adoption of the constitution, were co-ordinate, co. equal, and separate independent so creating the veto power as effectually by rejecting a bill by his by its adoption they did into loss that, chatacter. Veto power as effectually by rejecting a bill by his by its adoption the federal government with certain casting vote, as the President does by refusing to They clothed the federal government with certain powers, and reserved all others, including their own sovereignty, to themselves. They guarded their own rights as States and the rights of the reotheir own rights as clarce and the how incorporated bill o recharter the bank of the United States in into the federal constitution, whereby the differents 1811. It may happen that a bill may be passed departments of the general government were checks upon each other. That the majority should govern, is a general principle, controverted by none; but they must govern according to the constitution, and not according to an undefined and unrestrained discretion, whereby they may oppress

the minority. The people of the United States are not blind to the fact that they may be temporarily misled, and ed by Congress is conclusive evidence that it is an their representatives, legislative and executive, may be mistaken or influenced in their action by improper motives. They have therefore interposed between themselves and the laws which may be passed by their public agents, various representations, such as assemblies, senators, and governors in their several States: a House of Representatives. might pass a bill by a majority of a single vote, a Senate, and a President of the United States. The and in that case a fraction more than one-fourth people can by their own direct agency make no law: nor can the House of Representatives imme-presented by those who voted for it. It might diately elected by them; nor can the Senate; nor can both together, without the concurrence of the majority of one, of a gnorum of the Senate, com-President, or a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

Happily for themselves, the people, in framing out admirable system of government, were concious of the infirmities of their representatives: and in delegating to them the power of legislation, liev have fenced them around with checks, to guard against the effects of hasty action, of error, of combination, and of possible corruption. Error. selfishness, and faction have often sought to rend asunder this web of checks, and subject the government to the control of fanatic and sinister influences; but these chorts have only satisfied the people of the wisdom of the cheeks which they have imposed, and of the necessity of preserving them unimpair-

rd. The true theory of our system is not to govern by the acts or decrees of any one set of representatives. The constitution interposes checks upon all branch. es of the government, in order to give time for err. or to be corrected, and delusion to pass away; Lut it the people settle down into a firm conviction difterent from that of their representatives, they give effect to their opinions by changing their public servants. The checks which the people imposed on their public servants in the adoption of the conon men puone servants in the augment of their capacity but little exceeding the number necessary to form for self government. They know that the men whom they elect to public stations are of the like infirmities and passions with themselves, and net in the trusted without being restricted by coordinate authorities and constitutional limitations. AVno that has witnessed the legi-lation of Congress for the last thirty years, will say that he knows of no instance in which measures not demanded by the public good, have been carried ? Who will deny that in the State governments, by combinations of individuals and sections, in derogation of the ceneral interest, banks have been chartered, Evs. tems of internal improvement adopted, and debts entailed upon the people, depressing their growth, and impairing their energies for years to come ? After so much experience, it cannot be said that absolute unchecked power is sale in the hands of any one set of representatives for that the capacity the Senate also, and thus practically invest the the people for self-government, which is admit tel in its broadest extent, is a conclusive a gument to prove the prudence, wisdom, and integrity of

their representatives The people, by the constitution have commanded the President, as much as they have commanded the legislative baseh of the government, to ex-cente their will They have sind to him in the constitution, which they require he shall take a solcontrol to support, that if Congress pass any bill which he cannot approve, 'he shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his of jections." In withholding from it his approval and signature he is executing the will of the people constitutionally expressed, as much as the Congress that pass-No bill is presumed to be in accordance with the popular will until it shall have passed through all the branches of the government required by the constitution to make it a law. A bill r on the other Congress, and each Mouse of Congress, hold under the constitution a check upon the President, and he, by the power of the qualitied voto, a check u on Congress. When the President recommends incasures to Congress, he avows, in the most solemn form, his opinions, gives his voice in their tavor, and pledges himself in advance to approve them if passed by Congress. If he acts without due consideration, or has been influenced by im-proper or corrupt motives—or if, from any other cause Congress, or either house of Congress, shall differ with him in opinion, they exercise their veto upon his recommendations, and reject them; and there is no appeal from their decision, but tof the people at the ballot-box. These are proper checks upon the Eventive, visely interposed by the con-stuttion. None will be found to object to them, or duttion. to wish them removed. It is equally important that the constitutional ctecks of the Executive upon the legislative branch should be preserved! If it be said that the representatives in the popu lar branch of Congress are chosen directly by the people, it is answered, the people elect the Presi-It both houses' represent the States and the people, so does the President - The President rep-resents in the executive department the whole people of the United States, as each member of the rislative department represents portions of them.

upon an equal division of the Senate should be adoption of the constitution, active series, and abolished also. The Vico President exercises the equal, and separate independent sovereignties, and abolished also. approve and sign it This power has been overvised by the Vice President in a for instances, the most important of which was the rejection of the bill o recharter the bank of the United States in. by a large majority of the House of Representatives. and may be supported by the senators from the larger States, and the Vice President may reject it giving his vote with the senators from the small ler States; and yet none, it is presumed, are prepared to deny to him the exercise of the power nder the constitution.

