

the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provisions, by a retired list, for disabled officers, and for increased compensation to all the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were recommended on former occasions, continue without modification, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them additional force.

The recommendations, heretofore made for a partial reorganization of the army, are also retained. The thorough elementary education given to the officers, who commence their service with the grade of cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every branch of the service; but to give the highest efficiency to an army, requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of than that which can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of field and siege artillery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, a specialty, but requires, also, an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer for either the line or the general staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a former occasion that the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line; and with conviction of the advantages which would result from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, heretofore submitted, exhibits in full the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the extensive sea coast and vast commercial interests of the United States. It is, however, a step in the right direction, and it is believed that a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, as an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops-of-war.

In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his report.

#### POST OFFICE.

It will be perceived, by the report of the Postmaster General, that the gross expenditure of the department for the last fiscal year was nine million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars, and the gross receipts seven million three hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million six hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and six dollars; and that the cost of mail transportation during that year was six hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars greater than the previous year. Much of the heavy expenditures, to which the country is thus subjected, is to be ascribed to the large quantity of printed matter conveyed by the mails, either franked or liable to postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters; and to the great cost of mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers. The suggestions of the Postmaster General on the subject deserve the consideration of Congress.

#### INTERNAL.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful suggestions it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer.

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military warrants, taken up under grants by States, is twenty-four million five hundred and nine acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen million seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, yielding in receipts the sum of eleven million four hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars. In the same period of time, eight million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four acres have been reserved; but, in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market. The peculiar relation of the general government to the District of Columbia, renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the District outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. The commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District, have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received, that the peace of the southern territories of Louisiana, on the part of the Indian, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undermined position existing in those territories, to which your attention has already been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens.

In the territory of Kansas, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet no act has occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the federal Executive. It is only in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized resistance to territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it would be my duty to promptly overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary line of this Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, including such particular concerns of the federal government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress. Unlike the great states of Europe, and many of those of America, these United States are wasting their strength in a foreign war, or in a domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists, is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all governments, however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such subjects of political questions, as occupy the public mind, consist, to a great extent, of exaggeration of the inevitable evils of our social organization, or mere imputation of grievances, having but remote connection

with any of the constitutional functions or duties of the federal government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the constitution, or the integrity of the Union, and no farther, they demand the consideration of the Executive, and require to be presented by him to Congress.

Before the United States became a confederation of independent States, they were associated only by community of trans-Atlantic origin, by geographical position, and by the mutual tie of common dependence on Great Britain. When that tie was sundered, they severally assumed the powers and rights of absolute self-government—the municipal and social institutions of each, its laws of property, and of personal relations, even its political organization, were such only as each one chose to establish wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, each State had "full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." The several colonies differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution.

The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country; the political result was the foundation of a federal republic of the free white men of the colonies, constituted as they were, in distinct, and respectively independent, State governments. As the subject race, whether Indian or African, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, being engaged in an extravagant scheme of social change, left their as they were, and thus preserved themselves and their posterity from the anarchy, and the ever-recurring civil wars, which have prevailed in other revolutionized European colonies of America.

The confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their association, by giving to the general government direct access, in some respects, to the people of the States, instead of confining it to action on the States as such; they proceeded to frame the existing constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was, to delegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of the purposes, or, in other words, to retain as much as possible, consistently with these purposes, of the independent powers of the individual States. For objects of common defence and security, they intrusted to the general government certain carefully defined functions, leaving all others as the unalienable rights of the separate independent sovereignties.

The constitutional theory of our government, the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time without the cost of one drop of bloodshed in civil war.—With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend successfully on the battle-field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has raised our national productions, and our national commerce, which transports them, to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self-government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a government like ours to cover a continent with confederate States.

The Congress of the United States is, in effect, that of co-equal sovereignties, which good men in the Old World have sought for, but could never attain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the mutual leagues for common action from the wars, the mutual invasions and vague aspirations after the balance of power, which convulse from time to time the governments of Europe. Our southern action rests on the conditions of permanent confederation prescribed by the constitution. Our balance of power is in the separate reserved rights of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reserved rights of local self-government assured to each by its co-equal power in the Senate, was the fundamental principle of the constitution. Without it the Union would never have existed. However deplorable the larger States might be to re-organize the government so as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the common councils, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the government, whether legislative or executive, and their equal representation in the Senate. Indeed, the larger States themselves could not have failed to perceive, that the same power was equally necessary to them, for the security of their own domestic interests against the aggregate force of the general government. In a word, the original States went into this permanent league on the agreed premises, that the common strength for the defence of the whole, and of all its parts; but of utterly excluding all capability of reciprocal aggressions. Each solemnly bound itself to all the others, neither to undertake, nor permit, any encroachment upon, or intermeddling with, another's reserved rights.

When it was deemed expedient, particular rights of the States were expressly granted by the constitution; but, in all things beside, these rights were guarded by the limitation of the powers granted, and by express reservation of all powers not granted, in the compact of Union. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to support the common defence and general welfare, excluding objects appertaining to the local legislation of the several States; and those purposes of general welfare and common defence were afterwards defined by specific enumeration, as being matters only of co-relation between the States themselves, or between them and foreign governments, which, because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the separate control of each State.

