## Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.

Mr. Candle has ventured a remonstrance on his day's dinner—Cold mutton and no pudding. Mrs. Caudle defends the cold Shoulder.

Umph? I'm sure! Well! I wonder what it will be next! There's nothing proper, now-nothing at alf. Better get some body else to keep the house, I think. I can't do it now, it seems; I'm only in the way here; I'd better take the children and go.

What am I grumbling about now? It's very well for you to ask that! I'm sure I'd better be out of the world thanthere now, Mr. Caudle, there you are again! I shall speak, sir-It is not often I open my mouth, heaven knows! But you like to hear nobody talk but yourself. You ought to have married a negro slave, and not any respectable woman.

You're to go about the house looking like thunder all the day, and I'm not to say a word. Where do you think pudding's to come from every day? You show a nice example to your children, you do; complaining, and turning your because there's no pudding! You go a nice way to make 'em extravagantteach'em nice lessons to begin the world with. Do you know what puddings cost, or do you think they fly in at the window ?

You hate cold mutton! The more you've the stomach of a lord, you have. ton. It's very easy for you to say hash No doubt of it; and other people behave nothing but the cold joint—nothing, as I'm a Christian sinner.

Yes; there you are, throwing those know it; and wern't you mean enough to want to stop 'em out of my week's money? Oh the selfishness—the shabbiness of men! They can go, out and throw away pounds with a pack of people who laugh at 'em afterwards; but if it's anything wanted for their own homes, their poor wives may hunt for it." I wonder you don't blush to name those fowls again! I wouldn't be so little for the world, Mr. Caudle!

What are you going to do? Going to get up? Don't make yourself ridiculous, Mr. Caudle : I can't say a word to you like any other wife, but you must threat- friends who for pity's sake have not en to get up. Do be ashamed of your- the heart to send him where he de-

Puddings, indeed! Do you think I'm made of puddings? Didn't you have of the young men who may be seen some boiled rice thee weeks ago? Be- daily in our streets. You meet them sides, is this the time of the year for at every corner, in all public resorts, pudding It's all very well if I had mon- at all parties of pleasure—riding, sailey enough allowed me like any other wife to keep the house with; then, indeed, I might have preserves like any other woman; now, it is impossible, and it's cruel-yes, Mr. Caudle, cruel-of you to expect it.

Apples arn't so dear, arn't they ? I know what apples are, Mr. Caudle, without your telling me. But I suppose you want something more than apples for dumplings? I suppose sugar costs something, doesn't it? And that's how it is. That's how one expense brings on another, and that is how people go to ruin.

Pancakes! What's the use of your lying muttering there about Pancakes? Don't you always have'em once a year -every shrove Tuesday? And what would any moderate, decent man want more?

Pancakes, indeed ! Pray, Mr. Caudle-no it's no use your saying fine words to me to let you go to sleep, I shant! -pray do you know the price of eggs just now? There's not an egg you can trust to under seven and eight a shilling; well, you've only just to reckon up how many eggs-don't lie swearing there at the eggs, in that manner, Mr. Caudle, unless you expect the bed to open under you. You call yourself a respectable tradesman, I suppose! Ha! I only wish people knew you as well as I do! Swearing at eggs, indeed! But I'm tired of this usage, Mr. Caudle; quite tired of it; and I dont care how soon it's end-

I'm sure I do nothing but work and labour and think how to make the most of everything; and this is how I am rewarded. I should like to see any body whose joints go further than mine. But if I was to throw away your money into the street, or lay it out in fine feathers on myself I should be better thought of. The woman who studies her husband and her family is always made a drudge of. Its your fine fallal wives who've the best time of it.

What's the use of your lying groaning that manner? That won't make me read your doctor-writing-and I ain't think to have it all your own way- from any body under heaven.

but you won't, Mr. Caudle! You can insult my dinner; look like a demon, I may say, at a wholesome piece of cold mutton-ha! the thousands of far better creatures than you are who'd been thankful for that mutton !- and I'm never to speak ! But you are mistaken, I will! Your usage of me, Mr. Caudle, is infamous-unworthy of a man. I only wish people knew you for what you are, but they shall some day.

