[From Blackwood's Magazine.] Michaud, in his description of an Egyptian funera procession, which he met on his way to the cemetery. of Resette, says:-- The procession we saw pass, stopped before certain houses, and sometimes receded a few steps I was told that the dead stopped thus before the doors of their friends to bid them a last farewell, and before those of their enemies, to effect a reconciliation before they parted forever." [Correspondence d'Orient, par M. M. Michand et Poujoutat]

The Last Journey.

Slowly; with measured tread, Onward we bear the dead To his lone home. Short grows the homeward road On with your mortal load,

Yet, yet-ah! hasten not Past each remembered spot Where he hath been ; Where late he walked in glee, There from henceforth to be Never more seen.

Yet, yet-ah! slowly move-Bear not the form we love Past from our sight-Let the air breathe on him And the sun beam on him Last looks of light.

Rest ye-set down the bier, One he loved dwelleth here. Let the dead lie A moment that door beside, Wont to fly open wide Ere he drew nigh.

Harken! he speaketh yet-Oh, friend! wilt then forget (Friend, more than brother !) How hand in hand we've gone, Heart with heart linked in one-All to each other?

"Oh, friend! I go from thee, Where the worm feasteth free, Darkly to dwell, Giv'st thou no parting kiss! Friend! is it come to this? Oh, friend, farewell!"

Uplift your load again; Take up the mourning strain ? Pour the deep wail! Lo! the expected one To his place passeth on-Grave! bid him hail.

Yet, yet ah! alowly move, Bear not the form we love Past from our sight-Let the air breathe on him And the sup heam on him Last looks of light.

Here dwells his mortal foe. Lay the departed low, Even at his gate-Will the dead spark again ! Un'ring proud boasts and vain, Last words of hate?

Lo? the cold lips unclose List! list what sounds are those. Plaintive and low, Oh thou mine énemy! «

Come forth and look on me

Ere hence I go. "Curse not thy foeman now Mark! on his pallid brow Whose seal is set ! Pard'ning I pass thy way-Then-wage not war with clay-Pardon--forget." Now his labor's done!

Now, now the goal is won? Oh, Grave, we come, Seal up the precious dust-Land of the good and just' Take the soul home!

In Favor of Marriage.

writing to a friend, of what some people call the folly of marrying without the means to support a family, expresses frankly his own fears when he found himself in this very position; but, he adds with characteristic candor, "to tell you the truth, however, the family and the poverty have done more to support me, than I have to support them. They have compelled me to make exertions that I hardly thought myself capable of, and often, when on the eve of despairing, they have forced me, like a coward in a corner, to fight like a hero, not for myself, but for my wife and little ones. I have now as much work to do as I can execute, unless I can find some more assistance in the marble; and I have a prospect of further com-

The truth as expressed above by the gifted sculptor, is like a remark we heard made not long since by a gentleman of Boston, who tried matrimony in the same way, and found afterwards that the loose change in his pocket which he had before squandered in " foolish notions "-young men's whims-so he called them, was enough to support a prudent wife, who, by a well regulated economy, had proved a fortune in herself, and had saved a snug sum in money for her once careless husband. "A wife to direct a man towards a proper ambition, and to a genteel economy," he said. " was like a timely succor at sea, to save him from destruction ou a perilous voyage."

Transplanting Apple Trees.

All hardy fruit trees, more especially apples, will bear a considerable portion of manure in the soil, provided it has been previously well intermixed with the soil and thoroughly rotted.

A very successful experiment was made two years ago by the writer, the results of which are now very striking, by digging very large holes for apple trees, and filling them with a mixture of soil and rotted manure. A thorough intermixture of the soil and manure was effected, as they were gradually filled in, by means of a large toothed iron rake. The holes were about seven feet in diameter, and a foot deep. In setting out the trees, common garden earth only was placed in contact with the roots, consequently the effect of the mixed rotted manure was not visible the first year. The present year, however, its influence has been most obvious in the rapid growth of the shoots, and in the uncommonly dark and rich hue of the large

and luxuriant foliage. It is hardly necessary to add that the soil as a matter of course was kept clean and in a mellow state, and that the trees were tied to an upright stake, driven into the hole before filling, to prevent shaking and loosing by the

The Capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders.