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest, and rights, in which a portion of the States, constituting one great section of the Union differed from the rest, and from another section, the most important was the peculiarity of a larger relative colored population in the southern than in the northern States.

A regulation of this class, held in subjection, existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of more serious concernment in the South than in the North, on account of natural differences of climate and production, and it was foreseen that, for the same reasons, while this population would diminish, and sooner or later, cease to exist, in some States, it might increase in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of this question of local rights, and its material relations only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the constitution.

Hence, while the general government, as well by the enumerated powers granted to it, as by the reserved powers, and therefore refused to it, was forbidden to touch this matter in the course of attack or offence, it was placed under the general safeguard of the Union, in the sense of defence against either invasion or domestic violence, like all other local interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipulated, as well for itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemnly bound by his allegiance to the constitution, that any person, held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, should not, by consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor might be due by the laws of his State. Thus, while only by the reciprocal guaranty of all the rights of every State against interference on the part of another, was the present form of government established by our fathers

and transmitted to us; and by no other means is it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and outrageously intermeddles with its local interests,—if a portion of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfill their obligations to them,—we are no longer united, friendly States, but distracted, hostile ones, with little capacity left of common advantage, but abundant means of reciprocal injury and mischief.

Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive interference between the States, or deliberate refusal on the part of any of them to comply with constitutional obligations, arise from erroneous conviction, or blind prejudice, whether it be perpetrated by direction or indifference. In either case, it is full of threat and of danger to the durability of the Union.

Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the executive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns individual and public security.

It has been matter of painful regret to see States, consistent for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the southern States confine their attention to the laws of their own States, and purpose to intermeddle with the social institutions of the northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are perpetually organized in associations to inflict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require, without noticing the reiterated, but groundless allegation, that the south has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the general government, to the prejudice of the north, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of other States, or which, under the name of States, disguise their own injuries, pretend or imagine, and constantly aver, that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time this imputed aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague, declamatory charges of political agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension, or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Territories of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance, which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and for its eventual subdivision into new States, was adopted in the congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power, which did not retain, a numerous colored population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interest and opinions of the northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union, was a great measure, the act of the State of Virginia, and of the south.

Louisiana was acquired by the United States, it was an acquisition not less to the north than to the south; for while it was important to the country at the mouth of the river Mississippi to become the empire of the country above it, it was also even more important to the whole Union to have that empire; and although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States, with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything else, equally at least an accession to the northern States. It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interest of the south.

The patriotic and just men, who participated in the acquisition of Louisiana, and in the inevitable consequences of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle, which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico, should be applied to them—that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

When, more recently, it became requisite to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the duty of the legitimate government, the inevitable consequence of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle, which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico, should be applied to them—that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

The restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning, unauthorized by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of the States.

They had been stripped of all moral authority, by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through congressional enactments. They had been practically annulled by the legislative attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico and Washington. If any vitality remained in them, it would have been taken away, in effect, by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed in the Senate at the first session of the last Congress. It was many and ingenious, as well as patriotic in motive, to do this indirectly, as well as to receive the statute books of an act, which might be of positive future injury, but of no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and recognition of the principle, that no portion of the United States shall undertake, through assumption of the powers of the general government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the legislation of appeal were, in fact, to declare, in terms, "the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the U. S."

The measure could not be withstood upon its merits alone. It was attacked with violence, by the false or delusive pretext, that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification. When, before, was it imagined by sensible men that, legislative or declaratory statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrevocable, that an act of Congress is above the Constitution? If, indeed, these were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only, who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and condemn it, who have constantly refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to preception of the true constitutional principle, of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the people of the respective existing or incipient States.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is liable

to be by human passions. No form of government is exempt from inconveniences; but in this case they are the result of the abuse, and not of the legitimate exercise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory.—They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty; on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot-box their peaceful and silent but irresistible power.

If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue, than that of a State, whose constitution embraces "a republican form of government" being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects compare with the idea of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other States. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts, which assure the equality of all the States.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States respectively be compelled to meet with extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either northern or southern, necessarily drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations.

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must end will end calamitously. It is either dissolution and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbances of public peace and tranquillity. Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe, that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as to totally abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans—to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Not is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of frenzy and faction must inevitably dash its rain against the unshakable rocks of the constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1855.

#### SHINGLE MACHINE.

KENDALL'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING RIVE AND SHAVE.—The attention of Single and Lumber dealers, speculators and others, is directed to this invaluable invention, which is now presented to the public as the first and only practical machine extant, for Riving and Shaving Shingles.

Various cutting and shaving machines have been invented for making Shingles, but it is a well known fact that Shingles cut or sawed across the grain are quite too flimsy for roofing purposes. Numerous inventions have recently appeared for riving and shaving, and these have all been condemned as worthless, from their imperfect method of riving, which consists of splitting from the side of the block but one shingle, which almost invariably runs off. This difficulty is entirely obviated by

KENDALL'S MACHINE.

