Mr. Booth's Oration at Canton, Pa.

CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE. the Commonwealth and eventually overthrew the giant frame of Roman power, which had it in later times destroyed the republic of Venice. Internal dissensions first furnished occaonce proud elective monarchy of Poland. Indeed history is strewed 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 permited 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 enicanery or corruption, which has not unfrequently introduced into the halls of legislation. noisy demagagues, whose brawlings set at nought 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 consti-It has unsheathed 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 gamesters. Provided we can elect our favorite candidate, we are too little scrupolous about the means by which we secure our triumphs. In accordance with this spirit, the ch quiries 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 demagogues casion in the manner that it now does; that 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 contting 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 destine tion 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; for it is 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 vir-

"Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime,

" And at parting leave behind us Foot-prints on the sands of time."

Those noble examples of virtue should always excite in the breast of an American youth, the wish to signalize his life by some worthy deeds: and if the time should come, when the mention of the names of our great and good men, shall cease to excite a thrill, we shall have reason to fear that their virtue no longer lives in their descendants, and that the republic having lost the spirit in which it was founded, totters on the brink of dissolution. The enthusiasm to day exhibited leaves little room to dread any immediate decay of this national sentiment here. On the contrary should the occasion arise, should the country need the services of her sons in the field, we believe there would be seen coming forth from every hill and glen in old Bradford, her hardy yeomany burning to prevent the approach of dishonor to the national banner. Aye, and there would be bright eyes too and beautiful, though pale lips, to encourage the the young soldier, and bid him be valiant in order to merit their approval. If the men of the revolution merit the distinction of bravery, their wives and daughters no less deserve the praise of fortitude and heroism; and from the spectacle this day presented, and which is always presented on similar occasions, we have as litle reason to think that their daughters have lost any of that patriotic feeling as that the sons have become deficient in the virtues of their fathers. There is many an American mother, who at the call of her country, would send forth her son, the darling of her eye, to the battle with such instructions as the Spartan matron uttered when she took down his father's shield and gave it to her brave boy, saying, return with it, or be borne back upon it. And many a maiden would watch her lover go forth, with the defender's of his country, with a proud eye and swelling heart. But there scenes which attend upon war we have reason to hope are far distant. We are now in the enjoyment of peace, and although those have been rumors of wars, there is in re-

ality little immediate danger of its being inter-rupted. Our vallies are peaceful. No beacons

for alarm blaze upon our hills. Our cannon brought into use only in occasions of festivity. explode for harmless recreation, instead of prothe eternal city. This accomplished the ruin of pelling 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 stood for a thousand years, the admiration and terror of mankind. This same unhallowed spirjoyment of all that the valor of our fathers defended in the field, or their wisdom secured in sions for foreign interference and introduced the council. That they too had their reward those terrible calamities which still afflict the 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 peace ful' lives. If we enjoy such pleasure in meeting together to celebrate these events so long after their transaction, what must have been the glow of their feelings, when they received the tidings fresh from Bennington and aratoga, 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 corruptionrand 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

Lathers. 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 disappointment, 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 than to-day. I hat 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 oc your children while they welcome its approach with glee, may a ways 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 proudes triumph of humanity; for they speak of a nation born to the inheritance of freedom. These are not the rejoicings with which the neonle 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

FEMALE SHEARING .- A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser at Paris, relates the following instance of barbarism.

eye bespeaks a patriots ardor, and every beating

heart testifies that its blood is inherited from the

heroes of '76.

" At Caen, but a short distance from Rouer 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 the color, texture, eveness, and other qualities of the beautiful fleece, haggle for a souse, 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 if were Æsop.—The Nantucke Islander says the following story was lately told by a reformed incbriate 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 fumes 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 liv ing 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 com-

he could be killed, seriously bit Dr. Hagg and several other dogs."

Marshall and Kennebec left Boston on Friday ed to fit if properly made up.