The thirteenth of July, 1099, was clear and clouded, as had been nearly every day since he Christian army first sat down before Jerualem, and the sun first poured his scorching rays with overwhelming violence upon the holy ty and the encircling camp of the crusaders. More than a month had elapsed since the allied chiefs of the crusading army resolved to try the effect of a seige upon the infidel garrison; but the city still held out, and it now became evident to all that the attempt to reduce the enemy would be vain; indeed, the scarcity of provisions was far greater in the camp of the besiegers than among the besieged; and the intense heat of the sun, combined with the absolute want of water, was almost intolerable. The commanders saw the soldiers of their army dying by undreds, and the zeal of the survivors fast mel ting away under the butden of their increasing privations; and, at last, in a council of war, at which were present all the nobles of the army. and the officers of the two great orders, the knights templars, and the knights hospitals, it was decided that a final attempt should be made to take the city by storm; and Thursday the thirteenth day of July was the day appointed for the assault.

In order to be enabled to contend at greater advantage with the defenders, several huge wood en machines or towers had been constructed by the christians, of height sufficient to overloo the walls of the city; they were seperated into three divisions, which were filled with soldiers and engineers; the upper floor provided with a moveable drawbridge, sufficiently long to connect the tower with the ramparts, which would enable the beseigers to enter the city, in case

they should gain possession of a part of the wall. The attack, which was commenced with great violence early in the morning, was continued through the day with unabated vigor; but the assailants were much surprised and mortified to find, at the evening, that their continued and violent assaults had produced little or no effect upon the fortifications of the city, owing to the obstinate and well sustained defence of the enmy. Several of their largest towers had been entirely consumed by the terrible and mysterious Greek fire, which was hurled continually from the city upon the dismayed soldiery and their huge wooden habitations. So closely had every part of the defences been guarded by the enemy, that, as yet, not one christian soldier had succeeded in gaining the ramparts of the city, though numbers had perished in the attemot. One young knight of the order of tem plars, who had vowed to be the first who should place his foot on the ramparts, had been twice repulsed by the infidels, on the very point of fulfilling his vow.

The attack was recommenced on the following morning, but with less vigor than the preceeding day. The crusaders, however, animated by the exortations and assurances of the monks and religious orders who accompanied the army, continued to press the assault gallantly for several hours, when seeing no prospect of success, and disheartened by so many repulses, they began to think of abandoning the attempt entirely, leaving to worthier or abler hands the task of wresting the holy city from the grasp of the unbelievers.

At this critical point of time an event occur red, whether the contrivance of some of the more crafty chiefs to inspirit their dismayed forces or proceeding from another cause, had a most powerful effect upon the minds of the disheartened soldiery. On a sudden the form of a knight, clad in glittering armor appeared in full view of the whole christian army, on the summit of Mount Olives. He seemed by his gestures to urge them to renew the assault. shout arose from the crusading army at the sight, and, rushing back to the walls, with loud cries of "St. George!" they resumed the attack with tenfold violence.

A great number, among whom were the young templar Englebert and his brother Rudolph, with many of the bravest commanders took possession of one of the wooden towers and the defenders of the rampart, surprised at their unexpected and furious onset, gave way. Godfrey of Boullon, followed by several other commanders and nobles, was hastening to take possession of the wall by means of the movenlaws of chivalry, and the respect which he owed his chief, rushed by him, and stood upon the rampart; the duke astonished at his presumption, paused for a moment, and Rudolph also passed by him and joined his brother.

The two brothers, the duke and his followers hastily descended into the city; a few of the first were immediatly cut down by the gallant Englebert; but after a short contest, they succeded in repulsing the enemy; and Godfrey, accompanied by a few of the most distinguished warriors, leaving the remainder to preserve the entrance, galloped toward the gate of St. Stephen, to admit the soldiers without.

In the meantime Englehert had been dragged wounded and covered with blood, from the ranks of the enemy by his brother, who vainly endeavored to staunch his numerous and deep gash-Englebert in vain entreated him to leave him, and go to the aid of his weary and hardpressed companions in the unequal contest, which they were now sustaining with the rapid-

ly increasing forces of the enemy. "I have lived long enough. Rudolph," said the expiring knight, "I have fulfilled my vow, but I shall never see the holy city in possession of the holy soldiers of the cross, I shall never worship at the tomb of the Savior; but yet-" "Look up! look up! brother," shouted Rudolph : " see Englebert, see !"

The dying man raised himself up with difficulty, and gazed with a kindling eye upon the scene before him. The encompassing body of the Saracens was swept back, as it seemed, by some irresistible force. The clang of armor, and the shouts of the combatants, came nearer The enemy rallied for a moment, then wavered and finally broke and fled in all directions before the soldiers of the cross, headed by the heroic Godfrey. Rudolph turned again to look upon his brother. He was dead.

