"Bring back my Flowers."

A child sat by a limpid stream, And gazed upon the tide beneath; I'pon her cheek was joy's bright beam, And on her brow a blooming wreath; Her lap was filled with blushing flowers; And as the clear brook bubbled by, She scattered down the rosy showers, With many a wild and joyous cry, And laughed to see the mingling tide, Upon its onward progress glide. And time flew on, and flower by flower Was cast upon the sunny stream, But when the shades of eve did low'r, She woke up from her blissful dream; " Bring back my flowers," she wildly cried, But echo's voice alone replied, And still amid night's gleomy hours,

"Bring back the flowers, I flung to thee;" As danced the streamlet down the lea; In vain she cried, " Bring back my flowers," Oh, maiden who in Time's swift stream, Dost gaily see thy moments flee! In this poor child's delusive dream An emblem thou may at find of thee ! Each moment is a perfumed rose Into the hand by mercy given? That thou its fragrance might dispose, And let its incense rise to heaven; Else, when death's shadow o'er thee lowers, Tur heart will wail, "bring back my flowers."

Our Country! Our country—'tis a glorious land With arms stretched from shore to shore: The proud Pacific chafes her strand, She hears the dark Atlantic's roar ; And nurtured in her ample breast How many a goodly prospect lies, In nature's wildest grandeur dressed. Enamelled with her leveliest dyes.

Rich prairies deck'd with flowers of gold, Like sun-lit oceans roll afar; Brond lakes her azure heavens behold, Reflecting clear each trembling star; And mighty rivers, mountain born, Go sweeping onward, dark and deep, Through forests where the bounding fawn

Beneath their sheltering branches leap. And cradled 'midst her clustering hills, Sweet vales in dreamlike beauty hide, Where love the air with music fills-And calm content and peace abide. For plenty here her fullness pours In rich profusion o'er the land, And, sent to seize her generous stores,

There prowls no tyrant's hireling band. Great God! we thank thee for this home-This bounteous birthright of the free; Where wanderers from afar may, come And breathe the air of liberty. Still may her flowers untrammelled spring, Her harvest wave, her cities rise; And yet till Time shall fold his wing, Remain earth's loveliest paradise.

Taking a Newspaper.

A pleasant day this, neighbor Gaskill, said one farmer to another, coming into the barn of the latter, who was engaged in separating the chaff from the wheat by means of a fan. Very fine day, friend Alton. Any news returned the individual addressed.

No. nothing-nothing of importance, I believe. I have called over to see if you won't join Carpenter and myself in taking the paper this year. The price is two dollars : but he taking three copies, we can get the whole for five-which is you see something of a saving. Nothing is cheap that you don't want, returned Gaskill, in a positive tone. I don't believe in newspapers. I never heard of their doing any good. If an old stray one happens to get into the house, my gals are crazy after it, and nothing can be got out of them until it is read through. They would not be good for

a cent if a paper came every week. And, besides, dollars ain't picked up in every corn-But think, neighbor Gaskill, how much inormation your your gals-would get, if they had a fresh newspaper every week, filled with all the late intelligence. The time they would spend in reading it would be nothing to what

they would gain. And what would they gain I wonder? Get their heads filled with nonsense and love stories. Look at Sally Black. Isn't she a fine specimen of one of your newspaper reading gals ? Not worth to her father three pumpkin seeds. I remember well enough when she was one of the most promising little bodies about here. But her father was fool enough to take a newspaper. Any one could see a change in Sally. She began to spruce up and look smart. Frst came a how on her Sunday bonnet, and then gloves to go to meetin'. After that she must be sent off to school again, and at the very time she began to be worth something about the house. And now she has

week to teach her music. Then you won't join us, neighbor? Mr. Alton said, avoiding a useless reply to Gas-

away on newspapers is worse than wasted. I never heard of them doing any good. The would be enough to raise a hundred bushels of potatoes. Your newspapers, in my opinion, is a dear bargain at that price.

Mr. Alton changed the subject, and soon after lest neighbor Gaskill to his own fancies. A wiser man was found willing to make one of the proposed club, and by them the five dollars were sent on and the papers procured.

