The Happiest Time.

BY M. A. BROWNE.

When are we happiest? When the light of morn
Wakes the young roses from their crimson rest;
When cheerful sounds upon the fresh winds borne,
'Till man resumes his work with blither zest;
While the bright waters leap from rock to glen,
Are we happiest then?

Alas, those roses! they will fade away,
And thunder tempests will deform the sky;
And summer heats bid the spring buds decay,
And the clear sparkling fountain may be dry,
And nothing beautiful adorn the scene,
To tell what it hath been.

When are we happiest? In the crowded hall,
When fortune smiles, and flatterers bend the knee?
How soon, how very soon such pleasures pall!
How fast must falsehood's rainbow coloring flee!
Its poison flow'rets brave the sting of care;
We are not happy there.

Are we happiest when the evening hearth
Is circled with its crown of living flowers:
When goeth round the laugh of artless mirth,
And when affection from its bright urn showers
Her richest balm on the dilating heart?
Bliss! is it there thou art?

Oh, no! not there. It would be happiness
Almost like heaven's it might always be;
Those brows without one shading of distress,
And wanting nothing but eternity:
But they are things of earth, and pass away—
They must—they must decay!

Those voices must grow tremulous with years;
Those smiling brows must wear a tinge of gloom;
Those sparkling eyes be quenched in bitter tears,
And, at last, close darkly in the tomb:
If happiness depends on them alone,
How quickly is it gone!

When are we happiest then? O, when resigned
To whatsoe'er our cup of life may brim;
When we can know ourselves but weak and blind,
Creatures of earth; and trust alone in Him
Who giveth, in his mercy, joy or pain;
Oh! we are happiest then.

[From the Knickerbocker for March.]

Stanzas.

BY L. H. WHITTIER.

Then take thy rest in that shadowy hall,
In thy mournful shroud reposing;
There is no cloud on the sort to fall,
No dust o'er its light is closing.—W. G. CLARK.

Dust unto dust!—we have left her sleeping,
The green-wood above her its calm watch keeping!
'Twas meet that beneath its softened shade
The grave of that slumberer mild was made.
Its stillness and beauty, so like her life,
Serene and unruffled by worldly strife;
A life like the flow of some hidden stream,
On the careless eye that may never beam,
But stainless and bright on its bosom bearing
Forever the brightness the sky is wearing!
Flashing to sun-light no foam-wreaths leap
From the waters which move, though they seem to sleep.
And the sweet wild-flowers by its shade which grow,
Alone of its cherishing kindness know.

She hath passed from among us in Beauty and Youth,
But her memory lingers, a witness for Truth;
Turning meekly aside from the world and its dross,
In the by-paths of Duty still bearing her cross;
A home-flower, unfolding its richness alone
Where the warmth and the light of home kindliness shone!
We toil on our way, wearing fetters of sin,
Seeking joy from without, while its fount is within;
The ear that is turned to the world and its strife
May not hear the sweet flow of the waters of life;
We may toil on forever, yet never may find
In the deserts of earth the Shiloah of mind!
Unsatisfied, sad and bewildered we roam,
In this wilderness world, still far away from our home;
And those who have wandered the least from their rest;
Are sometimes, in mercy, the earliest blest;
Having kept, though but briefly, the faith that was given
Are gathered like lambs to the true fold of Heaven!

'Twas the will of our Father!—and gathered to-day,
We saw her, the loved borne forever away!
But stillness and faith came as comforters there,
And the mourners were bowed in the utterance of prayer;
The broken heart leaned on the promise of God,
And the bruised spirit kissed, in submission the rod!

Illustrious Mechanics.

Adam, the father of the human race, was a gardener. He had, however, a strange propensity for tasting unwholesome fruit, which produced injurious effects, both upon himself and his offspring.

Noah was a shipwright and a husbandman; he navigated the whole earth in his ark, and got "seas over" in his vineyard.

Solomon was an architect, a poet and a philosopher; his conduct, however, was not always by line and by rule; he trod the circle of dissipation, was erratic in his imaginations, and violated his own maxims. His conscience and strength of mind, however, reclaimed him, and his repentance is the most beautiful of the works which he has left for the contemplation of his species.