With about 1000 pessengers. The travel to and from Majne by these boats is unusually large the cale. Towards, May 14, 1845. present season.

will be opened for business this week,

ATHENS ADVERTISEMENT.

WELLS & SATTERLEE are receiving from New York, their second stock of Spring and mer 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 short credit. Please call and examine our stock and prices. WELLES & SATTERLEE.

Athens, June 9, 1845.

HE Ladies will find printed lawns, md'laines, bal zarines, and prints for summer; and bombazines, cotton & worsted mitts, gloves and hose; black, blue black, striped and plain silks in patterns; for sale very

June 9 WELLES & SATTERLEE'S. CILASS, OILS & PAINTS—25 Kegs Duncan-non Nails from 3d to 40d. 3-8, 5-16, 1-2, 5-8, 3-8, 7-8, 8-8, 10-8 Duncannon round and square Iron; hand and hoop Iron of all sizes. Also, 5 tons Lycoming and Centre county Iron of all kinds and shapes ev

er called for—including 400 lbs. nail rods. Also, cas and E. B. & American etecl, all of which will be found WELLES & SATTERLEE'S. RAIN and grass soythes, scythe snaths, grain cra-dles and scythes, stones and rifles; hoes, axes, rakes, hay and manuro forks; Ames' shovels spades

scoops, hammers, hatchets and a general stock of hard-June 9. VELLES & SATTERLEE. EATHER—Saltmarsh, Overton & Co's best solo and upper leather—calf and kip skins always on

d in exchange for cash and hides, very low at one 9. WELLES & SATTERLEE'S. ARMERS.—20,000 LBS. OF BUTTER, either in tolls or fighting in rolls or firkins wanted at the highest marke price for goods by

June 9. WELLS & SATTERLEE

June 9. WELLS & SAIT LIMITED PORTS OF SHEET STREETS.

WELLES & SATTERLEE'S.

WELLES & SATTERLEE'S. WELLES & SATTERLEE'S.

PROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres of all shades
and qualities at very term reliable. June 9, 1845, WELLS & SATTERLEE'S. SPLENDID stock of linen and cotton Goods for gentleman's wear. Also, Kid, linen and cotton gloves—neck and pocket handkerchief's and Italian cravats of all grades, may be found at
June 9, 1845. WELLS 4 SATTERLEE'S.

At the Head of the NORTH BRANCH CANAL. KINGSBERY & CO, at their old stand one door south of the "Athens Hotel," have just in addition to their former stock, a large and received in addition to their former stock, a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware. Queen's ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices for cash, lumber, or produce of most kinds. We ask our friends to call and examine our Goods and prices, and we flatt ourselves that none shall go away dissatisfied.

DOOTS & SHOES,—The largest assortmen art as follows :

Ladies' walking buskins:

Athens, June 25, 1845.

kid and seal ties :

kid and seal slips :

seal and calf pegged slips; seal and calf pegged and sowed bootees; rubber over shoes;

Mens' and boys pegged boots:

" pegged bragons;

" fine shoes;

Childs' calf and seal bootces; Childrens' shoes of all kinds-

all of which will be sold cheap by
Athens, June, 1845. H. KINGSBERY & CO. ARPENTERS 4 JOINERS TOOLS, a general assortment at H. KINGSBERY & CO. Athens, June 1845.

Athens, June 1845.

YTHES—S. A. & E. I. Millards best warranted Grass & Grain scythes & Forks, also Quinnebaugh scythe stones, Rakes, Snaths, Cradles, &c, at
Athens, June 1845. H. KINGSBERY & CO'S.

Butter! Butter! NY quantity of good fresh butter wanted, for which the very highest market price will be paid.

Athens, June, 1845. H. KINGSBERY 4 CO. PS. PRINTS of every variety and pattern from 5 to 25 cents, at

Athens, June, 1845. H. KINGSBERY & CO'S.

