## Under-Draining.

There is a species of draining known as underdraining, much in lise 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 pecurlialy 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 expen- and neat stock, will effect a very considerable saded by any one for the irrigation of the soil, (though the very frequent want of rain would render an ef- chinery, or instrument, rather, used for this purfectual system of great utility, and although we have every where hundreds of small streams that might with little expense be made to water hun- butts or topstalks, in an hour for fifteen head of catdreds of acres.) and when we drain at all we still pursue the old and ineffectual mode of large open warm water, (if the weather be cold.) and sed ditches. Such draining (besides its other comparative dis-

advantages) 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 d tehes, 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 burf and clay, high enough from the bottom to admit all the water water that might tilter through to pass off. On the bottoms of others, a board was laid to form a continous 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 sit, thus leaving the whole surface of the ground free for cultivation. Great improvements have been made on this methed. 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 or two inches in diameter, and from twelve to eighteen inches in length, connected by allowing the descend ing end to enter the next below it as a socket, or by merely placing the two ends close to one another The triffing opening at each joint, with the holes perforating the tops, are found to be sufficient to admitall the water-that falls into the drains; while creased depth at which the drain 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 25 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 practicable system of surface draining would. In lands of that description a few ditches at the bottoms of declivities 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 underdrains it may be most perfectly and thoroughly drained without in any way impeding the course of the plow, or occupying a fort of the soil.

In some soils, therefore, it is the only way to drain effectually; but in all soils they have the advantage over the open duches, in effect, in the fertility of the land. Rain-water itself contains substances of the greatest importance to vegetable growth-carbonic acid and animonia. When it is permitted to percolate through the soil, it gives it the full benefit of these, and this it 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 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 rushes in and gives the earth that gentle tomperature, so assential to luxuriant vegen ion: This percolation of water through the sail renders it porous, and reporous soils readily imbiled heat and as readily part with it, every portion of their awn surfaces radiating it, when the air it contact with them is of a lower temperature than their own. This is the precise condition for secu ring the deposit of the dews so refreshing, and duraign season of drought so indispensable to the progress of vegetation. Dew can only be found on sociaces that use below the temperature of the surrounding air, and rapid radiation of the heat imbiboleduring the warmth of a summer day; is nocessary to secure it in sufficient profusion for the demands of luxuriant vegetation in the absence of frequent showers." Besides all this, it should be crisis of a new play recently brought out in Paris. recollected that every man that is carried off by the a lady who was much affected said to her dangener open furrows and disches, carries with it a grown who had sat it out dry-eyed: "You really have no quantity of those fine particles of soil, in which the lieart, Clementine!" "You forget that we have chief fertility of the earth consists. By the under company coming to supper, mamma!"

draining all these are preserved, and the conveying off the water in that way only carries this fine soil to the roots of the plants.

## Economy of Fedder.

Too many farmers, I fear, are obnoxious to the charge of being "penny wise and one pound foolish" in some of their affairs. In the feeding of stock, for instance, farmers who are scrupulously vigilant in applying the most rigid principles of prudence in other matters, are shockingly remiss. My object in the present communication is not so much, however, to censure, as to offer a word of advice to those whom I can but regard as negligently inattentive to their own interests, and to whom consequently, a few kindly and timely suggestions may be beneficial. The subject to which I wish a present it ore particularly to solicit attention, is the economising of fodder—a subject certainly, in this climate, of transcendant importance, and to which every one who has the care, and management of a stock of cattle, ought watchfully to attend. It has been repeatedly demonstrated and by experiment that the simple process of cutting fodder for horses ving. This is a process easily effected. The mapose, is extremely simple and of small cost. A single operative will cut a sufficiency of straw, hay tle, and this fodder so cut, moistened with a little out with a slight quantum of meal will be twice as effectual in promoting the growth of the animals, as if fed to them in its uncut state.

No "orts" are made in this way, and the large and coarse are devoured instead of being thrown Burlington-A & S H Morley,

Br 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 porportious as to him may appear to be best calculated to promote the animal's health and growth; or fie may mix straw, stalks and hay, and then add water, meal and salt. This I find makes a rich feed, and is excellent for milch cews, 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 Pikeprevents 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 through out the New England States.