The Apostle Paul was a tent maker and labored with his hands at his avocation, while he endeavored to infuse into the minds of his fellow men, the important truths of revelation. While he screened them with earthly tabernacles from the weather, he held above their souls the ægis of divine protection.

Matthew was a poor fisherman. He relinquished his humble calling for that of a missionary, and toiled assiduously to draw men from the fiery billows of perdition.

Quintus Cincinnatus was a ploughman, and was invoked to the government and dictatorship of Rome. His labors in the political field were as successful as those upon the soil.

Arcaces was a private mechanic, and was called to found the Parthian Empire. He built up a powerful nation, and erected for himself a mausoleum of fame, which is indestructible.

Tamerlane, the conqueror of Asia, was also a mechanic; he *rough-hewed* Bajazet, and carved his way to fortune and glory.

Massaniello, a Napolitan fisherman, was raised to the command of fifty thousand men, and gave up fish lines for lines of bayonets, and river seins for scenes of carnage.

John, of Leyden, in Germany, was a tailor, and rose to the dignity of a king. He cut out for himself a bad piece of work, however, and afterwards came to a miserable end. His goose did not fly well.

Zeno, the famous Bishop of Constantia, who had the largest diocese in that country, was a weaver. He directed his attention to the *habits*, both of soul and body.

Stephen Tudiner, a hatter in upper Austria, was made General, and commanded an army of sixty thousand. He made hats for others, but preferred for himself, a chapeau.

Walmer, a Shoemaker, succeeded him in command, but was slain by Count Papenheim. He converted his awl into a sword: "his last state was worse than the first."

Mr. Edmund, a baker, of Sterling, in Scotland, showed such unparalleled bravery in the Swedish wars, under that "thunderbolt of war, Gustavus Adolphus," that he was made a General. A maker of bread might be supposed to know how to rise.

Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, worked at ship-building. He learned the Russian Bear how to manage a boat.

Charles II., of England, was a turner in ivory, nor could affairs of state divert him from his morning task at the lathe. He turned his mind, however, to other amusements, which tasked his health, and pared away his reputation.

Louis XIV., of France, was one of the best watch-wakers of his reign. He forgot the burdens of power, in following the light footsteps of time, and escaped the flattering, of parasites, on the pinions of chronometers.

William IV., of England, was a sailor, and he rose from the forecastle to the throne.

He managed the ship of state with nautical address, and beat her a considerable way up the harbor of Reform.

Benjamin Franklin, was a printer, philosopher, and statesman. He drew lightning from heaven, and left his name in large Caps upon the annals of his country. His spirit is among the * * * * * *

George Washington, Andrew Jackson, and William Henry Harrison, were farmers. From the pursuit of agriculture, they went forth to pursue the enemies of their country, and from fields of death, gathered the "Golden Immortal."

Sir Richard Arkwright, who first conceived the idea of spinning cotton by means of machinery, passed, the earlier years of his life in pursuing the humble occupation of a barber. His genius proved brighter than his razors.

John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburg, was the son of a poor farmer in Largo, Scotland. He was employed in the capacity of herdsman. His pencil was a stick, and the ground his slate. From being the companion of cattle, he became the peer of learned men.

William Gifford, was bound out to a shoemaker, after having served a number of years as cabin boy. Being too poor to purchase stationary, he used to hammer out as smoothly as possible, small bits of leather, on which he traced problems with his awl. In later years, his critical awl pierced the souls of many luckless scribblers.

A Fact for the Million.

Every man in difficulty, poverty, or despondency, should think, when at the verge of utter despair, that there are others in the world, worse off than himself, who are happy and contented. A striking illuetration of this fact occurred for the edification of a poor friend of ours a month since.