Puddings! And now I suppose I shall hear of nothing but puddings! Yes, and I know what it would end in. First,' you'd have a pudding every day—oh, Í know your extravagance—then you'd go for fish-then I shouldn't wonder if you'd have soup; turtle, no doubt; then you'd go for a dessert; and-oh! I see it all as plain as the quilt before mebut no! not while I live! What your second wife may do, I dont know; perhaps she'll be a fine lady, but you shan't be ruined by me Mr. Caudle; that I'm determined. Puddings indeed! Puddings! Pudd—"

" Exhausted : nature," says Caudle, could hold out no longer. Here my wife went to sleep."

A Common Inquiry. "What does that young man do for a living?" is the common inquiry, as some foppish, well-dressed individual nose up at a sweet piece of cold mutton, | passes by. " Nothing-nothing at all," is the frequent reply. "But what supports him in his extravagance?" None can tell-but we being a Yankee, have the privilege of guessing. That young man who dresses in fine broadcloth, carries a cane, and is so extremely polite to all his acquaintances—especially shame for you Mr. Caudle. I'm sure the ladies-is the son of a man in moderate circumstances, who finds it diffi-No, sir; I dont choose to hash the mut- cult to sustain himself with a moderate income. His son wishes to be a genit; but I know what a joint loses in tleman, and to live withoutlabor. The hashing; it's a day's dinner the less if father in his folly, refuses to put him it's a bit. Yes, I dare say, other people to a trade or send him to work on a may have puddings with cold mutton. | farm, hoping that something may turn up by and by, when business will be come bankrupts. But if you ever get better, for his son to obtain a good livinto the Gazette, it shan't be my fault- ing without work. He is now obliged no, I'll do my duty as a wife to you, Mr. to dispense with the luxuries of life-Caudle; you shall never have it to say perhaps with some of its comforts-for that it was my house-keeping that brought his son to keep up appearances, and go you to beggary. No; you may sulk at into good society, as that kind of comthe cold meat, ha! I hope you'll never pany is termed, where young men have live to want such a piece of cold mutton nothing to do but dress according to as we had to-day? And you may threat- the latest fashion. He is quite indeen to go to a tavern to dine! but with pendent, and uses language to his senour present means, not a crumb of pudiors that might be considered uncourteding do you get from me. You shall ous from a king. He faces all classes and conditions without a blush, and dares to look with contempt upon the honest apprentice, whose generous soul fowls in my face again! I know you would outweigh a thousand as high as once brought home a pair of fowls; I his own. The companions he chooses are like himself, puffed up with vanity, swelling with importance, and who make a pretence of doing something, by occasionally visiting a lawyer's office, to read a page or two of Blackstone. The end of such a youth it needs no prophetic vision to see: "It is as plain as the way to market," as a principle, that it determines those particles, to erable tool. Perhaps the Penitentiary will bring him up-perhaps the gallows. But if he escapes these, it will be to hang like an incubus on those of his

> The above is a true picture of many ing, talking, laughing, joking eternally; apparently with money enough, more impudence, and less brains. But how they all contrive to keep body and soul together, without work, always spending and never earning, we confess is sometime a mystery to us. When a project of pleasure is talked of, the expenses are last thought of and the least considered. Of one thing we are certain, that we we are fast verging to a apply something that would do this upon the nation of paupers. It is impossible for a people to live long in idleness, enjoying the luxuries and the blessings of cation to effect it. The reason I assign is, that life, without gradually diminishing the no medicine within their knowledge, is capable resources of comfort and wealth. To of doing it. Under these circumstances, I prebe prosperous as a people, each must sent to physicians and to all others, a preparado his part—at least do sufficient labor to gain his own support.

Parents are very guilty in this mat-ter. They should not permit their great lubberly boys to hang on them for support, when they are well able to labor, and when to work would promote their health and make them cheerful and happy. You do them a mighty wrong, while you dandle them in folly and nurture them in extravagance, and tell them how manly they appear, when you know-you must know-the deleterious consequences. If your great boys will not work, you should not support them.