But it is, in point of fact, untrue that an act mass emanation of the popular will. A majority of the whole number elected to each house of Congress constitutes a quarum is competent to pass laws. I might happen that a quorum of the llouse of Representatives, consisting of a single mender more than half of the whole number elected to that House, branch.

presented by those who voted for it. It might happen that the same bill might be passed by a posed of senators from the fifteen smaller States, and a single senator from a sixteenth State, and if the senators voting for it happened to be from th eight of the smallest of these States, it would be passed by the votes of senators from States having but fourteen representatives in the House of Representatives, and containing less than one-sixteenth of the whole population of the United States. This extreme case is stated to illustrate the fact, that the mere passage of a bill by Congress is no conclusive evidence those who passed it represent the majority of the people of the United States, or truly reflect their will. If such an extreme case is not likely to happen, cases that approximate it are of constant occurrence. It is believed that not a single law has been passed since the adoption of the constitution. upon which all the members elected to both houses have been present and voted. Many of the most important acts which have been passed Congress have been carried by a close vote in thin heuses. Many instances of this might be given .-Indeed, our experience proves that many of the most important acts of Congress are postponed to the last days, and often the last hours of a session. when they are disposed of in haste, and by houses a quorum.

Besides, in most of the states the members of the House of Representatives are chosen by 1 luralities, and not by majorities of all the voters in their respective districts; and it may happen that a majority of that House m .y be returned by a less aggregate vote of the people than that received by the minority.

If the principle insisted on be sound, then the constitution should be so changed that no bill shall become a law unless it is voted for by members representing in each House a majority of the whole people of the United States. We must remodel our whole system, strike down and abolish not only the solutary checks lodged in whole power of the government in a majority of a single assembly - a majority uncontrolled and absolute, and which may become despotie. To conform to this doctrine of the right of majorities to rule, independent of the checks and limitations of the constitution, we must revolutionize our whole system. We must destroy the onstitutional compact by which the several States agreed to form a federal Union, and rush into cossol dation, which must end in monar-

cliv or despotism. No one advecates such a proposition; and yet the doctrine maintained, f carried out, must lead to this result. One great object of the constitution in conferring upon the President a qualified negative up-

on the legislation of Congress, was to protect minorities from injustice and oppression by marejected by the Senate; and so a bill passed by the jorities. The equality of their representation Senate may be rejected by the House. Int each in the Senate, and the veto power of the Presicase the respective houses exercise the veto pow- dent, are the constitutional guaranties which the smaller States have that their rights will b respected. Without these guaranties, all their interests would be at the mercy of majorities in Congress representing the larger States. To the smaller and weaker States, therefore, the preservation of this power, and its exercise upon proper occasions demanding it, is of vital importance. They ratified the constitution, and entered into the Union, securing to themselves an equal representation with the larger States in the Senate; and they agreed to be bound by all laws passed by Congress upon the express condition, and none other, that they should be approved by the President, or passed, his objections to the contrary notwithstanding. By a vote of two-thirds of both houses. Upon this coudition they have a right to insist, as a part of the compact to which they gave their assent. A bill might be passed by Congress against the will of the whole people of a particular State and against the votes of its senators and all its representatives. However prejudicial it might be to the interest of such State, it would be bound by it if the President shall approve it, or it should be passed by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, but it has a right to demand that the President shall exercise his contitutional power, and arrest it, if his judgment is against it. If he surrender this power, or fail to exercise it in a case where he cannot approve, it. would make his formal approval a mere mockery, and would be itself a violation of the constitution, and the dissenting State would become bound by a law which had not been passed according to the sanctions of the constitution. The objection to the exercise of the veto power is founded upon an idea respecting the popular will, which if carried out, would annihilate state sovereign'y and substitute for the present federal government a consolidation, directed by asupposed numerical majority. A revolution of the government would be silently effected, and the States would be subjected to laws to which they had never given their constitutional consent. The Supreme Court of the United States is invested with the power to declare, and has delared, acts of Congress passed with the concurrence of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the approval of the President, to be, unconstitutional and void, and yet none, it is presumed, can be found, who will be disposed to strip this highest judicial tribunal under the constitution of this acknowledged power-a power necessary alike to its independence and the rights of individuals. For the same reason that the Executive veto should ac ording to the doctrine maintained, te rendered nugatory, and be practically expunged from the constitution, this power of the court should also be rendered nugatory and be expunged, because it restrains the legislative and executive will, and because the exercise of such a power by the court may be regarded as being in conflict with the capacity of the people to govern themselves. Indeed, there is more reason for striking this power of the court from the constitution than there is that of the qualified veto of the President; because the decision of the court is final, and can never be reversed, even though both houses of Congress and the Presi-President should be practically abolished, the psw. er of the Vice President to 3 ve the casting vote whereas the veto of the President may be over-

ruled by a vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, or by the people at the polls.

