

I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was \$87,340,328; of which there had been paid on the 30th day of November, 1854, the sum of \$22,365,172; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only \$64,975,156, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants of other Government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to \$335,170. This statement exhibits the fact that the annual income of the Government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made to the sum of fifty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty million was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects, was embraced ten million to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of extraordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore, renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties, with a view to revenue and not protection, may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the Government. There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the Government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the Government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukee, the Treasury has, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetuated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That Report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the Independent Treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which, on a larger field, would have commanded universal admiration they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenseless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plain duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I do not think that prompt action may be confidently anticipated, when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army, has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement, in the class of men who enter

the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subjected, receive at present what, in my judgment, is inadequate compensation. The valuable services constantly rendered by the Army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connection with troops, and those active duties in the field which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious, and ever distinguished service, may have been retarded by age or incapability of performing active duty, and whose advancement therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men, who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested; and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry—the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to mere ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the reorganization and gradual increase of the Navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this Message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the 2,000 miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ship-of-war. The augmentation of the Navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present, but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Report of the Postmaster-General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including \$133,483 of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to \$3,710,907. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to \$6,955,586, exhibiting an expenditure over income of \$1,755,321, and a diminution of deficiency as compared with the last year of \$381,756. The increase of the revenue of the Department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was \$270,335. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all Postmasters.

From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation; is now, under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general Treasury. The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by \$495,074. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven millions thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five; and the amount received therefrom nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States and by locating under grants for roads, is upward of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold over the previous year is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the Government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact that since 1790 no less than 80,000,000 of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual Message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railroads, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received in a given time, for alternate sections, that could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The Government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upward of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, it is quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil. The different projects are confined, for present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect that since the commencement of the construction of railroads in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only 17,000 miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century; when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles and safe calculations, when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to money operations, the bankrupts not in money but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit which has produced such results need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient aided, by the cooperation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagances. But is manifest that with the most effective guards of going too fast and too far.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the U. S. of America have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and noblest trust ever committed to the hands of men, imposing upon all, and especially upon the public will, may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to recognize the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize

a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the utmost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind, not by the oppressive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of this several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all but to do wrong to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, while exalting the condition of the Republic to assure to it the legitimate influence, and the benign authority of a great example among all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the Government, to the end that, with common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, cooperate for the promotion of those United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington Dec 4 1854.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE AGITATOR is published every Thursday Morning, and furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 per annum in advance; or \$2 if payment be delayed over the year. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months, and when for that term only, payment must be made strictly in advance, or \$1 will be charged. The foregoing terms will be strictly adhered to. No paper will be discontinued until paid for, unless at the option of the editor. Clubs.—Ten Copies, \$12; Fifteen Copies, \$15. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at \$1 per square, (of fourteen lines or less), for the first or three consecutive insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent one. Yearly advertisements inserted at a reasonable discount on the foregoing rates. Transient advertising payable in advance. All letters must be post-paid.

TIOGA MARBLE YARD.

FITCH & SHERWOOD,
DEALERS IN
Italian and American Marble,

FOR
MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS
CENOTAPHS, GRAVESTONES.
Entire satisfaction will always be given.
SHOP IN TIOGA VILLAGE, PENNA.
July 13, 1854-ly.

FARMER'S UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.

ATHENS, HADFIELD CO., PA.
CAPITAL—\$200,000—Insures Farmers only, on the Stock and Mutual plan. J. E. Canfield Sec'y., Hon. Horace Williston, Pres't. Remember that an experienced Travelling Agent, representing a sound and reliable Company near home, is procurable to a foreign Co., as there can be no deception. Address, J. E. Webster, Agent, Corning, Pa.

W. W. WEBB, M. D.,
(Late a Graduate of Canfield Medical College, Pa.)
HAS associated himself with Dr. N. F. K. in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. They will promptly attend all calls in their profession. Office on Main-st., opposite the Presbyterian Church, Wellsborough, Pa. jy 27.

S. F. WILSON.

Removed to James Lowrey's Office.
JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT
LAW, will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter
city McKean counties, Feb. 1, 1855.

JOHN N. BACHE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT
LAW—Office, north side Public Square,
Wellsborough, Pa.
Refers to Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., N. Y. and; Hon. A. V. Parsons, Philadelphia. July 13.

CLEVER HOUSE,

(Formerly Graves' Hotel),
WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA CO., PA.
June 8, '54. P. P. CLEVER, Proprietor.

STILL IN THE FIELD!

