What Constitutes a Sinte.

BY SIR WILLIAM JONES.

What constitutes a State! Not high raised battlement and labored mound, Thick wall, or mosted gate; Not cities proud with spires and trurets crowned; Not beys and broad armed ports, Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride; Not starred and spangled courts of pride, Where low bred baseness wasts perfume,-Not Man-high minded men. With powers as far above dull brutes endued In forest, brake, or den. As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude,-Men, who their duties know, But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain Prevent the long aimed blow, And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain. These constitute a State. And sovereign law, the State's collected will, O'er thrones and globe elate, Sits Empress, crowning good, repairing ill.

> [From the Washington Union.] An Account of Texas.

This magnificent country, which has of late attracted so large a share of public attention throughout the civilized world, not only on account of the richness of its soil and favored bestowed. The forests furnish vast quantities climate, but because of the i novelty of its political condition, and the extraordinary working of a revolution which has merged nationality into federative power and State sovereignty, as a mere guarantee of the free exercise of republican principles, has its boundary defined by furnish a supply of live oak sufficient for all an act of Congress, approved in December, 1836, as follows: "Beginning at the mouth which carpets the prairies and forests of westhe Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, being exceedingly nutritious, even when appato the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence up rently deadened by age and withered by the rays the principal stream of said river to its source; of the sun. thence due north to the forty-second degree of

mountain. At the south, a level region, vary-ing in width from twenty to seventy miles, ex-has been found on the San Saba, and a valuatends along the coast from the Sabine to the ble copper-mine discovered near the Brasos, Rio Grande. This level section is broadest about a hundred and fifty miles from "the rear the Brasos, and narrowest near the San-Antonio river. It is furrowed by many deep of coal are found in the vicinity of the Great ravines, which form the channels of the nu- Salt Lake, through which the Brasos flows. merous streams that intersect this part of the The billy country abounds with beds of excelcountry. These streams are bordered by dense lent iron ore, and valuable quarries of freestone forests, varying from half a mile to six miles and limestone. Beds of lignite and salines, in width. The intervening country is mostly and sulphur springs, are found in these secopen prairie. The forests, however, do not tions; also gypsum, which is frequently reextend quite to the coast, but terminate within markably transparent, in the form of sienite.a distance of about five miles from the shore; Near the Colorado great quantities of ciliceous thence the country is so entirely open, that minerals are scattered over the surface; and, from the beach, in most places, not a tree can in some places, upon hills, are so abundant as be seen, and the eye rests upon a wide grassy to render the land almost sterile. They conplain, diversified only by a few stunted bushes. I sist principally of rolled pebbles of flint, agate, Above this level region the country becomes chalcedony, and quartz. The level region gradually undulating, presenting a continued affords hardly any minerals worthy of notice, series of broad swelling knolls, and wide shal- Indeed, throughout its whole extent, scarcely low valleys. The prairies and woodland in a stone can be found. this region alternate in the most picturesque manner, forming some of the most beautiful explored field of investigation to the geologist. scenery in nature. The prairies are generally The small masses of gness and granute that islets in a grassy lake. The forest trees attain region, indicates that the primitive and oldest a larger size here than those in the level region, sedimentary rocks may be found near the and the forests are more widely diffused over sources of that stream. If we may believe the section; and the country is irrigated by nu- frontier, there can be little doubt that this counmerous streams of pure, wholesome water, try embraces all the varieties of geological forflowing over pebbly beds. Above this, you mations, from the primitive to the most recent pass through a hilly country, extending inland of marine and flowistile deposites. The imabout one hundred miles. Few of these hills perfect explorations made, indicate that all the attain an elevation exceeding five hundred feet, sedimentary rocks of this country have not with dense thickets of cedar. Beyond this that have broken up and contorted to rocky hilly country, another level or gently undulastrata in many other parts of America, but have ting region extends northward towards the been gradually deposited in a tranquil sea, and

Athens, June, 1845. H. KINGSBERY & CO. region extends northward towards the been gradually deposited in a tranquil sea, and Red river. This section is about one hundred as gradually lifted up from its bed by some miles broad, on the meridian of Austin, and process of nature. The observations, howev-gradually widens eastward, and contracts west-er, that confirm this opinion, have been confin-Lake of the Brasos. It is bounded on the tions. Along the coast a series of superficial northwest by a range of mountains which fur- accumulations extend inland from the coast, the Rio Puerco and other tributaries of the and a variety of fossils, are found imbedded in Rio Grande on the west.

