

Mr. Booth's Oration at Canton, Pa.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

the eternal city. This accomplished the ruin of the Commonwealth and eventually overthrew the giant frame of Roman power, which had stood for a thousand years, the admiration and terror of mankind. This same unhalloved spirit in later times destroyed the republic of Venice. Internal dissensions first furnished occasions for foreign interference and introduced those terrible calamities which still afflict the once proud elective monarchy of Poland. Indeed history is strewn with the wrecks of nations that have been sacrificed by the outbreaking of popular fury or undermined by the sure and fatal progress of the spirit of faction. On this subject I wish to be brief, and as I do not refer to any particular party I must be permitted to speak the truth with plainness. By faction, I do not mean that honest difference of sentiment, which good men may entertain with regard to subjects of national policy, and under the influence of which, good citizens may espouse different sides of a question with earnestness and warmth. A diversity of opinion is as natural and as desirable as that almost infinite variety of character by which the creator has contrived to give an interest and zeal to social intercourse. Destroy this and you would reduce the busy operations of the human intellect to a dead calm. We do not want a dull uniformity even of political sentiment. I mean by faction that dishonest rivalry for the distinction and emoluments of office, which hesitates at no little arts of cajolery or corruption, which has not unfrequently introduced into the halls of legislation, noisy demagogues, whose brawlings set at naught the considerations of decency and order; who neither regard the laws, nor respect the dictates of morality, nor are themselves respected by their constituents who send them thither. This same spirit of faction has more than once raised the cry of disunion; it has hissed at the stars of our national banner; it has reared its bloody crest under the very altar of the constitution. It has unshackled daggers in the capitol. It has more than once given ground for apprehension that the soils of sister states would be polluted with civil blood. We are too much inclined to regard politics in the light of a game, and to pursue our favorite measures in the spirit of gamblers. Provided we can elect our favorite candidate, we are too little scrupulous about the means by which we secure our triumphs. In accordance with this spirit, the enquiries respecting our candidate are not usually, is he honest? is he capable? is he true to the country? but—is he an available man to advance the interests of the party? and thus it frequently happens that the scurvy demagogue is borne aloft by the suffrages of the multitude to those seats that he is in no way qualified to fill. In the mean time men of sound integrity, but of more fastidious manners in contending the notice of the public, retire from the scene of political strife in disgust. This evil as it seems to us, is not diminished by the common practice of requiring from the candidates for popular favor such tests, such subordination to party discipline as are deeply humiliating to the feelings of any man who is fit to be the legislator of a free people. There is no doubt that whatever the depths of corruption and moral defilement may be through which the road to political distinction is laid, there will not be wanting men base enough to travel it. Party will always have its tools, will always find men who are ready to subscribe any political creed, and give any pledge for their servility in order to secure their own advancement; but does the country want such men? Were such the men who achieved the revolution? Are such the men in whose firmness and integrity the country can rely in any important crisis? If they are not, then they are not the men for office; if they are not in human foresight to say that the occasion may not arise at any moment which shall require for the preservation of the country just such virtues, just such qualities both of the head and the heart, as were exhibited by the men of '76. A government like ours always has its only secure basis in the virtue and intelligence of all classes of its citizens; and it is secure in exact proportion to the amount of that intelligence and virtue. Are intelligence, honesty, frugality and temperance, the characteristics of a state? Then there will never be wanting a Washington, a Franklin, an Adams and a Jay, to rise up from her midst in the hour of danger, and guard her interests by their wisdom in the cabinet, and their firmness in the field. But a republic without these virtues is as baseless as the fabric of vision. It is a good thing to contemplate the virtues of those revolutionary heroes and sages. The history of the world furnishes us with no better examples of excellence in human character. The American youth by dwelling much upon such models may chance to grow up into a like nobleness of disposition, into a like heroic virtue.

