

The Farmer.

Butter.

Milk is the most natural and common food of man. Out of Milk two other common articles of food are obtained, viz: cheese and butter; butter exists in the form of very small globules, and out of 100 parts of cow's milk, 3,75 parts of butter are obtained. Human milk contains about one-sixth more butter than the above. Butter is indebted to a substance called "butyric" for its fine flavor. Casein, the cheesy matter of milk, if not well removed from the butter, by working, soon putrefies, and will give the butter a bad taste. Butter does not appear to have been known to the ancients, at least so far as history reveals knowledge, but we can not believe that butter was unknown to them for all this. We read of "a land flowing with milk and honey," but no butter; still this is not conclusive against the reasonable conclusion that the old Hebrews did know what it was. The oldest hint, historically, is given by Herodotus, who ascribes the use of it to the Scythians. Hippocrates also alludes to the Scythian butter, and recommends its use externally for medicine. In the time of Galen, butter was known and used, but to a very limited extent, among the Greeks and Romans; in the second century Pliny ascribes the invention of butter to the Germans, but this only shows that the Romans became acquainted with it through the Germans. It was much used as a pomatum both by the Greek and Roman ladies. Pliny recommends it to be mixed with honey and rubbed over the gums of children to ease the pain of teething, and for ulcers in the mouth—a hint that may not be useless to moderns. The Romans anointed the bodies of their children with butter to make them pliable, and it appears that they did not know butter as we do, in firm cakes, but only as a semi-fluid, like thick olive oil. This is not wonderful, owing to the general warmth of southern Italy. Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese know much about butter, and the inhabitants of Mexico seldom eat it. In the city of Mexico it costs one dollar per pound; and the most wealthy classes do not use so much of it as the poorest amongst us; in fact they do not consider it an essential article of food—we could not, to use a common phrase, "live without it." It is justly believed that more butter is consumed in the northern States of America than in any other country having the same amount of population in the world. The Hollanders are distinguished for making good butter, so also are the Northern Germans, Norwegians, and Danes. The English, Irish, and Scotch, make and consume a great deal of butter, especially the Scotch, who are, or at least were, almost half Jewish in their feelings towards the use of pork and lard. The great secret of making good butter, is cleanliness and plenty of elbow grease. In some parts of Ireland, but especially in Devonshire, England, and Ayrshire, in Scotland, the butter made has had a world-wide fame. The plan pursued seems to be for the dairy-maids to wash their understandings, and perform the same operations as the French and Portuguese who dance among the grapes at the wine press. By having large tubs with false bottoms, covered with clean coarse cloth, into which the butter was placed and danced upon, with water to wash it as much as is required, all the cheesy matter is pressed through the coarse cloth and runs off with the water of cleansing. This is a most efficient and effectual way of making butter for packing. As a general thing, the kind very common in our markets depends for its weight in having a good deal of the milk left in it, and none of the cheesy matter pressed out—it is a profitable way of producing it for sale. Butter from foreign countries should be well tramped, or beat and washed some way, and it should be packed in a dish, placed in the inside of a larger one, big enough to fill around it with salt. Rancid butter can be completely cured of its bad taste and smell, by melting it in a clean tin dish, adding some salaratus, and strain it through a clean cloth. After this it appears of a different form; it crystallizes in soft round crystals, and has no taste like what it would have had, if made well at the first operation. All rancid butter for cooking should be treated this way; it changes the butter, takes away the bad smell, prevents it from spoiling again, however long kept, and it really has a beautiful appearance. The butter should be kept stirred after it is all dissolved (for about ten minutes. One ounce of salaratus will purify four pounds of butter. A thick sediment falls to the bottom, and a very thick scum gathers on the top. Butter is one of the finest articles of human food. The farmer with his snowy white bread and beautiful golden butter for breakfast, dines richer than the monarch to whom those things are denied.

Scientific American.

Posts Inverted.