Would n't take It. The editor of the Knickerbocker ludicrously illustrates the necessity of a reform in medical nomenclature. Very much confounded, he says, was our friend Dr. Doane, a few years since, by a remark of one of his patients. The day previous the Doctor had prescribed the safe and palatable remedy the syrup of buckthorn, and had left his prescription duly written in the usual cabalistic characters :- " Syr. Rham. Cath."-On inquiring if the patient had taken her medicine, a thunder-cloud darkened her face, lightning flashed from her eyes, and she roared out; " No, I can't hold my tongue, I can tell you. You a-going to take the Syrup of Ram Cats



HE preceding figure is to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates the wonderful process going on within. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. It should be the care of every one to see that it is not checked. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all impurities within use. The blood by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the blood is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the insensible perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through all the offending humors, through the insensible perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface.— Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practicioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonians for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us

with pills, pills, pills. But one object only is in view, viz: to restore the insensible perspiration. If this can be done, they say, we will take care of the rest. It will be seen, therefore, that all physicians understand alike what is necessary to a recovery, how much they may differ as to the mode

of obtaining it. To give some idea of the amount, and consequently the importance of the insensible perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eights of all we received into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the insensible perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones, by carrying with it all the impurities within, up to the surface. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active Doctor Franklin would say, that he the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulwill turn out a low, despised and mis- cers, and other spots; but if it is directed inwards, and falls upon the lungs, the consc-

quences are generally fatal.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself.-Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints. It is through the surface that we imbibe nearly all our ills. mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption.

Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by stoppage of the insensible perspiration. It is easily seen therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot even be checked, without producing dis-case. The blood and intestines must relieve themselves of all their worn-out particles, and poisonous humors, and they must go through

the pores as nature designed. Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, and unstop the pores, after they are closed and let the perspiration flow, that the blood may relieve itself of its impurities? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you not this be common sense? And yet I know tion that has this power to the fullest extent— It is McAllister's All-Healing Ointment or the World's Salve. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely. When the perspiration is restored, it has power to penetrate the lungs, liver, or any part of the human system, and to act upon them, if they be diseased, by separating the inflamed morbid particles therefrom, and expelling them

to the surface. It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin discases, poisonous wounds to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals

It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. This remedy is probably the only one now known, that is capable of producing all these great results. Its great value is in restoring at once, the circulation of the juices when checked, or disarranged by cold or other causes. It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to avoid all its impurities and dispose of all its useless particles .-There is a connection, harmony, and feasibility in all that defies contradiction. It is a simple, but wonderful principle that preserves in healthy operation the entire machinery of our be-ing. It indissolubly holds together the surface and the internal viscera, the internal viscera and the surface. They are inseparably con-

up matter within. It is spierced with millions | fill a book. I suppose there is not a family in | st-weak back; J Chapman, 259 Division of the later of the late of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it | pain and leaves the place without a scar. will not benefit. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. I have used it for the last fourteen years with success without a parallel. I have used it for all disease of the chest, consumption, liver, and the most dangerous of internal maladies. I have used it in cases of extreme perd and hazard, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach I never, to my recollection had more than

five or six among the thousands who have

used it, say that it was not favorable to their complaint. On the contrary I have had hundreds return voluntarily, and in the warmest and most pathetic language speak in its praise. I have had physicians, learned in the profession: I have had ministers of the gospel, Judges on the bench, aldermen and lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, universal voice saying "McAllister your ointment is good." Consumption.—Of all diseases, we find this the most important, and 'concerning which we meet with the most opposition. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have more effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicines that can be given internally: Every body consents to the fact that if healing medicine could be applied on the lungs, there would be great hopes of recovery. The difficulty is to get the medicine there. Now the Salve has the wonderful virtue of extracting the putrid humors from all external sores by causing them to discharge. In like manner it operates upon internal affections by driving all the impurities through the pores to the surface. Thus with consumption, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them and expels them from the system.

It is the simplest and most rational process in creation, if one has the medicine capable of doing it. The All-Healing Ointment possesses this power to the fullest extent. I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. If this medicine was in the hands of some patent medicine brawlers, they would make an uproar through the country that would be insupporta-

Scrofula or King's Evil.-This disease is really inveterate, and hard to be subdued. It is generally seated in the sides of the neck, behind the ears and under the chin, yet scarcely any part of the body is exempt. It sometimes falls upon the lungs and produces consumption. It is a dreadful circumstance, that this for I am ready to back it with any reasonable disease is transmitted from parents to childlen. The Salve will extract all the morbid matter by causing the sores to discharge; and then lis no effectual way of curing these, but drawing let then the Solar Tincture be used to drive it off the putrid matter. To merely dry it up to one point, which done, a continuance of the Ointment will completely remove this disorder. This is the safest and most effectual of any me-

ments besitation. Erysipelas - This complaint arises from impurities being driven out to the surface by means of the insensible perspiration, and lodging in the cuticule, forms sores, pimples &c., it being of a caustic, acrid putrifying nature. It only requires that it should discharge its virulent particles through the skin, and the difficulty will pass off. If suffered to remain, and driven

thod. It should be adopted without a mo-

inwards it is frequently fatal.