for alarm blaze upon our hills. Our cannon brought into use only on occasions of festivity, explode for harmless recreation, instead of propelling the murderous ball. There are few of us present, though past the age of manhood, who have ever looked in the face of an enemy or seen the flashing of his steel. Our times are times of quiet. Ours is the peaceable enjoyment of all that the valor of our fathers defended in the field, or their wisdom secured in the council. That they too had their reward in the duties that they performed, there is no doubt. That there were moments in the course of the struggle, when the whole country was wrought up into a rapture of excited feeling of which we accustomed to the tame round of our occupations, can form no adequate conception, when a day was worth a whole year of our peaceful lives. If we enjoy such pleasure in mingling together to celebrate these events so long after their transience, what must have been the glow of their feelings, when they received the tidings fresh from B.nington and at Saratoga, from Trenton, from Monmouth, and from Yorktown. There was an intoxicating rapture in those hopes that dawned upon them as they looked forward to the future—and we have entered into the fruition of those hopes. We too have our duties to perform, and it is true in our case as it was in theirs, that our happiness lies in the line of our duty. There is still need of the same moral heroism to stem the progress of corruption and hold the country fast in adherence to the principles of the revolution. Let us then be true to our trust, that no further generation of bondmen may rise up and heap obloquy on our memories for having neglected the lessons of our fathers.

In conclusion, Fellow Citizens, permit me to express the diffidence that I felt in accepting your invitation, and the gratification that your kindness has afforded me. While I sympathized with you deeply in your disappointment in not being permitted to enjoy the pleasure of listening to the distinguished gentleman who was expected to address you on this occasion, the kind attention which you have paid under these circumstances, of disengagement, has been the more flattering and grateful to my feelings. I shall long retain a vivid impression of the events of to-day. Faces until now strange to me will be imprinted on my memory. I wish you all many a return of this anniversary and that its dawning may never bring less happiness and pleasure to-day. That your young men may never meet its light with brows less manly, frank and independent than these that I see before me; that your ladies may never want the patriotism and zeal requisite to lend the lustre of their beauty in order to gladden the festivities of such an occasion in the manner that it now does; that your children while they welcome its approach with glee, may always gain an accession of manly spirit ere its departure; and that your old men may feel a return of the wonted vigor of youth, on every new arrival of this anniversary. The festivities that we celebrate are the proudest triumph of humanity; for they speak of a nation born to the inheritance of freedom. These are not the rejoicings with which the people of other nations distinguish the birthday of a sovereign, the day that gave them a master; for we know no master. We yield no homage to any earthly superior save that cheerful obedience that every good American citizen renders to the supremacy of those equal laws that he has assisted to make. Then let your cannon tell it to the hills, and let the hills echo back the tidings, that to day America holds the glad festival of her liberty; that her sons and daughters have come up from every hill and from every valley, to join in the ceremonies, while each kindling eye bespeaks a patriotic ardor, and every beating heart testifies that its blood is inherited from the heroes of '76.

FEMALE PEINING.—A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser at Paris, relates the following instance of barbarism. "At Caen, but a short distance from Rouen there is a market whither young girls resort, and stand hour after hour with their flowing hair, rich and glossy, deriving additional lustre from the contrast with their naked shoulders. This is the resort of the merchant barbers, some of whom come even from England. The merchants pass along among them, examine their countenance, texture, evenness, and other qualities of the beautiful fleece, haggle for a sou, and finally buy. The hair then, after being cut as closely as possible to the head, is weighed and paid for. The girl then goes home to prepare for another shearing, or perhaps to purchase a husband with her money. An American girl prefers to let her hair turn to silver on her own head, or if it must be cut off to enjoy the crop herself."

AS GOOD AS FAREWELL.—The Nantucket Islander says the following story was lately told by a reformed inebriate as an apology for much of the folly of drunkards: "A mouse ranging about a brewery fell in and was in imminent danger of drowning and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied it was a foolish request, for as soon as I get you I shall eat you. The mouse piteously replied, that fate would be better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the lumes of the beer caused puss to sneeze, and the mouse escaped into his hole. The cat called upon the mouse to come out—"you sir, did you promise that I should eat you?" "Ah!" replied the mouse, "but you know I was in liquor then."

