have been transmitted through our Minbut, although urged thereto, no acwer been given which would authorize able conclusion in the future.

a Decree of September, 1843, in relation etail trade, the order for the expulsion gners, and that of a more date in regard is-all of which are considered as in of the Treaty of Amity and Comndence of considerable length between ster for Foreign Relations and our Repive at Mexico, but without any satisfacit. They remain still unadjusted; and and serious inconveniences have ulready I to our citizens in consequence of them. estions growing out of the act of disarmody of Texian troops under the com-Major Snively, by an officer in the of the United States, acting under the of our Government; and the forcible ennto the Custom-house at Bryarly's landing, ad River, by certain citizens of the United and taking away therefrom the goods the Collector of the customs, as forunder the laws of Texas, have been adso far as the powers of the Executive The correspondence between the two naents in reference to both subjects, will band amongst the accompanying documents.

Salains a full statement of all the facts and stances, with the views taken on both and the principles on which the questions heen adjusted. It remains for Congress ake the necessary approbation to carry the ment into effect, which I respectfully re-

greatly improved condition of the miry, affords a subject for general congra-The paralysis which had fallen on and commerce, and which subjected the and the issue of Treasury notes, to a amount, has passed away; and after the ent of upwards of \$7,000,000, on account interest and redemption of more than 00.000 of the public debt, which falls due the 1st of January next, and setting apart rds of \$2,000,000 for the payment of outding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalit of the debts of the corporated cities of the gards of \$7,000,000, over and above the ould the Treasury notes continue outstandas heretofore, that surplus will be considey augmented. Although all interest has d upon them, and the Government has ind their return to the Treasury, yet they rein outstanding; affording great facilities to merco, and establishing the fact, that under ell regulated system of finance, the Governt has resources within itself, which render dependent in time of need, not only of priloans, but also of bank focilities.

the only remaining subject of regret is, that emaining stocks of the Government do fall due at an earlier day; since their reiption would be entirely within its control. is, it may be well worthy the consideraof Congress, whether the law establishing inking fund—under the operation of which debts of the Revolution and last war with at Britain were to a great extent extinguishshould not with proper modifications, (so prevent an accumulation of surpluses. limited in amount to a specific sum.) be aucted. Such provision, which would auane to go into the market for a purchase of wa stock, on fair terms would serve to main its credit at the highest point, and rent to a great extent, those fluctuations in price of its securities, which might under circumstances affect its credit. No apasion of this sort is at this moment entercal, since the stocks of the Government ich but two years ago were offered for sale upitalists at home and abroad at a depreciaand could find no purchasers, are now ally above par in the hands of the holders; a wise and predent forecast admonishes us place beyond the reach of contingencies the

thust also be a matter of unmingled gratimion, that under the existing financial sysa-resting upon the act of 1789, and the retion of 1816—the currency of the country attained a state of perfect soundness; and ntes of exchange between different parts of Union, which in 1841, denoted by their en amount, the great depreciation, and in worthlessness of the currency in most of tales—are now reduced to little more than e expense of transporting specie from place, and the risk incidental to the idon. In a new country like that of the States—where so many inducements and out for speculation—the depositories surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of description, when it reaches any consideramount, require the closest vigilance on the of the Government. All banking instituunder whatever denomination they may we governed by an almost exclusive reto the interest of the stockholders. That is consists in the augmentation of profits, form of dividends, and a large surplus one entrusted to their custody is but too blead to excessive loans and to extravaly large issues of paper. As a necessary quence, prices are nominally increased, the speculative mania everywhere seizes public mind. A fictitious state of Penty for a season exists, and in the lane of the day, money becomes plenty. Conue entered into by individuals resting on substantial state of things—but the deimmediately passes away, and the councrerrun by an indebtedness so weighty orerwhelm many, and to visit every deent of industry with great and ruinous trassment. The greatest vigilance benecessary on the part of Government to against this state of things. The deles must be given to distinctly underthat the favors of the Government will be withdrawn or substantially diminishrevenues shall be regarded as additions it banking capital, or as the foundation henlarged circulation. The Government, its revenue has at all times, an imat part to perform in connexion with the and it greatly depends upon its vigiand care, whether the country be involembarrassments similar to those which and recently to encounter; or, aided by clies of the Treasury, shall be preserved

bund and healthy condition. de dangers to be guarded against are greatmented by too large a surplus of revenue. that surplus greatly exceeds in amount dall be required by a wise and prudent at to met unforeseen contingencies, the stature itself may come to be seized with a antion to indulge in extravagant approprito objects many of which may and

place, in reference to it, since the ad- most probably would—be found to conflict with thorizing the establishment of a line of steam- have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratiof Congress, between the United the Constitution. A funcied expediency is Texas, and Mexico, is herewith trans- elevated above constitutional authority, and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restrict and Mexico on the 20th of November, ed form, is a burden on labor and production is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes the concurrence of the Mexican Gov- having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Governpeok been had on the subject; nor has ment stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and tween the two countries, have led to a that whatever exists beyond, should reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed which a due regard to the public weal would at all times suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country.

Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the Government without which all efforts to ad vance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War, for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance of pressing forward without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attacks, mment to the necessity of resorting to within the last four years: but considering the new elements which have been, of late years. employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be 100 active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report, for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction .-The Executive has abated no effort in carrying strict of Columbia-an estimated surplus of into effect the well established policy of the government, which contemplates a removal of all sting appropriations, will remain in the the tribes residing within the limits of the sevesury at the close of the fiscal year. ral States, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consumation of this object .-Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established amon them, aided by the efforts of the pious men o various religious denominations-who devote themselves to the task of their improvementwe may fondly hope that the remains of the formidable tribes which were once the masters of this country will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well-directed philanthropy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that bronch of the service. The present organization of the Department, imparts to its operations great efficiency, but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs into two Bureaux. The subjects, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent information and qualifications altogether dis

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due at tention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave-trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet beer commenced towards the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp-growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other

matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service. In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the Department for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly \$500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Defound, under the management of the present which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated, thro'out, that the Department should be self- sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system:-There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imto effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first year of its operations, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to deter- hope which I experience, that this state of prosmine. It may in general be asserted, that rabrought about gradually, than by sudden yet received its sanction, but which I cannot changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy venue which would accrue by the increase of

left to the Government. I cannot too strongly urge the policy of au- advance the public good, I may not entirely

ships regularly to ply between this country and fication is heightened in no small degree by the foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense the transportation of the mail. The example of duty, I have found myself constrained to reof the British Government is well worthy of sort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been imitation in this respect. The belief is strong- followed by disapproval on the part of the Peo ly entertained that the emolaments arising from ple, nor weakened in any degree their attachthe transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed .-Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the Navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purpose of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam ves to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principal water-courses, lakes, and parts of our coust, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would of themselves constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad .-We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armaments, and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at

a small comparative cost. I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testi-mony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government and it will not, I trust, appear out of place for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public effairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none-justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens, who from time to time have been drawn to the Seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own people can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed, accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustra-tion of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government amounting in the last four years to unwards of \$120,000,000, have been collected and disburs ed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss, by default, of any amoun

worthy of serious commentary. The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors of the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of with-holding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shel-ter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the benefit of individuals; without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional-the public interests and the

general good. I cannot too carnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress. as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses o Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on tue happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been partment, on the 4th of March next, will be brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating quesefficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, tions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless. Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade posed. Should such a measure be carried in- and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing; and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness, in the retire-Whether such a result would be desirable, it ment which shortly awaits me, is the ardent perity is neither deceptive nor destined to be dical alterations in any system should rather be short lived; and that measures which have not but regard as closely connected with the honor. in the reduction of letter postage, the Departiment might still sustain itself through the rereceive the approval of Congress. Under these letters. The state and condition of the public circumstances, and with these anticipations. I Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have shall most gladly leave to others, more able preckuled the recommendation of any material than myself, the noble and pleasing task of all those having demands against the same are change. The difficulties upon this head have, sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry however, ceased, and a large discretion is now with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to

ment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER. Washington, December, 1844.

ROME ACADEMICAL SCHOOL Rev. J. Donne, Principal.

TERMS FOR TUITION. N Primary department, per quarter, \$2 00 Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemisistry, Astronomy, Grammar and Geo-

grapy, Latin, Greek and French,

Music, with use of instrument, But \$8 00 will be added for music to the subscriptions of those who attend the day-school. Scholars received at any period during the erm and charged from time of entrance. Board can be obtained in respectable famiies on the most reasonable terms.

Rome, Bradford co., Pa., Dec. 2, 1844.

3 50

PUBLIC VENDUE!

HERE will be sold at public vendue or outery, on THURSDAY, the 4th of January, 1845, the well-known FARM of the subscriber in Granville township, well adapted to the raising of grain, grazing, &c., containing 200 acres, 140 improved together with the following property, to wit:

100 bushels of Corn; 100 bushels of Oats: 35 tons of Hay; 75 bushels of Buckwheat 100 bushels of Potatoes; 28 head of Cattle 40 head of Sheep; 4 horses; 11 Hogs.