It is now generally believed that posts will endure much longer if inverted, than when set in their natural position. The fact, it is said, "has not been satisfactorily explained." Now it appears to me that the difficulty in explaining this, is the same with that of explaining the circulation of the sap. The mechanism, if any there be, in the green tree, remains the same in the dry. In the green tree the sap ascends through the pores, or tubes, in the wood, and descends between the wood and bark. Hence, if a post be set in its natural position, the moisture from the ground will ascend in the same way, if not on the same principle that the sap ascended in the living tree. Hence such a post will be found wet, or moist, internally at some distance above the surface of the ground. If set in an inverted position, this will not often be the case, (as the circulation will be downward instead of upward.) Hence such a post will generally be dry within, even below the surface of the ground. As moisture hastens decay, the former must perish sooner than the latter.—Rural New Yorker. Water may be forced through the capillary tubes of a tree only toward its top. On this principle the finer woods are sometimes changed in color for the use of the cabinet maker. A hole is bored in the side of a tree, and a bent hollow tube has one of its ends driven into the hole, while the other end of the tube is carried up nearly the whole height of the tree. Any solution may then be poured into this tube from the top, and from the pressure arising from the height of the column, it will be forced into the tree in an upward direction only. In this way woods have been colored in France while growing, and by the introduction of solutions of metallic salts, they may be rendered nearly imperishable by rot. Posts should be placed in the ground with the butts up; then bore a hole in the butt, throw in a small quantity of corrosive sublimate or common copperas, (sulphate of iron) and drive in a plug of wood. If the former be used, the centre tubes of the wood will become kyanized, and be thus rendered indestructible by rot and less liable to crack or wind—if the latter, the posts will last much longer than when left without such addition. If posts be first placed with the ends in a tub containing a solution of common copperas for a few days, and then in clear lime water, the lime will be changed into sulphate of lime as received into the wood, thus leaving the capillary tubes of the wood filled with plaster of paris, (sulphate of lime) and their surfaces coated with oxide of iron, precipitated from the copperas. Wood so prepared will last many years longer than if used in an unprepared state. N. Y. Working Farmer.

Poultry.

There seems to be no branch of domestic economy less understood than profitably raising poultry. When we say profitably we do not speak of their value in dollars and cents, for we hold that every dwelling, however humble or splendid it may be, should have a few chickens around them; for there are times in almost every family, both in sickness and health, when money cannot buy the little luxuries that chickens give us. What profit is there in keeping fifty or one hundred hens, without a corresponding supply of eggs? Most people think that chickens must pick up their own living, and yield a good supply of eggs in the bargain, but we have found that chickens forced to roam for their daily food, have little time and inclination to lay; and those who expect a good supply of eggs without generous feed, may as well plant their choice vegetable seeds in a sand bank, and look for tender, delicious vegetables. We have had some little experience in the "henry," and have found the great secret in getting a supply of eggs through the whole season, but not in driving the hens up hill, or in feeding them exclusively on gravel, or in supplying them with chalk nest eggs. The whole secret consists in giving them plenty of food, grain and flesh; any of the grains will answer, as the chicken's mill is very convenient. For eight or nine months in the year the chickens will supply themselves with animal food in the shape of insects, but the rest of the time, feed them regularly with flesh, as well as corn. Boiled sweet potatoes is an excellent food for fowls, but with it they want grain of some kind, and flesh also. In our long, hot summers, poultry are inclined to become lousy; but if clean, good ashes are placed convenient to the hen-house, the hens will dust themselves in them until the vermin disappear. Nature is their teacher, and hers is an unfailing guide. A good shelter should be provided for the chickens to roost under; the manure of chickens properly saved, will repay all expenses of feeding. It is a great error to crowd too many chickens of the patent chicken-hatching machines, but we know that fifty hens will lay more eggs and raise more chickens upon one lot or enclosure, than will one hundred. They do not flourish in a crowded state, neither will hens lay as well when great numbers are together. A hen is a right prying old lady, and affects great modesty in selecting her nest and laying her eggs, always taking a quiet, sly place when it can be found. We say then to our readers, keep no more fowls than you can and will feed well. Provide good shelter for them, save all the manure, and your gardens will pay in their increased productiveness, for all your culture of chickens, and then when beef resembles sole leather, and bacon becomes stale, young chickens and fresh eggs will prove a luxury indeed.—Soil of the South.

