

From the St. Louis Revueille.  
The Lord's Prayer.

We lay before our readers the Lord's Prayer, beautifully paraphrased into an heroic by Thomas Sturtevant, Jr., a soldier in the 26th regiment United States Infantry, and a prisoner of war in the province of Upper Canada.

Our Lord and King who reigns enthroned on high  
Father of light! mysterious Deity!  
Who art the great I AM, the last, the first,  
Art high, holy, merciful and just,  
In realms of glory, scenes where angels sing,  
Heaven is the dwelling place of God our King,  
Hallowed thy name, which doth all names transcend,  
Be thou adored, our great Almighty Friend,  
Thy glory shine beyond creature's space,  
Name'd in the book of justice and of grace,  
Thy kingdom towers beyond the starry skies,  
Kingdom vast and full, that shall still rise,  
Come let thine empire, O thou Holy One,  
Thy great and everlasting will be done!  
Will God make known his will, his power display?  
Be it the work of mortals to obey,  
None is the great, the wondrous work of love,  
On Calvary's cross he died, but reigns above,  
Earth bears the record in thy holy word,  
As heaven above thy love, let earth, O Lord,  
It shines transcendent in thy eternal skies,  
Is praised Heaven—our Lord the Saviour dies,  
In ages immortal angels land his name,  
Heaven shouts with joy, and saints his love proclaim,  
Gloria, O Lord, our God, our God, our God,  
Let that food on which our souls may live!  
Let us be on our knees, and days to come,  
Day without end in our eternal home,  
Our needs supply from day to day,  
Daily assist and aid us when we pray,  
Bread though we ask, yet, Lord, thy blessing lend,  
And make us grateful when thy gifts descend,  
Forgive our sins, which in destruction place  
Us the vile rebels of a rebel race;  
Our follies: fruits and trespasses forgive,  
Deeds which we ne'er can pay, or thou receive;  
As we, O Lord, our neighbors' faults overlook,  
We beg thou'dst bid ours from thy memory's book,  
Forgive our enemies, extend thy grace  
Our souls to save, in God's Adam's guilty race,  
Debtors to thee in gratitude and love,  
And that duty paid by some above,  
Lead us from sin, and in thy mercy raise  
Us from the tempter and his hellish ways,  
Nur in our own, but in his name who died,  
Into thine ear we pour our every need,  
Temptation's fatal charms help us to shun,  
But may we conquer through thy conquering Son!  
Deliver us from all which can annoy  
In this world, and may our souls destroy,  
From all calamities which men desire,  
Evil and death, O turn our feet aside;  
For we are mortal worms, and cleave to clay:  
Thine 'tis to rule, and mortals to obey.  
Is not thy mercy, Lord, forever free!  
The whole creation knows no God but Thee,  
Kingdom and empire in thy presence fall:  
The King eternal reigns the King of all,  
Power is with thee—thou art the glory given,  
And by thy name adored by earth and heaven,  
The praise of saints and angels is thy own;  
Glory to thee, the everlasting One,  
Forever be thy name adored;  
Amen Hosanna! blessed be the Lord!

Getting Poor on Rich Land, and Getting Rich on Poor Land.

A close observer of men and things, says the Ohio Cultivator, told us the following little history, which we hope will plough very deeply into the attention of all who plough very shallow in their soils:

Two brothers settled together in a county. One of them on a cold, ugly, clay soil, covered with black-jack oak, not one of which was large enough to make a half dozen rails. This man would never drive any but large, powerful Conestoga horses, some seventeen hands high. He always put three horses to a large plough, and ploughed it in some ten inches deep. This deep ploughing he invariably practiced and cultivated thoroughly afterwards. He raised his seventy bushels of corn to the acre.

This man has a brother about six miles off, settled on a rich white river bottom-land farm, and while a black-jack oak field yielded seventy bushels to the acre, this fine bottom land would not average fifty. One brother was steadily growing rich on poor land, and the other steadily growing poor on rich land.