## A PRACTICAL FARMER.

To Ascentain a Honse'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 | Troy-K & E Runyon, will begin to fill up a little-at seven the grooves will be nigh 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 comer teeththe point of the tusk is worn off, and the part that was concave begins to fill up and become rounding-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 com 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 amoun to a million. In 1846, the exports were 1.826.068 bushels corn, and 298,785 bbls. corn meal. In 1847, the exports have risen to the enormous quantity of 17,272,815 bushels com and 945,049 bbls.

FISH FIGHTS.—Every one is aware of the ferocions 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 poet 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 musual 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 contest for the hand of "lady fair" more fiercely than those buildly lords of the flood. The tranquil 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, Vipeciatres of the fight." From the appearance of the stream dyed with blood, and gradually assuming its former smooth surface-it ras evident that the contest was over. One of the salmon at that floundered, on the surfaceand the victor, it may be conjectured, exhaustedly bore off his prize. The men, who had the curiosi ty to watch the fight, as a proof of the story, con voyed the dead salmen to the nearest dwelling.-The victor had torn off the flesh along the back. from head to tail, to the very bone. In the move ment of salmon spawning, the males have often been seen chasing each other; but such a fray as this, has not been witnessed by the oldest fisher or possiber on the Eindhorn."

Unnecomingness or Teass. After an affecting

Miscelloneons Advertisements.

PAIN KILLER L Death to Pain; relief to the sick; health to the weak!

A balm is found for the whole himsen race, in ANDREWS PAIN KID BER THIS is an entirely Vegetable Compound, compound of twenty-five different ingredients, and is an inter-nal and external remedy. Put up in bottles, varying in price from 25 to 75 cents, each. For further parties lars, see pamphlets, to be had of every agent gratis, con-taining a brief history of the origin and discovery of the Pain Killer, certificates of cures, directions, dica-

CAUTION .- Each bottle has the written signature of the proprietor, J. Annaws, on the label, and without it none are genuine. Beware of hawkers and pediars, sciling from house to house representing it to be the genuine Pain Killer. Bold only by the following regular appointed agents

in this county:
A.S.Chamberlin, Towards. | O. P. Ballard, Troy, George A. Perkins, Athens, L. & E. Runyon, do. J. J. Warford, Mourocton; C. E. Rathbone, Canton. Sold in all the principal towns in the United States.

Canada and Texas. Wholesale agents in the city of New York and vici nity: Haydock, Corlles & Co., 218 Pearl-st.; Wyatt & Keichum, 121 Fulton-st. Orders addressed to the proprietor, or G. W. Schuyler, post paid, will meet with

T IST OF PERSONS engaged in vending Foreign Goods and Merchandize in Bradford county; classified and arranged according to law for the year 1847: Residence. Names. Athens boro — James Pritcher,

14 C Park, 30 H 8 Comstock G A C Perkins, L S Ellsworth. HA Phelpsi CH Herrick Welles & Harris. 13 \*13 Athens twp.—John Watkins, Asylum—John Horton, jr. 14 14 Elmar Horton, 14 (liquor) 13 A W Renslow. (no liq.) 13 10 John V Daniels, 14 13 Corveli & Gee.

(liquor) 13 Charles E Rathbone. Newman & Brown, 14 U Moody & Co., O D Chamberlin. Coolbangh & Salabura. 14 -J W Mercur, R K Hawley 15 Hernek-Wm. Angle,

J J Warfor JS&JBM Hinman, (liquor) 14 B& G Smith. (no liq.) 14 S C Naglee, Coolbaugh & Salsbury, S L & R Fowler, T 8 Humphry, Henry Gibbs,

Hen. D Bailey. J E Bullock Rome—L S Maynard, Ridgbury-Asaph Colburn Charles F. Wilson, -Kinney & Satterlee,

(liquor) 14 \*104 Talk & Whitbeck, (no liq.) 13 Wm Campbell. -L E Durfey, (liquor) 13 M Bullock & Ca., (no liq.) 13 15 ESTracey, tone—JCAdama,

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H W Tracy, --Huston & Ladd, (liquor) 13 \*15 (no liq.) 14 H S & M C Mercur. S S Bailey, Burton Kingsbery, Ellint & Tomkins, O D Bartlett,
A 8 Chamberlin W H Baird & Co.

