785 bushels meal. In 1847, the exports have risen to the enormous quantity of 17,272,815 bushels corn and 945,049 bushels meal.

FISH FIGHTS.—Every one is aware of the ferocious contests which often take place among the higher animals during the season of love and gallantry; but few, we believe, will be prepared to find the same feeling raging as fiercely among the cold-blooded denizens of the waters, though the pool has given his word for it, "that even an oyster may be crossed in love." Such, however, is the case, if we may credit the subjoined paragraph from the "Elgin Courier": "While several cutter-men (of the Preventative Service) were on their rounds the other day, and bearing along the Findhorn, between Glenferness and Dulcie Bridge, they observed an unusual commotion among the spawning beds of the ford. On approaching the spot, two large male salmon were seen engaged in mortal combat for the possession of a female. Never did chivalric knights contend for the hand of a lady fair more fiercely than those burly lords of the food. The transparent bosom of the stream was lashed into foam by the struggles of the finny antagonists; in the meantime the object of the fray was beating silently about, 'spectator of the fight.' From the appearance of the stream—lashed with blood, and gradually assuming a tawny or ochraceous hue—it was evident that the contest was over. One of the salmon at last domineered over the vanquished; and the victor, it may be conjectured, extricated some of his prize. The men, who had the curiosity to watch the fight, as a proof of the story, conveyed the dead salmon to their nearest dwelling. The victor had torn off the flesh along the back, from head to tail, to the very bone. In the movement of salmon-spawning the males have often been seen chasing each other; but such a fray as this has not been witnessed since the oldest fisher or poacher on the Findhorn."

UNCOMMONNESS OF TEARS.—After an afflicting crisis of a new year, recently brought out in Paris, a lady who was much affected said to her daughter, who had sat it out dry-eyed: "You really have no heart, Clémentine!" "You forget that I have company coming to supper, mamma!"

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CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS.

THE subscribers will continue to manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS of various kinds and designs, which will sell low for cash or Produce, or White Pine lumber, White wood, Black wood, or Chamberlain's pine or oak.

Scantling 13 feet long—Birch, Hickory, Elm, Maple, or any other wood, will be received for our work. Turning done to order in the neatest manner. TOMKINS & MACKINSON. Towanda, Feb. 23, 1847.

MERRY O. GALEN.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Towanda, Pa., and the public generally that he is prepared to execute in the neatest style all descriptions of House, Sign, Coach or Carriage Painting, or Trimming; and every variety of Fancy and Ornamental Painting.

From his long experience and the many specimens of his productions now in use, he entertains a flattering hope that by close application to his profession, and being prompt to order he may secure a suitable share of public patronage. He may be found at all times at the Chair Factory of Tomkins & Mackinson, where he will be on hand to attend to the calls of those who may wish his services. FAREWELLING done on short notice, in a superior manner and reasonable terms. Towanda, July 6, 1847.

A Woolen Factory at Home.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bradford county and vicinity, that they have leased for a term of years the building situate in Wyalusing township, and known as Ingalls' mill, and which they are now fitting up with machinery adapted for the manufacture of broad and narrow cloth,annels, &c., in superior style and at the most reasonable terms. Those wishing to have wool manufactured upon shares will find it to their advantage to give them a call, as they are determined that no pains shall be spared to give the most perfect satisfaction. They work Wool into Broad or Narrow Cased cloths for one half the cloth, or if preferred they will manufacture by the yard for the following—Broad cloth for \$1 to \$1.25; Narrow cloth, from 44 to 50 sts. Other articles manufactured for proportionate prices. Wool carding and cloth dressing will be done on short notice and reasonable terms. They will be prepared for business on or before the first of June next. Wyalusing, April 25, 1847. HALL & HILL.

C. HARKNESS' CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The most extensive Clothing Warehouse in the county. OPEN FOR WINTER. 100,000 garments on hand and ready for disposal, Wholesale & Retail. To patrons we would say, that having but one price, those who do not understand the real value of goods, will have an opportunity of purchasing Garments as low as professional judges. Jobbers and Dealers in ready made Clothing, can replenish their stocks for the winter, and we guarantee the largest establishment in Philadelphia to select from. We attend personally to the packing of goods, and see that a good assortment of sizes and well-made articles are put up. Single suits forwarded as per order. Our goods are for sale only at the large building, 128 Market st., southeast corner of Market and Fourth sts., Philadelphia. C. HARKNESS. Philadelphia, September 29, 1847.

