PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

netary power of the world transferred from London and other European emporiums to the city of New York.

The apprehensions which were entertained by some of our statesmen, in the earlier periods of the government, that our system was incapable of operating with sufficient energy and success over largely extended territorial limits, and that if this were attempted it would fall to pieces by its own weakness, have been dissipated by our own experience. By the division of power between the States and federal government, the latter is found to operate with as much energy in the extremes as in the centre. It is as efficient in the remotest of the thirty States which now compose the Union, as it was in the thirteen States which formed our constitution. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether, if our present population had been confined within the limits of the original thirteen States, the tendencies to centralization and consolidation would not have been such as to have encroached upon the essential reserved rights of the States, and thus to have made the federal government a widely different one, particularly, from what it is in theory, and was intended to be by its framers. So far from entertaining apprehensions of the safety of our system by the extension of our territory, the belief is confidently entertained that each new State gives strength and an additional guaranty for the preservation of the Union itself.

In pursuance of the provisions of the article of the treaty of peace, friendship, settlement, with the republic of Mexico, act of July the twenty-ninth, 1848, claims of citizens which had been "already relinquished, decided against the Mexican republic," amounting, with the interest thereon, to two million twenty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-one cents, have been liquidated and paid.—There remain to be paid of these claims, seventy-four thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-six cents.

Congress at its last session having made no provision for executing the fifteenth article of the treaty, by which the United States assumed to make satisfaction for the "unliquidated claims" of our citizens against Mexico, to "an amount not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars," the subject is again recommended to your favorable consideration.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Mexico took place on the thirtieth of May, 1848.—Within one year after that time, the commissioner and surveyor on which each government stipulates to appoint, are required to meet 'at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte.' It will be seen from this provision, that the period within which a commissioner and surveyor of the respective governments are to meet at San Diego, will expire on the thirteenth of May, 1849. Congress, at the close of its last session, made an appropriation for "the expenses of running and marking the boundary line" between the two countries, but did not fix the amount of salary which should be paid to the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed on the part of the United States. It is desirable that the amount of compensation which they shall receive should be prescribed by law, and not left, as at present, to Executive discretion.

Measures were adopted at the earliest practicable period to organize the "Territorial government of Oregon," as authorised by the act of the fourteenth of August last. The governor and marshal of the Territory, accompanied by a small military escort, left the frontier of Missouri in September last, and took the southern route, by the way of Santa Fe and the river Gila, to California, with the intention of proceeding thence in one of our vessels of war to their destination. The governor was fully advised of the great importance of his early arrival in the country, and it is confidently believed he may reach Oregon in the latter part of the present month, or early in the next. The other officers for the Territory have proceeded by sea.

In the month of May last, I communicated information to Congress that an Indian war had broken out in Oregon, and recommended that authority be given to raise an adequate number of volunteers to proceed without delay to the assistance of our fellow citizens in that territory. The authority to raise such a force not having been granted by Congress, as soon as their services could be dispensed with in Mexico, orders were issued to the regiment of mounted riflemen to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri, and to prepare to march to Oregon as soon as the necessary provision could be made.—Shortly before it was ready to march, it was arrested by the provision of the act passed by Congress on the last day of the last session, which directed that all the non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of that regiment, who had been in service in Mexico, should, upon their application, be entitled to be discharged. The effect of this provision was to disturb the rank and file of the regiment; and before their places could be filled by recruits, the season had so far advanced that it was impracticable for it to proceed until the opening of the next spring.

In the month of October last, the accompanying communication was received from the governor of the temporary government of Oregon giving information of the continuance of the Indian disturbances, and of the destitution and defenceless condition of the inhabitants. Orders were immediately transmitted to the commander of our squadron in the Pacific, to despatch to their assistance a part of the naval forces on that station, to furnish them with arms and ammunition, and to continue to give them such aid and protection as the navy could afford, until the army could reach the country.