PS. BROADCLOTHS, Cassimerca, & Satinetts, at low prices for sale by
Athens, June, 1845. H. KINGSBERY & CO. SUMMER GOODS, an endless variety for sale at Athens, June. H. KINGSBERY & CO'S. TON superior Oxford GRINDSTONES, just

received and for sale by
Athens, June, 1845. H. KINGSBERY & CO. OR THE LADIES.—Balzarines, Balzorine Lawn, Printed Lawn, Lace Lawn, Chusans &c.

THE TOWANDA

SAVINGS BANK!

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES! G. E. FLYNT & CO.,

OULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Towanda and vicinity, that we are receiving

Two doors below Tracy & Moore, 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, Tenant of MILLINERY GOODS. Besides, Tenant of MILLINERY GOODS. assorment of MILLINERY GUODS. 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 Postively Much Cheaper than at any other establishment in Towarda. All who favor us with a call, may be assur-

Towanda. All who tavor us with a cair, may be assured that their interest will be to call again.

The sure you are right.—No. 5, Tracy's New Block.

GEO. E. FLYNT & CO.

Towanda, May 12, 1845. BOOT & SHOE MAKING.



in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the borough of Towanda, and may be found at the old stand of S. Hathaway, lately occupied by Elkanah Smith, near J. H. Stephens' Exchange Hotel, where they solicit a share of pullic patronage. They intend, by a careful selection of stoke, 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.

mittee 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 career of a mad be supposed in Bradford county. Prices to suit the times. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully as grieved to say that the rabid animal, before he career of a made to the supposed in Bradford county. Prices to suit the times. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance and hope by strict attention to business and accommodating terms to merit patterns.



HE preceding figure is to represent the INSEN-SIBLE PERSPIRATION. Itis the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the sur-face, 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 dispo-The blood by this means, of nearly all impurities within use.—
The blood by this means only, works itselfpure. The language of Scripture is, "in theblood 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 puries itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all hes itself by its own first and action, and throws on sit the offending humors, through the insensible perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant or infected, is toopen 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 Hy-ropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Ho-mopathist 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 in-ensible 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 mod ing 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 Boer. haave, ascertained that five-eights of all we received into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words

if we est, 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 hard first substitute of the surface. 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 a principle, that it determines those particles, to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots; but if it is directed inwards, and falls upon the lungs, the conse quences are generally fatal.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pore

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. It is stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by stoppage of the nsensible perspiration. It is easily seen therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, o preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot even be checked, without producing disease. The blood and intestines must relieve themselves of all their wornout 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 apply something that would do this upon the surface, 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 to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to advantage and to all others a preparation that 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, around oldsores, 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 preparate the Lawn, Printed Lawn, Lace Lawn. Chusans &cc of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely. When for sale cheap, at H. KINGSBERY & CO'S Athens, June, 1845. lungs, liver, or any part of the human system, and to act

> It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them. It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of

cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to it

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 inconveni

ence, 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

uices when checked, or disarranged by cold or other causes. It preserves and defends the surface from all 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 ussless 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 being. It indissolubly holds together the surface and the internal viscera, the internal viscera and the surface. They are inseparably connected and cannot be disjoined. The surface is the outlet of five-eights of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop up these porces, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or in-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or in ternal, that it will not benefit. It will be found the mos 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. of the chest, consumption, liver, and the most dangerous of internal maladies. I have used it in cases of extreme peril 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 of mortal means.

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 slips; children's do.; gent's gaiters and pumps, &c., &c.

PHILANDER SAGE.

Fashionable Tailoring!

Form the public that he still continues at his old stand on the west side of Main street, between Kingsbery's and Bartlett's stores, up stairs, where he may be found in readiness to all work in his line in a stile.

CAREER OF A Mad Dog.—An Ohio editor, in ont to be surpassed in Bradford county. Prices to suit the times. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully second be killed, seriously bit Dr. Hagg and secommodating terms to merit patronage.