One day, about two mouths afterwards, they met as they had done frequently during the

intermediate times. Have you sold your wheat yet? asked Mr.

Yes, I sold it day before vesterday. How much did you get for n! Eighty-five.

I don't know that I had any right to expect more. Wheat hasn't been above that for two months past.

But it is above that now

How do you know? Why, I thought every one knew that the price had advanced to ninety-two cents! To whom did you sell ¿

To Wakefield, the storekeeper in R-He met me day before yesterday, and asked me if I had sold my crop. I said I had not.— He then offered to take it at eighty-five cents, the market price, and I told him he might as well have it, as there was doubtless little chance of its rising. Yesterday he sent over the wagons and took it away.

That was hardly fair in Wakefield. He knew that prices had advanced. He came to me also, offered to buy my crop at eighty-five But I had just received my newspaper, in which I saw by the price current that in consequence of accounts from Europe of a short crop, grain had gone up. I asked him ninety-two cents, which, after some higgling, he was willing to

Did he pay you ninety-two cents ? exclaimed Gaskill, in surprise.

He certainly did. Too bad! too bad! No better than down right cheating to take such shameful advantage

of another man's ignorance. Certainly, Wakefield cannot be justified in is conduct, replied Mr. Alton. It is not right for one man to take advantage of another man's ignorance, and get his goods for less than they are worth. But does not any man descrive thus to suffer who remains wilfully ignoran in a world where he knows there are always enough standing ready to avail themselves of his ignorance. Had you been willing to expend one dollar and sixty-six cents, for the newspaper for a whole year, you would have saved in the single item of your wheat crof alone fourteen dollars. Just think of that Wakefield takes the newspapers and watches them closely. He knows every week the exact state of the market, and is always pre pared to make good bargains out of you am some dozen others around here, who have no wit enough to provide themselves with the only sure avenue of information on all subjects—the

Have you sold your potatoes yet? asked Gaskill, with some concern in his voice.

Oh, not yet. Wakefield has been making me offers for the last ten days. But from the prices they are bringing in Philadelphia, I am well satisfied they must go above thirty cents

Above thirty! Why I sold to Wakefield for twenty-six cents.

A great dunce you were: if I must speak so plainly, neighbor Gaskill. It's only yesterday that he offered me twenty-nine cents for four hundred bushels. But I declined. And I was right; they are worth thirty-one to-day and at that price I am going to sell.

Isn't it too bad ! ejaculated the mortified far mer, walking backward and forwards impatiently. There as twenty-five dollars literally sunk in the sea. That Wakefield has cheated me most outrageously.

And because you are too close to spend two dollars for a newspaper. I should think that was saving at the spigot, and letting out at the bunghole, neighbor Gaskill.

I should think it was indeed. This very day I will send off for the paper. And if any body gets ahead of me again, he'll have to be wide awake I can tell him. Have you heard about Sally Black? Mr

Alton said, after a short silence. No. What of her?

She leaves home to-morrow morning for Indeed! What for?

Her tather takes the newspaper you know

And has given her a good education ! So they say. But I could never see that i had done anything for her except to make her good for nothin.

Not quite so bad as that, friend Gaskill .-But to proceed. Two weeks ago, Mr. Black saw an advertisement in the paper for a young lady to teach music, and some other branches. Sally, and she asked him to ride over and see about it. He did so, and then returned for Sally, and went back again. The Trustees of the Seminary liked her very much and engaged her at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. To-morrow she goes to take charge of her classes.

You cannot surely be in earnest, farmer Gaskill said, with a look of profound astonishment.

It is every word true, replied Mr. Alton, and now you will hardly say that newspapers are dear at any price, or that the reading of them has spoiled Sally Black.

has spoiled Sally Black.

