"But why don't you get married?" said a bouncing girl, with a laughing came more frequent with the wider eye, to a smooth-faced, innocent look extent of their emoire; till, at length. ing youth, who blushed up to the eyes at the question.

" Well,-I," said the youth stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes npon vacancy, with a puzzled and fool- the most prominent circumstances in ish expression.

"Well, go on-you what," said the fair cross-questioner, almost impercep- example will suffice." tibly inclining nearer to the young man. "Now just tell me right straight out, vou what ?"

"Why, I-O, pshaw, I don't know." "You do, I say you do know; come,

I want to know.' "O, I can't tell you-"

"I say you can. Why, you know, I'll never mention it, and you may tell me of course, you know, for havn' I always been your friend?"

"Well, you have, I know," replied the beleagured youth.

"And I'm sure I always thought you liked me," went on the maiden, in mellow accents.

"O, I do, Maria!" said the unsophisticated youth, very warmly; and he found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand in his open palm. Then there was a silence.

"And then-well, John!" said Ma ria dropping her eyes to the ground. "Eh? Oh-well!" said John dropping his eyes and Maria's hand at the same moment.

"I'm pretty sure you love somebody, John; in fact," said Maria, assuming again a tone of raillery, "I know you're in love, and John why don't you tell me all about it at once?"

"Well, I" O, you silly mortal, what is there to be afraid of?"

"O, it ain't because I'm afraid of any thing at all, and I'll-well now, Maria, I will tell you."

" Well now, John!"

"I"__ "Eh?"

·i I"__

"I am in love: now don't tellyou won't will you?" said John, violently seizing Maria by the hand, and looking in her face with a most imploring expression.

"Why, of course, you know John, I'll never breathe a word of it-vou know I won't, don't you, John?"-This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry lips of Maria were so near John's ear when he spoke, that had he turned his head to look at her, there might have occurred an exceedingly dangerous collision.

"Well Maria" said John "I've told you now, so you know all about it. I have always tho't a good deal of you,

"Yes. John."

"I am sure you would do any thing for me that you could"-

"Yes, John, you know I would." "Well, I thought so, and you don't know how long I've wanted to tell you

"I declare, John, I-you might have told me long ago, if you wanted; for I'm sure I never was angry with you in my life."

"No, you wasn't; and I've often felt a great mind to, but-"

"It's not too late now, you know, John." "Well, Maria, do you think I'm too

young to get married?" "Indeed I do not, John; and I know it would be a good thing for you too, for every body says the sooner young people are married the better, when

one another." "That's just what I think; and now Maria I do want to get married, and if you'll just-"

they are prudent and inclined to love

"Indeed I will, John, for you know I was always partial to you, and I've said so often behind your back."

"Well, I declare I've all along thought you might object, and that's the reason I've been always afraid to ask you."

"Object, no, I'd die first; you may

ask me just any thing you please." And you'll grant it?" "I will."

"Then, Maria, I want you to pop the question for me to Mary Sullivan,

"What!" "Eh?"

"Do you love Mary Sullivan?" "O, indeed I do, with all my heart!"

"I always thought you was a fool."

. I say you're a fool, and you'd better go home-your mother wants you. "O, you-you-sturid," exclaimed the mortified Maria in a shrill treble; and she gave poor John a slap on the cheek that sent him reeling. It was noonday, and declares he saw myriads of stars flashing around him, more than

he ever saw in the night time.

THE DRUNKARD .- A man's pride, if he had no other motive, ought to keep him from ever getting drunk. The treatment which he is liable to receive while in that state, ought to deter him from it. Every blockhead can laugh supertition. at him, every cowardly, calf can abuse him, and every designing villain can impose upon and rob him.

Ancient Mexicans.

THEIR CANNIBALISH AND HUMAN SACRIFICES.