feature of its surface. They comprise about found in these deposites. These superficial four-fifths of the level, and nearly one-half of accumulations rest upon a coarse sandstone. the undulating region. They vary in dimen- In the higher portions of the undulating resions from five miles to one hundred in length. gion, the sandstone in some places protrudes tween the principal streams. In the western water-worn, and resembling a rocky beach. counties, the prairies are beautifully diversifi- Large trunks of silicified trees, two or three ed with small groves of timber; those of the le- feet in diameter, are found lying against the soil of the prairies is remarkably uniform in its Lagrange. This sandstone varies greatly in character throughout the whole country, contexture. In some places it is composed of This soil differs but little in fertility from that stone. of the bottom lands-it is covered with an little attention as the wild deer or the bounding live type, and is exceedingly dangerous.

The scenery of the prairies which lie east of the Colorado valley, is too monotonous to ocean. The smaller ones, with their even, attacks, uniform carpet of verdure, walled in with tall. The p forest trees on every side, must please the eye, briety and general morality. If the descrip-and wrap the senses for a moment; but they tions we read of their recklessness, vice, and fail to enchain attention, to command admiration, to excite wonder, and make lasting im- then indeed has there been a wonderful change pressions upon the mind. They possess none wrought. The population is too sparse for of that constantly varying charm of novelty. the tourist soon becomes fatigued in noting

particles are intimately combined with a carseveral of the streams the soil assumes a sad-

culiarly characteristic of the soils in the vicinithe Brasos, the Caney, and the Colorado. On these streams the soils seem to contain all the elements of fertility, and are probably unsurpassed by any on the globe. Those of the level and undulating regions differ but little in their chemical constituents, and evince that they have been formed from a common sedimentary deposite. The undulating sections mentary deposite. The undulating sections are generally regarded as more fertile than the level country. This may be owing to the fact, that the constituents of the soil are there more intimately blended than in the level country; intimately blended than in the level country; consequently, the fertilizing influence is more generally diffused. The soil of the hilly re-gion differs widely. In the valleys, the alluial accumulations are generally very deep, and the soil is similar to that of the undulating region: it consists chiefly of a friable, sandy calcareous loam, remarkably fertile. Near the Colorado, it encloses many flinty, rolled pebbles, which are gradually decomposing and imparting a siliceous character. The hills have generally a very light thin soil soil, consisting chiefly of a layer of vegetable mould only a few inches deep, resting upon horizontal strata of limestone. The productions of Texas are similar to those of the middle and southern States of the Union, with the addition of tropical fruits-everything yielding immensely abundant returns for the little labor of valuable timber, consisting of live oak, pine, cedar, mesquit, (which nearly resembles mahogany.) bois d'arc. and other timber highly prized for cabinet furniture. It has been estimated that the forests of Taxas would alone the navies of the world. The mesquit grass of the Sabine river, and running west along tern Texas, is as valuable as grain for stock,

The sections of Texas, which by their geo north latitude; thence along the boundary line, logical features, indicate that they contain the as defined in the treaty between the United largest quantities of valuable minerals, have States and Spain, to the beginning." Its area been but little explored, except by the Spancomprises nearly four hundred thousand square liards soon after the establishment of the mis sions of the "Alamo" in Bexar; "San Jose' This country presents every variety of sur- and "Conception" a few miles below, on the face, from the extended plain to the lofty San Antonio river; and "Espirito Santo,"

Texas affords an extensive and almost unsmall, and interspersed with groves resembling have been found on the Colorado, in the fifly the surface. Springs are not unfrequent in this narrations of the rangers and hunters upon the Their summits are generally flat, and tufted been subjected to any of those great revolutions ward of this line. It encloses the Great Salt | ed to the tertiary and recent secondary formanish the sources of the Red river, the Brasos, decreasing in thickness as the distance from Colorado, and other streams on the east, and the sea increases. The bones of the mastodon, this alluvial formation. Shells, similar to those The prairies of Texas form an important that are daily thrown upon the gulf-shore, are The size is proportioned to the distance be- through the soil in irregular ridges, evidently vel region, however, are entirely open. The ridges of this description, a few miles east of sisting generally of a black vegetable mould, coarse sands and comminuted shells, and envarying from four inches to four feet in depth, closes rolled siliceous pebbles. In others, it resting upon beds of sandy or clayer loam .- is quite fine-grained, and resembles free-