> Tracy & Moore, J Kingsbery, jr., N N Betts Montanyes & Co., Hugh O'Hara, C Reed.

(Impoor) 13 S W & D P Pomeroy. Baird & Stephens (no liq.) 12 123 Ulster-Guy Tracey, Peckham & Mather,

Wm Gibson, Wysox-Judson Holcomb. (liquor) 14 \*101 Wells-James Taylor, (no tiq.) Wyslusing—E & A Lewis, C B Pisher, M H & G H Welles,

Warren-R Cooper, B Buffington, M Tyrrell, Have paid their licenses. J. REEL, Treasurer. Treesury Office, Towards, Nov. 17, 1847.

STOWERS. Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron, Brass

WUOLESALE AND RETAIL C. HALL is now receiving 60 tons of the above goods, which he is prepared to sell at wholesale or retail, to suit purchasers, at the most reduced prices,

JAPANNEB AND BRITTANNIA WARE.

for each, lumber or grain. The most liberal prices wil be paid for wheat, oats, corn and lamber. Store and Manufacturing Establishment, on the corner of Main and Bridge sta, where may be found the

largest and best assortment of stoves, this side the city of Afteny, such as Number Buckeye enoking stove, stranged with a rotary top, and hot air oven combined, Rochester Empire hot air oven,

" Pulton, Congress tight air cooking, Knickerbocker, Albany Elevated oven Premium Race's pat. self-regulator, air-tight parlor, Rochester air tight parlor, Congress Albany

Albany Pancy wood parlor, Darlor coal staves, Common cylinder do

l Large quantity of Stave Pipe, Elbows, Tin, Brass. Copper, Japanned & Britannia ware, Zinc, &c. which he will sell as above at wholesale or retail. Sheet iron, Tin, Bran and Copper Work, made to order on Persons wishing to purhost notice, and warranted. chase the above milicles will do well-by calling at the 

The Saddle and Harness Business TS still continued by EL KANAH SMITH, I. CULP L. C. T. BMITH, nucles the Firm of Ethanah Smith & CO., at the old steed North side of the Public Squite, where will; he kept constantly on hund. Best Plain and Quillet Beddles, Plated and Common Harming, all hidden? Transley, Valices, and all other

ork in their line, 10 " Carriage Trimming & Military work done to order. From their experience and punctuality they are in hopes to receive a share of public patronage. Work can be had at their shop as cheep as at my other shop in the county of the same quality. May 18, 47

PRUIT PRIME OF completing the time to transplant Fruit Trees, the substribers would say, to those wishing to purchase, that Peach trees, hadbed with the choicest Fruit in the country and at their Vursery in Wyor.

P. W. BROWN. No. 1647. THE THE TANK THE TANK THE THE TANK THE COCOA & CHOCOLATE, genuine and fresh, by

CARTER & SMALLEY.

CHAIRS AND BEDGLEADS. and THE subscribute will continue to manufacture and keep on hand their platstand, all hich signature and proper neat (UHALRS); also SETTEDS of various kinds; and BEDSTEADS of every descrip-tion, which we will sell low for cash or Produce, or While Pine lumber, White word, Bass wood,

of Cucumber clair plank, or 4 h Scantling 13 feet long—either Buttonwood, Basswood Haple, will also be received for our work.

Turning done to order in the nestest mantier.
TOMRINS & MACKINSON. Towanda, Feb. 22, 1847.

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RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Townxecute 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 patronage. He may found at all times at the Chair Pactory of Tomkine & Makinson, where he will be on hand to attend to the calls of those who may want his serv.ces. PAPER-HANGING done on short notice, in a superior manner and reasonable terms.
Towards, 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 satuate Wyslusing township, and known as Ingham's Factory. and which they are now fitting up with machinery and apparatus for 'he manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, flannels, &c., in superior style and on the most reasonable terms. 'I'hose wishing to have wool manu-factured 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 cressed cloths for one half the cloth, or if preferred, they will manufacture by the yard as follows:-Broad cloths for from \$1 to \$1,25; Narrow cloth, from 44 to 50 cts. Other articles manufactured for proportionate prices.