TAILORING!

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1851. H. P. ERWIN respectfully informs the citizens of Wellsborough and vicinity, that he is now carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his shop on Main street, near the Wellsborough Hotel, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms. THE LATEST FASHIONS are regularly received from New York and Philadelphia; and he feels confident of rendering satisfaction to all who desire their work done in a neat, fashionable and durable manner. CUTTING done to order on the shortest notice, for "pay down." All kinds of country produce (delivered) received in payment for work, at the market prices. Wellsborough, Feb. 13, 1851.

INSURE YOUR LIVES.

THE United States Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, offers great advantages to those wishing to effect insurance on their lives. NATHAN P. CASE, Agent. Aug. 21, 1850. Covington, Pa.

BLANKS of all kinds kept on hand and printed to order, at the Advertiser Office.

Terms of Publication.

The WELLSBOROUGH ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning, and furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 per annum if paid in advance, or \$2 if payment be delayed over the year. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months, and when for that term only, payment must be made strictly in advance or \$1 will be charged. The foregoing terms will be strictly adhered to. No paper will be discontinued until paid for, unless at the option of the editor. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at fifty cents per square, of fourteen lines, for first insertion, and twenty-five cents per square for every subsequent one. Yearly advertisements inserted at a reasonable discount on the foregoing rates. Transient advertising payable in advance. All letters must be post-paid.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the "WELLSBOROUGH ADVERTISER" is LARGER than that of any other paper in the county. It circulates extensively throughout Tioga and Potter counties. Farmers offering Farms for sale, and Merchants, Mechanics, and Business men generally, will consult their own interests by Advertising in this paper, the circulation of which is already larger than that of any other in the county, and is rapidly increasing. Terms moderate.

R. ROY, DRUGGIST, DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Confectionery, Toilet Articles, &c., Main street, two doors south of Derow's Hotel. Wellsborough, May 8, 1851.

J. B. BAIBCOCK, JEWELLER, WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRER.—Room over the Post Office. Wellsborough, March 10, 1851.

B. B. SMITH, COMMISSIONER for the State of New York, for taking the Acknowledgment of Deeds, &c. to be recorded in that State. Wellsborough, January 3, 1851.

MORGAN SHERWOOD, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, and dealer in Ready-made Boots, Shoes, Over-shoes, Leather, Findings, Blacking, &c. Shop on Main street, two doors east of Nichols' Store. Wellsborough, Nov. 21, 1850.

J. S. WELLSSTON & CO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Pork, Fish, Flour, &c. Country Produce received at market prices in exchange for goods. A. C. Lloyd's, Pine Creek, Sept. 4, 1850.

G. M. LAMB, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN AMERICAN & IMPORTED HARDWARE CUTLERY, &c.—Also, a general assortment of Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, Hollow and Japanned Ware, Iron, Nails and Steel; Carriage Harness, Trunk Trimmings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c. Wellsborough, March 27, 1850.

T. L. BALDWIN & CO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, &c., &c. Tioga Village, May 22, 1850.

M. M. CONVERSE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR and dealer in Ready-made Clothing. Shop on Main street, one door east of Nichols & Wood's Store. Wellsborough, May 22, 1850.

JOHN N. BACHE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office, north side Public Square, Wellsborough, Pa. Refers to Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., N. Y. City; Hon. A. V. Parsons, Philadelphia. Aug. 1, 1849.

EDWARD MAYNARD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office the same as occupied by R. G. White, Esq. Wellsboro, Aug. 8, 1849.

G. M. LAMB, ACTIONEER.—Will attend to all calls in his line of business in Bradford, Tioga and Potter counties. Wellsborough, Aug. 8, '49-tf.

H. & J. SHERWOOD, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.—Will attend to all business in the counties of Tioga, Bradford and Potter. Office on Main street, first door north of L. Bache's store. Wellsborough, Aug. 8, 1849.