The diseases incident to the climate of Texabundance of nutritious grass, affording an in- as are few, and generally yield easily to a juexhaustible supply of pasturage. There is, dictions remedial course. Intermittent and reprobably, no class of men upon the globe who | mittent fevers are the most common disorders. can live more independently, or with less care | These are induced by the use of unwholesome and labor, than the herdsmen of Texas. The food, or by continued exposure to the sun.cattle feed out upon the prairies or in wooded When to the exposure is added great bodily bottims the whole year, and require almost as fatigue, the remittent fever assumes a conges-Travelers, who rashly venture to cross the prairies of the country under the scorching noonday sun, are liable to contract this disease. be agreeable. The larger prairies may, from Those, however, who travel only during the their immensity, astonish and surprise the be- early part of the morning, and towards the close holder, like the broad unvaried expanse of the of the evening, are seldom subjected to these

The people of Texas are remarkable for socrime, in 1837, 1838, and 1839 were true, the cause of religion to suffer by the zeal of peculiar to hilly or mountainous scenery; and sectarians, and, as the sabbath morning breaks, they are all found kneeling at the same rude the remarkable uniformity and resemblance of altar, and offering up their heart's devotion to the remarkable uniformity and resemblance of altar, and offering up their heart's devotion to feature that characterizes them. The land-the same merciful God. All trace of the inscipes are but a continued series of prairies temperance and immortality produced by the skitted by forests, from the banks of the San great influx of worthless paper-monsy from the Colorado.

Taking of the same description of the inscipled from the same merciful God. All trace of the instance of taking street, between Range-street, between Range-s This country, as its surface indicates, affords, nal have been driven from the country by the almost every variety of soil. In the level and force of public sentiment, while their victims undulating regions, it is exceedingly fertile, have recovered from the degradation into which consisting, in many places, of a rich, deep, they had fallen. The moral atmosphere is pure. calcareous loam, in which sandy and elayer. As a people, the Texians may well be envied for their virtues.

Taves. - Whatever a woman asserts, you dish-yellow color, from the abundance of fer say well admit at once, for you may be as-reginous earth mingled with it. This is possible will never yield.

## ATHENS ADVERTISEMENT.

WELLES & SATTERLEE'S. June 9. LASS, OILS & PAINTS-25 Kegs Duncan-non Nails from 3d to 40d. 3-8, 5-16, 1-2, 5-8

WELLES & SATTERLEE'S. RAIN and grass scythes, scythe snaths, grain cra-dles and scythes, stones and rifles; hoes, axes, rakes, hay and manure forks; Ames' shovels, spades scoops, hammers, hatchets and a general stock of hard-

ARMERS.—20,000 LBS. OF BUTTER, either in rolls or february in rolls or firkins wanted at the highest market

WELLES & SATTERLEE

100 BBLS. LAKE SALT, at ten shillings per
barrel, cash for sale at barrel, cash, for sale at
WELLES & SATTERLEE'S.

and qualities at very low prices, may be found at June 9, 1845. WELLS & SATTERLEE'S. A SPLENDID stock of linen and cotton Goods for gentleman's wear. Also, Kid, linen and cotton -neck and pocket handkerchief's and Italian cragloves—neck and pocker unabled vats of all grades, may be found at June 9, 1845. WELLS & 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 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, lum-ber, or produce of most kinds. We ask our friends to call and examine our Goods and prices, and we flatter

as follows :

pegged bragons; fine shoes; Childs' calf and seal bootees; Childrens' shoes of all kinds-

ARPENTERS 4 JOINERS TOOLS, a general Assortment at H. KINGSBERY & CO.
Athens, June 1845.

od Grass & Grain scythes & Forks, also Quinne-baugh scythe stones, Rakes, Snaths, Credles, &c, at Athens, June 1845. H. KINGSBERY & CO'S.

Butter! Butter! NY quantity of good fresh butter wanted, for which

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

Athens, June, 1845.

MEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

n entire new stock of Goods, at

Two doors below Tracy & Moore, Main street consisting of Dry Goods. Groceries. Crockery, Iron, Steel, Nails, Bosts & Shoes; and forthe Ladies we have a good assortment of MILLINERY GOODS. Besides, Ten Thousand Notions, not to be enumerated, all of which were purchased under the auc ion hammer, expressly for this market, and will be sold without reserve, and Pontirely Much Cheaper than at any other establishment in Towarda. All who favor us with a call, may be assur-

Towanda, May 12, 1845.