Human sacrifices were adopted by the Aztecs early in the fourteenth century, about two hundred years before the Conquest.-Rare at first, they beextent of their empire; till, at length, almost every festival was closed with this cruel abomination. These religious ceremonial were generally arranged in such a manner as to afford a type of the character or history of the deity who was the object of them. A single

One of their most important festivals was that in honor of the god Tezcatlipoca, whose rank was inferior only to that of the Supreme Being. He was called "the soul of the world," and supposed to have been its Creator. He was depicted as a handsome man endowed with perpetual youth. A year before the intended sacrifice a captive distinguished for his personal beauty and without a blemish on his body, was selected to represent this deity. Certain tutors took charge of him, and instructed him how to perform his new part with becoming grace and dignity. He was arrayed in a splendid dress, regaled with incense and with a profusion of sweet scented flowers of which the ancient Mexicans were as fond as their descendants at the present day .-When he went abroad he was attended by a train of the royal pages, and as he halted in the streets to play some favorite melody, the crowd prostrated themselves; before him, and did hom, age as the representative of their good deity. In this way he led an easy luxurious life, till within a month of his sacrifice. Four beautiful girls, bearing the names of the principal goddesses, were then selected to share the honors of his bed; and with them he continued to live in idle dalliance, feasted at the banquets of the principal nobles, who paid him all the honors of a divinity.

At length the fatal day of sacrifice arrived. The term of his short-lived glories was at an end. He was stripped of his gaudy apparel, and bade adieu to the fair partners of his revelries. One of the royal barges transported him across' the lake to a temple which rose on its margin, about a league from the city. Hither the inhabitants of the capital flocked to witness the consumation of the ceremony. As the sad procession wound up the sides of the pyramid, the unhappy victim threw away his gay chaplets of flowers and broke in pieces the musical instruments with which he had solaced the hours of captivity. On the summit he was received by six priests, whose long and matted locks flowed disorderly over their sable robes, covered with hieroglyphic scrolls of mystic import. They led him to the sacrificial stone, a huge block of jasper, with its upper surface somewhat convex. Five priests secured his head and his limbs; while the sixth, clad in a scarlet mantle, emblematic of hisbloody office, dexterously opened the be grown thereon, without any addition breast of the wretched victim, with a of manure; and we have as little doubt, sharp razor of itztli, a volcanic substance, hard as flint—and inserting his ing spring, with a good prospect of a fair hand in the wound, tore out the palpitating heart. The minister of death, death, first holding this up towards the sun, an object of worship throughout Anahuac, cast it at the feet of the detty the application of plaster on such fields to whom the temple was devoted, while as we have described, without the aid of the multitudes below prostrated them any other manure, by simply harrowing selves in humble adoration. The tragic story of this prisoner was expounded by the priests as a type of human been taken, in sowing the plaster, to sedestiny, which, brilliant in its com- lect a moist day to do it in; and we can mencement, too often closes in sorrow see no reason to doubt that, with the ad-

fice usually practised by Aztecs. It The cost of such an experiment as we was the same that often met the indig- have suggested, is comparatively so nant eve of the Europeans, in their progress through the country, and from which they themselves were not ex-empted. There were, indeed, some occasions when preliminary tortures, of the most exquisite kind, with which it is unnecessary to shock the reader, -were inflicted, but they always terminated with the bloody ceremony above described. It should be remarked, however, that such tortures were not the spontaneous suggestions of cruelty, as with the North American Indians; but were all rigorously prescribed in the Aztec ritual, and donbtless were often inflicted with the same compunctions visitings which a devotee familiar to the Holy Office its stern decrees. Women, as well as the other sex, were sometimes reservpart infants, were offered up. As they were borne along in open litters, dressed in their festal robes, decked with the fresh blossoms of spring, they moved the hardest heart to pity, though their cries were drowned in the wild chant of the priest, who read for them a favorable augury for their petition.-These innocent victims were generally brought by the priests of parents who where poor, but who stifled the voice of nature, probably less at the suggestions of poverty, than of a wretched

The most loathsome part of the story | your tub, will you?" -the manner in which the body of the sacrified captive was disposed of-re- barrel."

mains yet to be told. It was delivered to the warrior who had taken him in battle, and by him, after being dressed, was served up in an entertainment to his friends. This was not the coarse repast of famished cannibals, but a banquet teeming with delicious beverages and delicious viands, prepared with art, and attended by both sexes, who, as we shall see hereafter, conducted themselves with decorum of civilized life. Surely, never were refinement and extreme of barbarism brought so closely in contact with each other.