Wool capling and cloth dressing will be done on thort notice and reasonable terms. They will be pro pared 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 U.S. RE-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 co not understand the real valuation price of

goods, will have an opportunity of purchasing Garment as low as professed judges. Jobbers and dealers in ready made Clothing, can repleniah 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., sontheast corner of Market and Fourth sts., Philadelphia. C. HAKNESS. sts., Philadelphia. C Philadelphia, September 29, 1847.

New Tailoring Establishment, In No. 2, Brick Row, over the store of E. T. Fox,

third story. D. HUMPHBBY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Towanda, 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 is 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 it good style as can be had at any shop in town. All work watranted well made and to fit.

Cutting done chesp, and warranted Country Produce taken in payment for work. Towards, August 30, 1877.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.



TOHN W. WILCOX, having purchased the inte rest 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 share of public patronage. He intends, by a careful selection of stock, and by attention to the interests of his custo mers to make as neat and durable work as can be ma-

nufactured in this part of the country.

He will keep constant'y on hand, and manufacture to order, Morocco, Calf and Course Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes and Slips; Children's do. Gent's Gaiters and Pumps, &c. Mr Country Produce; of most descriptions taken in

payment for work, at the market price. Towanda, August 30, 1847.

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

W. A. Chamberlin,

HAS just returned from the city of New York with a large supply of Watches. Jewelry and Bilver ware, comprising in part, the following articles:—Lever, L'Epine and Plain Watches, with

s complete assortment of Gold Jewelry, such as Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Lockets, Gold chains, Gold Pens, Keys, etc. Also, all sorts of Silverware, and any quantity of Steel Beads-all of which he offers for sale exceedingly cheap for CASH.

Watches repaired on short notice, and warranted to run well, or the money will be refunded, and a written agreement given to that effect if required.

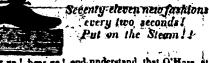
N. B.—MAPLE SUGAR, and Country Produce taken in payment for work; and also. learn now, and

3, 4

forever, that the Produce must be paid when the work
is done—I was against credit in all its forms,
W. A. CHAMBERLIN, Agent. Towanda, April 28, 1847.

> BOOTS AND SHOES. What are you about here! Arn't ye! Yes, I guess so THOUSANDS of times the question has been asked, Where on earth are all the Boots and Shoes ma-

> nufactured that supply the continual rush at the corner of Main and Bridge streets ! O'Hara answers that this is the place, and these are the things we do it with!



Hear ye ! hear ye ! and understand, that O'Hara. the corner of Main and Bridge streets, will sell at retail this scalon, 39,781 pairs of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at a less price than ever was or probably ever will be of fered again in Towanda.

The Ladies Department in this establishment

richly furnished with fashions, Ladion, misses' and children's saccy 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.

Towanda, June 16, 1847.

REWARD!—Strayed or stolentifrom the sub-acribers residing near the centre of Litchfield th, Brad. co., Pa., about hine weeks ago, a dark bapen STAG; heavy holied, horns mostly black. A reward of two dollars will be paid to any person who will give information where said stag may Oct. 28, 1817. — LEONARU DEMAREST. Remember, callent



LOR the care of DEAPNESS, pains, and urge of matter from the cars. Also all those disagreeable sounds, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water whirzing of steam, dec., dec., which are symp-toms of approaching dealness, and also generally atten-dant with the discose. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, lifteen, and even twenty years, and were obliged to use car trumpets, have, after paing one or two bottles, thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfect ly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly rec

The very great number of happy results that have followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, have been truly astombing. '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 cure in all cases, but in nine cases out of ten of recent date, there is a certainty that the results will be much anney and satiscistory to the patient. The application of the oil produces no pain, but on the contrary an agree able and pleasant semation. The recipe for this medicine has been cotained from an Aurist of great reputation, who has found that deafness, in ninetern cases out of twenty, was produced from a want of action in the nerves of heating, 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 proparation, which has re-ceived the name of SUARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUS-I'IC 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

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE!-A lody in Smithfield, Brad. Co., Pa., and now about eighty years of age, had been gradually getting deaf for more years, so that it was next to impossible to make ber hear conversation in the loudest tone of voice. Last winter she was induced to try "Scarpe's Oil for Deafne is only necessary to add 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, Towards, Pamly agent for Bradford county.