Let the Salve and Solar Tincture be used as n scrofula and the patient will soon get well. Salt Rheum .- This is another obstinate disease but can be cured effectually as the scrofu-

la. There is no difficulty in this disease. Head ache, Ear ache and Deafness .- The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of It cured the wife of a man who laughed in my difficulty will soon go away. face for proposing such a cure, and who now would not be without it for the best farm in the

Deafness and Ear-Ache are helped with the ike success as also Ague in the face.

Cold Feet .- Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. Some persons are totally unable to get them warm, and endure much suffer-

ing thereby.

The salve will restore the insensible perspiration and thus cure every case. It is infallible for this.

Asthma, Tightness of Breath .- If this disease is not hereditary and produced by the malormstion of the chest, the salve will cure it. Dyspepsia.-One would suppose a salve would not effect this disease much but the All-Healing Ointment will cure two sooner than any internal remedy will cure one.

Sure Eyes .- The inflamation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the utility of all remedies that are used upon the lids. The virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of inflation or it will do little good. This salve if rubbed; on the temples will penetrate directly into the socket and infuse all its virtues upon the disorder.— The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface. How easy and how natural! It is as perfect and valuable as it is simple and philosophical.

Sore Lips, Chaped Hands &c .- I sell s great deal of salve to Seamen, who say it is the only thing they can depend on to cure their raw hands, when exposed to the weather at sea. It acts like a charm in these complaints. Two scalds; Eliza Bunker, Flatbush—con-

or three applications cures. Pimples on the face, freckles, tan, masculine skin, gross surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to so en and soften until the skin becomes as soft and delicate as a child's. It throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white transparent skin that is perfecily enchanting. Sometimes in case of Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the salve and all will soon

disappear.
The reason for this wonderful change in a ady's face is that it excites into natural and healthy activity the Insensible Perspiration, while it renovates and renews the surface, and leaves the skin in as lively and delicate a condition as the most fastidious could desire. It is put up in fine jars and beautifully scented on purpose for the toilet.

Burns .- Life can always be saved if the vi-

the United States, that would consent to be without this salve a single day if they knew its balm in healing Burns alone. It extracts the

Quinsy sore throat, Influenza, Bronchitis.

—There is not an internal remedy in existence that will cure these disorders as quick as the salve. It opens the porce on the neck and draws off all the inflammation and impure juices, and a few days will see the patient well: It is sovereign in these cases.

Piles.-The salve acts upon the piles as upon sore eyes. There is an inflammation which must be drawn from the parts. The salve does

Hernia or Rupture.-This salve has cured some very bad cases of rupture, and although it might not all, yet it would be wise to try it.—
It is a pecular complaint, but it may be helped some, if not cured entirely. I have not the shadow of a doubt that it would care thousands if the trial was made, who believe no medicine of the least benefit.

Two shillings worth would satisfy any one.

whether it would do good or not. Worms .- If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medical lezenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. Even were it possible to say positively that worms were present, it is not safe. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Of course the remedy is not applicable to the complaint. Now let me say to parents, that this salve will always tell if a child has worms.— Let it be rubbed on the neck and chest, to keep them from going up, and then down on the bowels and they will soon leave. It will drive every vestige of them away. This is a simple and safe cure. No injury can come of it in any way. But should it be cholic, inflation of the bowels, or gripe of the intestines, it will effectually cure them as the worms.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and safe in the expulsion of worms.

It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give internal doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, certain, and effectual external one could be had. Cholic, Pain, or Inflammation of the Bow-els.—Let the salve be rubbed in and heated with the fire or hot flat irons, and all pains and

difficulty will soon cease. Swellings of the joints, or weakness, or any affection of the bone, nothing is so good for as

this salve. Poisons .- I never knew anything so good as this salve. It causes the poison to discharge immediately, and leaves not the slightest cause of alarm. Poisons by nails, bites of animals,

or burns, it removes when nothing else will. Toilet .- I have it done up in fine order for against the world! They may bring their oils far and near, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one. These are no idle words.

Old Sores, Mortification, Ulcers, &c.—There would only endanger one's health more. some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is the only reason, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet. or it will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common salves of the day in such cases. For they have no power to open other revenues, to let off all this morbid matter, and the consequences are always futal. This salve will always provide for such emergencies. There need be no fear. It is perfect.