Wagons and Harnesses, and all the necess ry implements of farming, will be sold cheap ferms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES B. MORRISON. Granville, December 4, 1844.

ANNEXATION! D. MONTANYE has annexed to his former stock of DRUGS AND MEDI-CINES, a fresh supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Saleratus, Starch, Raisins, Cavendish, Smoking and fine cut Tobacco, Maccaboy Snuff, Span ish and Common Cigars, by the box or otherwise. Together with many other articles too numerous to mention. Be sure and call at Montanye's Drug & Grocery Store. Towanda, Dec. 4, 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the estate of Sam'l Lewis, late of Warren township, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against the same requested topresent them, legally attested for set-J.E.BUI.LOCK, lements.

D.A.CAREY. Warren, Dec. 5, 1844. Administrators

10,000 MAJORITY!

NHE subscriber has just received a large and splendid variety of NEW GOODS suited to the season, which he will sell at unusually low for cash. O. D. BARTLETT. Towanda, Nov. 11, 1844.

ADIES LOOK HERE! Cashmeres, Alpacca's, Muslin de Lane's of the most beautiful patterns just received and for sale low, very low, for cash by O. D. BARTLETT. Nov. 11, 1844.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GOOD assortment of school, classical and miscellaneous Books, also, a great variety of the cheap publications of the day—
also a large assortment and great variety of EMULOUS TO EXCEL Note, Letter, Cap and Wrapping Paper, for Solomon Cooper, Hair Bresser & Perfumer, sale low for cash, wholesale or retail by O. D. BARTLÉTT. Towanda, Nov. 18, 1844.

NOTICE. AME into the enclosure of the subscriber sometime in September last three stray calves. Two red beifer calves and one line back steer calf the requested to prove property

Nov. 9, 1844. CHANDLER BRINK. PILL SAWS, Cross-Cutt do., superior plate for sale by MIX & SONS. Nov. 25.

pay charges and take them away

look yd teiis way.

D. MONTANYE has removed his D. & E. D. Montanye's store, Main street where you will at all times find a good assortment of Drugs & Medicines. Nov. 25, 1845.

ATENT Mould and Dipped Candles for MONTANYE'S DRUG STORE

NY quantity of good kind of Woolen Socks taken in exchange for goods at the of O. D. BARTLETT. Towanda, Nov. 23, 1844.

orphan's court sale.

N pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford county, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, at one o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the first day of October next, the following real estate, to wit:-A tract of land situate in Granville tp. containing 109 acres or thereabouts, bounded north on land of J. Pratt; east on land of Major Hawley; south on land of Joseph Pratt, and west on land of Stephen Vroman, and others; with about fifteen acres improved, and frame house and log barn thereon erected. Attendance will be given at the time and

place of sale by the subscribers. All persons having demands against the e tate are requested to attend. JAMES H. ROSS.

JEHIAL M'KEAN. Granville, September 2, 1844.

POSTPONEMENT. The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 28th Dec., at the same place and time of day.

i james H. Ross; JEHIAL M'KEAN. Granvillo, Nov. 4. 1844

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the estate of Da-LL persons indebted to the estate of Da-vid M. Cook deceased, late of Athens to are requested to make immediate payment, and requested to present them, legally attested, for settlement.

O. R. TYLER, Administrator. Towards, November 18, 1844,

IMPORTANT TO PARMERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE SECOND SECOND AND

Mem Goods ?

CHARLES REED, AVING taken the Store no. 2, new brick

block has opened a complete assortment erchandize selected with great care expessly for this market, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Cash, Produce Feathers, Furs, 4c., 4c., vill be taken in ex-change for goods. His stock consists of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods

Pilot, beaver, broad and gray cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, hard times, linsey-woolsey. Canton and woollen flannels, brown and blea. shirtings, sheetings and drillings; a splendid assortment of Prints, of all prices and patterns, book, swiss, striped and cross-bar muslins, plain and figured luces, Irish linens, plain and fig'd and silk warp alspaces, chameleon lustres, Affghan crapes, mouselin de laines, cable and plaid lodid. Potassa. shawls, cravats, gloves, hat ribands, hosiery, suspenders. &c.