It is the policy of humanity, and one which has always been pursued by the United States, to cultivate the good will of the aboriginal tribes of this continent, and to restrain them from making war, and indulging in excesses, by mild means, rather than by force. That this could have been done with the tribes in Oregon, had the Territory been brought under the government of our laws during the period, and had suitable means been used to progress, such as now exist in our intercourse with other Indian tribes within our limits, is not doubted. Indeed, the immediate and chief cause of the existing hostility of the Indians there is represented to have been, the long delay of the United States in making to them some trifling compensation, in such articles as they wanted, for the country now occupied by our emigrants, which the Indians claimed, and over which they formerly roamed. This compensation had been promised to them by the temporary government established in Oregon, but its fulfilment had been postponed from time to time, for nearly two years, whilst those who made it had been anxiously waiting for Congress to establish a territorial government over the country. The Indians became at length distrustful of their good faith, and sought redress by plunder and massacre, which finally led to the present difficulties. A few thousand dollars in suitable presents, as a compensation for the country which had been taken possession of by our citizens, would have satisfied the Indians, and have prevented the war. A small amount properly distributed, it is confidently believed, would soon restore quiet. In this Indian war our fellow-citizens of Oregon have been compelled to take the field in their own defence, have performed valuable military services, and been subjected to expenses, which have fallen heavily upon them. Justice demands that provisions should be made by Congress to compensate them for their services, and to refund to them the necessary expenses which they have incurred.

I repeat the recommendation heretofore made to Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a suitable number of Indian agents to reside among the tribes of Oregon, and that a small sum be appropriated to enable these agents to cultivate friendly relations with them. If this be done, the presence of a small military force will be all that is necessary to keep them in check, and preserve peace.

I recommend that similar provision be made as regards the tribes inhabiting northern Texas, New Mexico, California, and the extensive region lying between our settlements in Missouri and these possessions, as the most effective means of preserving peace upon our borders, and within the recently acquired territories.

The Secretary of the Treasury will present in his annual report a highly satisfactory statement of the condition of the finances.

The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were of the value of one hundred and fifty-four million nine hundred and seventy seven thousand eight hundred and seventy six dollars; of which the amount exported was twenty-one million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand and ten dollars, leaving one hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars in the country for domestic use.

The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and fifty-four million thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars, consisting of domestic productions amounting to $132,901,121, and $21,128,040 of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same period, exclusive of loans, amounting to $35,126,750 59: of which there was derived from customs, $31,757,070, 96; from sales of public lands, $3,328,642 56; and from miscellaneous and incidental sources, $351,037 07.

It will be perceived that the revenue from customs for the last fiscal year exceeded by $757,070 96 the estimate of Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report; and that the aggregate receipts during the same period from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources, also exceeded the estimate by the sum of $536,750,59—indicating, however, a very near approach in the estimate to the actual result.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, including those for the war, and exclusive of payments of principal and interest for the public debt, were $42,811,970,03.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury in the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1849 including the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last, will amount to the sum of $57,048,969,—of which $32,000,000, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; $3,000,000 from the sales of the public lands; and $3,200,000 from miscellaneous and incidental sources, including the premium upon the loan, and the amount paid and to be paid into the treasury on account of military contributions in public property rendered unnecessary for the use of the government by the termination of the war; and $20,695,135.30 from loans already negotiated, including treasury notes funded, which, together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, including the necessary payment on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, and the principal and interest of the first instalment due to Mexico on the 30th of May next, and other expenditures growing out the war, to be paid during the present year, will amount, including the reimbursement of treasury notes, to the sum of $54,195,275.06; leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1849, of $2,853,694 84.

The Secretary of the Treasury will present, as required by law, the estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. The expenditures as estimated for that year are $33,213,152 73, including $3,799,102 18 for the interest on the public debt, and $3,540,000 for the principal and interest due to Mexico, on the 30th of May, 1850; leaving the sum of $25,874,050 35; which it is believed, will be ample for the ordinary peace expenditures.

The operations of the tariff act of 1846 have been such during the past year as fully to meet the public expectation, and to confirm the opinion heretofore expressed of the wisdom of the change of our revenue system which was affected by it. The receipts under it into the treasury for the first fiscal year after its enactment exceeded by the sum of 15,014,403 69, the amount collected during the last fiscal year under the tariff act of 1842, ending the 30th of June, 1846. The total revenue realized from the commencement of the operation, on the 1st of December, 1846, until the close of the last quarter, on the 30th of September last, being twenty-two months, was $56,654,563 79—being a much larger sum than was ever before received from duties during any equal period under the tariff act of 1824, 1828, 1832, and 1842. Whilst by the repeal of highly protective and prohibitory duties the revenue has been increased, the taxes on the people have been diminished. They have been relieved from the heavy amounts with which they were burdened under former laws in the form of increased prices or bounties paid to favored classes and pursuits.

