

Doctrin

The Maccedonian

As morning light on stormy seas, As stars through clouds of light, So give her banner to the breeze, And spread her canvas white, And smooth the seas below, White with her armament of love, She sails to meet the foe.

one of our colleges, just issued from the press, the following is the only direction given for changing the Old Style into the New. In order to make this correspond to our present mode of reckoning, we must add 11 days to the date. This remark is, indeed, applied to a date in the 18th century; but as it is the only direction given for the change, the reader is left to infer (and I now know how he can avoid the inference) that the same number of days is to be added, to any date in the Old Style, without regard to the century in which it occurred.



FOR the cure of DEAFNESS, pains, and the discharge of matter from the ears. Also all those disagreeable symptoms, like the buzzing of the ears, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c., &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease. Many persons who have been obliged to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly recommend it.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

I. 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 can be had.

CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of case and wood seat CHAIRS; also BEDSTEADS of various kinds, and BEDSTEADS of every description, which we will sell for cash or on credit, on the most liberal terms.

NEW DRY GOODS.

Corner of Main and Bridge Streets. JUST OPENING, at the corner of Main & Bridge Street, a well-selected assortment of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, which will be sold unusually low for ready pay.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

This way for Bargains! THE subscriber would respectfully say to his old customers and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the manufacture of Chairs, etc., at his old shop on the north side of Bridge street, in the building known as the "Yellow House."

BOOTS & SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of men's calf, kip and cowhide boots, from \$1.50 to \$5.00; boys' do; ladies' gaiters and walking shoes; also, fine kid slips and buckles, and all kinds of overshoes; do. calf boots and broad shoes; children's and Misses shoes of all kinds, heavy and light, suitable for every kind of weather.

MARBLE FACTORY.

H. M. BAKER respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the GRAVE-STONE business, in all its branches, at Towanda, where he will be ready at all times to attend to all calls in his line. Monuments, Tomb-stones, Grave-stones, of every description, &c., &c.

HATS AND CAPS.

A large assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps of every kind and description for sale very low. GROCERIES. Molasses, sugar, coffee, codfish, No. 1 and 2, 3 and 4, best quality black and green tea, from 31 to 38 cents a pound; pulverized and loaf sugar, rice, macaroni, &c.

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 Elnah Smith, next to 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 State.

Elmira, Corning and Buffalo Line.

THE Proprietors of the above Line will continue to run a fine line of Passage Boats between ELMIRA, CORNING and BUFFALO, for the accommodation of Emigrants and Families, moving West, according to the schedule hereafter given to the Emigrant, from the section of New York, Pennsylvania, &c. The Boats of this Line are of the FIRST CLASS, fitted and furnished with all the conveniences and comforts of the most superior boats, commanded by experienced Captains, and towed by the latest of BOAT HORSE CAPT. H. W. THOMPSON.

A Natural Remedy.

WE can confidently affirm that among medicines designed for general use, none stand higher in popular estimation than Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Hardly a day passes but we receive testimonials in their favor, and the most enthusiastic are those who have longest used them. What better proof of excellence could we ask? In them, we behold a signal triumph of principle over prejudice and truth before defamation.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

THOMPSON & CRAWFORD. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 40 West Second Street, Philadelphia. Sole agents for the State of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the District of Columbia.

A New thing in Old Wysox.

D. A. J. COLE would respectfully inform the citizens of Wysox and vicinity, that after diligently prosecuting the study of Physics and Surgery in all its various branches for better than three years under the immediate care and instruction of Nathan S. Davis, M. D., of Binghamton, in addition to the attendance on a full and thorough course of Lectures at the Medical College of Geneva, N. Y. He feels a full confidence in assuring his friends and patrons that no pains will be spared to render himself useful in meliorating the sufferings of his fellow man; and on all occasions will be found in readiness to give prompt and careful attention to such business in his line as may fall to his residence. Dr. Cole may be found at the present at the residence of D. E. Martin, Wysox, April 31, 1847.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife ESTHER has left my person and goods without my consent, or for any other purpose, I hereby declare that I have no interest in any real estate, or any other property, which she may have acquired, or which she may be entitled to, and that I have no authority to sell, or dispose of, or in any manner to encumber the same, and that I have no authority to execute any deed, or other instrument, in relation to the same, and that I have no authority to execute any deed, or other instrument, in relation to the same, and that I have no authority to execute any deed, or other instrument, in relation to the same.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Philip Wilcox, of Bedford, was entirely cured of a confirmed cancer of the stomach, throat and mouth, and his general health much improved by the use of only one bottle. Col. John Byrles, Bristol, Mass., has voluntarily testified that he was cured by the use of only one bottle. Dr. J. P. Felton, New Bedford, was cured of an eruption of the skin, and his general health improved by the use of only one bottle. Dr. W. H. Miller of N. Y., testifies that many of his patients have been benefited by the use of the Bitters, and in every case they have given the most perfect satisfaction.