It is obvious that to preserve the system cstablished by the constitution, cach of the co-ordinate, branches of the government - the execu-tive, legithetic, and fullical - nutribo lest in the excession of its appropriate powers. If the excessive or the induced branch bo departed of powers conferred, upon either as enough conthe egislative, the preponderance of the latter will ecome disproportionate and absorbing, and the others impotent for the accomplishment of the great objects for which they were established. -Urganized as they are by the constitution, they work together harmoniously for the public good

If the executive and the judiciary shall be deprived of the constitutional powers invested in them, and of the due proportions, the equilibrium of the system must be destroyed, and consolidation, with the most permicious results, must ensuo - a consolidation of unchecked derpotic power, exercised Ly majorities of the legislative.

The executive, legislative, and judicial, cach constitutes a separate co-ordinate department of the government; and each is independent of the others. In the performance of their respective duties under the constitution, weither can, in its legitimate action, control the others .-They each act upon their several responsibilities in their respective spheres; but if the doctrines now maintained be correct. the executive must become practically subordinate to the legislative, and the judiciary must become subordinate to both the legislative and thus the whole power of the government would be merged in a single department. Whenever, if ever, 5this shall occur, our glorious system of well regulated selfgovernment will cramble into ruins-to be suceceded, first by anarchy, and finally by monarchy or despotism. I am far from believing that this doctrine is the sentiment of the American people; and during the short period which remains in which it will be my duty to administer the executive departmennt, it will be my aim to maintain its independence, and discharge its duties, without infringing upon the powers or dutios of either of the other departments of the government.

The power of the executive veto was exercised by the first and most illustrious of my predccessors, and by four of his successors who preceded me in the administration of the government, and, it is believed, in no instance prejudicially to the public interests. It has never been, and there is but little danger that it ever can be abused. No President will ever desire, unnecessarily to place his opi ion in opposition to that of Congress. He must always exercise the power reluctantly, and only in cases where his convictions make it a matter of stern duty, which he cannot escape. Indeed, there is more danger that the President, from the repugnance I c must always, feel to come in collission with Congress, may fail to exercise it in cases where the preservation of the constitution from infraction, or the public good, may demand it, than that he will ever exercise it unnecessarily or wantonly.

During the period I have administered the executive department of the government, great and important questions of public policy, foreign and domestic, have arisen, upon which it was my duty to act. It may indeed be truly said that my administration has fallen upor eventful times. I have felt most sensibly the weight of the high responsibilities devolved upon me .--With no other object than the public good, the enduring fame, and permanent posperity of my country, I have pursued the convictions of my own best judgement. The impartial arbitra-ment of enlightened public opinion, present and fature, will determine how far the public policy I have maintained, and the measures I have from time to time recommended, may have tended to

### New Advertigements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. A 1.1. permits indebied to the estate of Jost Devid-a are, decid, into of Standing Stores to are beneby. requested to make payment without delay, and those having claim against the said catate will decap present them duly of bealicated for arthonest. Titl. P GRATUE, Executor. Standing Size, Dec. 12, 2018. ULL ENTRAY;

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in To-wands township, erout the first of Noresher, a red Cow, with two white sputs on the forehers, a piece of the right ext of, and a shi in the left. The owner is requested to come firmer, puve property, pay char-iges, and take her away. II. L. SCOT F. er, and take her away. Towarda Tp. Dec. 12, 1848.

### FARM FOR SALE.

cleared and well cultivated, with a great variety of Frui trees. There is upon the premises, a new dwelling house, and sheds, good barn and sheds, and other out building. Terms made easy to the purchaser. Apply to HIRAM SPEAR.

Apply to Springfield, Dec. 5, 1848. Argus and Democrat will copy 3 times, and harge advertiser.

#### NOTICE.

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WHEREAS, by the decease of Cartis T. Fitch, late of the Boro' of Tray, Bradford County. Pa., the seting and senior partner of the Firm of Fitch & Ballard, in said Boro' it becomes the duty of the ubscriber, as the surviving partner of said firm, to settle and close up the business of the said Company, Therefore, all persons indebted to the aforesaid com-

pany of Fitch & Ballard, or the Company of Fitch, Ballard & Bowen; the Company of Fitch & Bowen, or to any Company of the Mesers. Fitches, all of which the said Company of Fitch & Ballard includes and succerded, either hy Note, Judgment, Book Account or otherwise, are hereby no ified, requested and required to call on the subscriber, at the Store of the mid firm of Pitch & Ballard, in the Boro of Troy, and settle and pay the same, with as little delay as possible, after their several indebtedness becomes due. And all persons having claims or demands against the firm of Fitch & Ballard, or Fitch, Ballard & Bowen, are requested to present the same to the subscriber, as above mentioned, for adjustment. And any person or persons having claims against any of the former Companies above named, may present the same for settlement, se cording to the terms of the written agreement of said firm of Fitch, Ballard & Bowen, an inventory of inlebtedness or liabilities of the Company of Fitch & Bowen, up to, and dated November 1, 1845, under, and according to the conditions of which, the subsci her became a co-partner of the firm of P tcb, Ballard Bowen. U. P. BALLARD, Surviving partner of the Firm of Fitch and Ballard.