CERE FOR DRUNKENNESS .- A man in Mary land noteriously addicted to this vice, hearing an aproar in his kitchen one evening, had the curiosity to step, without noise, to the door, to know what was the matter, when he beheld his servants indulging in the most unbounded roar of laughter at a couple of his negro boys. who were mimicking himself in his drunken fits : showing how he reeled and staggered how he looked and nodded, and hiccupped and tumbled. The picture which these children of nature drew of him, and which had filled the rest with so much merriment, struck him so forcibly, that he became a perfectly sober man, to the unspeakable joy of his wife and children.

IDLENESS .- Idleness is the source of half word, it is the first of all evils. Beware of it, are cone at

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

NEW PRICES.



assortment in country shops, we will keep on hand and make to order SOFAS, of various and most approved patterns; Sofa Rocking Chairs, upholstered in superior style, and for ease and durability cannot be surpassed even in our large cities. Also, the half French Ma-hogany Chair, beautifully upholstered, with curled hair, which never loses its elasticity, and finished with the best hair seating. We flatter ourselves that having had much experience in the business, we shall be able to satisfy all who may feel disposed to call, both as to quality and price, and by strict [attention to business ope to ment and receive the patronage of a liberal community.

L. M. NYE & CO.

Towanda, September 1, 1845.

CABINET FURNITURE Y BE HAD at our shop much lower than it has ever been sold in Towanda. Goods are heap, and wheat am lowered, and that is the reason we L. M. NYE & CO. Sept. 1.

ILL be kept on hand 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. hearse and pall may be had in attendance when desire September 1, 1845. L. M. NYE & CO.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.



TILCOX & SAGE have associated them in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the ugh of Towarda, and may be found at the old stand of S. Hathaway, lately occupied by Elkonah Smith, near I. H. Stephens' Exchange Hotel, where they solicit a share of public patronage. They intend by a careful that all physicians understand slike what is necessary to selection of stock, and by attention to the interests of a recovery, how much they may differ as to the mode their customers, to make us neat and durable work as can of obtaining it. be manufactured in this portion of the country.

They keep constantly on band, and will manufacture

morocco, calf and coarse boots and shoes; gaiters and pumps, &c., &c.

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

Hemeopathic Physician. DOTOR L. PRATT, would respectfully inform the citizens of Towands 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 Westers. found on STATE-ST., three doors west of Water-st. Towanda, June 7th 1845.

SADDLE & HARNESS DEALER ENG.

ELKANAH SAUTH & SON,
ESPECTFULLY inform that they still continue
the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Acc., 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, Valises, &c. &c. Collars,

Carriage Trimming and Military Work done t 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.

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 be found in readiness to all work in his line in a style of the times. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance and hopes by strict attention to bu-siness and accommodating terms to merit patronage.

The Spring and Summer FASHIONS have just been received, and he is prepared to make garments in the nost fashi nable manner

most them manner.

Particular attention paid to CUTTING, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

He has the latest Spring and Summer Fashions for

ale. 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, e he can be found at all times of day, and he at 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

determined to give satisfaction, he nopes to be able to satisfy all.

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, althsome of it might have been purchased of Shelden & Co. He is not able to boast of az large an assurtment of gold chronometer, duplex, lever and L'Epine Watches, diamond rings, pins &c., &c., as can be found in the assortment advertised near the Hay-Scales, but what he has shall be sold so low that competition with him

would be useless.

He tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public for past favors and at the same time, solicits a share of public patronage.

Towanda, August 20, 1845.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of every description will be ta-en on payment for work. Cash not refused. New Blacksmithing Establishment. HE SUBSCRIBER, having formed a partner ship with his brother, continues to carry on the usiness at his brother's new stand, east side of Main street, south part of the borough, where he is prepared to execute all orders for Horse-shoeing, Carriage &

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.
Towanda, December 30, 1844.

loach work and Edge Tools.

Administrator's Notice. ALL 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 demaads
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.

ALL persons indebted to estate of Darius Shumway dec'd, late of Springhill tp., are requested to make ate payment, and all those having demands agains the same are requested to present them legally attested for settlement. CYRUS SHUMWAY, for settlement. CYRUS SHUMWAY,
Springhill, Sept. 17, 1845. Administrator.

the crimes that are committed—it leads men into dissipation and women into vice. In a CALI in and see those splendid VESTINGS, word, it is the first of all evils. Reware of it No. 3, Brick Row.