DR. JACKSON'S PILE EMBROCATION

HEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES, are often produced by local irritation, coarseness of stool, stimulants, undue determination of blood to the venous vessels by excessive riding or walking, or a congestive state of the liver, and peculiarity of the constitution itself. It is usually considered under three forms, or varieties, as follows: Blind Piles, White Piles, and Bleeding Piles. This description is so common, and so well known, that a description of its symptoms is not deemed necessary.

DR. WOOD'S SASSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

FOR the permanent removal of all such diseases, take their rise in an Impure Blood, impaired Digestion, and a weak and Stagnant Liver, and a Weakness of the Nervous System, and a Disordered habit of Constitution generally. Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be used with safety by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alternative remedy.

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Whether of Larger or Smaller Growth.

Since my last number was written, my attention has been directed by a friend, to a Critical Review of American Common School Histories, by M. Wilson, N. Y., in the Biblical Repository for July 1845, to which I refer the reader for the most ample confirmation of the views, which I have exhibited, and the extent of the errors resulting from erroneous dates in our American Histories.

1. The changing of all dates from Old to New Style, by adding 11 days, indiscriminately to all events, without regard to the century in which they occurred. This has been an error fully shown to be a gross blunder, I can scarcely suppose, that any one acquainted with the principles of a correct Calendar, will undertake to defend it.

2. The total disregard of the former practice of distinguishing dates as Old Style or New Style, is another prolific source of error. This may be regarded by some as an obsolete distinction, that might be considered a deformity. But in the present state of American dates, it is indispensable. A great many of the dates of our early history are given in Old Style; and others again, in the same work, in New Style, and even some, erroneously changed, as I have already shown, in regard to the landing of the pilgrims; so that it is impossible for the reader to determine, with respect to any date, in which it is to be reckoned. For instance; can you tell me, from any of your school Histories, whether the birth-day of Washington (Feb. 22d 1732), is designed for Old Style or New? He was born 20 years before the Reformed Calendar was adopted in this country; and hence the reader is left in doubt, whether this date is according to the original record, or has been changed into the New Style (though the latter is the fact). And just so in regard to scores and hundreds of other dates. It is, therefore, indispensable, that every date of our early history should be thus distinguished, until authors shall have carefully reduced them all to the New Style, and advised their readers of the fact. To show the extent of the evil at present, I would refer to the statement in the review previously mentioned, where, for example, you will find that while Olney and Goodrich date of pilgrims December 22d, (which is erroneously designed for the New Style), they give the 9th of November as the date of their arrival at Cape Cod, which is Old Style. A similar error is to be found even in Bancroft, in relation to the taking of New York and Albany, by the English in 1664, and other events in our colonial history.

3. As our early history is intimately connected with the French colonies on our borders, a utter confusion of dates has originated from this source. The Canadian and other adjacent provinces, being under Catholic regimen, of course, adopted the New Style from their early settlement. But the English colonies retained the Old Style, till the act of parliament was carried into effect, in 1752. Hence, a great confusion of dates previous to that time, was produced, by taking them indiscriminately, with us change, from French or English authorities. It is really questionable, whether many of these errors are not to be traced to the want of correction; but that man, who has the leisure would do a good service to his country, who would make a thorough review of every date in American history, and as far as possible, reduce them all to the New Style, or designate the Style to which they belong. Until this is done, the reader will be under the necessity of retaining in doubt, except in those few cases, in which the day of the week is mentioned with the date, which will enable him, at once, to determine, by the rules that have been given, whether it is in the Old or New Style.

4. It is a matter of much greater practical importance, that it has hitherto been regarded, and generally is, as the expression of an opinion, that our popular writers, on astronomical subjects, frequently with such unequalled facilities, that cannot fail to lead into error. To give a single example. In a revised edition of a work on astronomy, for the young, by a Professor in

one of our colleges, just issued from the press, the following is the only direction given for changing the Old Style into the New. In order to make this correspond to our present mode of reckoning, we must add 11 days to the date. This remark is, indeed, applied to a date in the 18th century; but as it is the only direction given for the change, the reader is left to infer (and I now know how he can avoid the inference) that the same number of days is to be added, to any date in the Old Style, without regard to the century in which it occurred.