The Spring and Summer FASHIONS have just been received and he is prepared to make garments in the most fash nable manner.

Particular attention paid to CUTTING, and warranted by these boats is unusually large the present season.

The travel to and from Maine by these boats is unusually large the present season.

The THOURAND YARDS of those cheap present season.

The Morris Canala we are glad to hear, will be opened for business this week.

The summer in the system. But we say once for all, that this oint-most will reach the lungs quicker than any medicines

extent. I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolish ness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure so veral 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 in-

supportable.

Scrofula or King's Evil.—This disease is really in veterate, and hard to be subdued. It is generally seated veterate, and hard to be sunoued. It is generally search 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 be morbid matter by causing the sares to disease. extract all the morbid matter by causing the seres to dis-charge; and then let then the Solar Tincture be used to drive it to one point, which done, a continuance of the Ointment will completely remove this disorder. This is the safest and most effectual of any method. It should

be adopted without a moment's hesitation.

Erympelas—This complaint arises from impurities Erystpeas — It is compaint traces from imputates 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 scaustic, acrid putrifying nature. It only requires that it should discharge its visual that the strength of th rulent particles through the skin, and the difficulty will eass off. If suffered to remain, and driven inwards it is

requently fatal. Let the Salve and Solar Tincture be used as in scro-

fula 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 now 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.

Desiness and Ear-Ache are helped with the like suc-

cess 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 suffering thereby.

The salve will restore the insensible perspiration and

thus cure every case. It is infallible for this.

Asthmu, Tightness of Breath.—If this disease is not hereditary and produced by the malformation of the chest,

he salve will cure it. 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

Sure Eves. -The inflamation and disease always lies oack 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 inflam-mation 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. Chapped Hands 4c.—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 com-

plaints. Two or three applications cures.

Pimples on the face, freekles, tan, masculine skin gross surface .- Its first action is to expel all humor. I will not case drawing till the face is free from any mater 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 an lushing color upon the now white transparent skir that is perfectly enchanting. Sometimes in case of Freck les it will first start out those that have lain liidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the salve and all will soon dis

appear.
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 lelicate a condition as the most fastidious could d It is put up in fine jars and beautifully scented on pur-

ese for the toilet.

Burns,-Life can always be saved if the vitels 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 balm in healing Burns alone. It extracts the

pain and leaves the place without scar.

Quinsy sore throat, Influenza, Bronchitis.—There not an internal remedy in existence that will cure these disorders as quick as the salve. It opens the pores on the neck and draws off all the inflammation and im-pure juices, and a few days will see the patient well.

t 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 this. Hernia or Rupture.—This salve has cured some very 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 peculiar complaint, but it may be helped some, if not cured entirely. I have not the shadow of a doubt that it would cure thousands the shadow of a doubt that it would cure thousands the shadow of a doubt that it would cure thousands the shadow of a doubt that it would cure thousands the shadow of a doubt that it would cure thousands the shadow of a doubt that it would cure thousands the shadow of a doubt that it would cure thousands the shadow of a doubt that it would cure thousands the shadow of a doubt that it would care thousands the shadow of a doubt that it would c

upon them, if they be diseased, by separating the in-flamed morbid particles therefrom, and expelling them Two shillings worth would satisfy any one, whether

t 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," "vermituges," pills &c. Even were it possible to say positively that worms were present, it is not safe. The truth is, no one can tell, intrariably, 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, infla-tion 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 Bowels.—Let 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 n bing else will.

Toilet .- I have it done up in fine order for the dressing case. Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will stake it 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 for I am ready to back it with any reasonable amount.

Old Sores, Mortification, Ulcers, &c.—There is no ef-ectual way of curing these, but drawing off the putrid natter. To merely dry it up would only endanger health more. That 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 mornid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This salve will always provide for such emergencies. There need be no fear. It is perfect.