Gaskill looked upon the ground for many many minutes. Then raising his head, he half ejaculated, with a sigh—If I havn't been solicits a continuance and hopes by strict attention to business and accommodating terms to merit patronage. it! But I'll be a fool no longer. I'll subscribe for ten newspapers to-morrow-see if I

CHANGE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—A Geologist, in one of his lectures, states that the Missippi river within the last two hundred years, has rdvanced thirty miles into the Gulf of Mexico. And observation proves that the Gulf of Mexico formerly extended higher up than where the mouth of the Ohio is now. All those almost boundless bottoms extending from the southern part of Illinois, once were occupied by an arm of the sea. All this filling up has been done at the expense of the country watered by those rivers. But much the largest portion of the mineral matter carried down by the river, is conveyed to a great distance into the ocean. There it is distrigot a forte piano; and a fellow comes every buted in lavers upon its bed. Layer after layer is thus formed, which in process of time, by chemical affinity, and by other causes, gradually becomes consolidated into the hardness of ordinary rock. This is the history of all Oh, no, that I will not. Money thrown rocks of the west. Every part of this vast way on newspapers is worse than wasted. I country, has, at some period, formed the bed of the ocean, which then received contributime spent in reading a newspaper every week tions from other lands, from which all our present rock have been formed and has subsequently been raised to its present elevation hove it. This is likewise demonstrated by the abundance of organic remains found in all rocks, all of which are of marine origin.

Another cause of change is the wearing action of rivers, all of which, in the West, have excavated the whole of their channels through which they now flow. When they comme ced running, their beds were higher than the highest points along the shores now are; for these must have suffered some abrasion; hence all the hills in the West have been produced by the action of the water, instead of having been elevated, and are from this circumstance termed hills of degradation. It was shown that the sea and land gradually change place; that portions of the earth are gradually rising and encroaching upon the sea, while others are gradnally sinking, and are encroached upon by the

sea. Conic Grannar .- " Class in grammar may come on the floor. Now John, commence All the world is in debt,"-parse world ?" " World is a general noun, common metre

objective case, and governed by Miller.' Very well; San, parse debt."

"Debt is a common noun, impressive mo and dreadful case." "That'll do, read the next sentence."

LADIES OF FASHION Starve their happiness to feed their vanity.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

NEW PHICES.



rials, and workmenship that cannot be surpassed, in addition to the usus assortment in country shops, we will keep on hand anomake to order SOFAS, of various and most approved atterns; Sofa Rocking Chairs, upholstered in superistyle, and for ease and durability cannot be surpassed even in our large cities. Also, the half French Ma bogany Chair, beautifully upholstered, with curled hair, which never loses its elasticity, and finished with the best hair seating. We flatter ourselves that having hest nair seating. We natter ourselves that having had nuch experience in the business, we shall be able to satisfy all who may feel disposed to call, both as a quality and price, and by strict attention to business hope to merit and receive the patronage of a liberal community.

L. M. NYE & CO. unity. L. Towanda, September 1, 1845.

CARINET FURNITURE AY BE HAD at our shop much lower than it has ever been sold in Towards. Goods are

and wheat am lowered, and that is the reason w chesp, and wheat am lowered, and that is the reason we can afford all for to do it. All kinds of produce will be received in payment. Also, LUMBER of all kinds, Sept. 1. NYE & CO.

II.l. be kept on band a large assortment, and made to order on shorter notice and for less money than can be produced at any other establishment in the land. Those who are under the necessity of procuring that article will and shall be satisfied. A good hearse and pall may be had in attendance when desired. September 1, 1845.

L. M. NYE & CO.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.



ILCOX & SAGE have associated themse in the Boot and Shoe Making but in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the ugh of Towards, 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 shock; Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and super, gaiters and pumps, &c., &c.

JOHN W. WILCOX,
SOFE SAGE. Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and slips; children's do.; gent's

PHILANDER SAGE.

Towanda, May 14, 1845.

Hemcopathic Physician. OCTOR L. PRATT, would respectfully inform the citizens of Towanda and its vicinity, 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 on STATE-ST., three doors west of Water-st. on the north side. Towanda, June 7th 1845.

SADDLE & HARNESS NHALLA HA

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

Elastic Web, Common and Quilted Saddles, Harness, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Bridles, Valises, &c. &c. Collars. Carriage Trimming and Military Work done to Mattrasses, Pew and Chair Cushions made or

otice 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. El.KANAH SMITH & SON.

Towarda, May 21, 1845.

Fashionable Tailoring! EORGE H. BUNTING would respectfully inform 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

received, and he is prepared to make garments in the nost fashi nable manner.