Broken Breast .- Persons need never have a broken breest. The salve will always prevent

at, if used in season. Liver Complaint .- Personshaving this complaint frequently have eruptions of the hands. face and other parts, and never once this k that it arises from the liver. Their utter inability to remove these irruptions, proves their misappre-12 years standing and who had it regularly hension of the disorder. Such must use it first every week, so that vomiting often took place, on the feet, then wear it on the chest, and the

Illiac Passion or Griping of the Intestines.

This disease caused the death of the late H. State. If any one will take the trouble to call | S. Legare, Attorney General and acting Secretary of the United States It is the stopping up of the smaller intestlnes, and sometimes the twisting of them. It is brought on by a neglect of the daily evacuations, or from incarcerated Hernia. The pains are awful, and unless help comes speedily, the sufferer soon dies. The All-Healing Ointment would have saved

the life of Mr. Legare and all others under similar circumstances.

Corns.-If the salve is used according to dicreens, people need never be troubled with orns-especially cut out by some trivelling nountebank who knows he is doing more mis chief than he can possibly repair. A little of this ointment put on now and then will always keep them down.

Indeed there are few complaints that it wil not benefit. It is a Family Salve of untold value. As long as the sky rolls over one's head and grass grows upon the earth, it will be sought after, used and valued. As there is no mercurial substance in it, but composed entire ly of vegetables it gives no good ground for ap-

We have full certificates, from all the per sons whose names are here given, but not having room for them, we merely give their names. Nos. and the disease of which they were cured. Thomas Moshier, 179 Ninth-st-weak back;

W W Way, cor. King and McDonough stsore eyes; M J Way do erysipelas; Dr J Clark, 210 Stanton-st-ulcerated sores; Dr J Covel 132 Sullivan-st-ague in the face; FR Lee, 245 Bowery—pain in the breast; Rev J Gibbs Dover-st—family medicine; Henry Gibbs, 113 Bowery-influenza; A Stuckey, 608 Fourth sumption; M A King, 100 Oliver st-burns E Kipp, 275 Second-st—quinsy; J Vanderpool Cherry-st—cancer; Burr Nash—piles; W E Turner, 91 Ridge-st-do; C Mann, Globe Hotel-ruptures; J. Hurd, 17 Batavia-st-salt rheum; G Summer, 124 Division-st-do; J Mudie, 20 Mercer-st—do; H A West, 107
Marks place—burns, frosted feet, D Thorp,
145 Norfolk st—sore eyes; F. Caplin, 225 Broome st—do; P Bowe, 36 Willett st—do; H B Jenkins, Phonix Bank—do; J F Henly, do—caused by gunpowder; Dr Mitchell, 79 Mercer-st-broken breast; C D Jacobson, 199 Staston-st-rheumatism; B J Russell-do; E Willetts, 303 Pearl st—cruptions; E Robb, 237 Bleeker-st—agae in the face; C Frances, 39 Bowery-family medicine; D S Judd, 657 Water-st-family ointment; F Otten, 124 Division st-rheumatism in the head; S W Robinson, 70 Essex st-family ointment; 8 Heariot, 45 Allen st-sore eyes; G. Coward, 145 Division st—do; M Develin, 313 Water st—corns, &c; P Demarest, 368 Hudson st—inflammation in the chest; N Achinson, Huston st-asthma; M A Burnett, 66 Suffolk stnected and cannot be disjoined. The surface tals are not injured. I have so many testimois the outlet of five-eights of the bile and used nials for the cure of this complaint that I could hite at a day and nite of the cure of the cu

affection of the liver; W Graham 19 Ro-pain in the side; E Hamel, 19 Norfol cutaneous eruption; H Bingham, 84 L pain in the breast; A Knox, 80 Laight chapped hands; J Culver, 194 Stanton ulcetated sores; J P Bennett, sore throat. matism; G P Taylor, 46 Forsyth atcomplaint; W Dokins, Huston Sold by H.S.& M. C. MERCUR, Town and G.A. PERKINS, Athens,

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills.