WELLSBOROUGH ACADEMY. The Fifth Term of this Institution, under the charge of Mr. ANDREW UPSON as Principal, will commence on Monday, the 5th of May. Mr. Upson is a graduate of Yale College, and comes with high recommendations from that Institution as a scholar and teacher. The Trustees feel a pleasure in recommending this school to the continued patronage of the public; as they are determined that it shall fully sustain the high character for usefulness which it has hitherto maintained—and that no effort on their part, or that of the Principal, shall be wanting to insure this result.

FEES PER SESSION. Primary Department, \$1.50 Geography, Arithmetic and English Gram. mat., . . . . . 2.00 Higher English Branches, . . . . . 3.00 Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., . . . . 4.00 Languages, Drawing and Painting, . . . . 5.00 Music (with use of piano) extra, . . . . . 8.00

JAS. LOWREY, WILLIAM BACHE, J. F. DONALDSON, L. I. NICHOLS, SAMUEL DICKINSON. Wellsborough, April 17, 1851.

REMOVED. SEELY'S BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY. Removed to the Old Stand on South Main Street, nearly opposite Dr. Packer's Office. THE subscriber hereby tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him in his line of business, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of favors from his old customers and the public generally. He has now on hand A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS AND SHOES, of good and substantial make, as well as light and fine. His stock has been selected and made up with great care, and is well adapted to the wants of this community. He is prepared to manufacture every variety of Men's, Ladies', Misses, Boy's and Children's Course and Fine Boots & Shoes. He would say to all, COME AND SEE! before you purchase elsewhere. Call at the sign of the "BIG BOOT" on South Main street. BENJAMIN SEELY. Wellsborough, April 9, 1851.

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF Tioga County. JUST RECEIVED! the largest, most complete and carefully selected STOCK OF MEDICINES in the county, will now be found at R. ROY'S Drug Store, in Wellsborough. Call and see for yourselves. N. B. Orders for Medicine, by letter, will be so promptly and carefully put up as when the purchaser is present. April 17, 1851.

WOODEN WARE, FOR SALE BY H. HOYT & HALL.

WILLOW WAGONS; BROOMS, PAILS; SUGAR BOXES, CHURNS; BASKETS, (all kinds); TUBS, and KEELERS; BUTTER PRINTS, and LADLES; CLOTHES PINS, MOBS; LATHS, GUINS, SOAP BOWLS; POTATO MASHERS, &c., &c. And a variety of "little traps," too numerous to mention. Wellsborough, April 17, 1851.

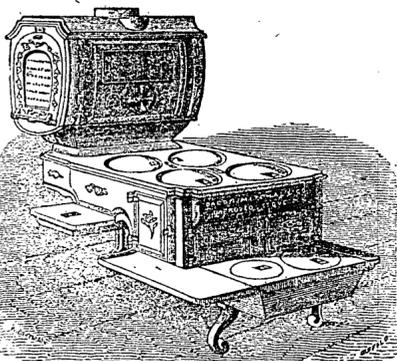
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. A FRESH supply of publications of the American Sunday School Union, just received. Wellsboro, Nov. 14. GEO. McLEOD.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A large assortment always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, at the store of L. I. NICHOLS. May 8, 1851.

WHEAT, BUCKWHEAT, Corn, Oats, and a few kinds of Butter, for sale at the BINGHAM OFFICE. Feb. 20, 1850.

ANDREW'S Pain Killing Agent, and Dr. A. Houghton's celebrated German Bitters, just received at the Wellsborough Drug Store. May 1, 1851. R. ROY.

The Improved Clinton Air-Tight



COOK STOVE.