Broken Breast.—Persons need never have a broken bresst. The salve will always prevent it, if used in sea-

The All-Healing Ointment would have saved the f Mr. Legare and all others under similar e Corns.—If the salve is used according to direction people need never be troubled with corns repetity, cut out by some travelling mountebank who knows h cut out by some traveling mountenant wire anowale is doing more mischief than he can possibly repair. I little of this cintment put on now and then will alway

keep them down. Indeed there are few complaints that it will not be efit. It is a Family Salze of untold value. As ken as the sky rolls over one's head and grass grows up the earth, it will be sought after, used and valued. As there is no mercurial substance in it, but composed en tirely of vegetables it gives no good ground for appear

hension.

We have full certificates, from all the persons when the persons when the person for them are the person for the per names are here given, but not having room for them, we merely give their names, Nos. and the disease of which they were cared.

Thomas Moshier, 179 Ninth-st-weak back; W T Way, cor. King and McDonough sts—sore eyes; MJ Way do erysipelas; Dr J Clark, 210 Stanton-st-ulor. why do eryspelas; Dr J Clark, 210 Stanton-st—uler, ated sores; Dr J Covel, 132 Sullivan-st—ague in the face; F R Lee, 245 Bowery—pain in the breast; Re. J Gibbs Dover-st—family medicine; Henry Gibbs, 113 Bowery—influenza; A Stuckey, 608 Fourth st—family medicine; E Conway, U S Court—burns, scalar, Eliza Bunker, Flatbush—consumption; M A King 160 Clives et — burns : E King 278 Seconds. ly medicine: E Conway, U S Court—burns, scala; Eliza Bunker, Flatbush—consumption; M A King, 166 Cliver st—burns; E Kipp, 275 Second-st—quiny; I 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 rheun; G Sundando; J Mudie, 20 Merces. mer, 124 Division-st—do; J Mudie, 20 Mercer-st-do; H A West, 107 Marks place—berns, frosted feet do; H A West, 107 Marks place—burns, trosted tect, D Thorp, 145 Norfolk st—sore eyes; F. Caplin, 225 Broome st—do; P Bowe, 36 Willett st—do; H B Imkins, Phænix Bank—db; J F Henly, do—caused by the state of the sta kins, Fricentz Dank—do; J. F. Henly, do—caused by gunpowder; Dr Mitchell, 79 Mercer-st—broken breas; C. D. Jacobson, 199 Staston-st—rheumatism; B. J. Ru-sell—do; E. Willetts, 303 Pearl st—cruptions; E. Robb, 237 Bleeker-st—agae in the face; C. Frances, 39 Bosery-family medicine; D S Judd, 657 Water-st-famry—ismity moreine; D S Juda, 657 Water-st-fam-ily ointment; F Otten, 124 Division st—rheumatim in the head; S W Robinson, 70 Essex st—family oin-ment; S Haariot, 45 Allen st—sore eyes; G Cowad, 145 Division st—do; M Derelin, 313 Water st—com &c ; P Demarest, 368 Hudson st-inflammation in the chest; N Achinson, Huston st—asthma; M A Bum-ett, 66 Suffolk st—ague in chest; N Wyeath, 120 Division st—bite of a dog and piles; J. Vincent, 124 Allm st—weak back; J. Chapman, 259 Division st—affection of the liver; W. Graham, 19 Hester-st—pain in the side; E Hamel, 19 Norfolk-st—cutaneous eruption; H Bingham, 84 Laight-st—pain in the breast; A Knoz, 80 Laight-st—chapped hands; J Culver, 194 Stanton st—ulcerated sores; J P Bennett, sore throat rheumatim; G P Taylor, 46 Forsyth st-livercomplaint; W Do kins, Huston—consumption.

Sold by H.S.4 M.C. MERCUR, Towards, and G. A. PERKINS, Athens.