HORNED SNAKE.—The Macon (Ala.) Republican states that a horned snake was recently killed on the plantation of Mr. W. W. Moore, about sixteen miles from Tuskegee. It is described as being between six and seven feet long, colored much like the rattlesnake, having at the end of the tail a horny spur, capable of being opened, from which protruded a sharp instrument, supposed to be a sting. This serpent is believed to be identical with what is sometimes called the Hoop Snake from the fact that it occasionally assumes the form of a hoop, and propels itself forward in that shape.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.—All attempts to settle the differences existing between the Long Island Railroad Company, and the people living along the line in Suffolk county, have failed, as we learn from a communication in the Greenport Watchman. The proposals of the company were rejected by the "committee of the people," and the proposals of the committee by the company.

CAREER OF A MAD DOG.—An Ohio editor, in recording the career of a mad dog, says: "We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before he could be killed, seriously bit Dr. Hagg and several other dogs."

GREAT BUSINESS.—The steamboats John Marshall and Kennebec left Boston on Friday with about 1000 passengers. The travel to and from Maine by these boats is unusually large for the present season.

THE MORRIS CANAL. We are glad to hear, will be opened for business this week.

ATHENS ADVERTISEMENT.

WELLS & SATTERLEE are receiving from New York, their second stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a choice and general stock of all articles kept in country stores and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the country for cash, produce or approved store credit. Please call and examine our stock and prices. WELLS & SATTERLEE. Athens, June 9, 1845.

THE Ladies will find printed lawns, muslins, bal. zarrines, and prints for summer; and bombazines, alpaca and merino goods for winter dresses. Linen-cotton & worsted mills, gloves and hose; black, blue, black, striped and plain silks in patterns; for sale very low at June 9. WELLS & SATTERLEE'S.

GLASS, OILS & PAINTS.—25 Kegs Duncan non Nails from 32 to 40d. 3-8, 5-16, 1-2, 5-8, 3-8, 7-8, 8-8, 10-8 Duncan round and square Iron; band and hoop Iron of all sizes. Also, 5 tons Lye-cotton and Centre cotton from all kinds and shapes excepted for including 400 lbs. mill rods. Also, cast and E. B. & American Steel, all of which will be found cheap at June 9. WELLS & SATTERLEE'S.

GRAIN and grass scythes, scythe staves, grass axes, hoes and scythes, stones and rakes; hoes, axes, rakes, hay and manure forks; Ames' shovels, spades, scoops, hammers, hatchets and a general stock of hardware may be found at the store of June 9. WELLS & SATTERLEE'S.

LEATHER.—Salmazar, Overton & Co's best solo line and upper leather—call and kip skins always on hand in exchange for cash and hides, very low at June 9. WELLS & SATTERLEE'S.

FARMERS.—20,000 LBS. OF BUTTER, either in rolls or drums wanted at the highest market price for goods by June 9. WELLS & SATTERLEE'S.

100 BBLs. LAKE SALT, at ten shillings per barrel, cash, for sale at June 9. WELLS & SATTERLEE'S.

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres of all shades and qualities at very low prices, may be found at June 9, 1845. WELLS & SATTERLEE'S.

SPLENDID stock of linen and cotton Goods for gentlemen's wear. Also, Kid, linen and cotton gloves—neck and pocket handkerchiefs and Italian cravats of all grades, may be found at June 9, 1845. WELLS & SATTERLEE'S.

At the Head of the NORTH BRANCH CANAL.

H. KINGSBERRY & CO, at their old stand one door south of the "Athens Hotel," have just received in addition to their former stock, a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices for cash, linen, or produce of most kinds. We ask our friends to call and examine our Goods and prices, and we flatter ourselves that none shall go away dissatisfied. Athens, June 25, 1845.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The largest assortment ever before offered in this market, comprising in part as follows: Ladies' walking booties; " kid and seal ties; " kid and seal tops; " seal and calf pegged slippers; " seal and calf pegged and sowed booties; " rubber over shoes; Mens' and boys' pegged booties; " pegged brogans; " fine shod shoes from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints. It is through the surface that we imbibe nearly all our ills. It is stopping the pores, that overwheals mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the most distressing diseases induced by stoppage of the insensible perspiration. It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this insensible humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot even be checked, without producing disease. The blood and intestines must relieve themselves of all their worst-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 untwisting 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 untwist the pores! Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes an internal application effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians and to all others, a preparation 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, on the forehead, 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 diseases, gonorrhoea, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heal them. 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 stomach. It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the system. This remedy is probably the only one now known, that is capable of producing all these great results. It is a great value 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 surface for the exit of all its impurities and dispose of all its excrement. There is a connection, harmony, and feasibility in all that I have said. It is a simple, but wonderful principle that preserves healthy operation the entire machinery of our being. It indisputably holds together the surface and the internal viscera, the internal viscera and the surface. They are inseparably connected and cannot be disjointed. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions 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 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 in all the cases to which I have alluded. I have used it in cases of internal distention, 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 of mortal means.