Particular attention paid to CUTTING, and warrant-

ed to fit if properly made up.

He has the latest Spring and Summer Fashions for sale. Towanda, May 14, 1845. AT MY OLD TRADE AGAIN!

A. M. Warner, Clock & Watch Maker, AS opened a shop in the Drug Store of A. D. Montanye, two doors below Montanye's Cheap Store, nearly opposite Kingsbery's Brick Mansion, Cash Store, nearly opposite Kingsbery's Brick Mansion, where he can be found at all times of day, and he at again invites his old customers and others to give him a call. He pledges himself to them, and the public

generally that all work entrusted to his care shall be done correctly and warranted to perform well or no pay. Having had much experience in his business and being determined to give satisfaction, he hopes to be able to He also has on hand a small assortment of JEWEL-RY, as low for cash as can be had at no. 100, Old Arcade, or at any given number in the Brick Row, altho' some of it might have been purchased of Shelden & Co. He is not able to boast of as large an assortment of

gold chronometer, duplex, lever and L'Epine Watches, diamond rings, pins &c., &c., as can be found in the assortment advertised near the Hsy-Scales, but what he has shall be sold so low that competition with him rould be useless. He tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the

ablic for past favors and at the same time, solicits a share of public patronage,

Towards, August 20, 1845.
Country Pauluck of every description will be ta-

ten in payment for work. Case not refused.

New Blacksmithing Establishment. THE SUBSCRIBER, having formed a partnership with his brother, continues to carry on the business at his brother's, new stand, east side of Main street, wouth part of the borough, where he is prepared to execute all orders for Horse-shoeing, Carriage &

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.

Towards, December 30, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of Philemon R. Starr, late of N. York city, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against the same are requested to present them, legally

attested for settlement to the subscriber,
W. A. CHAMBERLIN, Administrator. Towanda, September 24, 1845.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. LL persons indehted to estate of Darins Shumway, dec'd, late of Springhill tp., are requested to make mediatepayment, and all those having demandsagainst e requested to present them legally stiested ont. CYRUS SHUMWAY,

Springhill, Sept. 17, 1845.



HE preceding figure is to represent the INSEN-SIBLE PERSPIRATION. Itis the great evac for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates the wonderful process going on within. This perspiration flows uninterroptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. It should or 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 itselfpure. The language of Scripture is, "in theblood is the life." it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the inschsible 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 necessa-ry 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 see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. An internation of the insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonians for instance, steams, the Hy-tropathist shoulds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorres us with pills, pills, pills. But one object only is in view, viz: to restore the in-

sensible 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 Boer heave, ascertained that five-eights of all we received in we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate

ve 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 pore are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begin itself. Hence, a stoppage of low 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

out particles, and potsonous 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 Salie. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, on the chest, in short, upon any part 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. around oldsores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely. When d morbid particles therefron

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

as 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 dis-pose of all its uscless particles. There is a connection, harmony, and feasibility in all that defies contradiction. It is a sample, but wonderful principle that preserves in healthy operation the entire machinery of our being. It indissolubly holds together the surface and the internal viscers, the internal viscers and the surface. They are nseparably connected and cannot be disjoined. surface is the outlet of five-cights of the bile and use 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 havenged 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 atmost danger and re-sponsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to bepefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal n

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 languages speak in its praise. I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the possed, Judges on the bench elderner. and lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erndition 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 mportant, and concerning which we meet with the most opposition. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have more effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Every body 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 humore from all external sares by causing them to dis-charge. In like manner it operates upon internal affecions by driving all the impurities through the porce to the surface. Thus with consumption, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates

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 se-veral thousand persons yearly. If this medicine was in the hands of some putent 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 suldued. 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 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.

Erusinelas - This complaint arises from impurity riven out to the surface by means of the insensib 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 requently fatal.

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

Salt Rheum.—This is another obstinate disease bu can be cured effectually as the scrofuls. There is no

ifficulty 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 Esr-Ache are helped with the like suc

cess as also Ague in the face.

Cold Feet.-Consumption, liver complaint, pains it the chest or side, falli always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of dis ease 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.—It this disease is no

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 ()intment will cure two sooner than any internal remedy will cure

one.