One day the bottom-land brother came down to see the black-jack-oak farmer, and they began to talk about their crops and farms, as farmers are very apt to do.

"How is it," said the first, "that you manage on this poor soil to beat me in crops?"

"The reply was, 'I work my land.'"

That was it, exactly. Some men have such rich land that they won't work it; and they never get a step beyond where they began. They rely on the soil, not on labor, or skill, or care. Some men expect to work their lands; and that is just the difference between a good and bad farmer.

Preservation of Apples.

The following practical observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository:

It is the practice with some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on a floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I affirm this to be a mistake. Apples after remaining on the trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor, without acquiring an additional durability.

The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting of them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose, dry sand in the heat of summer; and late in October, put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1st, the sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation; 2d, the sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving them in their full flavor; at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples, and some there will be, is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented."

POTATOES.—The editor of the Boston Cultivator says:—"Drying potatoes may be a good method to save them from the rot, and it may be well to save them in this way; yet by exposure to the air they will lose much of their good quality. If potatoes lay in a box or barrel, open to the air, and in a room, shed, or other places out of the cellar, they will lose much of their good qualities in five or six weeks. To preserve potatoes in good condition, they should be dug with as little exposure to the air as possible, and put in a cellar in a close bin, cask or box, and the cellar should be closed so as to exclude light and air. Yet it may be better to save them with a loss of a part of their good properties, than to let them decay; but we would caution the lovers of good potatoes against too much exposure, as it will cause too great a depreciation in their value."

New York Mill, Lockport.

The following description of a flour-mill is from a Lockport paper.

"The Spalding mill was built in 1841, near the locks and on the site of the one consumed by fire in 1840. It is 60 by 70 feet on the ground, and on the water side eleven stories high, and five on the hill or ridge side, including the attic—built of stone, in the most substantial manner—the walls of the first story being four feet thick. The gearing and shafts throughout are of iron. It has two water-wheels of 24 feet diameter each, and ten feet bucket; each carries four run of stone, with cleaning machinery complete for flouing, and also for custom work. It requires ordinarily twenty-one hundred bushels of grain to keep it running for twenty-four hours, and can turn out five hundred and fifty barrels of flour in that time; two hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty barrels having been frequently made in twelve hours. The flour is packed in presses driven by water, without straining the barrel; and the flour runs directly into it from the bolt, thus avoiding the dirt which too often is shovelled in, when packed by hand in the old-fashioned way. Competent judges pronounce this mill to be the best in Western New York, if not in the United States; and we think it a great advantage to the fine wheat-growing country around us to have such an establishment in our midst."

POTTSVILLE, PA.—The Pottsville Emporium speaks of the life and business activity in that place. In every direction new buildings are going up in all stages of completion. Improvements seem to be the order of the day, not only in Pottsville, but through the entire coal region.

"The Valley Railroad Company have their road under contract to within two miles of Tamaqua, and the contractors are pushing the work with energy. The Schuylkill Navigation Company are persevering with commendable energy in the widening of their Canal. B. M. Lewis, Esq., the efficient and indefatigable Superintendent of the Schuylkill Haven and Mine Hill Railroad is pushing to an early completion the connecting link between the West Branch Swatara Railroad. In Pottsville there is an unusual demand for business stands. There are four firms from New York at this moment anxiously seeking eligible business stands. One of which is intended as a wholesale concern. The Reading Railroad Company are greatly deficient in railroad cars to accommodate the increased and increasing coal business, and are consequently, we are informed, building two thousand additional iron cars. Lumber is high and scarce. Butter, meat, and indeed all kinds of marketing, command high prices."

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AND NEW PRICES.

L. M'NYE & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Towanda and the public generally, that they have on hand and manufacture to order all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials, and workmanship that cannot be surpassed, in addition to the usual 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 Mahogany Chair, beautifully upholstered, with curled hair, which never loses its elasticity, and finished with the best hair spring. 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 hope to merit and receive the patronage of a liberal community.