Wet and Dry Groceries. Brown, crushed and loaf sugars; teas of all qualities; molasses fine cut, Virginia and smoking tobacco; snuff, spices, mustard. lamp oil, coffee, soap, starch, c. Also a complete assortment of

Wines and Eiguors. Pure cogniac brandy, Holland gin, port wine,

Crockery and Glass Ware. Hardware and Cutlery, cross cut and mill saws nails, glass, &c.

Boots and Shoes. Men's coarse and fine boots; ladies' furred, plain and figured india robbers; French slippers, buskins, children's cloth and morocco hoes, buffalo robes, &c.

Hats and Cans. Brush, silk and fur hats; Ole Bull, leather, fur, velvet and hair seal caps; men's white woul and rowdy hats. &c. Every exertion will be made to please and

satisfy every one who may give him a call. Towanda, Dec. 2d, 1844. Dissolution notice. OTICE is hereby given that the firm of GRAY and ARTHUR was dissolved by

the expiration of the term of partnership on the 9th day of Oct. last. GRAY & ARTHUR. Burlington, Nov. 28, 1844.

ESTRAY. AME to my enclosure about the middle of November, a two year old red STEER, with a mark on the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and it away. THEO. GEROULD.

Towanda, November 27, 1844. Pubther Attraotions At No. 3 Brick Row.

HE subscribers have just received a new lot of Cassimeres, Broad cloths and Sat-tinett's. Also another large supply of Domestic cotton goods. Nov. 18, 1844. W. H. BAIRD & CO.

ORRISON'S HYGEIAN VEGETA-BLE PILLS for sale at BAIRD'S. Nov. 18. No. 3 Brick Row.

SILOPED N or about the 19th of October last an indentured apprentice named Schuyler Andrew Jackson Vankuren. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting said boy on my account.

D. VANDERCOOK. Towards, Nov. 15, 1844.

(LATE FROM BALTIMORE.) AS opened a shop two doors east of the Claremont House, where he will do all kinds of business in his line, such as Shaving, Hair Dressing, Scouring &c., in the best and latest style. Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same.

GREAT MASS MEETING AT H. MIX & SONS' OF THE BUYERS OF

Towanda, Nov. 26, 1844.

NEW GOODS! HO are just receiving direct from New-York City, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY &c. which will positively be sold cheap for cash or ready pay!

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.

H. MIX & SONS'. Towanda, November 8, 1844.

UMBER taken in payment for goods at Nov. 15. H. MIX & SONS.

ARPETINGS and Oil Cloths, beautiful patterns, at low prices, at Nov. 15. H. MIX & SONS.

PS. NEW PRINTS, just rec'd and for sale at extremely low pri-A LPACCAS, M. de Laines, Cashmeres, silks and Velvets, beautiful articles for Ladies dresses, by MIX 4 80NS.

ADIES' SHAWLS, silk and wool Cra-vats, velvet and silk of every description, at the low-priced store of MIX 4 80NS.

IMPS, Linen Laces, Zephyr Worsted, Working Canvass, Cambrics, Gloves, Ginghams, Fringes, Cords, Lawns, Ribbons, MIX 4 SONS. etc., for the ladies, at

90038 YDS. SHEETINGS and SHIRTING, bleached and unbleached, at prices so exceedingly low as to make it an object for persons to examine qualities beforendrchasing elsewhere; at Nov. 15. MIX 4 80NS.

LOUGHS, a first rate article, different patterns, for sale cheap by
W. H. BAIRD & CO.
No. 3 Brick Roy No. 3 Brick Row

WWALTEN BORD A NY quantity of BEEF HIDES and SHEEP PELTS. Also Shipping Furs at the store of J. E. & E. D. MONTANYE

tied or arranged in some way by the 1st of Ja-nuary next, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and T nothing but money will pay them. DO Oct. 29, 1844. E. S. GOODRICH.

OTICE is given that all accounts due to

of December 1843, must be paid. Unless sel-

the Reporter Office prior to the 4th day

MIRTUG GROCERY STORE

Keep it before the People, HAT the Old Drug Store, west side of the Public Square, is now receiving the argest assortment of Drugs and Medicines ever offered in this market, among which are the

following, viz Sulph. Morphia, Blue Mass, Nit Silver. Eng. Calomel. Quick do. Peperine. Red Precipitate. Ipecac. Tart. Antimony, White do. Strychnia, Elateruim, Valerian Root. Seneca do. Pulv. Jalap, Serpentaria do. Ext. do. Gention do. Ext. Colveinth. Colombo do. do. Gentian, Pink do. do. Cicuta. Senna, do. Hyosciamus, Adhesive Plaster,

Kreasot,

do. Taraxecum, Cantharides, Spring and Thumb Lancets, Lancet cases &c., The attention of PHYSICIANS is particularly invited to the above articles, they being just received from one of the most respectable louses in New York and will therefore be warrented pure and free from adulteration in all cases, and disposed of at very low prices.