Sure Eyes. —The inflamation and disease always lies

the main the nocket. Hence the utilback 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 por 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-

laints. Two or three applications cures.

Pimples on the face, freekles, tan, masquine 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. begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes a oft and delicate as a child's. It throws a freshness an 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 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 repoyates 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 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 withouts 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 least benefit.

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

Worms.-If parents knew how fatal most medicine 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 pre sent, it is not safe. The truth is, no one can tell, inva-riably, 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 esfe 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 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 doubtul medicines, so long as a harmless, certain, and effect ual external one could be had.

Cholic, Pain, or Inflammation of the Bowels .- I.e 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 no thing else will.

Toilet .- I have it done up in fine order for the dres sing 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 amoun

Old Sores, Mortification, Ulcers, &c .- There is no ef ectual way of curing these, but drawing off the putri matter. To merely dry it up would only endanger one health more. That some sores are an outlet to the in purities of the system, is the only reason, because they annot 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. The

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

Liver Complaint .- Persons having this complaint frequently have eruptions of the hands, face and other parts, and never once thirk that it arises from the liver. Their atter inability to remove these irruptions, proven their misannichension of the disorder. Such m it first on the feet, then wear it on the chest, and the difficulty will soon go away.

Illiuc Passion or Griping of the Intestines.—This lisease 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 neg-Springhill, Sept. 17, 1845. Administrator.

Springhill, Sept. 17, 1845. Administrator.

CALL in and see those splendid VESTINGS, it is the simplest and most rational process in creation, if one has the medicine capable of doing it. The Allar are gone, at

No. 3, Brick Row.

The All-Healing Ointment would have sa of Mr. Legare and all others under similar circumsta.

Corns — If the salve is used according to direct people need never be troubled with cor cut out by some travelling mountebank who kee

is doing more mischief than he can possibly repair little of this contingnt put on now and then will keep them down. Indeed there are few complaints that it will no efit. It is a Family Salve of untold value. As as the sky rolls over one's head and grass grow, the earth, it will be sought after, used and valued there is no mercurial substance in it, but compo

irely of vegetubles it gives no good ground h We have full certificates, from all the persons names are here given, but not having room for then merely give their names, Nos. and the dise

they were cured.

Thomas Moshier, 179 Ninth-st-weak hart; w Way, cor. King and McDonough ste-sore eye; Way do erysipelas; Dr J Clark, 210 Stanton-stated sores; Dr J Covel, 132 Sullivan-st-ague n face; FR Lee, 245 Bowery—pain in the breat; J Gibbs Dover-st—family medicine; Henry Gibbs J Gibbs Dover-st—family medicine; Henry Gibbs. 1, Bowery—influenza; A Stuckey, 608 Fourth at-least y medicine; E Conway, U S Court—burns, said; Eliza Bunker, Flatbush—consumption; M A King, king Coliver st—burns; E Kipp, 275 Second-st—quing, Vanderpool Cherry-st—cancer; Burr Nash—piles; L Turner, 91 Ridge-st—do; C Mann, Globe Bus. roptures; J. Hurd, 17 Batavia-st—salt rheum; 6 85; mer, 124 Division-st—do; J Mudie, 20 Meteres, do; H A West, 107 Marks place—hurns, frosted in D Thorp, 145 Norfolk st-sore eyes; P. Caplin, a Broome st-do; P Bowe, 36 Willett st-do; H B l. Broome st.—do; P Bowe, at whitet st.—do; H B I, kins, Phænix Bank—do; J F Henly, do—cased i, gunpowder; Dr Mitchell, 79 Mercer-st.—broken head C D Jacobson, 199 Staston-st.—rheumatism; B J R sell—do; E Willetts, 303 Pearl st.—eruptions; E Ra 237 Bleeker-st-agae in the face; C Frances, 39 Ba ety-family medicine; D S Judd, 657 Water st-family ointment; F Otten, 124 Division at-rheumalias; the head; S W Robinson, 70 Essex st-family oment; S Haariot, 45 Allen at-sore eyes; G Corr. 145 Division st-do; M Develin, 313 Water st-core &c; P Demarest, 368 Hudson st-inflammation in &c; P Demarest, 368 Hudson st—inflammation in schest; N Achinson, Huston st—asthma; M A Benett, 66 Suffolk st—ague in chest; N Wycath, 120 p. ett, 66 Sutioik st-agge in chest, 7 vysum, 120 p. vision st-bite of a dog and piles; J Vincent, 124 A. st-weak back; J Chapman, 259 Division st-afferts of the liver; W Graham, 19 Hester-st-pain in the state E Hamel, 19 Norfolk-st—cutaneous cruption; H Bar-ham, 64 Laight-st—poin in the breast; A Knox, s. Leight-st—chapped hands; J Culver, 194 Stanton s. ulcerated sores; J P Bennett, sore throat, rheumans, G P Taylor, 46 Forsyth st—hvercomplaint; W D. kins, Huston-consumption. Sold by H.S. & M. C. MERCUR, Towards, and 6