New Tailoring Establishment.

In No. 2, Brick Row, over the store of E. T. Fox, third story. D. WOODRUFF. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Towanda, Pa., and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailor shop to No. 2, Brick Row, over the store of E. T. Fox, third story, where he solicits those in want of Tailoring, to give him a call. Having been employed in the most fashionable establishments in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and being determined to spare no pains to please, customers may depend upon having their work done promptly and in a good style as can be had at any shop in town. All work warranted well made and to fit. Cutting done cheap, and warranted. Country Produce taken in payment for work. Towanda, August 30, 1847.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

JOHN W. WILCOX, having purchased the interest of his late partner, respectfully informs the public that he may still be found at the old stand, near T. P. Woodruff's tavern, where he still solicits a liberal public patronage. He intends, by a careful selection of stock, and by attention to the interests of his customers to make as neat and durable work as can be manufactured in this part of the country. He will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, Morocco, Cass and Course Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, Slippers and Slips; Children's do.; Gent's Gaiters and Pumps, &c. Country Produce, of most descriptions, taken in payment for work, at the market price. Towanda, August 30, 1847.

No. 1, Brick Row, again in the Field!

W. A. Chamberlain, HAS just returned from the city of New York, with a large supply of Watches, Jewelry and Silver ware, comprising in part, the following articles—Lever and Pocket Watches, a complete assortment of Gold Jewelry, such as Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Brooches, Lockets, Gold chains, Gold Pens, Keys, etc., all sorts of Silverware, and any quantity of Steel Goods—all of which he offers for sale exceedingly cheap for CASH. He also carries on hand, and warranted to run well, or the money will be refunded, and a written agreement given to that effect if required. N. B.—MAPLE SUGAR, and Country Produce taken in payment for work; and also, learn now, and forever, that the Produce must be paid when the work is done—I was against credit at all its forms. W. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Agent. Towanda, April 28, 1847.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

What are you about here? Aren't ye! Yes, I guess so! THOUSANDS of times the question has been asked, "I Where on earth are all the Boots and Shoes manufactured that supply the continual run at the corner of Main and Bridge streets? O'Hara answers that this is the place, and these are the things we do with it!" Seventy-seven new fashions put on the Steam!! Hear ye! hear ye! and understand, that O'Hara, at the corner of Main and Bridge streets, will sell at retail the finest, the most durable, and the most comfortable, at a less price than ever was or probably ever will be offered again in Towanda. The Ladies' Department in this establishment is fully furnished with Ladies' Hats, Misses and children's fancy and common boots and shoes, even to the extremity of the latest fashions. Mistake not the place—Corner of Main and Bridge streets, the only Shoe Store in Bradford county. Half cash and half trade for Butter. O'HARA. Towanda, June 16, 1847.

REWARD—Stolen or stolen from the subscriber, residing near the centre of Litchfield, Pa., a pair of black horse shoes, a dark brown STAG, heavy bodied, horns mostly black. A reward of two dollars will be paid to any person who will give information where the same are, and will be forthwith paid. Oct. 25, 1847. BEONARD DEBAREST.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

L. M. NYE & CO. would respectfully inform the citizens of Towanda and the public generally, that they have on hand and manufacture to order all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials, and workmanship that cannot be surpassed. In addition to the usual assortment in country shops, we will keep on hand and make to order SOPAS, 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 Marquise Chair, beautifully upholstered, with curled hair, which never loses its elasticity, and which, by 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 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 ever has been sold in Towanda. Goods are cheap, and when am lowered, that is the reason we can afford all for to do it. All kinds of produce will be received in payment. Also, a MEMBER of all kinds. Sept. 1. L. M. NYE & CO.

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 find it well satisfied. A good bear and pall may be had in attendance when desired. September 1, 1845. L. M. NYE & CO.

MARBLE FACTORY.