The predictions which were made, that the tariff act of 1846 would reduce the amount of revenue below that collected under the act of 1842, and would prostrate the business and destroy the prosperity of the country, have not been verified. With an increasing revenue, the finances are in a highly flourishing condition. Agriculture, commerce, and navigation, are prosperous; the price of manufactured fabrics, and of other products, are much less injuriously affected than was to have been anticipated, from the unprecedented revulsions, which, during the last and present year, have overwhelmed the industry and paralyzed the credit and commerce of so many great and enlightened nations of Europe.

Severe commercial revulsions abroad have always heretofore operated to depress, and often to affect disastrously, almost every branch of American industry. The temporary depression of a portion of our manufacturing interests in the effect of foreign causes, and is far less severe than has prevailed on all former similar occasions.

It is believed that looking to the great aggregate of all our interests, the whole country was never more prosperous than at the present period, and never more rapidly advancing in wealth and population. Neither the foreign war in which we have been involved, nor the loans which have absorbed so large a portion of our capital, nor the commercial revulsion in Great Britain in 1847, nor the paralysis, of credit and commerce throughout Europe in 1848, have affected injuriously to any considerable extent any of the great interests of the country, or arrested our onward march to greatness, wealth, and power.

Had the disturbances in Europe not occurred, our commerce would undoubtedly have been still more extended, and would have added still more to national wealth and public prosperity. But notwithstanding these disturbances, the operations of the revenue system established by the tariff act of 1846 have been so generally beneficial to the government and the business of the country, that no change in its provisions is demanded by a wise public policy, and none is recommended.

The operations of the constitutional treasury established by the act of the 6th of August, 1846, in the receipt, custody, and disbursement of the public money, have continued to be successful.—Under this system the public finances have been carried through a foreign war, involving the necessity of loans and extraordinary expenditures, and requiring distant transfers and disbursements, without embarrassment, and no loss has occurred of any of the public money deposited under its provisions. Whilst it has proved to be safe and useful to the government, its effects have been most beneficial upon the business of the country. It has tended powerfully to secure an exemption from that inflation and fluctuation of the paper currency, so injurious to domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of labor, and it is believed has largely contributed to preserve the whole country from a serious commercial revulsion, such as often occurred under the bank deposite system. In the year 1847 there was a revulsion in the business of Great Britain of great extent and intensity, which was followed by failures in that kingdom unprecedented in number and amount of losses.—This is believed to be the first instance when such disastrous bankruptcies, occurring in a country with which we have such extensive commerce, produced little or no injurious effect upon our trade or currency. We remained but little affected in our money market, and our business and industry were still prosperous and progressive.

During the present year, nearly the whole continent of Europe has been convulsed by civil war and revolutions, attended by numerous bankruptcies, by an unprecedented fall in their public securities, and an almost universal paralysis of commerce and industry; and yet, although our trade and the prices of our products must have been somewhat unfavorably affected by these causes, we have escaped a revulsion, our money market is comparatively easy, and public and private credit have advanced and improved.

☞ See Second Page.

Medical.

Great & Important Chemical Discovery.

Chemical Combination from the Vegetable Kingdom to expel Disease.

Dr. GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA

The Most successful Medicine in the World!

THIS CHEMICAL COMPOUND, containing as it does, Yellow Dock, so highly esteemed by the faculty—with other vegetable productions, is one of the most important discoveries of the age, and far superior to all simple sarsaparilla preparations in use. Although less than two years have elapsed since its discovery, it has already effected over 15,000 cures. The unrivalled power disease which this Syrup produces may be attributed to the fact that it is composed purely of vegetable extracts, each one having a direct reference to some internal organ; consequently the whole system is benefitted; and the fact that, in its operation, it occasions neither sickness nor pain, and can be taken under all circumstances without regard to business or diet, and by the aged and the infant with equal efficacy, is certainly a consideratum in the history of Medicine. This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles, and is the most highly concentrated Syrup in use. It is offered at the low price of one dollar per Bottle, the object of being to give the patient an opportunity by the purchase of one bottle, to test its valuable medical properties and its power over disease.