Troy, Pa., Nov. 23, 1848. N. B. The attention and patronage of the Public is

plicited to the purchase of the following merchandise. and property, to wit : A general amortment of HARDWARE,

Iron and Steel & Carpenter and Joiner's Tools Leather, Boots, Shres, Caps, a good variety of the newest patterns and sizes of Cooking and Parlor Stoves ; also Stope Pipe ; a large quantity of Tin and Tin Pedler's Waggon; one Sleigh, and one pair of Bobbs; one Lumber Waggon, &c., all of saidigoods, and other property, will be sold lower far money or approved credit, than can be bought elsewhere, as the resaid Company's business must be closed.

The Argus, Reporter, Eagle and Banner will please copy the above advartisement for three months, and send their bill to the subscriber for payment. Troy, Nov. 22, 1848. O. P. BALLARD. Troy, Nov. 22, 1848.

### EXECUTION OF JAMES P. LANGFORD.

N pursuance of the death Warrant of the Government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I William . Dobbins, Sheriff of the County of Bradford, in the commonwealth aforesaid, proceeded to and did on Fri-Commonwealth alorenaid, processivel to and did on Frie-day, the first day of December, eighteen hundred and forty eight, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and three P. M., of said day execute James P. Lang-ford, within the walls of the jail of the said county, in the manner required by the law, in such case made and provided. WM. 8, DOBBINS, Sheriff. and provided. Sheriff's Office, Towanda, Dec. 2. 1818.

## Merchandije, &c. LAST ARRIVAL OF

WINTER GOODS H. S. & M. C. MERCUR, HAVE, the pleasure of announcing, is, the public that they are now receiving another large and general as ortment of GOODS. Towarda, Dec. 1, 1818.

NEW GOODS AT THE CENTRAL STORE 1 NOW opening at the above establishment a very large and dearable assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOUDS, which will be sold at very low. rates. Business at this establishment conducted upon fair and honest principles. You have our thanks for past favors and we hope for a continuance of the same as we are hound to sell Gunds Chesp. Tuwanda, Dec. 4. 1818. N.N. BETTS.

## THE LATEST ARRIVAL MORE NEW COODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a new and general assortment of Goods just from the Qua-ker City, and we confidently say they cannot be heat for variety, neatness of style, quality or quanti y; and they must and shall be sold as low as the same good, can be bought this side of the city. Our stock is full and complete, consisting of every thing mankind stand in need of. The stock is made up of Dry goods, Groceries, Harlware, Crockery, Iron and Nails, Puitts, Oils, Glass, Varnish, Dye-stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Fish, Salt, and in fact everything that is in demand,-Persons making purchases will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing, as we make no charges for showing goods

A good and cheap variety of Alpaceas, Ginghama, Oregon plaids and Delains, a large and good assort-ment of Clotha Cassimeres, sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, sattin and sitk vestings, table diaper, brown and blue cotton and brown and blue linen table cloth, Mull- of all sizes prices and descriptions, Buffalo robes, Sheet-ings, shirtings both brown and bleached, Hats and caps of the latest styles, wool shirts and drawers, Carpe of the latest styles, wool shints and drawers, Carpet meuticines to the strine drawers in position so frequently practise-bags, gloves and mittens, Hosiery, any juantity of cot-ton yarn and carpet yarn, while and colored all of high will be sold chearper (or cash, high an at any where which will be sold cheaper for each, than at any wther establishment in town.

ELLIOTT & TOMKINS. Towands; Nov. 16, 1848.

## Pure, Genuine and Cheap DRUCS, MEDICINES GBOCERIES & LIQUOBS.

CHAMBERLIN & PORTER, No. 1, Brick Row-have just received a large addition to their former assortment, which now makes their stock more complete than any found in this section of country, which they are determined to sell-a better article lower than can be bonght in the neighboring establishments.