H. M. BAKER respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the GRAY-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-stones, Grave-stones, of every description, &c., &c. made to order, and furnished at 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 quality. LETTER-CUTTING done with neatness and dispatch, 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

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS THAT HAVE USED DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY FOR THE PILES, CHRONIC DYSBETRY, INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND SEVERE COSTIVENESS.

have given their certificates of cure made by its use, when all other remedies have failed, and the proprietors are now prepared to offer ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person afflicted with Piles, and a disease of a similar nature, or which are found in connection with the Piles, if a cure is not effected by the use of DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external, and 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 improve the general health in a remarkable manner. It is very easy to take, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation, with the greatest safety. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

OF DEATH. The Bitters here mentioned are compounded by a man of great skill and knowledge, from the simple Nature presents to those who care to find them, and which are the only reliable antidotes to the poison of disease. The chief ingredients are the universally beloved Sarsaparilla and the Bark of the Wild Cherry Tree, which the red man has long used for every disease of the internal organs. These materials, which powerful in their action, are, as common sense teaches us, ENTIRELY HARMLESS; and prepared as they are here, one of the greatest medical operations in the inhabitable globe. By taking these BITTERS, the scrofulous may be restored to beauty, and avoid the sharp knife, or the dangerous, for they not only eradicate pimples and tumors, but overcome CANCER AND KING'S EVIL! Whoever is subjected to the horrors of Consumption, should at once purchase this sure remedy. In the train of Consumption follow dreadful local congestions, often times insanity, very frequently mania or hypochondria, violent headaches, palpitations, and other affections of the heart and stomach, &c. &c. Dr. Woodruff's Compound is one of the most efficacious medicines in removing the complaints, and their fountain head, that can possibly be procured. From being confined in close rooms, and from taking a small modicum of exercise, numerous persons daily are made to deplore a loss of appetite, painful headaches, weakness of the muscles, languor, want of energy sufficient to permit them to look upon life, &c. &c.—These persons say for years, that they "don't feel very well!" If they do not employ a method by which they can feel quite well, they eventually sink under a severe fit of illness, and are

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE only by a miracle, and even then the lancet, leech, blister and calomel have left them more shattered hulks, full of sores and ulcers, and not only a pest to themselves, but a source of disgust and annoyance to all with whom they come in contact. All these FEARFUL CONSEQUENCES may be avoided by an early application of the virtues of these BITTERS. For the truth of this, the proprietor pledges his word and honor, and in evidence can show files of unnumbered certificates which he has received, solicited from all quarters. He does not however, ask the invalid to swallow his certificates, but he does, and is willing to stake all he holds dear on earth in favor of their worth.

THE DYSPEPSIA. In either a modified or severe form, will disappear before the qualities of Dr. Woodruff's preparation, and the cure may be relied on as a permanent one. Did the Bitters possess no other advantages, it would be one of the best vegetable compounds ever known. Hence can invent; but it is equal to the complete eradication of LIVER COMPLAINTS, in every shape, and of every affection, minor or gigantic, of the biliary apparatus. Individuals who are constitutionally bilious, ought regularly to take this mild, agreeable, and excellent tonic, as it will give a sound health throughout every fibre of the frame, and send happiness and love of life thrilling to the heart—Families ought to keep it on hand. Every medicine chest on board of ship should also be well stocked with this capital remedy, as SCURVY cannot afflict those who take it, of long resist its virulent assaults. A few tinctures of this album vanish before it, and the old remedy of calomel, which is so invariably disastrous, soon after being submitted to its action. Every complaint of the stomach is broken by it. The BITTERS have in no instance failed of curing JAUNDICE, GENERAL DEBILITY, every disorganization of THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

By neglecting the little inroads made upon the latter a vast portion of our fellow beings are rendered eternally miserable—miserable indeed, that they wish to die. Every bottle of "Dr. Woodruff's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters," contains a medicine of pure and potent force for each of these ailments and impudent sufferers. Remember that an injudicious use of mercury is inevitably productive of many evils, which cannot be flight by this glorious and unassailable compound; and that afflictions which are HEREDITARY may speedily and safely be banished through its agency. As a medicine which must benefit EVERY BODY, FROM THE SIMPLY DELICATE to the COARSEST AND DEGENERATE, it is equal to be found for it. It would be well to be before of earlier improvement, and is very desirable both for the young and the old. Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters ARE BOTH PUT UP and sold in large bottles, at \$1, by WYATT & KETCHUM, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 121 Fulton St. N. Y., HUNTON & LADD, Towanda, and by druggist generally throughout the U. S.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE PILLS and the Green Mountain Vegetable Ointment, for sale by the subscribers, only agent for the town and borough of Towanda. N. N. BETTS.