"I was," said he, "out of business, entirely. I had exhausted all methods the exercise of which was likely to procure me employment. I was walking down Broadway with a solitary sixpence in my pocket, and hunger gnawing at my vitals, in that desperate mood which may be properly termed partial insanity, and in the fullness of my woe was absolutely complating suicide, when a collection of people, gathered about the door of a princely mansion, diverted my attention. I beheld a decrepid old man, bent double with old age, and so feeble that two burly domestics were, with their united strength, aiding his trembling and uncertain steps. He was nearly blind, quite deaf, I was told, possessed to a limited extent only, the faculties of taste and smell. He was taking his customary morning walk—hobbling from the door of his dwelling to the nearest corner."

The man alluded to is the famous millionaire, (Astor,) about whom books have been written, and newspaper paragraphs innumerable concocted.

"I thought," said our friend, "that I, with my single sixpence, was in a glorious situation, compared with that of the individual before me, and I went my way with a beaming countenance and lightened heart, thanking Heaven for the health and strength I then enjoyed—but had despised. I have never despaired since.

The Duty of Democrats.

The approaching contest is one that demands at the hands of every democrat his hearty cooperation, to insure a triumph of our principles. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have their reputation at stake in the next election. It remains to be seen, whether they are to retain or surrender the laurels won last year. Upon the issue of the next election some of the most important measures of the country are involved. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that both branches of the Legislature should remain Democratic. Democratic councils alone at this exigency will carry us safely through the impending dangers. The finances of the State under Democratic rule, are just beginning to assume that permanency and regularity which will insure punctuality for the future. If our principles are to be sustained, and the great measures of the party consummated, the first duty of every Democrat is to give his cordial support to the *regular nominations* of the party. Vote the ticket without erasing or changing a single name, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have done your duty. It should be remembered that it is not the men for whom we vote, but his and our principles that he represents. The support of regular nominations is an old practice with us and has given the Democracy victory in many severe contests. It is essential to our organization—to our success—and to break the rule has ever been considered disorganization. Would it be less so now? The support of regular nominations is a part of the Democratic creed, and safe and salutary in practice; then let our nominations be sustained by the entire strength of the party.—*Harrisburg Union.*

A VENERABLE PATRIARCH.—A late number of the Utica Baptist Register states, that Elder Benjamin Harvey who is to open the religious services at the Meeting House, on the fourth, is now in the 111th year of his age, and still retains his faculties to an astonishing degree. His health is excellent. He walks about with great ease, and to all appearances may last several years longer.

GENERAL ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled, "An act relating to the election in this commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of such election to be held, and also the enumeration in such notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN N. WESTON, High Sheriff of the county of Bradford, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of said county, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October in the several districts in said county, to wit:

In Albany, at the school house in the north district near the house of W. Wilcox.
In Asylum, at Jacob Frutchey's.
In Athens Borough, at E. S. Matthewson's.
In Athens Township, at J. & W. Kendall's.
In Armenia, at Wrightman Pierce's.
In Burlington, at Ad'n M'Kean's.
In Canton, at Benj. Coolbaugh's.
In Columbia, at James Morgan's.
In Durell, at S. S. Bradley's.
In Franklin, at Wm. Deemer's.
In Granville, at the school house, No. 1, at Granville corners.
In Herrick, at Wm. Durand's.
In Litchfield, at R. Park's,
In Leroy, at the school house in Leroy.
In Monroe, at J. P. Smith's.
In Orwell, at the house of formerly occupied by I. H. Ross.
In Pike, at E. Dewolf's.
In Ridgeberry, at Stephen Harman's.
In Rome, at L. S. Maynard's.
In Sheshequin, at D. Brink's.
In Smithfield, at A. J. Gerould's.
In Springfield, at T. Wikler's.
In Standing Stone, at S. Stevens'.
In South Creek, at the school house near Asa Gillett's, in South Creek.
In Towanda Boro' at the Claremont House.
In Towanda tp., at the school house near Andrew C. Gregg's.
In Troy, at the school house in the village of Troy.
In Springhill, (formerly Tuscarora,) at the school house near J. J. Lewis'.
In Ulster, at S. B. Holcomb's.
In Warren, at R. Cooper's.
In Wells, at E. E. Ayres'.
In Windham, at E. Russel's dec'd.
In Wyalusing, at John Taylor's.
In Wysox, at the Academy At which time and place the electors aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Canal Commissioner of this State.
Two persons to represent the county of Bradford in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.
One person for High Sheriff of Bradford County.
One person for Prothonotary, Clerk Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer.
One person for Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.
One person for Treasurer of Bradford Co.
One person for Commissioner of Bradford Co.
One person for Coroner of Bradford Co.
One person for Auditor of Bradford County.