Human sacrifice has been practised by many nations not excepting the most polished nations of antiquity; but never by any on a scale to be compared with those in Anahuac. The amount of victims immolated on its accursed alters would stagget the faith of the least scrupulous believer. Scarcely any author pretends to estimate the yearly sacrifices throughout the empire, at less than twenty thousand, and some carry the number as high as fifty! On great occasions, as the corona-

tion of a temple, the number becomes

still more appalling. At the dedication of the great temple of Haizilopotchli, in 1480, the prisoners who for some years had been reserved for the purpose, were drawn from all quarters to the capital. They were ranged in files, forming a procession nearly two miles long. The ceremony consumed several days, and seventy thousand captives are said to have perished at the shrine of this terrible deity !- But who can believe that so numerous a body would have suffered themselves to be led unresistingly like sheep to the slaughter? Or how could their remains, too great for consumption in the ordinary way, be disposed of without, breeding a pestilence in the capital? - Yet the event was of recent date, and is so unequivocally attested by the best informed historians. One fact may be considered certain. It was customary to preserve the skulls of the sacrificed, in buildings appropriated to the purpose. The Companions of Cortes counted one

hundred and thirty-six thousand in one of these edifices !- Without attempting a precise calculation, therefore, it is safe to conclude that thousands were yearly offered up, in the different cities of Anahuac, on the bloody altars of the Mexican divinities .- Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.

Improvement of old Fields. As there are doubtless many worn-out fields, that have, for years, produced nothing but poverty grass, we should like for some enterprising proprietors of such to make effort to bring them back to a state of fertility; and would suggest that by sowing a bushel plaster, per acre, on them during the present month, ploughing them up as soon the spring crops are in, and then sowing a bushel of buckwheat to the acre, and ploughing that crop in as soon as it gets into the blossom, we have no doubt that the soil would bear a crop of rye without anything else; and that, with the addition of five bushels of lime per acre, spread evenly, a very fair crop of wheat might that clover seed might be sown the ensucrop of grass, provided the plants were plastered as soon as soon as the wheat crop was cut. We have seen a very good pasture of white clover produced by the ground after the plaster had been sown a few days, the precaution having dition of a green crop ploughed in, a ve-Such was the form of human sacri- ry fair one of grain might be grown.-

small, that we hope some one will test it. SLANDER .- "Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot, boast so foul a fiend; nor man deplore so fell a foe. It stabs with a word—with a nod—with a shrug-with a look-with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darknessspreading contagions for and wide, which the most weary traveler can not avoid; it is the heart searching dagger of the assassin; it is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable; it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder-murder its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport."

THIS IS LEAP YEAR .- And, of course, the girls have a prescriptive right to do might at times experience in executing all the courting. Young men are to stay at home and practice fall the pretty ways they can provide themselves with fans, ed for the sacrifice. On some acca- learn to blush, (the graceless rogues we sions particularly in seasons of drought, fear this will be the hardest task,) and at the festival of the insatiable Tlaloc, make as much bustle as possible, when the god of rain, children, for the most they accept a visit. If the girls do not thin off the number of old bachelors this year it is entirely their own fault.

> FRIENDSHIP. - When I see leaves drop from the tree in the beginning of autumn, just such I think is the friendship of the world. While the sap of maintenance lasts, my friends swarm in abundance, but in the winter of my need they leave me naked. He is a happy man that hath a true friend in his need but he is more truly happy that hath no need of his WHITE TOP

Explicit.- Mrs. Grimes, lend me "Can't do it; I always wash in a

Drainage. There is no part of good husbandry so much neglected as through draining of their low lands by farmers in a flat country. Drainage makes cold lands warm. and late lands produce earlier crops. Low lands are called, very properly, by farmers cold. They really are so—not in themselves, but from the fact, that the caloric or heat which they possess in common DRY GOODS, with warmer and higher lands, is carried GROCERIES, off in the vapor or steam which is con- HARDWARE, stantly rising from such lands, escaping into the atmosphere, and eventually collecting with the fog and vapor into clouds. In Western New-York, we saw one

universal practice with great wheat farmers in putting in their grain, worthy of imitation by every farmer elsewhere.