INVENTED BY L. S. BACON, OF LEROY, NEW YORK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the farmers and housekeepers of Tioga county, that he has the exclusive right to sell the above unrivalled and celebrated cook stove in this and the adjoining counties of Bradford and McKean. Eight hundred of the above Stoves have been sold during the past year in the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, Pa., and, without exception, have given the very best satisfaction. The Improved Clinton Air-Tight Stove is beyond a question the most durable and the very best FARMER'S COOK STOVE in America. It is constructed without an inside plate, or an inside damper, and also without a fire-brick. The Stove warms up quickly with as moderate an amount of fuel as is desirable; the fire chamber is commodious, and has an additional one for fine fuel and chips, for summer use. The oven is very large, and bakes in the greatest perfection; the working surface is ample, and it has an excellent broiling hearth without the annoyance of the simplicity in its construction and arrangements, that should be a striking characteristic of a Good Cook Stove; and which departure from simplicity is the almost universal feature of Low Oven Stoves. Persons wishing to purchase a Good Cook Stove, should by all means examine the Clinton Air-Tight, before purchasing. The undersigned will furnish the farmers of Tioga county with the above celebrated stoves through his pedlars at their doors, or they can be had of the following named gentlemen, who are my authorized agents for this county: Mr. CHAS. H. L. FORD, Lawrenceville, Covington. Mr. EDWIN DYER, Wellsborough, Jan. 2, 1851. No deviation in prices by Pedlars or Agents. Every Stove is warranted to operate as represented. The above Stove is made at Athens, Bradford county, where communications addressed to the subscriber will reach him.

JACKSON'S FACTORY. THIS establishment has recently been repaired and improved, and with the addition of a set of New Machinery, combining the latest improvements, is now prepared for manufacturing Cloths and Flannels of every variety and all widths, from three to thirteen quarters. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD WOOL, To manufacture on Shares, by the Yard, or in exchange for Cloth. The following articles will be kept on hand, viz: Broad Cloths of all colors and qualities; broad and narrow mixed Cloths, Sheep's Greys, Cassimeres, Tweeds, French Cassimeres, and Fancy Stripes of various colors and qualities; Blankets and white and colored Flannels of all widths, and Flannels of various patterns—all of which we will exchange for Wool, or sell at fair prices. Also, a superior article of STOCKING YARN of different colors. Persons wanting goods of this description will do well to call and see for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Those having Wool to dispose of will realize the highest prices by calling at this establishment. We will exchange Cloth for Wool, or if a little cash is preferred we will try to find it. As we intend remaining in the business, we shall furnish such goods, and at such prices, as shall be an inducement to those dealing with us to come again. Farmers, Lumbermen, and Workmen in general, are informed that we shall make an article of cloth for them, that will pay for making-up. WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING will be attended to in their season, and done up correctly, for which cash or produce will be taken, as usual. J. I. JACKSON, JOHN HEMINGWAY, CHARLES LEE. Near Wellsboro, Feb. 4, 1851-ly.

CHOICE GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. HOYT & HALL ARE now receiving a fresh assortment of Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash or Barter. Feeling thankful for the liberal patronage extended to us, the past year, we shall strive to merit a continuance of the same, by furnishing superior Goods at reduced prices. Our stock of GROCERIES consists of Green and Black Teas; Coffee, crushed, powdered, and brown Sugars; Molasses; Stewart's Syrup; Rio and Java Coffee; Rice; Mould, Sperm, and Adamantine Candles; Plug and Fine-cut Tobacco; and in fact everything in a country assortment. A select lot of FRUITS, SUCH AS Raisins—whole, & Zante Currants; Raisins; Eye's Apples; Fig Paste; Naples & Smyrna Figs; Dried Apples; Oranges and Lemons; Do. Peaches; Citron; Do. Cherries; Tamarinds; Cranberries.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS. ALSO—Cocoa Nuts, Brazil Nuts, Grenobles, Pecans, Almonds, and Pea Nuts, an assortment— together with any quantity of Confectionery. READY-MADE CLOTHING. Silk, Palmated and Leghorn Hats, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware, Oil Cloths, Fishing Tackle, Table Salt, Glass, Garden Seeds, &c. We have, too, a very neat assortment of PAINTS, OILS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND White Lead; Red do. Black do. Paris & Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Blue Vitriol; Spanish Brown; Venetian Red; Prussian Blue; Whiting; Coach Vanish; Spts. Turpentine; Lampblack; Glycerine; Camphene; White's Salve, &c.