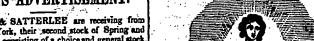
BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

Towanda, May 14, 1845.

Fashionable Tailoring! siness and accommodating terms to merit patronage.

The Spring and Summer FASHIONS have just been

ale. Towards, May 14, 1845.



7-9 8-8, 10-8 Duncannon round and square Iron : band and hoop Iron of all sizes. Also, 5 tons Lycoming and Centre county Iron of all kinds and shapes even er called for-including 400 lbs. nail rods. Also, cast and E. B. & American Steel, all of which will be found

ware may be found at the store of
June 9. WELLES & SATTERLEE.

EATHER—Saltmarsh, Overton & Co's best solo

And upper leather—calf and kip skins always on hand in exchange for cash and hides, very low at.

June 9. WELLES & SATTERLEE'S.

price for goods by
Inne 9. WELLS & SATTERLEE

WELLES & SATTERLEE'S.

ROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres of all shades
and qualities at year low.

ourselves that none shall go away dissatisfied. Athens, June 25, 1845.

POOTS & SHOE3,—The largest assortment ever before offered in this market, comprising in

Ladies' walking buskins; kid and seal ties:

and some test the stid and seal sins; seal and calf pegged slips; seal and calf pegged and sowed bootees; rubber over shoes; and boys pegged boots:

of which will be sold cheap by
Athens, June, 1845. H KINGSBERY & CO.

Athens, June, 1845. H. KINGSBERY 4 CO.

SUMMER GOODS, an endless variety for sale at Athens, June. H. KINGSBERY & CO'S.

THE TOWANDA

G. E. FLY.YT & CO.,

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

No. 5, Tracy's New Block,

ed that their interest will be to call again.

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

GEO. E. FLYNT & CO.

GEO. E. FLYNT & CO.



WILCOX & SAGE have associated themseves 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 I. 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' Guiters, shoes and slips; children's do.; gent's Ladies' Guiters, snow and guiters and pumps, &c., &c.

JOHN W. WILCOX,

PHILANDER SAGE.

EORGE H. BUNTING would respectfully inform the public that he still continues at his old stand on the west side of Main street, between Kings-

received, and he is prepared to make garments in the most fishionable manner. Particular attention paid to CUTTING, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

He has the latest Spring and Sur



HE preceding figure is to represent the INSEN-SIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great evacuation 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 o 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 of from the blood and other juices of the body, and dispo rom the blood and other juices of the body, and tapperses 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 purises 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 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 Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds stoppage of the insensible perspiration. It never require

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 insensible perspiration. If this can be done, they say, we will take care of the rest. It will be seen, therefore, that all participations and extend eliks what is presented. that all physicians understand alike what is necessary t a recovery, how much they may differ as to the mod

of obtaining it. To give some idea of the amount, and consequently the importance of the insensible perspiration, we will state that the learned Ur. Lewenhock, andthe great Boerstate that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, anothe great Dori-harve, ascertained that five-eights of all we received in-to 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 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 a principle, that it determines those particles, to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots; but if it is di-rected inwards, and falls upon the lungs, the conse-

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.

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 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 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 courseeems 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, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physicism who makes an internal application to effect it. | The reason I makes an internal application to effect it. I ne reason a 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 has this power to the fullest extent.—It is McAllister's All-Healing Ointment or the World's Salre. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around oldsores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part Lawn, Printed Lawn, Lace Lawn, Chusans &c. 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

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous hunors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds to discharge their outrid matter, and then heals them.

It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of utaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its ealthy 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

e, or is dangerous to the intestine ence, or is dangerous to the intesumes.

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 cheeked, or disarranged by cold or other causes. It preserves and defends the sprince from all 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 being. It inclassolubly 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 open-ings 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 in-ternal, 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 without a parallel. I havensed it for all disease 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 re-sponsibility, 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, 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 physicisms, learned in the profession: I have had mi nisters of the gospel, Judges on the bench; aldermen and lawyers, gentlemen of the highest emulition 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 mo-

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 ontment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicines that can be given interpally. 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 Saire has the wonderful virtue of extracting the punid humore from all external sores by causing them to dis charge. In like manner it operates upon internal affec-tions by driving all the impurities through the porces to the surface. Thus with consumption, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the possonous particles that are constinuing them and ex-

sumption continually, although we are told it is foolish-ness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure se-veral thousand persons yearly. If this medicine was in the hands of some patent medicine brawlers, they would make an optour through the country that would be in-

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 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.