The following list comprises a few of the articles kept at their store : DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Opium, cream tartar, camphor, castile soap, liquorice, balaam copaiha, rhubarb, jalap, aloes, flowen chammomile, gum arabic, castor oil, quicksilver, magnesia, toll and flour sulper, refined borox, calomel, red precipitate, Stoves; also Stope Fipe; a targe quantity or the store sublimate, aque animonia, none, tartate animonia, and anitate store and the store store sublimate and anitate store and the store store store sublimate and anitate store sto corro-ive sublimate, sque ammonia, soda, tartario acid oils, gun myrr cantharides, gun (ragacanth, corks, sar-saparilla, gamboge, litharge, spirits turpentine, cam-pnine, rottén stone, umber, terra de sienna, salt peter, annis feed, isinglass, cubebs, annotto, lac dye, shell-lac, extracts of dandelioti, coldcynth, jalap, hyacismus and sarsaparilla, dec. de .- Irish mosi, arrow root, tapioca; tincture, encace, 4c. DYE-STUFFS,

DYE-STUFFS. Ingwood, Fustie, nie wood, cam woo'l, nutgall, cochineal, indigo, alum, copperas, maider, solution tin, extract logwood, muriatic acid, sulphuric scid and oil vitrol, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Crushed, losf and muscavado sugar. black and green tes, raisins, sante currants, citron, cinnamon, ralad oil, tamarinda, choculate, cocua soda brocuit, butter crack, ers, rice, starch, ginger, saleratus, saltpeter, Gov. Java and Rio coffee, proper, spice, mustard, pepper sauce, nutmegs, cloves, mace, ca-tile, brown, variegated and fancy soap, sperm and tallow candles, whals and sperm oil, jugs, firsts, bottles, paste and oil blacking leather

# JO 12 Alexandir Stan 19 200 NEW DRUG STORE.

A STATE AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERT

THEVEN WWA, HAVING, purchased from John B. Pard, his entry stock of Drugs, Medicines, Groceries and Liquety, has refitted and improved the establishment, and having purchased in New York heavy and extensive additions

purchased in New York heavy and extensive additions to the former assortine in now effort, to the public, at the old stand, in Ningsbery's Block, the most conse-plete stock of genuine articles of trags and Medicines, ever offered in Towands, at Wholesale or Retail. Physicians are particularly invited to call and exam-ine my Medicines, before purchasing elsewhere. We assure the public that every atticle has been bought with great cars, to avoid the protorums which are urasily hept at Yenkee shops, to supply them ignorants of what they are purchasing. The stock of of what they are purchasing. The stock .

FADIDLY CRECTERIES is worthy the attention of those who with to buy cheap. I have a full supply of Sugars, Tean, Coffice, Candley Campline, Lamp oil, Staps, Starch, Ground Hustard, Allspice, Cayenne & black Peppers, 4c. dc. I have also purchased a heavy stock of the facat quality of pure unadulterated

such as Cogniac Brandy Pale Otard du, American, l'ampaign Wine, Port du, Madeira do, Malaga do, Claret do., Hollin Gin, & Crois Rom, N. England do. Monongahela and common Whiskey, to which I would call the attention of Landlords, or Invalids, who use the same for medicinal purpopes, or others who are either Wines or Liquors in their pure state, to call

and examine the quality and prices. I have likewise a variety of Pancy Gunds, such as Military and wath-hall Supe, Tooth Bruches and Pow-der; Colognes; Hair Oil and Brüshes; Otto of Rose; Steel Pens and Holders, &c. &c., all of which are worthy the attention of those desiring useful and fancy.

Having been appointed Agent for selling most of the POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES

offered to the public, I assure my customers that I shall niver impose upon the public by offering cheap Meli-cines, counterfeited by speculators, thereby either selfing a useless or poisonons drug. I purchase all my medicines of the Patentee or their exclusive agents,

I take great pleasure in announcing to the public that I have made arrangements with Doctors HUSTON & I.ADD, whose medical reputations, are firmly established, to continue their office at my Drug Store, and whose knowledge of the business, will be of great benefit to me, as well as my custom rs, in making

prescriptions, &c. () Remember the New Drug Store is in Kings-berg's Block. Towanda, November 23, 1847.

# new, Goods. T KINGSBERY Jr., is now opening at the carr

J. of Main and Bridge St., an extensive stock of new Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold unusually low for Cash or Produce. Towanda, Nov. 6, 1818.

B. KINGSBERY & Co.,

A RE now receiving a new supply of GOODS from New York. Also, one ark load of SALT.

# TOWANDA NEW CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has opened a CLOTHING STORE, two L doors north of the Public Square, on Main street, (nearly opposite the new brick taven now being creat-ed by C. L. Waid, Eeq.) where he will keep constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest possible prices, a large and general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING; such as

COATS' PANTS, VESTS, SHET-BOSOMS, CRAVATS Collars, Stocki, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Drawers, Flannel Undershirts, St., St., He has also on hand and is constantly receiving, a

arge assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS such as Silks, Satins, Marsailles, &c., ail of which will be made up to order on short notice and on reasonable terms. The subscriber having been a practical Tailor for the last 15 years, in the city of New York, flatters humself that he can give matisfaction to all who may TP. His Clothing is all made up under his own inspice tion, and he has therefore no heritancy in recommend-ing it is those who wish to purchase. or persons who wish to have their garments made slow where all of which shall be done with neathers, and espatch.