HE preceding figure is to represent the INSEN-SIBLE PERSPIRATION. Its the great evac-uation 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 or within. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in negating our cases when the same transfer we have the care of every one to see that it is not checked.—
treceived in payment. Also, LUMBER of all kinds.

Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown of the care of every one to see that it is not checked.—
Life cannot be sustained without it. 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 anguage of Scripture is, "in theblood is the life." If 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 toopen the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and visuality are sufficient without one portion heat and visuality are sufficient without one portion heat and visuality are sufficient without one portion heat and visuality are sufficient. tality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface.—Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practicioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonians for instance, steams, the Hy. ropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Honopathist 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 ir-sensible perspiration. If this can be done, they say, we will take care of the rest. It will be seen, therefore,

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 Boerstate 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 surface.

in the system five eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines those particles, to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots; but if it is directed inwards, and falls upon the lungs, the conso uences 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 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 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 usk now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, and unstop the seems the most reasonable to pursue, and unsuep me 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 com-mon 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 inpower to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous hunt has power to cause an external sores, scromious nu-mors, 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 inconveni-

ence, or is dangerous to the intestines.

This remedy is probably the only one now known, that is capable of producing all these great results. Its great value is in restoring at once, the circulation of the 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 extrem peril and hazard, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, the 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 si sands who have used it, say that it was amony 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 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 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 wandarful virtue of extracting the putrid huhas 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 ex-pels 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 ullest dily, the sufferer soon dies.

extent. I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continuarily stinough we are told it is joolish ness. 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 in-

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 es falls upon the lungs and produces consumpsometimes tails upon the lungs and produces consump-tion. It is a dreadful circumstance, that this dissues is transmitted from parents to children. The Safve 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 e adopted without a moment's hesitation.

Eryspelas - This complaint arises from impurities

being driven out to the surface by means of the i perspiration, and lodging in the cuticule, forms sores pimples &c., it being of a coustic, acrid putrifying na ture. It only requires that it should discharge its vi-rulent 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

fula and the patient will soon get well.

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

difficulty in this disease.

Head ache, Ear ache and Deafness.—The Salve has cored 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 suc ess as also Ague in the face.

Cold Feet.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the othe always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of dis asse in the system to have cold feet. Some persons are otally 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 no ereditary 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 cur-

Sure Eyes. - The inflamation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the ity of all remedies that are used upon the lids. The virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of inflam mation or it will do little good. This salve if rubbed on the temples will penetrate directly into the socket and infuse all its virtues upon the disorder. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface. How easy and how natural! It is as perfect and valuable as 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 plaints. 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 heats. 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

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 news 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 pur-

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 knew its balm in healing Burns alone. It extracts the ain and leaves the place withouts scar.

Quinsy sore throat, Influenza, Bronchitis .- There not an internal remedy in existence that will cure these disorders as quick as the salve. It opens the pores on the neck and draws off all the inflammation and 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.

upon them, if they be diseased, by separating the in-flamed morbid particles therefrom, and expelling them

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

Worms .- If parents knew how fatal most medicines Worms.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medical lezenges," "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 remety is not applicable to the complaint. Now let me say to parents, that this salve will always tell if a child has appropriate the problem of the neck and chest to keen worms. Let it be rubbed on the neck and chest, to keep them from going up, and then down on the howels 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 efectually cure them as the worms.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the carth t 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-al external one could be had.

Cholic, Pain, or Inflammation of the Bowels .- Le ne salve be rubbed in and heated with the fire or hot at 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

nails, once of animais, or ourns, 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 roorld! They may bring their oils far and near, and mine will restor the hair two cases to their one. These are no idle words

for I am ready to back it with any reasonable an Old Sores, Mortification, Ulcers, &c .- There is no ef ectual way of curing these, but drawing off the putric matter. To merely dry it up would only endanger one; health more. That some sores are an outlet to the im purities 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 mor-bid 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 presst. The salve will always prevent it, if used in sea

Liver Complaint.-Persons having this complaint fre quently have eruptions of the hands, face and other parts, and never once thirk that it arises from the liver. Their ntier 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.

Illice Passion or Criping of the Intestines.—This disease caused the death of the late II. S. Legare, Atdisease 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 specific.

The All-Healing. Ointment would have said the of Mr. Legare and all others under similar execution of Mr. Legare and all others under similar execution of Corns.—If the salve is used according to decopeople need never be troubled with corns cut out by some travelling mountebank who king is doing more mischief than he can possibly repa-little of this cintment put on now and then will a

keep them down.
Indeed there are few complaints that it will not efit. It is a Family Salve of untold value. Ask as the sky rolls over one's head and grass grows of the earth, it will be sought after, used and valued. there is no mercurial substance in it, but comp firely of vegetables it gives no good ground for app

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

they were cured.