This compound Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is a positive, speedy, and permanent cure for Consumption, Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, Female Complaints, Ulcers, Syphilis in its worst form, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Colic and serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds, corrupt Humors, Asthma, Dropsy, enlargement of the Bones, Fever and Ague, Giddiness, Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Impure blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Leprosy, Mercurial Diseases, Night Sweats, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Neuralgia, Organic Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colic, Piles, rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Swellings, Sick Headache, Stiffness of the joints, Exposure and Imprudence of Life.

It extracts nervous disease, purifies and enriches the Blood, and invigorates the body more effectually than any medicine hitherto offered to the public.

In the Vegetable Kingdom, an All wise Being has deposited such plants and herbs as are congenial to our constitutions, and adapted to the cure of all curable diseases to which human nature is incident. All this Compound Syrup is composed of all those valuable plants, some of which have lately been discovered and used, and found to be certain specifics in thousands of diseases that before defied the best of medical skill.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of New York, have in a very great many cases prescribed Doctor Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and are fully assured that it has no equal among the varied Syrups and Sarsaparilla preparations that have ever been sold. October 10, '47.

John F. Stebbins, M. D.; F. R. Thomas, M. D.; P. S. Maynard, M. D.; James E. Morgan, M. D.; Samuel T. Wells, M. D.; S. M. Johnson, M. D.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

More testimony in favor of the superiority of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla over all other similar remedies.

Read! Read!! Extracts of letters received.

DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

WATERTOWN, Jefferson Co., Nov. 4, 1847.

Mr. S. F. BENNETT:

Dear Sir—I am at a loss to express with words what has been said in praise of your Compound Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla; all who have had the pleasure of using it speak of its marvellous effects in removing diseases, with so much feeling and heartfelt satisfaction, that I am confident now that no medicine in use can boast of its superior qualities. Many who have been complaining for years with pain in the side, burning and pain in the chest, dyspepsia, general debility, loss of appetite, chills, night sweats, salt rheum, scrofula, in fact all the diseases that we in this climate are heir to, find in the Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, all that is requisite to make them what they were in their days of health, &c.

We have had twelve dozen bottles in three months, and find we are nearly out. Please send an equal amount, and O blige yours,

HOYT & GREGORY.

DYSPEPSIA CURED, OF 30 Y'RS STANDING.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, Montgomery Co. Jan. 3, '48

S. F. BENNETT—Dear Sir—Some four weeks since I was induced to try your Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla for Dyspepsia; had been afflicted about 40 years, most part of the time unable to eat anything without suffering intensely from its effects. I have used now only one bottle of your invaluable medicine, and consider myself entirely cured solely by its use. Can now eat a hearty meal, without the slightest inconvenience.

Very truly yours, ANTHONY BEEKMAN,

THE GREATEST FEMALE MEDICINE NOW KNOWN.

The mild alterative properties of Dr. Guysott's extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, render it peculiarly applicable to the slender and delicate constitution of the female. It is unrivalled in its effects upon such diseases as Insipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Irregular Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, and general Prostration of the system. It immediately counteracts that distressing nervousness and lassitude so common to the female frame, and imparts an energy and buoyancy as surprising as they are grateful.

We cannot, of course, exhibit certificates to any extent in this class of complaints, but the two following extracts of letters recently received, indicate sufficiently the great virtue of the medicine as a remedy for the diseases refered to.

NEWARK, Jan. 25th, 1848.

Mr. BENNETT—We take pleasure in stating that your Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla gives great satisfaction in every case. We shall try and send you some certificates.

A very respectable gentleman informs us that his daughter was troubled with difficult menstruation, and other diseases peculiar to her sex. She had not had her regular menstrual discharges for a long time; but by the use of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, was radically cured. Had used Townsend's and others', without receiving the slightest benefit. He had one daughter die from the same cause. Please send us an additional supply. Very respectfully yours,

J. E. TRIPPE & CO.

CAUTION EXTRAORDINARY.

There are counterfeit medicines afloat; therefore the reader is particularly cautioned not to allow himself to be imposed upon.