The doctring of restriction upon legislative and ctecutive power, while a well settled public opinion is enabled within a reasonable time to accomflish its ends, has made our country what it is, and as opened to us a career of glory and happiness to

which all other nations have been strangers, In the exercise of the payer of the veto, the Proscient is responsible not only to an enlightened pubhe opinion, but to the people of the whole Union, win elected him, as the representatives in the legistative branches, who differ with him in opinion. are responsible to the people of particular States, or districts, why compose their respective constituthis power, would be to repeal that provision of the constitution which copfers it upon him. To charge that its exercise unduly controls the legislative will, is to complain of the constitution itself.

If the presidential veto be of jected to noon the ground that it checks and thwarts the public will, upon the same principle the equality of representation of the States in the Senate should be stricken cut of the constitution. The vote of a senator from Delaware has equal weight in deciding upon the most important measures with the vote of a senator from New York: and yet the one represents a State containing, according to the existing appornonment of representatives in the House of Representatives, but one thirty-fourth part of the population of the other: By the constitutional composition of the Senate, a majority of that body from the smaller States represents less than one-fourth of the people of the Union. There are thirty States; and, er the existing apportionment of representatives, there are two hundred and thirty members in the House of Representatives. Sixteen of the smaller States are represented in that House by buf fifty members; and yet the senators from these States onstitute a majority of the Senate. So that the Presidenymay recommend a measure to Congress. and it intry receive the sanction and approval of more than three-fourths of the House of Representatives, and of all the senators from the large States containing more than three-fourths of the whole population of the United States; and yet the measire may be defeated by the votes of the senators from the smaller States. None, it is presumed, can. he found ready to change the organization of the Senate on this account, or to strike that body pracheally out of existence, by requiring that its action shall be conformed to the will of the more numerous branch.

Upon the same principle that the veto of the

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advance of retard the public presperity at l and to elevate or depress the estimate of our national character abroad.

Invoking the blessings of the Almighty upor your deliberations at your present important. session, my ardent hope is, that in a spirit of a harmony and concord, you may be guided to wise results, and such as may redound to the happiness, the honor, and the glory of our be-loved country. JAMES K. POLK loved country. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1848.

New Advertisements.



TN Montanyas' New Block, above Mercurs', on the A south side of the public square, to better advantage, perhaps, than at any other place in or out of Bradford

general and choice assortment of STOVES, of all a general and choice be is prepared to sell at whok-sizes and patterns, which he is prepared to sell at whok-they have coasulted me. N. B. The name and age must in every case so sale or retail, or exchange for country produce upon the most accommodating terms. Among his stock are the

Air tight Complete, (all sizes), Stewart's Air tight, fir tight Complete, (all szez), Stewart's Air light, Rough and Ready do, Recoloing flue du., Albamy eity do., Republican do., Central N. Y. do.; Buck eye, hot air oven, with rotary top, Premium Stoves, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, of the most improved patterns; Air tight Parlor Stoves, all sizes; Six plates, all sizes; Cannon Stoves, an excellent article for offices, taverns, stores, Se.; Radiator Parlor stores ; Keystone patent stoves ; all sizes Band box stove, &c.

4,000 lbs. of Russia and American STOVE-PIPE. endy-made; also, Brass and Copper Kettles, of various atterns, together with a general assortment of Brass ind Copper Ware.

### TITEN WWARE BOO

500 Land Tubs, with a choice assortment of every article in the Tin ware line, to which the attention of Merchants, Pedlars, Pamilies and Housekeepers gene rally is invited.

rany is invited. GT The highest price will be paid for old castings, copper and brass. Grain, Tarkeys, Chickens, and all kinds of marketable produce will be received in payment for Stoves, Tinware, &c.

ment for Stoves, Tinware, ecc. For stoves, sheetiron, copper and tinware, his smort-ment is complete. He returns his thanks to his old customers, to whom, and the public he renews his inviation to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; Don't mistake the slace-but remember HALL'S south ide of the Public Square, in Montanyes Block. D. C. HALI Towanda Dec. 12, 1848.

WANTED 1000 Sheep Pete, for which the highest price will be paid d12 , D. C. HALL.

### STOP A MOMENTIII

HAVE A WORD TO SAY ! If you are at any A time in want of STOVES of Tinware, permit use as a friend to advise you to call at D. C. H LLS be teops the largest supply, sells the most reasonable, and you can buy to better advantage, than at any other place in or out of Bradford County, and I am sure you need have no fears of regretting any purchase you may J. J. K.

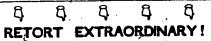
J. N. SUMNER, M. D., DENTIST 8 at Woodruff's Hotel, where he will remain a short time, and attend to all operations on the teeth. His friends are invited to call. Towanda, Nov. 28th, 1818.

GERMAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DOCT. BELL would respectfully say to the inhab-itants of Bradford County, that he will be at Hammonds Hotel in the village of Centreville on the first day of each month, at Tuttles Tavern in Smithfield on the 2d day of each month and at Woodruffs Hotel in Towards on the third of eech month, where he may be consulted in the practice of UROSCOPIA from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M. 'Fo those who are unac quainted with this Practice, it may be proper to that it is the method of arriving at the primary seat of DISEASE, and consequent functional derange by an inspection of the Urine, which in all cases should be a specimen of that first passed in the morning, and brought in a clean phis'. By an inspection of this specimen he is enabled to arrive at once, at a cor-ect Diagnosis, of all chronic and sub-scuts disses, afecting the human system without the necessity and sayerne of visiting patients; or subjecting them to the fatigues of a long and toilsome journey, and delicacy is also spared the blush which is often occasioned by the necessary enquiries of the visiting Physician-His medicines are selected from the vegetable Kingdom and are perfectly safe in the varied ages and conditions of life : and long experience has proved their efficiency

perhaps, than at any other place in or out of Bradford county. D. C. HALL respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now for sale at his NEW STORE. sidered incurable. Let none despair therefore, until

> company the specimen, for the purpose of recording, 8. T. B. &c. nl4



THE public will of course attribute the feeling with which S. P. Townsend, the self-styled " Doctor," in his "Caution Extra" speaks of Dr. Guysotts Cele brated Extract of Yellow Duck and Saraparille, to the preat reputation and rapidly increasing sales of this excellent medicine, and the falling off in the sale of his orthiess stuff, for it is " the hit bird that flutters !" We are daily receiving from our Agents in every lirection similar to the following, which will explain the increasing unpopularity of the " Doctors" so called iarmilla :

[From our Agent at Seneca Falls, Oct, 24] "I am getting out of patience with Towneed's. It source and we have a frequent *klow up*, to the great besaty of surrounding, objects. Nothing of the kind occurs with yours ; and besides its medical properties are in m opinion, immeasurably superior."

[From our Agent at Ithaca Oct. 12.] "Your Yellow Dock & Saraparilla has superaede

Townsends Saraparilla in most cases, and I am now i selling of if three to one. Much of Townsends sours and becomes no better than very poor molasses flavored with sinegar." inthe suncertr." It is quite natural that the "Dector" should regret the great falling off in his siles, but it is certainly an-

wise for him to become, like his "medicine" sour and ispond to a "blow up !" as he scene to be in his Caution Extra."

The genuine Dr. Guysotts Compound, is a eccentific preparation, containing in addition to Serseparille, Yellow Dock, one of the powerful substances known;

HARDWARE, a good assortment, including Iron Hered, Nalls, dec. at No. 2, B.R. POX'S. TRON, Iron-A good amortment of Iron, for sale at 1 the new Hard Ware Store. D. LORD. Towanda, Nov. 7, 1848. Ś

varnish, tobacco, segare and an LIQUORS.

Pare French Brandy, vis Cognise, Otward and A'Seigneit. Holland Gin, St. Croix Ram, Maderia. Port and Malage Wines. Common American Brandy, Gio, Rom and Whiskey. &c.

PERFUMERY & PANCY COODS. Bay water, levender, cologne and rose water, Mac-cases and Bear's oil, olto roses, ox matrow, pomatum,

reage, pearl powder, military and almond soap, etc. wash balls, shaving cream, hair powder, court plaster philocone, playing cards, precasion caps, Ink, paint, varnish, mah, white wash, flesh, broom, clothes, tooth, nail, comb, hat, hair shoe, stove, scrubbing and lesther brushes. Lubins extracts, Jockey club, patchouly eglintine, mousseline, cz. de violletts, ect. Cachou aromatige, perfume atchels, Meen Fun, Persian and Prench toilet powder, 8hand's lily white, Phalou's li-quid hair dye, Jayne's and Tyrian hair dyes etc. MISCELLANEOUS. French

Pungents, tobacco and shuff boxes, spectacle and r ungents, toracco and snull boxes, spectacle shad langet cases, artifical nipples, breast pipes, nursing bol-ties, self injecting pumps, glass and composition syrin-ges, trasses, body and shouldar braces, turnkeys lancets, dice, petent pails, purses pocket books, wallets, shaving bozes, rezor strops, ccc. PATENT MEDICINES.