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

CABINET FURNITURE  
M'NYE & CO. have at our shop much lower than it has ever been sold in Towanda. Goods are cheap, and what are lowered, and that is the reason we can afford all to do it. All kinds of produce will be received in payment. Also, LUMBER of all kinds.  
Sept. 1. L. M. NYE & CO.

COFFINS  
WILL 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 be satisfied. A good horse and pair may be had in attendance when desired.  
September 1, 1845. L. M. NYE & CO.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.  
WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves 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 Ekanah Smith, near 1. H. Stephens' Exchange Hotel, where they solicit a share of public patronage.

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

AT MY OLD TRADE AGAIN!  
A. M. Warner, Clock & Watch Maker.

HAS opened a shop in the Drug Store of A. D. Montanye, two doors below Montanye's Cheap Cash Store, nearly opposite Kingsbury's Brick Mansion, where he can be found at all times of day, and he at again invites his old customers and vicinity, that he will call on any given number in the Brick Row, also some of the gentlemen who are interested in the interests of their customers, to make as neat and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country.

He also has on hand a small assortment of JEWELRY, as low for cash as can be had in the Old Brick Row, also some of the gentlemen who are interested in the interests of their customers, to make as neat and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1845.  
BACHELOR & COREL beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Towanda and vicinity, that they have just commenced the Tailoring Business, up stairs, No. 4 Brick Row, where they are prepared to execute all work entrusted to them with care and despatch, and in the most fashionable manner. Having just received the New York and Philadelphia fashions, and with their long experience in the business, they flatter themselves that their work will be made in a manner and style equal to any other establishment in the place. Terms made to correspond with the times.

J. E. Canfield, Attorney-at-Law, ATTORNEYS' OFFICE.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.  
DR. JAMES M. GOODRICH has located himself at MONROE, for the practice of his profession, and will be pleased to wait on those requiring his services. He may be found at J. L. Johnson's tavern. Reference may be made to Drs. HAYES & MASOX, of Towanda, April 23, 1845.

LUMBER FOR SALE.  
A QUANTITY of LUMBER will be sold for cash by private sale at the residence of the late Patrick Cummings. Also, a very valuable two-horse farm WAGON, but a short time in use—cost about \$80, and will be sold for \$45, on approved security at 6 months credit. Also, a very valuable HAY, and a quantity of whiplashes, for \$12—an excellent BOAT, for \$5—will be disposed of on a credit.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford County to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 29 day of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lot of land situated in Towanda township, bounded on the north by M'Gill, on the east by West, Wilcox, on the south by M. Mitchell, and on the west by W. Patton. Containing twenty-five acres, with a log house thereon erected, and three or four acres improved. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of ACHATZ V. VOUGHT, late of Rome township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against the same are requested to present them, legally attested for settlement.

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THE preceding figure is to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates the wonderful process going on in the body. This perspiration flows uninterrupted 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 disposed of by this means, of nearly all impurities within us.

The blood by this means only, is purified. The impurities of the blood, if not removed, will become a permanent disease, and will be traced directly to the stoppage of the insensible perspiration. It never requires any internal medicine 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 impure, is to keep the pores open, and it will naturally be sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal medicine. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonians, for instance, strangle the Hydropathist through the use of wet blankets, the Homeopaths, through the use of mercury, 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 attaining 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-eighths 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 one eighth of the total used up particles of the blood, and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh one, by carrying with it all the impurities within up to the surface. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths 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 inwardly, 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 develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints. It is stopping that we impute nearly all our worst ailments, such as coughs, colds, and consumption. Nineteens 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 other juices, must be kept in motion, and the pores of the body, and the insensible perspiration, 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 untwist 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 untwist the pores? Or would you apply a blister to the chest, to draw out the impurities? Would you give a cathartic to the bowels, to draw out the impurities? 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 the All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Saviour. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, 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 are 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 heal them. It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire circle to its healthy functions. It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and so detestable 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 diminished 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 face and the internal viscera, the central viscera and the surface. They are inseparably connected and cannot be disjointed. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths 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 does not defend. 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 diseases 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, and I have had judges of the good 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 the 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.