F, during during the continuance o and Floods, the channels of OUR MIGHTY RIVERS become so obstructed as to afford an insuffici become so open used and use it is one outlet for the superabundant waters, we can pect nothing less than that the surre

country will be OVERWHELMED WITH THE FLOOD. In a like manner with the human body Skin, Kidneys, and Bowels, (the natural

USELESS AND CORREPT REMORS) becom so obstructed as to fail in affording full discharge of those impurities which are

THE CAUSE OF SICENESS: we surely can expect no other results than t

the whole frame will sooner or later be OVERWHELMED WITH DISEASE. As in the first place, if we would prevent inundation we must remove all obstructions, the free discharge of the superabundant water So, in the second place, if we would preve and cure disease, we must open and keep open

all the Natural Drains of the body. of the North American College of Healt will be found one of the best if not the very

BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD for carrying out this beautiful and simple the ry ; because they completely clease the Stome and Bowels from all Billious Humors and ot er impurity, and at the same time promot healthy discharge from the Lungs, Skin, et Kidneys; consequently, as all the Natu Drains are opened,

Disease of every name is literally driven f the Body .

Caution—As the great popularity, consequent great demand for Wright's Ind egetable Pills has raised up a host of cuor feiters, country agents and storekeepers will on their guard against the many imposters wh are travelling about the country selling to the

unsuspecting a spurious article for the genui It should be remembered that all authorize agents are provided a Certificate of Agenc signed by WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice Presider of the N. A. College of Health. Consequen ly, those who offer Indian Vegetable Pills at cannot show a Certificate, as above describe will be known as imposters.

The following highly respectable Store keepers have been appointed Agents for the rile

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and of whom it is confidently believed the go

BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. J. D. & E. D. Montanye, Towanda. D. Brink, P.M., Hornbrook.
S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy.
Lyman Durfey, Smithfield.
J. J. & C. Warford, Monroeton. Wm. Gibson, Ulster. Ulysses Moody, Asylum. John Horton Jr., Terrytown. Coryell & Gee, Burlington corners. Benjamin Coolbaugh, Canton. L. S. Ellsworth & Co., Athens. Allen & Storrs, Sheshequin.

Guy Tracy, Milan. A.R. Soper, Columbia Flatts. Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine wholesale and retail, 228 Greenwich street, New York, No. 198-Tremont street

Boston, and 169 Race street, Philadelphia. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS .- The pull are respectfully informed that medicine purpo ing to be Indian Pills, made by one Falck, are not the genuine Wright's Indi Vegetable Pills.

The only occurity against imposition is purchase from the regular advertised agent and in all cases be particular to ask Indian Vegetable Pills.

## SPECIAL COURT.

HEREAS the Hon. Wx. Jesser, President Judge of the 11th Judicial district has appointed a special court of com-mon pleas to be holden for the trial of causes certified to him, in Bradford county, on Monday the 23d day of June next at two o'clock in the afternoon, of which the following is a list. to wit:

Alexander Baring et.al., vs. J. Harkness et.al. Life insurance and trust company vs. Ednard Overton; Samuel Benight vs. Wm. Seely et.al.;

same vs. Lewis M. Palmer et.al.; Chester Butler and wife vs. Amos Ackla; vs. John Bennett: G. M. Hollenback et. al., vs.: David Bingham

et.al.; Alexander Baring et. al. vs. I. Kingsley et.

vs. James O. Tracey at al.; same vs: Hezekiah Crowell et. al. same vs. same; vs. Ezra Allen; same vs. Solomon Bovier et. al.; dame vs. William Harkness et.al eamo vs. Sally Welles & Geo. same Welles executors &c. vs. William S. Ingalls; same vs. James Roc; same vs. Shubel Rowley et. al.; same vs. Richard Garrison et. al., vs. Stephen Wilcox et. al.; same vs. Zepenish Knapp et alsame vs. Wm Cooper, et al. same vs. Jesse Shepard. AARON CHUBBUCK Prot. Prothonotary's Office, ? Towanda, April 14, 1845.

## New Blacksmithing

ESTABLISHMENT. HE SUBSCRIBER, having formed a partnership with his brother, continued to carry on the business at his brother's per stand, east side of Main street, south panel the borough, whore he is prepared to execut all orders for Horse-shoeing, Carriage & Cod

work and Edge Tools.

He assures the public that all work entrosted the bas the to his care will be well done, as he has the oughly learned his trade and is determined if

render satisfaction, JOHN A. ESENWINE. Towanda, December 30, 1844. LOOK TH THUS WAT.

D. MONTANYE has removed his D. MONTANYE has removed by Drug Store to the third door below 1.

D. 4 E. D. Montanye's store, Main stret. where you will at all times find a good assor-ment of Drugs & Medicines.