It was this—we observed without an exception, that all their fields were furrowdrained, so that in no event could the water stand on any portion of the field.-The whole fields had the appearance of being ploughed into narrow lands of back furrows, and then the lands and furrows were carefully cleared out, and where it was necessary, there were cross-cuts emptying into these long furrow drains, running the length of the whole field .-This practice prevents their grain from with grain with here and there spots des- the patronage of the community. titute of grain, and producing little but an abundant crop of noxious and exhausting weeds, with Here and there a blade of stinted grain.

Farmers, drain, drain, drain your lands wherever wisdom and experience tell you that your lands are cold and your crops suffer from a surplus of water .-Remember that heat goes off from your precisely in the same way that it escapes from boiling water in a tea-kettle-after the water boils, all the heat afterwards applied is carried off in the steam from your low lands .- American Traveler.

Being sav'n'.-We knew a farmer, in Maryland, who had a well stocked farm, and made it an invariable rule, to lay up five hundred hard dollars, yearly. He bought himself, each year, three pounds of tobacco, for which he paid one dollar. He saved all his old quids, and gave them to his wife, who dried and smoked them. It was all the smoken backy she had. They had but one child—a son—and it was for the purpose of giving their boy a good start in the world, that they lived so sav'n. The old woman and man are now dead and gone—and their boy is in the Penitentiary at Nashville.

ETIQUETTE.-The following is de cidedly the best joke of the season: A lady entered a dry good store the the other day, inquiring for a variety of articles, she requested the clerk to show her some cambric of a hay color.

The clerk inquired, with some surprise what she meant by that color. 'Why,' replied the lady, 'cambric the color of your drawers.

'You are mistakeh, madam,' said the clerk, 'I don't wear any.'

And it was some time before the lady could make him understand she alluded to some store fixtures.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS .- The impressions of early life are the most permanent and abiding. The mind, then soft and tender, susceptible, like yielding wax, receives the images imprest upon it. The objects of our familiarily become identified with our juvenile affections. There are probably but few persons who do not possess sufficient attractions to make them lovely and desirable to those whose fortune it has been to draw their the breath of infancy, and to be nortured thro' the tender and susceptible years of child-hood.

In JEOPARDY .- A merchant, not remarkably conversant with geography. picked up a newspaper and sat down to read. He had not proceeded far, before he came to a passage stating that one of his vessels was in jeopardy.— "Jeopardy! jeopardy!" said the astonished merchant, who had previously heard that the vessel was lost," let me see, that is somewhere in the Medierranean; well I am glad she has got into port, as I thought it was all over with

Young Cattle and Colts .- If you desire these to obtain good size, you must abandon the system of semi-starvation, as you may rest assurred that neither bone, muscle nor flesh can be healthfully encouraged or developed. unless animals be properly fed, and the wants of nature satisfied; for the body cannot expand and grow, while the craving of hunger is maddening the instinct of a dumb beast.

NEXT Door To IT .- " Have you found your dog which was stolen?" asked a gentleman on the door step of a certain provision store, the other day.

"No, not exactly; but I know where they sold the sausages!" was the reply.

Modesty. Although you are a young man, deem it no disgrace to be called or thought modes. Modesty is a jewela gem, a diamond of the first water. -Pity it is so scarce.

A DIFFICULT TASK .- An editor of some paper says:-It is hard to look at the sun without winking, but harder still to look at some of our young women without feeling inclined to wink. gles.

ADDISON 31.

ADDISON 31.