I never, by my recollection had more than five or six among the thousands who have used it, say that it is not favorable to their complaint. On the contrary I have had hundreds return voluntarily, and 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 polished by the use of all the sciences, 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 polished by the use of all the sciences, 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 polished by the use of all the sciences, and in the warmest and most pathetic language speak in its praise.

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 medicine that can be given internally. Every body is acquainted with the fact that if healing medicine could be applied to 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 drawing out 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. The All-Healing Ointment possesses this power. The All-Healing Ointment possesses this power.

Butler's Butter! ANY quantity of good fresh butter wanted, for which the very highest market price will be paid. Athens, June, 1845. H. KINGSBERRY & CO.

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FOR THE LADIES.—Balzamines, Bazarine, Lawn, Printed Lawn, Lace Lawn, Chussan &c for sale cheap, at H. KINGSBERRY & CO'S Athens, June, 1845.

THE TOWANDA SAVINGS BANK!

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES! G. E. FLYNT & CO., of Towanda and vicinity, that we are receiving an entire stock of Goods, at No. 5, Tracy's New Block, Two doors below Tracy Moore's main street, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Iron, Steel, Nails, Boots & Shoes; and for the Ladies we have a good assortment of MILLINERY GOODS. Besides, Ten thousand Notions, not to be enumerated, all of which were purchased under the auction hammer, expressly for this market, and will be sold without reserve, and positively Much Cheaper than at any other establishment in Towanda. All who favor us with a call, may be assured that their interest will be to call again.

Be sure you are right.—No. 5, Tracy's New Block. GEO. E. FLYNT & CO. Towanda, May 12, 1845.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the town of Towanda, Pa., and may be found at the old stand of S. Hathaway, lately occupied by E. K. Smith, near J. H. Stephens' Exchange Hotel, where they solicit a share of public patronage. They intend, by a careful selection of stock, and by attention to the interests of their customers, to make as neat and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country. They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, morocco, calf and coarse boots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and slippers; children's do.; gent's gaiters and pumps, &c., &c. JOHN W. WILCOX, PHILANDER SAGE. Towanda, May 14, 1845.

Fashionable Tailoring! GEORGE H. BUTTING would respectfully inform the public that he still continues at his old stand on the west side of Main street, between Kingsberry's and Bartlett's stores, up stairs, where he may be found in readiness to do all work in his line in a style not to be surpassed in Bradford county. Prices to suit the times. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance and hopes by strict attention to business and accommodating terms to merit patronage. The Spring and Summer FASHIONS have just been received, and he is prepared to make garments in the most fashionable manner. Particular attention paid to CUTTING, and warranted to fit properly made up. He has the latest Spring and Summer Fashions for sale. Towanda, May 14, 1845.

FEW THOUSAND YARDS of those cheap SHEETINGS, as also summer stuffs, Prints, Hosiery, &c. &c., now opening at REED'S. June 23, 1845.



THE preceding figure is to represent the INSEPARABLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great evaporation for the impurities of the body. 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 us.—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 medicine, to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off 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 medicine. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonians for instance, steam, the Hydropathists shroud us in wet blankets, the Homoeopaths deal out infinitesimals, the Allopathists bleed and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills. But one object, 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. Lownebeck, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we received into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat 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 healthy, by carrying with it all the impurities within up to the surface. To check this process, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the vitriol matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines those particles, to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots; but if it is directed inwardly, and falls upon the lungs, the consequences are generally fatal.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints. It is through the surface that we imbibe nearly all our ills. It is stopping the pores, that overwheals mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the most distressing diseases induced by stoppage of the insensible perspiration. It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this insensible humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot even be checked, without producing disease. The blood and intestines must relieve themselves of all their worst-out particles, and poisonous humors, and they must go through the pores as nature designed.