Beware how you buy medicine put up in square quart bottles. Be very sure and ask for Dr. Guysott's Compound Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, bearing the written signature of S. F. Bennett, on each outside wrapper, written with black ink; and do not, on any account, be induced to buy any other article—as it is this preparation only that is performing such marvelous and astonishing cures. Take no man's word; as persons having the counterfeit medicine and not genuine, are of course desirous of making their profits—consequently you are liable to buy worthless trash, unless you examine for yourselves.

☞ Remember, Dr. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

Prepared at S. F. Bennett's Labratory, Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y., and sold at wholesale in N. York City by J. E. Trippe, 128 Maiden Lane: also by Tracy Beadle, Elmira, L. M. Rexford, Binghamton, D. L. Pinney, & Son, Owego, and by the principal druggists and merchants throughout the U. States, West Indies and Canada.

*** None genuine unless put up in large square bottles containing a quart, with the name of the syrup blown in the glass, with the written signature of S. F. BENNETT on each outside wrapper.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by C. H. HERRIC *Athens*, HIRAM MIX, *Towanda*. 1ly

Medical.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Western N. York College of Health,

207 *Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.*

Dr. C. G. Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture.

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing its fame by the many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become *the only medicine for family use* and is particularly recommended for

DROPSY:

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See pamphlet for testimony.*

GRAVEL.

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints *it stands alone*; no other article can relieve you; and the cures testified to will convince the most skeptical;—*see pamphlet.* Liver Complaint, Bilious diseases,

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the great west especially, and whenever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT.

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system torpid. See pamphlet.

PILES,

a complaint of a most painful character it IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and a cure follows by a few days use of this article: it is *far before any other preparation for this disease*, or for any other disease originating from impure blood—See pamphlet.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.

weak back, weakness of the Kidneys, &c., or inflamation of same *is immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine*, and a cure is always a result of its use. It stands as a

CERTAIN REMEDY.

for such complaints, and also for derangements of the female frame.

IRREGULARITIES, SUPPRESSIONS,

painful menstruations. *No article has ever been offered except this which would cure this derangements.* It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy and did we feel permitted to do so could give

A THOUSAND NAMES.

as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints. See pamphlet. *All broken down, debilitated constitution from the effect of mercury*, will find the bracing powers of this article to act immediately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the system.

ERUPTIVE DISEASES,

will find the alternative properties of this article. PURIFY THE BLOOD, and such diseases from the system. *See pamphlet for* testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisment will not permit to be named, here *Agents give them away*; they contain 32 pages of certificates of high character, and a stronger array of proof of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. *It is one of the peculiar features of this article that it never fails to benefit in any case, and if bone and muscle are left to build upon let the emaciated and lingering invalid* hope on, and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement. The proprietor would caution the public against a number of articles which come out under the head of Sarsaparillas, Syrups, &c., as *cures for Dropsy, gravel, &c.—they are good for nothing*, and connected to gull the unwary; touch them not. Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases till this article had done it. *A particular study of the pamphlet is solicited.*

Agents and all who sell the article are glad to circulate gratuitously. Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at $2; 12 oz. do at $1 each—the larger holding 6 oz. more than two small bottles. *Look out and not get imposed upon.* Every bottle has "Vaugn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," blown upon the glass, the *written* signature of "G. C. Vaughn" on the directions and "G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo," *stamped on the cork.* None other are genuine. Prepared by Dr. G. C. Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office, 209 Main *street*, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless *post-paid—orders from regularly constituted Agents excepted*: post paid letters, or verbal communications soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article—132 Nassau st., New York city: 225 Essex st., Salem Mass.; and by the principal Druggist throughout the United States and Canada, as Agents.

STORRS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.

HIRAM MIX, Towanda.	T. D. Spring, Laceyville.
C. H. Herrick, Athens.	A. Durham, Tunkhannk.
C. B. Fisher, Wyalusing.	E. Dyer, Covington.
G. F. Redington, Troy.	April 12, 1848.—y

TERMS OF THE BINGHAMTON BOARDING SCHOOL.