P. C. WARD.

P. C. WARD.

D. JOHNSON.

A. M. COZ.

BURTON KINGSBURY TAS JUST RECEIVED from New York
City, a large and well selected assortment of FALL 4 WINTER GOODS which are offered for sale at his old stand. His stock

consists in part of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,

LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, &C. &C. &C.

Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. His old customers and the public generally are requested to call and examine qualities and prices. Towanda, Nov. 11th, 1843.

D. O. & O. W. SALSBURY AVE just received and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by V. E. Piollet, in Wysox, an extensive and well se lected assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods: consisting of almost every variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on the most favorable terms for cash being what is termed winter-killed, but or ready pay. Having purchased for ready pay at exceedingly low prices, and confidently beproperly speaking, spring-killed, or lieving that their terms and prices offer equal if drowned out. Thus the whole surface not greater inducements to the purchaser than of their wheat field is equally covered can be found elsewhere, they respectfully solicit

Lumber and produce taken in payment. Wysox, Nov. 6, 1843.

MIX&SON

RE NOW RECEIVING from New York
a large and choice sclection of GOODS
of every description, to which they call the attention of the public, and which will be sold for cash, produce of allkinds, and Lumber, at exlow lands in vapors visible and invisible ceedingly low prices Call and examine prices and qualities. · November 7, 1843

TENHE LARGET STOCK EVER OF-FERED IN THIS MARKET, is now opening at Montanye's, which they will sell at wholesale or retail at such prices as will ensure a liberal share of public patronage. Their stock

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES. HARDWARE. Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Bonnets,
Gentlemens' Hats & Caps,
Buffalo Robes, &c.

and all the etceteras necessary for the comfort of a cold winter, which appears to be rapidly approaching.
J. D. & E. D. MONTANYE. Towanda, November 8, 1843.

LATE ARRIVAL!

HE subscribers have just received at their store in Monrocton, a large and well sected assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising almost every variety of Dry Goods, | Kardware.

Crockery, &c. Groceries, which they now offer to the public at very low prices for ready pay.

The citizens of Monroe and the surrounding

country are respectfully invited to call and ex amine our stock, as we are confident we can give them as good bargains as they can find at any other establishment in the county. C Lumber and Produce taken in payment D. C. & O. N. SALSBURY.

Monroeton, Nov. 8, 1843.

new coods AT O. D. BARTLETT'S. October 23, 1843.

SADDLE, HARNESS &

TRUNK

Manufactory.

FINHE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally that they are carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the north part of the building occupied by B. Thomas, as a Hat. shop, on Main street, nearly opposite Mercur's store, where they will be happy to accomodate old and new customers. SADDLES,

BRIDLES, MARTINGALS, HARNESS,

CARPLEBAGS VALICES, TRUNKS. COLLARS, WHIPS &C. &C.

of the latest fashion and best materials will be made to order on moderate terms for ready pay. Most kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for work. ARNOUT & CULP.

Nov. 13, 1843.

Chairs and Bedsteads. THE subscribers still continue to manufacture



and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs. Also, Settees of various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description which we will sell low for cash or Country Produce. TURNING done to order.

T MKINS & MAKINSON.

Towanda, November 10th, 1843. D. Vandercook-Cabinet Maker.



Corner of Main & State streets, Towarda Pa. EEPS constantly on hand, all kinds of Furniture, made of the hest materials and of the latest fashion, which he will sell on better terms for cash than can be had at any other establishment in the world. Towarda, Oct. 10th, 1843.

A POR ELEDO

C. BRIYCKERHOFP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE ERE it not for the wonderful possessed by this innat. possessed by this invaluable come the proprietor would feel some hesitation commending it to the attention of the public

so many worthless, and indeed dangerou so many workings, and recording of trums have been brought forward, with ill parade of false certificates and manufactures. praise, that even the most valuable meli praise, that even the area valuable medica are received with distrust. The propries the Health Restorative, however, with a basic control of the superior course. liance upon the superior powers of his med-tounded upon an experience of its widen beneficial effects; confidently recommen in cases of Coughs, Colis, Liver compaining of blood, pain in the side and that purifying the blood, eraulcating emplois a puritying and all other complaints arising for want of tone in the stomach. The medic not only pleasant to the taste, but require not only present to diet, nor is there my ger to be apprehended from exposure to a from attending to usual avocations. From merous certificates in testimony of its eath nary efficacy, the following are selected