A Very Important Communication TO ALL PERSONS IN ALL PLACES

At all times. AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES. IF YOU ARE SICK, get cured: if well, employ measures to continue so. Every individual indulges n habits, which must, to a greater or lesser extent, dis arrange the admirable and intricate combinations which orm the system, and consequently

EVERY INDIVIDUAL hould possess some mild, yet efficacious, simple and ac redited agent for preserving all the functions of the body

DR. WOOD'S

SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY SITTERS will achieve this result, and should be in every family and in the hands of every person, who by business, pro fession or general course of life, is predisposed to the ve ry many little silments that render life a curse, instead or a blessing, and finally result, in their aggregated conlition, is the cause

OF DEATH. The Bitters here mentioned are compounded by 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. I'he chief ingredients are the universally-beloved Sarsaparella and the Bark of the Wild Cherry Tree, with which the red man of the forest cures nearly every disease of the internal organ. These materials, though powerful in their action, are, as common sense teaches

ENTIRELY HARMLESS: and prepared as they are here, one of the greatest medical operatives in the inhabitable globe. By taking these nittens, the scrofulous may be restored to beauty, and avoid the sharp knife or the surgeon; for they ot only eradicate pimples and tumora but of

CANCER AND KING'S EVIL! Whoever is subjected to the horrors of Consump hould at once purchase this sure remedy. In the train of Costiveness follow dreadful local congestions, often-times insanity, very frequently mania or hypochondria, riolent headaches, palpitations, and other the heart and rheumatic swellings. Dr. Wood's Comthe complaints, and their fountain head, that can possi bly 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 seek recreation, &co These persons say for years, that they "don't feel very welk" If they do not employ a method by which they can feel quitz well, they eventually sink under a se vere 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 mere shattered hulks, felt of aches and corrows, and not only a pest to themselves but a source of disgust and annoyance to all with whon they come in contact. All these
FEARFUL CONSEQUENCES

may be avoided by an early application of the virtues of these Birrans. For the truth of this, the proprietor pledges his word and honor, and in evidence can show files of undoubted certificates which he has received un-solicited from all quanters. He does not, however, ask the invalid to swallow his certificates, but his BITTERS, and is willing to stake all he holds dear on earth in fa-

wor of their worth.

THE DYSPEPSIA,
in either a modified or severe form, will disappear before the qualities of Dr. Wood's preparation, and the cure may be relied on as a perminent one: Did the BITTERS possess no other recommendation, it would be one of the finest vegetable compounds medical sci-ence 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 constituionally billions ought regularly to take this mild agrees ole and excellent TONIC AND APPRIENT, as it will di fuse health throughout every fibre of the frame, and end happiness and love of life thrilling to the beart .-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, or long resist its vigorous assaults. At INFURITIES OF THE ELOOD vanish before it, and the old relics of earlier imprudence invariably disappear, 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 vast portion of our fellow beings are rendered extreme rable—so miserable indeed, that they wish to did Every bottle of "Dr. Wood's Barsaparille and Wild Cherry Bitters," contains a medicum of joy and content for each of these anxious and improdent sufferers. Remember that an injudicious use of mercury is inevitably productive of many write which are put to flight by this lorious and unsurpassable compound; and that afflic

ions which are
HEREDITARY may speedily and safely beabuiled off through its agen-cy. As a medicine which must benefit EVERY BODY.

from the sixply delicate to the convinue and the round the state the decision in the Control and its instance of the state of the st Put up and sold in large hottles, at \$1, by WYATT & KETCHUM. Wholesale and Retail Agents, 121 Fulton St. N. Y., HUSTON & LADD, Towards, and by druggist generally throughout the U.S.

THE GRÆFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS and the Green Mountain Vegetable Ointment, for sale by the subscriber, only agent for the town and bo rough of Towanda. d22 N. N. BETTS.

T ADIES! I SAY, LADIES!! If you have made up your minds to buy a files dress, clock or shawl this senson, don't fuil to call at No.3, Brick Row, where you can find the most, best and cheapest articles in that line, that is kept in town, besides all kinds of trimmings.