THE subscriber having recently received his stock of goods for the season, offers a choice selection of

DRY GOODS.

consisting in part of Broad Cloths, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Shambays, Bergees, Lawns, Paramettes, Alpacaes, Velvets, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Tickings, Drillings, Wadings, Battings, Wickings, Vestings, Cravats, Stockings, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cambrics, Laces, Trimmings, Grain Bags, Carpet Bags, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Carpet Warp, Umbrellas and Parasols, with a good lot of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Men and Boys' Linen and Gingham, Tweed and Jean Coats, Denim Overalls and Shirts, Vests, &c.

Groceries.

Hyson, Hyson Skin and Young Hyson Teas; a large lot of Sugars, different grades and prices; Molasses, Syrup, Tobacco, Pepper, Spice, Coffee, Cocoa, Ginger, Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Candies, Lemons, Oranges,
Drugs and Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,
Window Glass and Sash.

HARDWARE.

Axes, Shovels, Hoes, &c. Cut Saws, Spades, Crow-bars, Wrought and Cut Nails, Hinges, Chains, Cow Bells, Sheep Bells, Scythes and Snails, Scythe Stones and Rifles, Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Chain Pumps, Paint, Horse, Shoe, Clothes and Hair Brushes.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE & LOOKING GLASSES.

Pine and Cedar Pails, Brooms, Washboards, Clothes Pins and Corn Baskets. Palmetto, Straw, Panama, Leghorn, Silk and Brush Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Cuffs and Hosiery, &c., &c., comprising in all a large and well selected assortment of goods, selling at the lowest possible prices.

The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity to thank his patrons for their liberal patronage, for the past eight years, and respectfully asks a continuance of like favors, and guarantees to his customers a liberal system of trade, in which their interests as well as his own shall, at all times, be consulted. All persons wishing good goods, at cheap prices, are invited to call and examine for themselves. His intention is not to be understood.

The highest market price paid at all times for Butter, Grain, Lumber, Shingles and Ashes. Knoxville, June 22, 1854. VICTOR CARE.

BEEBEE'S STYLE HATS.

A large lot of Beebe's latest style Silk Hats just received by (June 1.) JONES & ROE.

CONVERS' Emporium of Fashion,

CHEAP CLOTHING, &c.
M. M. CONVERS has just received from

New York, the largest and most carefully selected assortment of CLOTHS; VESTING, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, TRIMMINGS, &c., ever brought into this country, which he will sell for ready cash cheaper than any other establishment. His stock comprises a general assortment of every variety of Clothing, from a low price up.

SUMMER COATS—for Men and Boys—a large assortment.

DRESS, FROCK AND SACK COATS—of every description, size and color.

PAVTS—every style and quality.

VESTS—of every style, color and description.

SHIRTS, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Overalls, Aids Over-Shirts, Suspenders, Goggles, Umbrellas, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, together with lots of

SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS, &c., &c.

HATS AND CAPS, of every description—the largest assortment in town.

Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, for Men, Boys, and Women, a large variety.

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., &c. He would say to all in want of good and neat fitting CLOTHING, that he can and will sell cheaper than can be gotten in this borough, or anywhere else on this side of the New York market. This is no blow or brag, but truth—and to test it call at "Convers' Cheap Clothing Emporium," where all articles are sold cheaper than on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM. Wellsborough, May 27, 1853.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

A CROWL would announce to the citizens of Tioga county, that he has associated with him a partner, and the business will be conducted under the firm of A. CROWL & CO. They will continue at the old stand, in Wellsborough, to manufacture and order and keep on hand,

Buggies & Lumber Wagons, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c., which for style, durability and elegance of finish, cannot be surpassed by any other similar establishment in the country.

Workmen of celebrity are engaged, and the best materials used expressly in all the manufacturing departments of this establishment. Persons sending orders may rest assured of having them executed to their entire satisfaction, and finished in every particular the same as though they attended in person.

REPAIRING done as usual, with neatness and despatch.

PAINTING of all kinds done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of merchantable produce (delivered) received in exchange for work, at the market prices. A. CROWL & CO. July 13, 1855.

CABINET MAKING.

B. T. VANHORN would inform the citizens of Wellsborough and vicinity, that he has purchased the interest of his partner, John S. Bliss, in the above business, and will continue at the old stand, two doors east of Jones' Store, to keep on hand and make to order all kinds of Cabinet Furniture—such as

Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, Card, Centre, Dining & Breakfast Tables, Dress Stands, Dress and Common Bureaus, MAHOOGANY & COMMON WASH STANDS, Cottage, French and Common Bedsteads, of every description, together with all articles usually made in his line of business.

From his knowledge of the business he flatters himself with the belief that those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his work before sending elsewhere for an inferior article.

COFFINS, of every variety, made to order, at short notice, and reasonable charges.

TURNING done in a neat manner, at short notice.

Chairs! Chairs! In addition to the above, the subscriber would inform the public that he has just received a large and handsome assortment of

CANE AND COMMON CHAIRS, Boston and Common Rocking Chairs &c., which he will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased anywhere else in Tioga county. Call and see them! June 3, 1852.