And in and by said act, I am further directed to give notice "that every person excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office of profit and trust under the government of the United States, or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the state Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, or judge or other officer of any such election, shall be then eligible to any office to be voted for.

By the 4th section of an act passed the 16th day of April, 1840, it is provided "that the 13th section of an act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the electors of this Commonwealth," shall not be so construed, as to prevent any militia officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election of this commonwealth.

In the 61st section of the act first mentioned, is enacted that every general and special election shall be open between eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

It is further directed that the meeting of the Judges at the Court House in Towanda, to make out the general return, shall be on the third day after the election, which will be the 17th day of October.

JOHN N. WESTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, September 17, 1845.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

ELKANAH SMITH & SON,

RESPECTFULLY inform that they still continue the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, 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,*
Bridles,	*Trunks,*
Collars,	*Valises, &c. &c.*

Carriage Trimming and Military Work done to order.

Mattrasses, Pew and Chair Cushions made on short notice and reasonable terms.

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

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

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

JOHN W. WILCOX,
PHILANDER SAGE.
Towanda, May 14, 1845.

ATHENS ADVERTISEMENT.

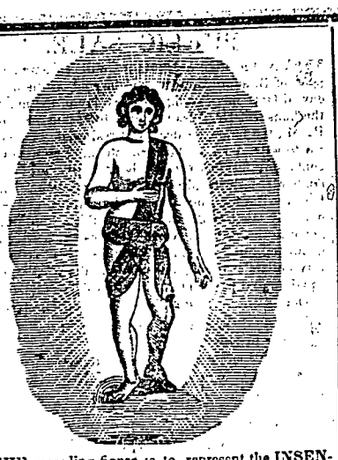
WELLS & SATTERLEE are receiving from New York, their second stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a choice and general stock of all articles kept in country stores and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the country for cash, produce or approved short credit. Please call and examine our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

THE Ladies will find printed lawns, md'laines, balzarines, and prints for summer; and bombazines, alpaccas and merino goods for winter dresses. Linen, cotton & worsted mitts, gloves and hose; black, blue black, striped and plain silks in patterns; for sale very low at
June 9. WELLES & SATTERLEE'S.

LEATHER—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.

At the Head of the NORTH BRANCH CANAL.

H. 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, lumber, 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.



THE preceding figure is to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. This the great evaruation 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 use.—The blood by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the blood is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the insensible perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the insensible perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface.—Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practicioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonians for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

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

To give some idea of the amount, and consequently the importance of the insensible perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eights of all we received into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we 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 directed inwards, 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 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 worn-out particles, and poisonous humors, and they must go through the pores as nature designed.

Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, and unstop the pores, after they are closed and let the perspiration flow, that the blood may relieve itself of its impurities? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you 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 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 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, 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 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 intestines.

This remedy is probably the only one now known, that is capable of producing all these great results. Its great value is in restoring at once, the circulation of the juices when checked, or disarranged by cold or other causes. It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to avoid all its impurities and dispose of all its useless particles. There is a connection, harmony, and feasibility in all that defies contradiction. It is a simple, but wonderful principle that preserves in healthy operation the entire machinery of our 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 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 without a parallel. I have used it for all disease of the chest, consumption, liver, and the most dangerous of internal maladies. I have used it in cases of extreme 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.

I never, to my recollection had more than five or six among the thousands who have used it, say that it was not favorable to their complaint. On the contrary I have had hundreds return voluntarily, and in the warmest and most pathetic language speak in its praise. I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the gospel, Judges on the bench, aldermen and lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, universal voice saying "McAllister your ointment is good."