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. 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 brewer, 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 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 cuticle, forms sores, pimples &c., it being of a caustic, scald purifying 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 inward it is frequently fatal.

Let the Salve and Solar Tincture be used as in scrofula and the patient will speedily well.

Head ache, Ear ache and Deafness.—The Salve has cured persons of the Head-ache of 15 years standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. It cured the wife of a man who languished in my face for proposing such a cure, and who four weeks would not be without it for the best part in the state, if any one will take the trouble to call it will give life name.

Deafness and Ear-ache are helped with the like success also as above 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 their feet 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 inflammation 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 into 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 would use 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, macule 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. There is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes soft and delicate as a child's. It throws a fresh and glowing 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 enters into natural and healthy activity the Insensible Perspiration, while it renovates and renews the surface, and leaves the skin 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 let a child be burnt a single day if they knew its value in healing Burns alone. It extracts the pain and leaves the place without a scar.

Quincy 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.

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. Vandercrook, as Principal.

JNO. P. WORTHING, ASSISTANT. Miss Sarah F. Worthing, Preceptress.

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

Miss Worthing is a gentleman of very excellent attainments, experience and skill in teaching, and has fallen to do much for the advancement of the students of the community, and the esteem and affection of a numerous pupils. Young ladies will seldom find an instructor better qualified to meet all the wants of a student, not only as a teacher, but as a guardian 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, \$1. Natural, intellectual and moral science, botany, chemistry, history, astronomy, rhetoric, logic, book-keeping, drawing, painting, &c., \$1. Mathematics and the languages, \$1. Incidental expenses, per term, during winter. No student will be received for less than half a year, and no deduction will be made for absence, except cases of illness or other unavoidable 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 after the second 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 those at home; a place where the purest virtues are cultivated, and the germs of science firmly set in the mind. For this great object, no care or expense will be spared on the part of the 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, on the most important topics of education, and society organized for the special benefit of young men. There will be two examinations and exhibitions during the year, the time to be determined by the trustees.

HIRAM MIX, President. David Cash, Trustees. Burton Kingsbury, H. S. Mercur, C. L. Ward, John F. Means, William Ellwell. Towanda, July 31, 1845.

REMOVED TO No. 1. BRICK ROW.

W. J. CHAUBERLY. 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; the money refunded; and a written agreement put on that effect to all that desire one.

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

If you want to buy Jewelry cheap call at Chauberty'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 subscriber still continues to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of Chairs and Bedsteads, 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.

Fashionable Tailoring!

GEORGE H. BUNTING would respectfully inform the public that he still continues at his stand on the west side of Main street, between King'sbury's and Bartlett's stores, up stairs, where he can be found in readiness to do all work in his line in the most perfect manner. He is prepared to make garments of the most fashionable nature.

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

He has the latest Spring and Summer Fashionable sale. Towanda, May 14, 1845.

Portrait Painting by W. H. Perkins.

NORTH SIDE of the square, in the row over C. Adams' Law Office—Col. Mix's Block. Lower end of Main street. Transparent Blinds, of every size or pattern desired. June 18, 1845.

Homeopathic Physician.

DOCTOR L. PRAET, would respectfully inform the citizens of Towanda and its vicinity, that they 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 common diseases will be well pleased with its effects upon the system, and that it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, as found on STATE-ST., three doors west of Wagon on the north side.

Towanda, June 7th 1845.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

ELKANAH SMITH & SON. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has REMOVED to 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, Carriage Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c. Carriage Trimming and Military Work done to order. Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions made on short notice and reasonable terms.

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

Terms of the Bradford Reporter.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum: FIFTY cents deducted if paid within the year; and for CASH one dollar in advance. ONE DOLLAR will be deducted in subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time, by paying arrears. 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 subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. A discount made to yearly advertisers. JOHN PRATTING, of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed on new and fashionable type. Letters on business pertaining to the office must be addressed to the Editor.

Office: Col. Mix's building corner of Main and Bridge streets, up stairs; entrance on the north door.