Perpetual Motion Discovered at Last.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent by S. W. Paine for the sale of the Rose & Peck Improved Direct Action Water Wheels, would say to the owners of Saw Mills in Tioga county, that he is ready to furnish the above mentioned Water Wheel at Wellsboro, at any time after this date, on the most reasonable terms.

These Wheels are warranted to do the best business with the least quantity of water of any Wheel in use, (except an Overshot).

The great advantages of these wheels over all others in the manner in which the water is applied to the wheel, is such that there cannot be any waste of water, the gates or sheets regulating the quantity. The gate is so constructed that it shuts almost perfectly tight. Quantity of water required under eight feet head, 130 square inches, under 20 feet head, 50 inches; all heads between these in proportion. All wheels warranted to perform according to recommendation, if they do not we take them out and replace the old wheels. No Wheels put under less than eight feet head. D. B. WILCOX. Wellsborough, July 13, 1854.

SASH & BLIND FACTORY.

STONY FORD, TIOGA CO., PA.
THE subscribers having purchased the Sash Factory at Stony Ford, have now on hand, and are making all kinds of square and fancy Sash and Blinds.

The subscribers flatter themselves that they can make as good and durable an article, and sell it as cheap as can be obtained at any place now obtaining in Northern Pennsylvania or in Southern New York.

All orders in our line of business will be promptly attended to. S. & D. B. WILCOX. Stony Ford, June 8, 1854.

Wine for Communion.

THE Churches of Tioga county are respectfully informed that they can now obtain at the Wellsborough Drug Store, the Pure Juice of the Grape undiluted with Alcohol in any form.

The most satisfactory evidence of its purity can be shown to those who wish to examine it. Certificates of distinguished Clergymen and the statement of the manufacturer himself. Those interested will do well to procure a supply soon. R. ROY. Wellsborough, Jan. 26, 1854.

Carpetings, &c.

THE subscribers have just replenished their stock of Carpeting, and now feel justified in saying that their Carpet Ware Room excels in quantity, quality, variety, richness and beauty, that of any other in this country, and as to prices we are confident they are as low as any establishment this side of New York city.

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS, &c., all at the very lowest possible prices, at the new cash store of (Nov. 3.) JONES & ROE.

RED FLANNEL.

Just received a large lot of plain and twilled Red Flannel, which will be sold very cheap at the cheap Cash Store of Nov. 20, 1853. JONES & ROE.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Now Ladies you have a large assortment of beautiful styles to select from at the Cheap Store of Oct. 27, 1853. JONES & ROE.

WIDE-AWAKE HATS.

Just received at the Empire Store a large stock of Wide-Awake, Hungarian and Kosuth Hats. Call and see. Sept. 12, 1854.

JOY TO THE WORLD!

"MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN."



DEATH-TO-PAIN.

The great American Remedy for Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Cholera, and Gripping Pains, Bruiises and Strains, Burns & Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Dyspepsia, Coughs & Colds.

AND ALL OTHER KINDRED DISEASES.

THIS Medicine has proved, and will prove an unconditional Pain Destroyer in all cases, whether External or Internal. Hence it has received the appropriate name of "Death-to-Pain."

It has, by being kept on hand by families who know its value, been the means of saving money, and of ten life, by its timely use in sudden attacks, and cases of accidents. In all bruises and fresh wounds this Death-to-Pain is the best embrocation that can be found. The soreness is immediately extracted—swellings reduced—and profuse bleeding stopped.

A single dose will ease the most severe gripping pain in the bowels, and a few applications will ease the severest rheumatic and nervous pains. Dyspepsia and its train of diseases is driven from its stronghold. Fever and Ague, in the language of a western agent, "can't stand before old Leddy and live." Indeed it is so with nearly every disease in the catalogue. A Medicine for the Million!

The remedy is composed of a large number of articles, all entirely vegetable, each a remedial agent in itself, yet so united as to form a most powerful combination, and to take away one of these agents would materially detract from its merits. And the most powerful of these articles is a root procured for this medicine only from the island of Taumog, in the South Pacific, called

TAYU, OR LIFE ROOT!

It is used by the natives in almost every disease. And the secret of its success was imparted to the proprietor by a native.

For certificates, &c., see pamphlets to be sent of Agent.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Death to Pain beware how you are deceived by the story that the Pain-Killing Agent, and Pain-Killer are the better medicines. And if you go to buy Death-to-Pain, buy it, and have no error. Mark the words, "Death to Pain," printed on red glazed paper, with the signature of P. LEDDY, and copyrighted by Wm. L. & Co., General Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed, at Ithaca, N. Y.

W. D. BAILEY, Sole Agent at Wellsboro, Pa. Wellsborough, March 9, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Esculapius: OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

The Fifth Edition, containing One Hundred Engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage.

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