FOR board and tuition, including Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-Keeping, English Grammar, Rhetoric Composition, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mineralogy, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, (with the use of a good apparatus to illustrate those studies,) Moral Philosophy and Chemistry, payable quarterly in advance, per annum, $100 00

Day scholars, per quarter, 4 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

French, per quarter,	$4 00
Latin, "	4 00
Spanish, "	4 00
Music, (on the piano,) per quarter,	10 00
Embroidery and rug work, "	2 00

Any young lady receiving instruction on the piano, is privileged to learn rug-work, or any one of the above languages, at the same time, without additional charge. To a young lady who studies the English branches, the terms of learning each of the above branches, are per quarter, $3 00

Instruction on the Guitar,	4 00
Use of Pianos,	75
Drawing and painting in water colors, including the use of materials, such as drawing paper, paints, pencils, &c.	4 00
Oil painting on canvass, "	10 00
Painting transparent window shades, including the supply of materials, each	4 00
Formula painting on paper, silk and velvet, per twelve lessons,	5 00
Gilding on silk, crape, &c. do.	3 00
Wax flowers, per quarter,	5 00
Pens and ink, "	50
Washing, "	2 50

Board in vacation, $2 00 per week.

Letters, post-paid, addressed to the Misses WHITE & GRIFFIN, Binghamton, Broome co., N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

☞ The next session of this establishment opens on the first Monday in September.

Binghamton, August 9, 1848. 6m9

No. 1., Brick Row, again in the Field!

W. A. Chamberlin,

HAS just returned from the city of New York with a large supply of Watches, Jewelry and Silver ware, comprising in part, the following articles:—Lever, L'Epine and Plain Watches, with a complete assortment of Gold Jewelry, such as Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Lockets, Gold chains, Gold Pens, Keys, etc. Also, all sorts of Silverware, and any quantity of Steel Beads—all of which he offers for sale exceedingly cheap for CASH.

Watches repaired on short notice, and *warranted* to run well, or the money will be refunded, and a written agreement given to that effect if required.

N. B.—MAPLE SUGAR, and Country Produce taken in payment for work; and also, *learn now, and forever, that the Produce must be paid when the work is done*—I war against credit in all its forms.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN, Agent.

Towanda, April 28, 1848.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

D N. NEWTON, M. D.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Monroeton and vicinity. His rooms are at the Monroeton Exchange, of J. P. Smith.

Refers to Dr. HUSTON, Towanda; and Dr. BLISS Leroy. August 23, 1848.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY.

No. 8, Pear street, near the Exchange, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having made great improvements in his method of casting type and mixing of metals, and had a thorough revision of his matrices, the faces of which are not excelled, in beauty and regularly of cut by any in the country; flatters himself that by a strict personal attention to business, and employing none but the most skilful workmen, he is enabled to offer a superior article,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

He is constantly adding to his stock all that is new from the best workmen of this and other countries, and having lately procured from Europe a great variety of NEW FACES and ORNAMENTS, solicits the attention of Printers thereto.

Specimens will be sent to those wishing to order.

Presses, Chases, Cases, Ink, Stands, Galleys, Brass Rule, and every other article needed to furnish a complete Printing Office, supplied at the shortest notice.

GERMAN BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

of the newest style, and of all sizes, carefully put up in founts of correct proportions.

Sev1355m6 ALEXANDER ROBB.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRM.

TOMKINS & MAKINSON would inform those interested, that we have concluded to close up the business of the firm. We find our Capital is not in our hands, but distributed over Bradford and Tioga counties, and we have employed an Agent to call upon our customers, so as to give them an opportunity to take up their notes; or either of the old firm will receive monys and give a receipt to apply. We hope and trust we shall not be obliged to place a large number of our customer's notes in the hands of magistrates. Necessity, however, compels us to make collections. Those of our customers in and about Towanda, that have unsettled matters on book, will be good enough to call and have them closed up. The business hereafter will be continued under the firm of JAS. MAKINSON & Co.

Towanda, June 22, 1848.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AND NEW PRICES.

L. M. NYE & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Towanda and the public generally, that they have on hand & manufacture to order all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials, and workmanship that cannot be surpassed, in addition to the usual assortment in country shops, we will keep on hand and make to order SOFAS, of various and most approved patterns; Sofa Rocking Chairs, upholstered in superior style, and for ease and durability cannot be surpassed even in our large cities. Also, the half French Mahogany Chair, beautifully upholstered, with curled hair, which never loses its elasticity, and finished with the best hair seating. We flatter ourselves that having had much experience in the business, we shall be able to satisfy all who may feel disposed to call, both as to quality and price, and by strict attention to business hope to merit and receive the patronage of a liberal community. L. M. NYE & CO.