A. PERKINS, Athens.

TOWANDA ACADEMY.

HE next academic year of this institution, at commence on Monday, the first day of Septen er next, under the superintendence and ma Mr. J. C. Vandercook, as Principal JNO. P. WORTHING, ASSISTANT.

Miss Sarah F. Worthing, Preceptress.
Mr. Vandercook has been successfully engaged eaching for ten years past; he has much expen this important and truly elevating department of hum enterprise and benevolence, and brings testlmonials in various sources of good moral character, and excell

scientific and literary attainments.

Mr. Worthing is a gentleman of very excellent tainments, experience and skill in teaching, and can fail to do much for the silvancement of the student.

the prosperity of the institution. Miss Worthing, the Preceptress of the Femal Bapartmont, has already, by her devotion to literature at her superior virtues, obtained the unqualified confiden of the community, and the esteem and affection of he numerous pupils. Young ladies will reldom find in instructress better qualified to meet all the wants of student, not only as a tercher, but as a guardian free and associate. They cannot but be improved by example and society, as well as by her engaging in-

TUITION will be as follows, in all the department Primary and common English studies, with Pen manship, composing and speaking. Natural, intellectual and moral science, botant,

chemistry, history, astronomy, rhetoric, logic, book-keeping, drawing, painting, &c., Mathematics and the languages, 5 (incidental expenses, per term, during winter, 2i No student will be received for less than half atems

and no deduction will be made for absence, except cases of illness or other unavoible causes.

The Academic year will be divided into four ten of eleven weeks each. There will be a vacation of on and a vacation of six weeks after the fourth, include

the harvest season We desire to make the Towarda Academy an agree ble and desirable resort for students from abroad as we as those at home : a place where the purest virtues shi be cuitivated, 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-book

Students from abroad can find board with the Prince or others, on reasonable terms Lectures will be given regularly by the Principaland

others, on the most important topics of education, and society organized for the especial benefit of young men the year, the time to be determined by the teachers and trustees. HIRAM MIX, President. David Cash,

Towarda, July 31, 1845. REMOVED TO No. 1. BRICK ROW



J. D. Montanye,

John F. Means.

RESPECTFULLY informs has friends and the public that he has REMOVED to the Brick Rost REMOYED 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 Watch and Clock Repairing, which will be done on short notice and warranted to be well done. From a long experience with a she is

Burton Kingsbery, H. S. Mercur, William Elwell.

with their patronage.

N.B. Watches warranted to run well one year. or the money refunded; and a written agreement gives to that effect to all that desire one. CLOCKS .- A large assortment just received and

ence in the business, he believes that he will be a

render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him

for sale very low for cash. for sale very low for cash.

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

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

Towarda, June 18, 1845.

CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of 200 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.

Towands, April 23, 1845. Terms of the Bradford Reporter.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum; First cent deducted if paid within the year; and for CASH actually in advance, ONE DOLLAR will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at my time?

paying arrearages. Most kinds of Country Phonti-received in payment, at the market price. Advertisements, not exceeding a square of technolines, inserted for fifty cents; every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. A discount made to yearly advertiser Jon PRINTING, of every description, neatly and e editionally executed on new and fashionable type Letters on business pertaining to the office mu w and fashionable type.

ree of postage, to ensure attention.

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