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Be sure you are right.—No. 5, Tracy's New Block. GEO. E. FLYNT & CO. Towanda, May 12, 1845.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the town of Towanda, Pa., and may be found at the old stand of S. Hathaway, lately occupied by E. K. Smith, near J. H. Stephens' Exchange Hotel, where they solicit a share of public patronage. They intend, by a careful selection of stock, and by attention to the interests of their customers, to make as neat and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country. They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, morocco, calf and coarse boots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and slippers; children's do.; gent's gaiters and pumps, &c., &c. JOHN W. WILCOX, PHILANDER SAGE. Towanda, May 14, 1845.

Fashionable Tailoring! GEORGE H. BUTTING would respectfully inform the public that he still continues at his old stand on the west side of Main street, between Kingsberry's and Bartlett's stores, up stairs, where he may be found in readiness to do all work in his line in a style not to be surpassed in Bradford county. Prices to suit the times. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance and hopes by strict attention to business and accommodating terms to merit patronage. The Spring and Summer FASHIONS have just been received, and he is prepared to make garments in the most fashionable manner. Particular attention paid to CUTTING, and warranted to fit properly made up. He has the latest Spring and Summer Fashions for sale. Towanda, May 14, 1845.

FEW THOUSAND YARDS of those cheap SHEETINGS, as also summer stuffs, Prints, Hosiery, &c. &c., now opening at REED'S. June 23, 1845.

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishly so. 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 insupportable.

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 disease is transmitted from parents to children. The Salve will extract all the morbid matter by causing the sores to discharge; and then let the Solar Tincture be used to drive it to one point, which done, the continuance of the Ointment will completely remove this disorder. This is the best and most effectual of any method. It should be adopted without a moment's hesitation.

Erysipelas.—This complaint arises from impurities being driven out to the surface by means of the insensible perspiration, and lodging in the cuticle, forms sores, pimples, &c., it being of a febrile, acid purifying nature. It only requires that it should discharge its vitriol particles through the skin, and the difficulty will be removed. If suffered to remain, and driven inward it is frequently fatal.

Let the Salve and Solar Tincture be used as in scrofula and the patient will soon get well.

Salt Rheum.—This is another obstinate disease but can be cured effectually as the scrofula. There is no difficulty in this disease.

Head ache, Ear ache and Deafness.—The Salve has cured persons of the Head-ache of 12 years standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. It cured the wife of a man who laughed in my face for proposing such a cure, and who would not be without it for the best farm in the State. If any one will take the trouble to call I will give his name.

Deafness and Ear-ache are helped with the like success as also Age in the face.

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 their feet warm, and endure much suffering thereby.

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

Spitting of Blood.—If this disease is not hereditary and produced by the malformation 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 it sooner than any internal remedy will cure one.

Sore Eyes.—The inflammation and disease always lies in the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the utility of all remedies that are used upon the eye, is the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of inflammation 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 any simple and philosophical.

Sore Lips, Chapped Hands &c.—I sell a 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 or three applications cures.

Pimples on the face, freckles, tan, maculose skin, Scrofula.—The first action is to expel all humor. It will cause drawing all the face in for the salve, and 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 soften 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 perfectly enchanting. Sometimes in case of Freckles will first start out those that have his face thick and seem but seldom. Pursue the salve and all will soon disappear.

The reason for this wonderful change in a lady'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 will first start out those that have his face thick and seem but seldom. Pursue the salve and all will soon disappear.

Burns.—Life can always be saved if the vitals are not injured. I have so many testimonials for the cure of this complaint that I could fill a book. I suppose there is not a family in the United States, that would consent to be without this salve a single day if they knew its value in healing Burns alone. It extracts the matter and leaves the place without a scar.

Quincy sore throat, Influenza, Bronchitis.—There is not an internal remedy in existence that will cure these disorders as quickly as the salve. It opens the pores on the neck and draws off all the inflammation and impure juices, and