Towanda, September 1, 1847.

CABINET FURNITURE

MAY BE HAD at our shop much lower than it has ever been sold in Towanda. Goods are cheap, and wheat am lowered, and that is the reason we can afford all for to do it. All kinds of produce will be received in payment. Also, LUMBER of all kinds.

Sept. 1. L. M. NYE & CO.

COFFINS

WILL be kept on hand a large assortment, and made to order on shorter notice and for less money than can be produced at any other establishment in the land. Those who are under the necessity of procuring that article will and shall be satisfied. A good hearse and pall may be had in attendance when desired.

September 1, 1847 L. M. NYE & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

What are you about here? Aren't ye! Yes, I guess so!

THOUSANDS of times the question has been asked, Where on earth are all the Boots and Shoes manufactured that supply the continual rush at the corner of Main and Bridge streets! O'Hara answers that this is the place, and these are the things we do it with!

Seventy-eleven new fashions every two seconds! Put on the Steam!!

Hear ye! hear ye! and understand, that O'Hara, at the corner of Main and Bridge streets, *will sell* at retail this season, 39,781 pairs of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at a less price than ever was or probably ever will be offered again in Towanda.

The Ladies' Department in this establishment is richly furnished with fashions. Ladies', misses' and children's fancy and common boots and shoes, even to the extremity of the latest fashions. Mistake not the place—Corner of Main and Bridge streets, *the only Shoe Store in Bradford County.* Half cash and half trade for Butter. H. O'HARA.

Towanda, June 16, 1847.

New Tailoring Establishment,

In No. 2, Brick Row, over the store of E. T. Fox, third story.

D. HUMPHREY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Towanda, and the public generally, that he has removed his Tailor shop to No. 2, Brick Row, over the store of E. T. Fox, third story, where he solicits those in want of Tailoring, to give him a call.

Having been employed in the most fashionable establishments in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and being determined to spare no pains to please, customers may depend upon having their work done promptly and in a good style as can be had at any shop in town. All work warranted well made and to fit.

☞ Cutting done cheap, and warranted.

☞ Country Produce taken in payment for work.

THE NOMINATIONS ARE MADE,

AND NOW IT IS,

WHO WILL BE ELECTED?

C. F. HARDER respectfully wishes to inform the citizens of Towanda, and the public that he has commenced the

HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKING BUSINESS,

in Towanda, on Main street, a few doors above Bridge street, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order, *Plated and common Harness, Trunks and Trunk Valices*, and all kinds of work in his line. CARRIAGE TRIMMING and MILITARY WORK done to order. From his experience in the business, and punctuality in attending to it, he hopes he may receive a share of public patronage.

☞ All kinds of work may be had at his shop cheaper than at any other shop in this county.

Towanda, June 12, 1848. 1y1

40,000 LIVES LOST!

GREAT REVOLUTION IN FRANCE,

Merely for the want of cheap Clocks, Watches and Jewelry! Great Rush at the

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH STORE!

JAMES P. BULL respectfully informs the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, that he has lately returned from Philadelphia, and permanently located in Towanda, one door below the Brick Row, in the room formerly occupied by Mercur's Hat Store, where may be found gold and silver watches, gold, fob and guard chains, gold and silver pencils, gold pens, breast pins, finger rings, &c., cheap for cash, and every article warranted. A large supply of CLOCKS, of the latest improved patterns, running from 30 hours to 8 days and a month, with one winding.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY, of every description, and from the long experience which he has had in the business, work left in his care will be done in the best workmanlike manner. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Towanda, August 16, 1848.y

20 BALES sheeting, shirting, ticking, wicking, wadding, batting, cot. yarn, white and colored carpet warp. Also red, yellow, white, and Salbury and canton flannel; crash, towelling, diaper, brown linen and damask table cloths, napkins &c. &c., at n14 FOX'S, No. 2, B. R.

Medical.