OILS AND ESSENCES. Wintergreen, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Rosemary, Wormseed, Hemlock, Sassafrass, Lemon, Lavander, Bergamot, Aniseed, Cloves, Juniper, Amber, Cajput, Caraway, Monard, Fennel, Almond. Origanum, Cedar, Amber, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES. The most popular of the day, such as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, Wister's Balsam Wild Cherry, Sands Saraaparille, Dr. Jayne's Carmanitive, Balsam Hoarhound, Turtington's Pink Expectorant Syrup, Bateman's Drops, Andersons do., Lamott's Cough do., Liquid Opodeldoc, Balsam Honey, Preston Salts, Mrs. Gardners Balsam Liverwort and Hoarhound, Dr. Spoons' Digestive Elixor, Dr. Munns Elix. of Opium, Dr. Benjamin Godfrey's Cordial, Dr. Weaver's Worm Tca, Cheesman's Arabien Balsam, Balm of Columbia, Butler's Magnesian Aparient, Henry's do., Dr. Thompson's Eye Water, British Oil, Harlem do., Maccassar do., Bear's do., Grave's Hair do., Croton do., together with many others to numerous to montion.

PILLS. Compound Cathartic, Gregory's Hoopers Female, German, Lees Windham Billious, Miles' Tomatto, Brandreth's, Wright's Indian Vegetable, Dr. Phinney's, Webster's, Mossas and Bitiers, Alebasis, Bishops, &c., &c.,

PAINTS, OIL & DYE STUFFS. White, Red and Black Lead, Chrome Green. Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Prussian Blue. Rose Pink, Sugar Lead, Litharge, Blue Smalts, Venetian Red, Vermillion, Turmeric, Annatto, Indigo, Copperas, Allum, Crude, Tartar, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Verdigris, Blue Vitrol, Glass 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Putty, Linseed Oil, &c., &c.

A. D. MONTANYE, DRUGGISTA Towards, Oct. 25, 1844.

COLOGNE WATER by the ounce, pint, quart, or gallon in fancy bottles or otherwise to suit the Ladies, at MONTANYE'S DRUG STORE.

HOMPSONIANS you will find Cayenne Pepper, Gum Murrh, Barbary Bark and other ingrediants such as are used in your practice at MONTANYE'S DRUG STORE.

Oct. 25, 1844. AINT, Hair, Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes at MONTANYE'S DRUG STORE.

LUE Writing Fluid by the ounce, pint, quart, Gallon or Barrell, Black do., Inand India, first quality at
MONTANYE'S DRUG STORE. October 25, 1844.

ANDIES, Raisins, Liquorice, &c., for the boys and girls, at MONTANYE'S DRUG STORE. Oct. 25, 1844.

DRUGS & MINDIGINIES.

THE subscriber has just received and opened for sale at the APOTHECARIES HALL in Towanda, a large and general assortment of fresh Drugs and Media very cines, comprising all the medical agents employed in the practice of Medicine & Surgery. Also an assortment of Paints and Oils. The above articles were carefully selected by the subscriber himself, he has therfore the confidence to recommend them to the public as articles of the very best quality.

The store will be constantly under the care of a medical gentleman who will punctually and promptly attend to all orders. Any article sent for which in an over dose may produce deleterious effects will be labeled and the appropriate directions given thereon.

To customers and all who purchase at this store, advice will be given gratis. The subscriber has also made an arrangement with Dn. Husron, who occupies an office in the building, by which invalids may avail themselves of bls experience and advice free of charge.

An establishment of this kind under the immediate supervision of a medical practitioner has long been cesired by the citizens of this place and vicinity. The subscriber hopes thereon by a strict attention to the business of the estabment and especial care in selecting genuine articles to be able to obtain a share of public pat-ronage. E. H. MASON M.D. Towanda, Oct. 10, 1844.

NEWEST GOODS,

BURTON KINGSBERY, has just received and is now opening a splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Grocertes, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Otl, Dye

Sluffs, &c., &c. which he will sell very cheap for Cash, Towards, Sept. 7, 1844. RIGHT'S VEGETABLE SYRUP

for sale at

BAIRD'S,

September 7. No. 3 Brick Ruw.

Nov. 18.

Towanda, Sept. 7, 1844.

Nov. 18.

Towanda, Sept. 7, 1844.

Nov. 18.