Letter from Samuel Neel. Mr. C. Brinckerhoff-Sir: Having Let flicted with a disease of the longs attended a severe cough and great difficulty of bree. and compelled at times to give up my be I tried many medicines, but found into relief, until hearing of your Heath Reson I procured two bottles of Salin Hatch of rose, Susquehanna county, and I feel ash tion in saying that I have not cajor health in some years, and I think is God, it has been the means of protest life, and most cheerfully recommend public as a valuable medicine.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL NEE Skinner's Eddy, Wyoming Co., Pa. December 10, 1842.

Letten from C. W. Dunn. Mr. C. Brinckerhoff: Dear Sir-Ilan troubled for a length of time with a strate and have tried many medicines wining commended to me, but found no mide was induced to try a bottle of your Bril storative, which has cured me effected it is from the knowledge I have of the of this medicine that I so cordially non it to others; believing that any one who severe cough, will by the use of the line storative experience the same happy rest Yours Respectfully:
C. W. DUNN

121 Fronter

Letter from Daniel H. Kein. Mc.C. Brinckerhoff: Dear Sir-I wa with a severe cold about the middle of M which kept increasing, and seated on m and threw me into a violent cough, with vere pain in the side, so that I was that any kind of business for about three I had within that time taken all kinds cine which I thought could be of any to me, but still I grew worse, until I tially obtained your Health Restorator use of only two bottles of which I was to perfect health. Yours, &c...
DANIEL H. KEEL

Silver Lake, Sus. Co., Pa. 3 October 14, 1842.

Letter from Sabin Hald. Mr. C. Brinekerhoff: Den Sa-1ly afflicted with an affection of the last in the left side and breast, attended alorming cough. I was in New York. friends there advised me to try your Hel storative. I procured two bottles, and! had used one of them I found my half rially improved, and after using the se tie I enjoyed as good health as I had any time within five or six years. A I speak of being in New York, up has paired of my ever reaching my home. other medicine, and can attribute my ment in health to nothing, undertied medicine here spoken of, and I and is every one similarly afficted would circle

> SABIN B Montrose, Pa., August 6, 1842.

" Letter from Walter Felkl. Mr. C. Brinckerhoff: Dear St-1 company with Sabin Hatch, at the speaks of being in New York. Ithe almost of quite beyond the possibly very, and in fact did not think he work reach home. I do not know of hers other medicine than your Health Es and in a few weeks he appeared in as he had done for a long time. Lith with, Mr. Hatch, that under God is to the use of your medicine for the health he now enjoys. I consider it medicine, and recommend any one affice an affection of the luigs of liver- to grant trial. . . Sheriff of Susquebanna Cos

The following is an extract of a let Hon. Stephen Strong, of Owigo, N. November 7,

Dear Sir :- Your Health Restorative far proved a most invaluable medicate you please send me, in the same was the other, five bottles more.

Yours Truly.
STEPHEN STRU
For Sale by O. R. TYLER. Tr

BRADFORD FOR BY E. S. GOODBICK AND

GEERIE :

Two dollars and fifty cents per annu-sive of postage. Fifty cents deduct within the year; and for each selve vance, oxe bollan will be deland Subscribers at liberty to-discontinuity time by paying arrearages. Advertisements, not exceeding s serted for fifty cents; every subset tion twenty-five cents. A liberal disc

To yearly advertisers.

Twelve lines or less make a square Job Printing, of every description expeditiously executed, on new and far

type. Letters on business prelaming fice, must come free of pushage, toers tion.

The following gentlemen are sufferenceive subscriptions for the Bradhel and to receipt for payments therefor C. H. HERRICK. Esq...... J. R. Coolbaron, Col. W. E. BARTON, E. ASPENWALL,....

J. E. Goodnich, B. COOLBARGH,.... P. C. WARD.