ADVICE! I SAY, LADIES! If you have made up your minds to buy a nice dress, cloak or shawl this season, don't fail to call on No. 3, Brick Row, where you can find the most best and cheapest articles in that line, that is kept in town, and will kind of fitting. Remember, call!! BARNARD.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

L. M. NYE & CO. would respectfully inform the citizens of Towanda and the public generally, that they have on hand and manufacture to order all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials, and workmanship that cannot be surpassed. In addition to the usual assortment in country shops, we will keep on hand and make to order SOPAS, 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 Marquise Chair, beautifully upholstered, with curled hair, which never loses its elasticity, and which, by 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 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 ever has been sold in Towanda. Goods are cheap, and when am lowered, that is the reason we can afford all for to do it. All kinds of produce will be received in payment. Also, a MEMBER of all kinds. Sept. 1. L. M. NYE & CO.

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 find it well satisfied. A good bear and pall may be had in attendance when desired. September 1, 1845. L. M. NYE & CO.

MARBLE FACTORY.

H. M. BAKER respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the GRAY-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-stones, Grave-stones, of every description, &c., &c. made to order, and furnished at 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 quality. LETTER-CUTTING done with neatness and dispatch, 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

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS THAT HAVE USED DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY FOR THE PILES, CHRONIC DYSBETRY, INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND SEVERE COSTIVENESS. have given their certificates of cure made by its use, when all other remedies have failed, and the proprietors are now prepared to offer ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person afflicted with Piles, and a disease of a similar nature, or which are found in connection with the Piles, if a cure is not effected by the use of DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY. It is an INTERNAL REMEDY, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external, and 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 improve the general health in a remarkable manner. It is very easy to take, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation, with the greatest safety. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

OF DEATH. The Bitters here mentioned are compounded by a man of great skill and knowledge, from the simple Nature presents to those who care to find them, and which are the only reliable antidotes to the poison of disease. The chief ingredients are the universally beloved Sarsaparilla and the Bark of the Wild Cherry Tree, which the red man has long used for every disease of the internal organs. These materials, which powerful in their action, are, as common sense teaches us, ENTIRELY HARMLESS; and prepared as they are here, one of the greatest medical operations in the inhabitable globe. By taking these BITTERS, the scrofulous may be restored to beauty, and avoid the sharp knife, or the dangerous, for they not only eradicate pimples and tumors, but overcome CANCER AND KING'S EVIL! Whoever is subjected to the horrors of Consumption, should at once purchase this sure remedy. In the train of Consumption follow dreadful local congestions, often times insanity, very frequently mania or hypochondria, violent headaches, palpitations, and other affections of the heart and stomach, &c. &c. Dr. Woodruff's Compound is one of the most efficacious medicines in removing the complaints, and their fountain head, that can possibly be procured. From being confined in close rooms, and from taking a small modicum of exercise, numerous persons daily are made to deplore a loss of appetite, painful headaches, weakness of the muscles, languor, want of energy sufficient to permit them to look upon life, &c. &c.—These persons say for years, that they "don't feel very well!" If they do not employ a method by which they can feel quite well, they eventually sink under a severe fit of illness, and are

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE only by a miracle, and even then the lancet, leech, blister and calomel have left them more shattered hulks, full of sores and ulcers, and not only a pest to themselves, but a source of disgust and annoyance to all with whom they come in contact. All these FEARFUL CONSEQUENCES may be avoided by an early application of the virtues of these BITTERS. For the truth of this, the proprietor pledges his word and honor, and in evidence can show files of unnumbered certificates which he has received, solicited from all quarters. He does not however, ask the invalid to swallow his certificates, but he does, and is willing to stake all he holds dear on earth in favor of their worth.

THE DYSPEPSIA. In either a modified or severe form, will disappear before the qualities of Dr. Woodruff's preparation, and the cure may be relied on as a permanent one. Did the Bitters possess no other advantages, it would be one of the best vegetable compounds ever known. Hence can invent; but it is equal to the complete eradication of LIVER COMPLAINTS, in every shape, and of every affection, minor or gigantic, of the biliary apparatus. Individuals who are constitutionally bilious, ought regularly to take this mild, agreeable, and excellent tonic, as it will give a sound health throughout every fibre of the frame, and send happiness and love of life thrilling to the heart—Families ought to keep it on hand. Every medicine chest on board of ship should also be well stocked with this capital remedy, as SCURVY cannot afflict those who take it, of long resist its virulent assaults. A few tinctures of this album vanish before it, and the old remedy of calomel, which is so invariably disastrous, soon after being submitted to its action. Every complaint of the stomach is broken by it. The BITTERS have in no instance failed