LADIES! LADIES! FIRST RATE assortment of Leghorn, Straward other BONNETS of the latest style just received and for sale lower for cash than you ever bought, by O.D. BARTLETT

N the 26th of April, on Main street, between Mr. Conklin's and the Watering Trough, A Black Size Luce VEIL. The finder is requested to return it this office or Towards, May 5, 1845.

Not to be Undersold by any Live Man! ATHER than to have one cash customer suffer the subscribers have made and customer suffer the subscribers have made extensive arrangements whereby all kinds of goods can be purchased at their real value. Economists are requested to call at the Sar-ings Bank and examine our stock of Groceries which we are selling at unprecedented low prices.

May 26.

G.E.FLYNT & CO.

Keep it before the People, HAT G. E. FLYNT & CO. are receiving the largest and best assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and are selling very chesp. Keep it before the People,

That credit and lumber prices are high, and that cash prices are exceedingly low. Keep it before the People,
That Cash will do wonders in the way of buying goods cheap.

Keep it before the People, That G. E. Flynt & Co. are actually selling goods for cash, at prices from 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than they were ever known before,-call and see. Keep it before the People,

That Goods of all descriptions can be purchased as chesp as at Elmira, Owego, or even Binghamton. Be sue and call at G. E. FLYNT & CO'S.

It is already before the People, HAT No. 3 can beat the world selling GOUDS cheap.

It is already before the people, That the best goods and cheapest goods in Towards can be found at No. 3 Brick Row. It is already before the people,

less 15 or 20. It is already before the people, That one of our firm started for N. York, on the 7th inst.

It soon will be before the people, That No. 3 has received a large addition to their extensive stock of goods.

Now Ladies and Gantlemen don't all come at once.

we will wait upon you as fast as we can: we expect another clerk in a few days and will then try not to send our customors away for want of time to wait upon W. H. BAIRD & CO. hem.
June 10th 1845. No. 3 Brick Row.

H(IMCOpathic Physician.

DOCTOR L. PRATT, would respectfully inform the citizens of Towanda and its viainity, that he will be happy to be of essential service, to those who need medical aid. From his experience in the system which he adopts, he flatters himself that the community will be well pleased with its effects upon the various diseases which "flesh is heir to." His office can be found at the residence of L. E. De Wolf Eagr.

Towanda, June 7th 1845.

EAPOLITAN, Florence & Straw BONNETS, of all qualities and prices. Chameleon Ribbons, Artificials. Ruches, &c. at the NEW STORE.

June 18. G. E. FLYNT & CO.

O. D. BARTLETT AS just received a fresh supply of Spring and Summer GOODS which he pledges himself to

sell as low for cash, as can be bought in this village or elsewhere in this longitude—and every article warrantod to be as good as it is recommended.
Towards, May 15, 1845.

Competition in the Shade! UST RECEIVED, a full assortment of superfine French, English and American CLOTHS. Together with a full assoriment of medium, and low price black, blue black and fancy colors; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets of various styles and colorls, making an assortment of Cloths complete. Also, Trimmings, of the best quality, constantly on hand. Purchasers of Cloths and Cassimeres will promote their own interest by calling at the New Store, where all kinds of Goods are selling unusually low.

G.E.FLYNT & CO.

HEETINGS.—Brown and bles. SHEETING, as endless quantity, just received by

May 12.

G.E.FLYNT & CO.

CROCKERY.—A good assortment, just received at June 4. G. E. FLYNT & CO.

Terms of the Bradford Reporter.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum; Firer cents leducted if paid within the year; and for CASH actu-

ally in advance. ONE DOLLAR will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time, by paying arrearages. Most kinds of Country Products

Advertisements, not exceeding a square of twelve lines, inserted for fifty cents; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents. A discount made to yearly advertisers. John Prinkting, of every-description, neatly and expeditiously executed on new and fashionable type.

Letters on husiness pertaining to the office must come free of postage, to ensure attention.

Office in Col. Means' brick building, corner of Main and Bridge streets, up stairs; entrance on the and Bridge streets, up stairs; entrance on the