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES,

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PERMANENTLY CURED

By Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary,

AN INTERNAL REMEDY, which, if used according to directions, a cure for life is guaranteed.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

A common consequence of this affection is a kind of tenesmus, or bearing down sensation, as it is familiarly called; there is also heat, tension and throbbing in the part, varying from a moderate degree of these sensations to the most excruciating suffering:—these are caused by the great flow of blood to the parts. Sometimes the inner coat of the bowel protrudes at every evacuation, forming what is called Prolapsus or falling of the bowels; this is the effect of long continued irritation and weakness of that organ. In some instances the patient experiences nervous pains, which are indescribable, and known only to the sufferer, which commence immediately after an evacuation, and continue from thirty minutes to several hours; these sensations are very annoying and sometimes very distressing.—This disease, when of long continuance, is attended by pain and weakness in the back, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, and other organs in the vicinity, pain and numbness in the legs and feet, a sense of straightness about the chest, and unnatural fullness of the abdominal viscera, accompanied with palpitation of the heart and oppression, individuals sometimes experience, previous to an attack of the Piles, symptoms denoting great derangement in the circulation; there is a sense of weight and pressure in the abdomen, with a peculiar feeling of uneasiness in the bowels, constipation of perinæum, attended with pain in the back and loins, nausea, and slight pains in the stomach, pale countenance, confused sensations in the head, weariness, and irritable and discontented state of the mind, and a sense of fullness and oppression in the region of the stomach.—The circulation on the surface is feeble, and the current of blood determined inward and downwards. FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE DISEASES AND COMPLAINTS.

Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary.

Cures Effectually and therefore prevents Piles.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

HUDSON, December 11, 1846.

GENTS.—I have used Dr. Upham's Vegetable Pile Electuary which I purchased of you, and find it one of the best medicines in use for the piles, and also for all billious affections, arising from an impure state of the system. Yours, &c. E. A. COLE, Marble Dealer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New York, Dec. 6, 1847.

MESSRS. WYATT & KETCHAM—Gentlemen:—Understanding that you are the general agents for the sale of Dr Upham's Vegetable Electuary, for the cure of Piles, I have deemed it my duty to volunteer a recommendation in behalf of that invaluable medicine. I have been afflicted for many years with piles, and have tried various remedies but with no beneficial effects—I began to consider my case utterly hopeless. But about the first of September last, I was prevailed upon by a friend to make a trial of the above named medicine. I took his advice and rejoice that I am not only relieved, but, as I believe, perfectly cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all who may have the misfortune to be afflicted with that annoying and dangerous disease.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant.

ELY MOORE.

REMARKABLE CURE OF PILES!! THIRTY YEARS STANDING!!

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Berkshire Co. (Mass.) Nov. 29, 1847.

MESSRS. WYATT & KETCHAM—Gents: For thirty years I have been afflicted with piles, general debility and inflamation, causing tumors and prolapsus of the bowels, and which had resisted all the medical treatment Dr. Chapman and others could give. The last three years of that time my sufferings defy description. I was confined to bed, unable to help myself, and at last given up by my phisicians and friends in despair of ever gaining my health; in fact for three days before I was entirely speechless and my burial clothes were made. But under Providence, and the use of Dr. Upham's Electuary, though an OLD MAN I have the pleasure of stating the FACT to the public that my health is now good, and hope to live many years, if it is God's will, to make known the virtues of Dr. Upham's Electuary, and to recommend it to my afflicted fellow creatures. It helped me beyond the expectations of all that knew my case, and I only say to others that it is, in my opinion, the best medicine in the world for Piles, or any other disease of the bowels; and if they will use it according to the directions, I will myself warrant a cure in every case.

Yours, with the utmost expression of thankfullness.

CORNELIUS SPUR.

EGREMONT, Berk. Co., (Mass.) Nov. 19, 1847.

The above certificate tells a simple and truthful story of suffering and relief, of which, as physician and witness in the case, I cheerfully endorse.

DR. CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.—The genuine Upham's Electuary has his written signature, thus (☞ A. Upham; M. D.)—The hand is alone done with a pen. Price $1 a box.

☞ Sold whole sale and retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121, Fulton st., N. Y., and by Druggists generally throughout the U. S. and Canadas.

HIRAM MIX, Agent for Towanda, Pa. 45y

LOOK OUT FOR PAIN KILLER!

Spurious articles afloat!

MR. J. ANDREWS, in justice to your valuable PAIN KILLER, and for the benefit of the public, we hereby certify that we have used your Pain Killer in our Families for years, for many of the diseases for which it is recomm