Consumption.—Of all diseases, we find this the most important, and concerning which we meet with the most opposition. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have more effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicines that can be given internally. Every body consents to the fact that if healing medicine could be applied on the lungs, there would be great hopes of recovery. The difficulty is to get the medicine there. Now the Salve has the wonderful virtue of extracting the putrid humors from all external sores by causing them to discharge. In like manner it operates upon internal affections by driving all the impurities through the pores to the surface. Thus with consumption, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them and expels them from the system.

It is the simplest and most rational process in creation, if one has the medicine capable of doing it. The All-Healing Ointment possesses this power to the fullest extent. I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolish mess. 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 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.

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

Asthma, Tightness of Breath.—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 two sooner than any internal remedy will cure one.

Sore 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 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 &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, 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 Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the salve and *all* will soon disappear.

The reason for this wonderful change in a 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 is put up in fine jars and beautifully scented on purpose for the toilet.

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 balm in healing Burns alone. It extracts the pain and leaves the place withouta scar.

Quinsy sore throat, Influenza, Bronchitis.—There is not an internal remedy in existence that will cure these disorders as quick as the salve. It opens the 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 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 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 if the trial was made, who believe no medicine of the least benefit.

Two shillings worth would satisfy any one, whether it would do good or not:

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

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

It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give internal *doubtful* medicines, so long as a harmless, certain, and effectual *external* one could be had.

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

Swellings of the joints, or weakness, or any affection of the bone, nothing is so good for as this salve.

Poisons.—I never knew anything so good as this salve. It causes the poison to discharge immediately, and leaves not the slightest cause of alarm. Poisons by nails, bites of animals, or burns, it removes when nothing else will.

Toilet.—I have it done up in fine order for 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 effectual 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 impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common salves of the day in such cases. For they have no power to open other revenues, to let off all this morbid matter, and the consequences are always 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 breast. The salve will always prevent it, if used in season.

Liver Complaint.—Persons having this complaint frequently have eruptions of the hands, face and other parts, and never once think that it arises from the liver. Their utter inability to remove these irruptions, proves their misapprehension of the disorder. Such must use it first on the feet, then wear it on the chest, and the difficulty will soon go away.

Illiac Passion 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. It is the stopping up of the smaller intestines, and some times the twisting of them. It is brought on by a neglect of the daily evacuations, or from incarcerated Hernia. The pains are awful, and unless help comes speedily, the sufferer soon dies.

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

Corns.—If the salve is used according to directions, people need never be troubled with corns—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 keep them down.

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

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

Thomas Moshier, 179 Ninth-st—weak back; W W Way, cor. King and McDonough sts—sore eyes; M J Way do erysipelas; Dr J Clark, 210 Stanton-st—ulcerated sores; Dr J Covel, 132 Sullivan-st—ague in the face; F R Lee, 245 Bowery—pain in the breast; Rev J Gibbs Dover-st—family medicine; Henry Gibbs, 111 Bowery—influenza; A Stuckey, 608 Fourth st—family medicine; E Conway, U S. Court—burns, scalds; Eliza Bunker, Flatbush—consumption; M A King, 169 Oliver st—burns; E Kipp, 275 Second-st—quinsy; J Vanderpool Cherry-st—cancer; Burr Nash—piles; W E Turner, 91 Ridge-st—do; C Mann, Globe Hotel—ruptures; J. Hurd, 17 Batavia-st—salt rheum; G Bummer, 124 Division-st—do; J Mudie, 20 Mercer-st—do; H A West, 107 Marks place—burns, frosted feet; D Thorp, 145 Norfolk st—sore eyes; F. Caplin, 221 Broome-st—do; P Bowe, 36 Willett st—do; H B Jerkins, Phœnix Bank—do; J F Henly, do—caused by gunpowder; Dr Mitchell, 79 Mercer-st—broken breast; C D Jacobson, 199 Staston-st—rheumatism; B J Russell—do; E Willetts, 303 Pearl st—eruptions; E Robb 237 Bleeker-st—ague in the face; C Frances, 39 Bevery—family medicine; D S Judd, 657 Water-st—family ointment; F Otten, 124 Division st—rheumatism in the head; S W Robinson, 70 Essex st—family ointment; 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 Allen 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 Knox, 86 Laight-st—chapped hands; J Culver, 194 Stanton st—ulcerated sores; J P Bennett, sore throat, rheumatism; G P Taylor, 46 Forsyth st—livercomplaint; W Dokins, Huston—consumption.