Thomas Moshier, 179 Ninth-st-weak back; W Way, cor. King and McDonough sts—sore eyes, i. Way do crysipelas; Dr J Clark, 210 Stanton-st—ale ated sores; Dr J Covel, 132 Sullivan-st—ague in u face; F R Lee, 245 Bowery—pain in the breat; R J Gibbs Dover-st—family medicine; Henry Gibbs, 1 E Turner, 91 Ridge-st-do ; C Mann, Globe Hotel ruptures; J. Hurd, 17 Batavia-st—salt rheum; G802-mer, 124 Division-st—do; J Mudie, 20 Mercerado; H A West, 107 Marks place—burns, frosted fea D Thorp, 145 Norfolk st-sore eyes; F. Caplin Broome st—do; P Bowe, 36 Willett st—do; H B Je kins, Phænix Bank—do; J F Henly, do—caused b; gunpowder; Dr Mitchell, 79 Mercer-st—broken break C D Jacobson, 199 Staston-st—rheumatism; B J Russell—do; F Willett, 202 Beat ell-do ; E Willetts, 303 Pearl st-eruptions ; E Rot scll—do; E Willetts, 303 Pearl st—cruptions; E Roki 237 Bleeker-st-agae in the face; C Frances, 39 Boxiery—family medicine; D S Judd, 657 Water-st-fac-ily ointment; F Otten, 124 Division st—theumatism at the head; S W Robinson, 70 Essex st—family one, ment; S Haariot, 45 Allen st—sore eyes; G Cowni, 145 Division st—do; M Develin, 313 Water st—com-145 Division st—do; M Develin, 313 Water st—com
&c; P Demarest, 368 Hudson st—inflammation in tachest; N Achinson, Huston st—asthma; M A Burett, 66 Suffolk st—ague in chest; N W yeath, 120 b.
vision st—bite of a dog and piles; J Vincent, 124 Alle
st—weak back; J Chapman, 259 Division st—affection
of the liver; W Graham, 129 Hester-st—pain in the side.

E Hamal 10 Norfolk—st—subspectus expection; H Bit. of the liver; Normanding Account and the sact E Hamel, 19 Norfolk-st—cutaneous eruption; H Bingham, 84 Laight-st—pain in the breast; A Knor, 85 Laight-st—chapped hands; J Culver, 194 Stanton st ulcerated sores; J P Bennett, sore throat rheumatism G P Taylor, 46 Porsyth st—livercomplaint; W Do

kins, Huston—consumption.

Sold by H.S.& M.C.MERCUR, Towarda, and 6.

A.PERKINS, Athens.

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TOWANDA ACADEMY.

HE next academic year of this institution, will commence on Monday, the first day of Septen-per next, under the superintendence and management Mr. J. C. Vandercook, as Principal JNO. P. WORTHING, ASSISTANT, Miss Sarah F. Worthing, Preceptress.

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

Mr. Worthing is a gentleman of very excellent gtainments, experience and skill in teaching, and came fail to do much for the sdwancement of the student and

the prosperity of the institution.

Miss Worthing, the Preceptress of the Female Deartmont, has alreacy, 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 its a guardian friend and associate. They cannot but be improved by per example and society, as well as by her engaging instruc-

TUITION will be as follows, in all the department Primary and common English studies, with Pen-manship, composing and speaking, \$2 Natural, intellectual and moral science, botany, \$2 5 chemistry, history, astronomy, rhetoric, logic, book-keeping, drawing, painting, &c.,

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 ses of illness or other unavoible causes.

The Academic year will be divided into four term 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 barvest season.

We desire to make the Towarda Academy an agree ble and desirable resort for students from abas those at home; a place where the purest virtues shall be cultivated, and the germs of science firmly set in the

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 me. 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,
Burton Kingsbery,
H. S. Mercur,
William Etwell. l. D. Montanye, John F. Means Towanda, July 31, 1845.

REMOVED TO No. 1, BRICK ROW!



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

and warranted to be well done. From a long experience in the business, he believes that he will be able ender perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him rith 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 resole very low for cash.

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

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

Towarda, Jure 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; Pivry cents ducted 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 Product eccived in payment, at the market price.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square of twelve

lines, inserted for fifty cents; every subsequent insertios, twenty-five cents. A discount made to yearly advertisers. In Printing, of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed on new and feshionable type.

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ree of postage, to ensure attention.

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