Dr. Jayne's medicines, alterative, expectant, de Yellow dock and sarsaparills, Townsend's, Webstar's and Gralenburg Green Mountain, Sarsaparilla. Dr. Swayne's, Sherman's and Moffit's medicines. One thousand varieties of Pills, pain extractor and pain killer, many kinds of worm medicine, Ingoldsby's and Jackson's pile remedies : Scarpa's acoustic oil ; Magnetic, Toquey's, McAlister's and Gridley's Ointments ; Aphalic snuff; corn selve, Mother's relief, Balm of Columbia; Sherman's, Wistars, Melington's & Buchan's Hungarian, Balsam; British and Harlem Oil: an's Hungarian, Baiam; Britan and Larren Ou; Gelatine Capsules; Thompson's and other eye water; Harding's and White's sticking raive ect. I noth Cordial and tooth ache drops; Brinkerhoff's bealth restorative, Brant's Indian remedies, &c.; and all the

ast popular medicines of the day. Remember that CHAMBERLIN & PORTER, No. ,-Brick Row, will offer their GOODS at the lowest Towanda, Nov. 16, 1848. C. & P. No.1, B.R.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS 300 VOLS. published by the American Sanday School Union, and for sale low in quantitier to suit purchasers. my23 O. D. RARTLETT.

Goods well Bought are half Sold !' O. D. BARTLETT.

ming a large stock and extensive variety I GODB. miected with the greatest care, and bought under great advantages in the cities of New York and Philadelphia-taking advantage of the favorable condition of both markets-and having in view the motion above, has so bought that he can and will sell on as fanorable terms as the cest, and will endeavor to show to community the advantage of buying from those who buy well. Towanda, May 23, 1848.

PORTSMEN wishing to purchase Double and sin D gie terrel Fowling Piezze. Rifles and Gun fiz-ures, will please call at the new Hard-ware Store. D. LORD. Towanda, Nov. 7, 1848

### DRY GOODS.

A MONG our Dry Goods may be found almost every variety of Dress Goods, such as plain Black, Plaid and silk striped Alpace, figured delaines and cashmeres, plain and silk striped mohair fustors, English and French Merinoss, French, Scotch and American Ginghama, black, plaid and striped dress alks, header, a besides other valuable vegetable ingredients, AND avest variety of other goods not wonth while to be men-WILL NOT SOUR. See Advertisement, issued. Call and see for yourselves at the Central tioned. Call and see for yourselves at the Central N. N. B. Btore.

> Store.

espatch." The subscriber is also agent for A. Wheeler's Report f Pashions, which he can furnish to such as are w B. A. SMITH. ng, on reasonable terms. Towanda, June 6, 1848.

Cheapest Goods ever sold in Towanda. ARE NOW SELLING AT THE SAVINGS BANK! PRING AND SUMMER GOODS of every de

D cription, for old men and young men, for young misses and old ladies, for the high, the low, the rich and the poor ; all can now be accommodated. A few articles in the line of Dress Goods, which are going of with a perfect rush, we can here mention, such as Frei awn ginghams, dark and light ginghams, linen lustree French lawns, berages, and a great assortment of Prints are now selling lower than the lowest at No. 5, B R. June 14, 1848. REED'S.

MALICOES .- A choice selection of Merrimsch, er ange and blue, pink and all other kinds, small figure. Two shilling calico for nine cents; call and ese, but mind, the only place is KINGSBERY & CO, BONNETS.-A choice selection of Florence, lace, China pearl, Pamela, Leghorn, and other fashionable styles of ladics' and misses' Bonnets, very cheep also Bonnet ribbons, srtificials, wreaths, &c. mav17 KINGSBERY & CO.

mav17

JOINER'S TOOLS.- A good smortment of Bead, Moulding and Bench PLANES, grouving plows; and other Joiner's Topls, just received from the manu-factory, and for sale low"by O. D. BARTLE IT.

HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE

DANIEL LORD takes this method to interm the inhabitants of Bradford Co., and the surrounding country, that he is receiving at the old stand of J. P. Kirby, a large and well.selected assortment of

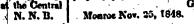
Consisting in part of the following : Nalls, copper, tin, sheet iron bar and sheet lead, lead pipe of various sizes, anvila, cotter and staple vices, crow bars, spades, shovels and forks, mill, X cut, circular, panel & web sawa

SADDLERY HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S & JONER'S Tools, House Primmings of various descri

COOK & PARLOR STOVES Latest improvement. Also, the Self-Regulating Par lar Slove. He will minufacture and keep on hand Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware. of all kinds, and at low pitces. All persons wishing to purchase Hardware, will do well to call on D. Lord before purchasing at any other place. His stock is en-tirely new and fresh. He will sell as cheep as any othurery new and ureas, its will see us cheep at any oth-er establishmen twithin 100 miles of this place, (no mistake.) All kinds of Copper, Tia and Bheet Iron Ware, repaired and made to order in workmanite man-ner. Towanda, June 26, 1849.

CARPENTERS-Beach tools of every description Cheep for cash, E. & T. L'XPECTED in a few days, a few more loads of L New Goods, at

ESTRAY. CIAME into the confinence of the subscribers shout the middle of Sept. last, eight Sheep, seven white and one black one, having the right car cropped and a half crop off the left. The owner is requested to prove CLOTHS & CASSIMERES-English French & American Broad Cloths and Cassimere also a large assoriment of fancy ensumeres, we ask the privilege of showing goods in this line especially at the Central G. C. & J. W. IRVINE.



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