Sold by H. S. & M. C. MERCUR, Towanda, and G. A. PERKINS, Athens, [47

TOWANDA ACADEMY.

THE next academic year of this institution, will commence on Monday, the first day of September next, under the superintendence and management of

Mr. J. C. Vandercook, as Principal.

JNO. P. WORTHING, ASSISTANT.

Miss Sarah F. Worthing, Preceptress.

Mr. Vandercook has been successfully engaged in teaching for ten years past; he has much experience in this important and truly elevating department of human enterprise and benevolence, and brings testimonials from various sources of good moral character, and excellent scientific and literary attainments.

Mr. Worthing is a gentleman of very excellent attainments, experience and skill in teaching, and cannot fail to do much for the advancement of the student and the prosperity of the institution.

Miss Worthing, the Preceptress of the Female Department, has already, by her devotion to literature, and her superior virtues, obtained the unqualified confidence of the community, and the esteem and affection of her numerous pupils. Young ladies will seldom find an instructress better qualified to meet all the wants of the student, not only as a tercher, but as a guardian friend and associate. They cannot but be improved by her example and society, as well as by her engaging instructions.

TUITION will be as follows, in all the departments:

Primary and common English studies, with Penmanship, composing and speaking,	$2 50
Natural, intellectual and moral science, botany, chemistry, history, astronomy, rhetoric, logic, book-keeping, drawing, painting, &c.,	4 00
Mathematics and the languages,	5 00
Incidental expenses, per term, during winter,	25

No student will be received for less than half a term, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of illness or other unavoible causes.

The Academic year will be divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. There will be a vacation of one week after the first term; also one week after the third, and a vacation of six weeks after the fourth, including the harvest season.

We desire to make the Towanda Academy an agreeable and desirable resort for students from abroad, as well as those at home; a place where the purest virtues shall be cultivated, and the germs of science firmly set in the youthful mind. For this great object, no care or labor will be spared on the part of teachers or trustees. The Principal should be consulted before purchasing books, as several changes are contemplated in the text-books of the School.

Students from abroad can find board with the Principal or others, on reasonable terms.

Lectures will be given regularly by the Principal and others, on the most important topics of education, and a society organized for the especial benefit of young men. There will be two examinations and exhibitions during the year, the time to be determined by the teachers and trustees. HIRAM MIX, President.

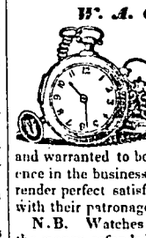
TRUSTEES.

Enos Tomkins,	David Cash,
J. D. Montanye,	Burton Kingsbery,
C. L. Ward,	H. S. Mercur,
John F. Means,	William Elwell.

Towanda, July 31, 1845.

REMOVED TO No. 1, BRICK ROW!

W. A. CHAMBERLIN,



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has REMOVED to the Brick Row, No. 1, where he still continues to carry on his old business of

Watch and Clock Repairing,

which will be done on short notice, and warranted to be well done. From a long experience in the business, he believes that he will be able to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N.B. Watches warranted to run well one year, or 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.

If you want to buy Jewelry cheap call at Chamberlin's Watch Shop, No. 1, Brick Row.

☞ MAPLE SUGAR, Wood, and all kinds of Country Produce received in payment.

Towanda, June 18, 1845.

CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of *Cane and Wood seat Chairs; also Settees of various kinds & BEDSTEADS, of every description, which we will* sell low for cash or produce.

TURNING done to order.
TOMKINS & MAKINSON.
Towanda, April 23, 1845.

Terms of the Bradford Reporter.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum; FIFTY cents deducted if paid within the year; and for CASH actually in advance, ONE DOLLAR will be deducted.

Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time, by paying arrearages. Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE received in payment, at the market price.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square of twelve lines, inserted for fifty cents; every