ALSO—A lot of superior SAUCES, such as Walnut Catsup; Pickled Herring; Mustard; Pepper Sauce, &c. Dried Beef. Cackel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3; Smoked Salmon; Mackerel; Pickled Herring; Smoked do. Dried Beef. All the above articles we are determined to sell as low as can be afforded in this market. Wellsborough, April 17, 1851.

Cabinet & Joiner Shop. THE public in general, that he intends to keep on hand, or make to order, an assortment of Cabinet work, consisting of Secretaries, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Stands, &c., &c. All kinds of Joiner work and Window Sash, made to order, and in the most workmanlike manner. Also COLVER'S PATENT CHURN, AND SABIN'S PATENT WASHING MACHINES. The subscriber would particularly invite the attention of the public to these two articles, for they are great labor-saving machines, and cannot but give entire satisfaction to all who purchase them. CHAIN PUMPS made, and put into wells when desired. COFFINS made on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Cherry, white wood, maple and pine lumber, and country produce received in exchange for work. Cash never refused. DAVID STURROCK. Wellsboro, December 25, 1850.

Wheat, BUCKWHEAT, Corn, Oats, and a few kinds of Butter, for sale at the BINGHAM OFFICE. Feb. 20, 1850.

ANDREW'S Pain Killing Agent, and Dr. A. Houghton's celebrated German Bitters, just received at the Wellsborough Drug Store. May 1, 1851. R. ROY.

Another Scientific Wonder.

PEPSIN: AN ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, or Gastric Juice: A great Dyspepsia Cure. Prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Leibig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, free bones, Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

DIGESTION. Digestion is chiefly performed in the stomach by the act of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. The Fluid is the great solvent of the food, the purifying, preserving, and stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion—no conversion of food and blood, and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and obstructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET. Pepsin is the chief element, or great digesting principle of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect has long been the special wonder of the Dairy. The curdling of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Leibig states that "One part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following:

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE! Baron Leibig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid may readily be prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach." Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Wilson & Co., New York, page 25, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities that Dr. Pereira.

Dr. John W. Draper, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of the University of New York, in his "Text Book of Chemistry," page 386, says, "it has been a question whether artificial digestion could be performed—but it is now universally admitted that it may be."

Professor Dunglison, of Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from Animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURE. Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, curing cases of Debility, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but our authenticated certificates have been given of more than 200 REMARKABLE CURES.

In Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and from the astonishingly small quantity necessary, to procure healthy digestion, is believed to act upon ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PRINCIPLES! There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! A simple dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold, state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Dependence, Excitation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Price, \$1 per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS. Sent by Mail, Free of Postage. For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive matter of the Pepsin is put in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in diluted alcohol, water or syrup, by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but twice the quantity for the same price, and will be sent by mail, free of postage for 51 cent (post paid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, No. 11, North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Sole proprietor.

For sale by R. ROY, Wellsborough; E. DYER, Covington; B. M. BAILEY, Mansfield; A. HUNTER, Tioga; TRAUGH & STRAIT, Lawrenceville. Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Very liberal discounts given to the Trade. Druggists, Postmaster, and Booksellers, are desired to act as Agents. Sep. 23, 1850.—1y.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY. Wagons, Buggys, Cutters, Sleighs, &c. SHOP on Main Street, near the Academy. DARTT & GRAY would inform the inhabitants of Tioga county, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING BUSINESS in Wellsborough, and that they are now prepared to execute all work that may be entrusted to their care.

FINISHED WORK—SUCH AS BUGGY WAGONS, LUMBER WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c., will be kept on hand and for sale. They would invite those wishing to purchase to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Persons ordering vehicles can rest assured that their orders will be promptly attended to, and that the work will be made in a neat and durable manner, and of the best material that can be procured. REPAIRING AND PAINTING of all kinds done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Produce received in exchange for work, at the market prices. H. W. DARTT, H. N. GRAY. June 4, 1850.

MAREAN'S IMPROVED PATENT WASHING MACHINE. THE subscriber would state, in connection with the above, that he is agent for Marean's celebrated Machine for washing clothes, for Wellsborough, Delmar and Charleston, can be procured. REPAIRING AND PAINTING of all kinds done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

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