From the origin of the New Style, of which I inform you, in a previous number, you may be led to wonder, that the papal hierarchy, which has always set itself in hostility to every improvement, should have been first and foremost, in the adoption of measures for the reform of the Calendar, and for its adjustment on correct and permanent principles. You have doubtless often read of the bitter persecutions, which that corrupt communion, whose fundamental maxim is, that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," has inflicted on men who have spent their lives in endeavoring to enlighten the ignorance of this dark world. The case of NICOLAUS COPERNICUS and the famous GALILEO are worthy of being recalled to mind, as connected with the subject.

The father of these was born in Polish Prussia, Feb. 19th, 1473. He was a man of native genius, and became exceedingly learned. Though he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, he turned his attention chiefly to physical science. Having rejected the Ptolemaic scheme, which made the earth the centre of the Solar System, he discovered and demonstrated that, which bears his name, and is now universally received in all enlightened lands. His principal work, "On the revolution of the Celestial Orbs," written when he was about thirty or 35 years of age; but in anticipation of his bloody persecution that he well knew he should incur, he did not venture to publish it till near the close of his life. In 1543, he was induced, by the importunity of his friends, to commit it to the press, dedicating it to Paul III. the reigning Pontiff, and modestly styling it an "Hypothesis," probably in hope of avoiding the storm of ignorance and prejudice, which otherwise might be raised. He lived, only to see a single copy of his work, which was presented by a friend, a few hours before he expired, at Worms, June 11th, 1543, in the 71st year of his age. But even death cannot screen him from the ghastly wrath of papal power. The work was denounced, and a bull of excommunication against its author issued from the Vatican; which remained in force, (as far as papal authority could give it force,) till 1821; 278 years after the author's death. It was then repealed by the papal court. (Children; can you believe, for a moment, that Copernicus was kept in purgatory nearly 300 years, under a decree, which the Pope himself was constrained, by the light of the 19th century, to acknowledge was founded in error, and therefore, erroneous?) Count Sierakowski has erected a monument to the memory of Copernicus, at Cracow, with this inscription "Sta. Sol. ne moveatur." (Stand still, O Sun; thou shalt not be moved.)

The case of Galileo, who flourished about 100 years afterwards, was very similar, and his treatment even more inhuman, because his life was prolonged. Having invented the telescope, he furnished increased evidence of the truth of the Copernican system, and boldly proclaimed it to the world. Pope Urban VIII, summoned him to Rome. His work was submitted to a congregation of cardinals, monks and mathematicians, who condemned it, as highly dangerous, and delivered its author over, into the hands of the Inquisition. After languishing, for months, in the prisons of that cruel tribunal, he was condemned "to fall down upon his knees, in the presence of an assembly of ignorant monks, and, with his hand on the gospel, to renounce the great truths he had maintained, as errors and heresies." Being driven, through the weakness of the flesh, into this humiliating act, by the strong arm of inquisitorial power, and yet deeply convinced of the truth he had advocated, his courage returning as he arose from his knees, he stamped his foot on the floor, and indignantly exclaimed: "E pur si muove," (and yet it moves); alluding to the motion of the earth around its sun. This event took place June 23rd, 1633. Upon this, "he sentenced to the dungeons of the Inquisition for an indefinite time, and every week, for three years, was to repeat the seven penitential Psalms of David. His Dialogo was prohibited, and his system condemned." And though his imprisonment was afterwards exchanged for banishment, he was still regarded and treated as a heretic. He died Jan. 8th, 1642, at the age of 78 years.

Such was the treatment, which two of the greatest philosophers of modern times received from the hands of the papacy; and that for maintaining views, which you children, now know to be unobjectionable truths, and which, even the Pope and all his subjects, have since been constrained to admit.

But my space is filled; and though I have something more to say on this subject, I must defer it till next week. TRUE SAYINGS.—An ox that is in good condition in the spring will perform more labor, and stand the heat of summer much better than one that is poor. When you see the fence down put it up; if it remains until to-morrow the cattle may get over. Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon. Cultivate your own heart aright; remember that "whosoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Do not begin farming by building an extensive house, nor a spacious barn till you have something to store in it. Bountiful crops are more profitable than poor ones. Make the soil rich; pulverize it well; and keep it clean, and it generally will