Evysipelas—This complaint arises from impurites being driven out to the surface by means of the insensible perspiration, and lodging in the cuticule, forms sores,

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 dis-case in the system to have cold feet. Some persons are totally unable to get them warm, and endure much suf

fering 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 malformation of the chest,

the 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 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 inflammation or it will do little good. This salve if rubbed on the temples will penetrate directly into the socket and infase 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 &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

can depend on to care their raw sans, when exposed to the weather at sea. It acts like a charm in these complaints. Two or three applications cures.

Pimples on the face, freekles, 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 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 Freck-les it will first start out those that have lain hidden 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 re-

knew its balm in healing Burns stone. It extracts the pain and leaves the place withouts scar.

Quinsy sore throat, Influenza, Bronchitis.—There is not an internal remedy in existence that will core these disorders as quick as the salve. It opens the pores for sale very low for cash.

The pain and leaves the place without a scale and the money refunded; and a written agreement given to that effect to all that desire one.

CLOCKS.—A large assortment just received and for sale very low for cash.

these disorders as quick as the saive. It opens the pores 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 saive acts upon the piles as upon sore eyes. There is an inflammation which must be drawn from the marts. The salve does this.

from the parts. The salve does this.

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 care thousands !

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," call-ed "medical kzenges," "vermifuges." pills, ccc. Even

were it possible to say positively that worms were pre sent, 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 cripe of the intestines, it will ef-

fectually 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 effective subscriber is determined (for cash) to sell all kinds of furniture at a less price than ever before known.

Choic, Pain or Information of the D.

Wishing to furnish themselves with furniture, will find it an object to call and examine, purchase and pay, as the subscriber is determined (for cash) to sell all kinds of furniture at a less price than ever before known.

Line 23, 1845.

D. VANDERCOOK.

Cholic, Pain, or Inflammation of the Bouels.—Let the salve be rubbed in and heated with the fire or hot flat irons, and all pains and difficulty will soon cease.

of the bone, nothing is so good for as this saire.

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 and leaves not the sightest cause of alarm. Poisons by a mails, bites of animals, or burns, it removes when nothing else will.

D. VANDERCOOK.

June 23. 1845.

D. VANDERCOOK.

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 notidle words or I am ready to back it with any reasonable amount.

Old Sores, Mortification, Ulcers, &c.-There is no efectual way of curing these, but drawing off the putrid! matter. To merely dry it up would only endanger one 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 impunities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impossite 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 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 meast. The salve will always prevent it, if used in ser

Litter Complaint.—Persons having this complaint fie quently have eruptions of the hands, face and other parts, and never once thirk that it arises from the liver. Their utter inability to remove these irruptions, proves beit misapprehension of the disorder. Such must us it first on the feet, then wear it on the chest, and the ifficulty will soon go away.

Hince Possion or Griping of the Intestines.—This disease caused the death of the late H. S. Legare, Attorney General and acting Secretary of the United States. A FEW THOUSAND YARDS of those chesp A SHEETINGS, as also summer stuffs, Prints, Hosery, Gloves, &c. &c., new spraing at June 23, 1845.

Hosery, Gloves, &c. &c., new spraing at Healing Content possesses this power to the fullest dily, the sufferer secon dies.

The All-Healing Ointment would have saved the his of Mr. Legare and all others under similar circumstances

Corns.—If the salve is used according to directions
people need never be troubled with corns—especial people need never be troubled with coms—especially cut out by some travelling mountebank who knows he is doing more mischief than he can possibly repair. A little of this ointment put on now and then will always them down

supportable.

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 efit. It is a Family Salve of untold value. As lone efit. 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 compose

tirely of vegetables it gives no good ground for apprehension.

We have full certificates, from all the persons whose the persons of them, we have been for them, we have been the persons to them, we have been been to be a person for them, we have been the persons to be a person for them, we have been the person for them. 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

the safest and most effectual of any method. It should be adopted without a moment's hesitation.

Erysipelus—This complaint arises from impurities being driven out to the surface by means of the insensible perspiration, and lodging in the cuticale, 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 inwards 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 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.