Remember, chilat noft UAIRD'S.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

E. M. NYE & CO., woolder

speciffy inform the citizens of Tow-saids and the public generally, that they have on hand do assumentation to order all kinds of CABINET PURNITURE, of the best mate rials, and workmonehip that cannot be surpassed, in addition to the usual smortment 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 patterns; Sofa Rocking Unairs, upnumereu in superior style, and for case and durability cannot be surpassed even in our large cities. Also, the half Freach Mattogany Chair, beautifully upholstered, with curled hair, which never loses its elasticity, and finished with the best bair 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 quality and price, and by some patronage of a liberal com-hope to merit and receive the patronage of a liberal com-L. M. NYE & CO.

Towanda, September 1, 1845.

AY 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 L. M. NYE 4 CO. III.L be kept on hand a large assortment, and made to order on shorter notice and for less mo-

CABINET FURNITURE

ney 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. nearse and pall may be had in attendance when desired September 1, 1845, L. M. NYE & CO.

MARBLE FACTORY In Towanda.

H. M. BAKER respectfully inforters 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 caffs 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 do

patch, in the latestistyle. Shop on Main street, next door to T. Elliott's store, and three doors above Briggs' Hotel. Towanda, March 17, 1847.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS THAT HAVE USED DR. UPHAM'S ELECTU. ARY for the PILES, CHRONIC, DYSENTARY. INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND SEVERE COSTIVENESS, have given their certificates of cures made by its use, when all other remedies have failed, and

he proprietors are now prepared to offer ONE HUNDRED DOLLATS to any persons afflicted with Piles, and all diseases of a similar nature, or which are found in conjunction with the Piles, if a cure is not affected by the use of

DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY it is an INTERNAL BEMENY, not an external application and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external, and the only thing that will. Then 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 man-ner. It is very mild in its opperations, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation, without danger. All external applications are in the highest de gree 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 nerms

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES. Although the Electuary was originally prepared tor the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of ar inflammatory character, with a determination of blo d to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation and Congestions of the Liver and Spicen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomache, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder': Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheu-

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD. For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the m-prudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all dis-eases of the skin and scrofulous affections; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electuary is entirely unrivalled.

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 the blood to the head, &c .-The Electuary is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies and the most useful Cathartic that can poss ibly be used, and it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases without pain or irritation, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

CAPT, G. W. McLEAN'S CERTIFICATE. Ranwar, June 16, 1847. Thave been afflicted for years with the Piles, and ave tried, without anything like permanent benefit, almost everything assuming the NANE of a remedy. I had, as a matter of course lost all confidence in medicine. Under this feeling, I was induced—not without reluctance, I confess—to use "Urnan's Esectione," and having used it for about three weeks according to the directions faid down, I find, to my utter surprise a well as satisfaction, that every symptom of the disease has left me. I think it due slike to Dr. Uphum and myself to make this statement.

G. W. NcLEAN, late of the U.S. N. PAILADELHPIA CERTIFICATE.

DR. UPHAM-DEAR SIE.-About five years ago was afflicted with what was called Chronic Dysentery. I have suffered with it ever since, and physicians have told me that my liver was affected, and that my bowels were ulcerated, for blood and pus, attended with a pe-culiarly putrid smell, were the frequent discharges. A short time since I made a visite to Massachusetts, hopes of benefit from a charige of air, but suffered mon severely then ever before. While there a physician of the midst of intense pain, occasionally relieved by laud-anum, I saw in the anum, I saw in the wrapper of your Electuary, a perfect description of my complaint, together with many cerus cates of cures. This gave me great confidence in the medicine, and I purchased a box, and nine doses of which has apparantly cared me, and I am prepared to say every thing in its favor, or render any service I can to humanity by subscribing to its merits.

Respectfully Yours,

BENJAMIN PERCIVAL, 89 South Sixth st.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by WYAFT & KETCH-UM, 121 Fulton St. N. Y., HUSTON & LADD To wands, and by druggest generally throughout the U. Price \$1. a box. NOTICE.—The genuine Electron thus ( A. Upham M. D.) The hand is also done

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October 19, 1847.
O.D. BARTLETT. October 19, 1847.

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