Deafness and Ear-Ache are helped with the like 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 a accommanizes cold feet. It is a sure sign of disable 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.

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

Cold Feet.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains ily ointment; F. Otten, 12-2 Division and the head; S. W. Robinson, 70 Essex st—family ointment; S. Haariot, 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 st—ague in chest; N Wyeath, 120 Division st—bite of a dog and piles; J Vincent, 124 Allenst—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 Knox, 80 Laight-st—chapped hands; J Culver, 194 Stanton st—ulcerated sores; J P Bennett, sore throat, rheumatism; G P Taylor, 46 Forsyth st-hvercomplaint; W Dokins, Huston—consumption.

Sold by H.S. & M.C. MERCUR, Towarda, and G.

A. PERKINS, Athens. [47]

# SADDLE & HARNESS NEALNE.

ELKANAH SAIITH & SON. ESPECTFULLY inform that they still continue the manufacture of Saddles, Bridies, Harness, &c., in Col. Mix's building, next door to J. C. Adams' Law Office, where they will keep constantly on hand,

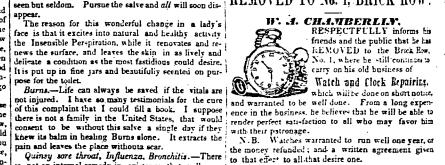
and manufacture to order, Elastic Web, Common and Quilted Saddles, Harness, Carpet Bags, Trunks. Bridles.

Collars, Valises, &c. &c. Carriage Trimming and Military Work done to Mattrasses, Pew and Chair Cushions made on short

ctice and reasonable terms.

The subscribers hope by doing their work well, and by a strict attention to business, to merit a share public patronage. ELKANAH SMITH & SON.
Towanda, May 21, 1845.

REMOVED TO No. 1, BRICK ROW!



business at his prother's new stand, east side of Main street, south part of the borough, where he is prepared upon them, if they be diseased, by separating the inflamed morbid particles therefrom, and expelling them

least benefit. Coach work and Edge Tools.

He assures the public that all work entrusted to his care will be well done, as he has thoroughly learned

his trade and is determined to render satisfaction.

JOHN A. ESENWINE. 7 Towards Herember 38 1844

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To all people to whom these presents shall come. D. VANDERCOOK, Cabine!

Maker & Undertaker, wishes: inform the public, that he still exinform the public, that he still exinces to keep on hand a general
assortment of Cabinet Furnitum.
His establishment is situated on the
corner of Main & State streets, second door north of the Benk and directly opposite W. Watkins' law office. Per wishing to furnish themselves with furniture, will find

TA PEDEDICALEDA at irons, and all pains and difficulty will soon cease.

Swellings of the joints, or weakness, or any affection the Sofa Rocking chair, beautifully upholstered, also the half French Mahoganu chair, together with sofar of the latest and most approved patterns, all of which will be disposed of for all kinds of country produce at the usual law prices, and for cash at very much redu-

> OFFIN mule to order on the shortest notice.
>
> Orery low for realy pay. A hearse will be in reduced to ne 23, 1415. Ju ne 23, 1845.

D. VANDERCOOK. white pine, cherry, and whitewood lumber, mexchange for furniture.

June 23, 1845.

D. VANDERCOOK.

HO! FOR THE TIMES! ZBW 30008 AZD 9TBA? THE suscribers now have on hand all kinds of Mechandize for the season, and aitho' they do not partie themselves to sell lower by 10 or 20 per cention. than their neighbors, yet they do plodge themselves to still as loss for each as can be bought at any house in

### town, Elmira, Owego er Binghamton. May 20, 1345. H. MIX 4 SONS. May 20, 1345. Terms of the Bradford Reporter.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum; Firer tents educted if paid within the year; and for CASH actor ally in advance. Own Donnan will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time. Transporters arrearages. Most kinds of Courses Property

paying arrestages. Some the coost as a source of received in payment, at the market price.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square of twelves lines, inserted for fifty cents; every subsequent insertion tentry-five cents. A discount made to yearly advertisers.

Jos Paiswisse, of every description, nearly and expeditionally executed on new and fashionable type.

Letters on business pertaining to the office most come ree of postage, to ensure attention.

① Office in Col. Means' brick building, corner of
Main and Bridge streets, up stairs; entrance on the porth door.