Which first splits from the side of the block a piece thick enough for two shingles, which is separated in the centre, and by means of elastic guides each part is conducted through a pair of approximating knives, which completes the operation; thus producing two shingles at every revolution.

This machine will rive and shave from the block three thousand shingles per hour, of uniform thickness and taper, superior in solidity and durability to those made by hand or any other process.

Its operations are by no means confined to pine and other soft wood, but works to equal advantage, oak, walnut, and every other description of timber that can be split.

The workings of the machine can be examined at H. H. Ryan's Furniture Buildings, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

To timber owners, shingle dealers, and men of enterprise, this opens a new field for speculation, as there is no similar invention extant.

The machine occupies but a small space, is of durable construction, and costs but about two hundred dollars, and a man and two boys can make from 25,000 to 30,000 shingles per day.

For right of territory, or machines, inquire at No. 31 Fifth street, or at the St. Clair Hotel.

All needed information will be forwarded by letter, when desired.

O. K. CHAMBERLIN, Agent, Pittsburgh.

December 12, 1855.

STONE STABLE in the borough of Ebensburg, thirty-two feet square, with stalls, racks, granary and loft well floored. The whole in good repair. Possession given on the first day of January next.

JOSEPH McDONALD, Ebensburg, Dec. 5, 1855.

#### CONSUMPTION

Successfully Treated by

INHALATION OF MEDICATED VAPORS:

BY JOHNSTON STEWART ROSE, M. D.

ELLOW of the Royal College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Royal Society, in the London Hospital for Diseases of the Lungs.

In this age of progress, medical science has contributed her full share to the general welfare, and that which shines pre-eminently, the brightest jewel in her diadem, is her last and greatest gift, Medicated Vapor Inhalation.

In the treatment of Consumption and kindred affections. The most absurd notions, narrow-minded prejudice, contemptible ignorance, and unfeeling selfishness, have long existed in the treatment of Consumption. Men of skill and reputation as physicians have prescribed nauseous compounds to be taken into the stomach, to cure disease of the lungs, while the bronchus-laced quack used up his nostrum as the only star of hope for the consumptive—if only enough of it were swallowed. The stomach, where no disease exists, being the receptacle of all this, is soon rendered unfit to perform its functions, and the health thus materially injured. All must see the absurdity, the positive injury of such a course; the disease in the lungs, not in the stomach; then why, in the name of common sense, do you not apply medicine directly to the lungs? The advantage of Inhalation in Consumption and kindred affections, is the form of Vapor are applied directly to the lungs where the disease exists; the stomach is thus left free and in restoring health, by administering to it healthy, life-giving food. There is no case so hopeless that Inhalation will not reach! The means, too, are brought within the reach of all, the manner of inhaling the Vapors being so simple, that the invalid is never required to leave home, where the hand of friendship and affection tends so much to aid the physician's efforts.

The Inhalation method is soothing, safe and speedy, and consists in the administration of medicines in such a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of Vapor, and produce their action at the seat of the disease. Its principal success is in cases where the disease is in the early stages of the disease, and establish the curability of Consumption.

I earnestly appeal to the common sense of all afflicted with lung diseases, to embrace at once the advantages of Inhalation, and no longer apply medicine to the unoffending stomach. I claim for Inhalation a place amongst the priceless gifts that nature and art have given us, that "our days may be long in the land," and as the only

Ask of Refuge for the Consumptive.

A method not only rational, but simple, safe and efficacious.

To many of my professional brethren throughout the Union I tender my acknowledgments for their frank and manly course in testifying to the merits of Inhalation. I shall be pleased to cooperate with them in offering to the afflicted the blessings of Medicated Vapor Inhalation in the treatment of Consumption, and establish the curability of Consumption.

One word for myself, in answer to those claiming to have introduced the practice, and to the tribe of imitators who, with brazen impudence, claim it as their own. I have written in favor of Inhalation and practiced it 15 years ago! The apparatus then used, with the medical agents employed, achieved only a partial success. I therefore did not claim for it that those miraculous powers which a long practice has since enabled me to give to it. Proof of this may be found in my work published in 1840.

Applicants will please state if they have ever been bleated from the lungs, if they have lost flesh, have a cough, night sweats and fever turns, what and how much they expectorate, what the condition of their stomach and bowels. The necessary medicines, apparatus, &c., will be forwarded to any part.

Terms—Five dollars consultation fee. Balance of fee payable when patients report themselves convalescent.

Recommendations by Physicians.

We, the undersigned practitioners in medicine, cheerfully and heartily recommend Dr. Rose's method of treating diseases of the Lungs and Throat, as the best and most effectual ever introduced into medical practice. Our convictions are based upon having several of our own patients, confirmed consumptives, restored to vigorous health, after a few months treatment by Dr. Rose. In the above named diseases the application of Medicated Vapors, inhaled directly into the lungs, may be justly considered a great boon to suffering humanity, rendering Consumption a perfectly curable disease!

Dr. Rose reserves well of the profession, for his unweary labors in bringing the Inhalation method to such a degree of perfection.

RALPH STONE, M. D.  
JONAS A. MOTT, M. D.  
CYRUS KINGSEY, D. D.  
WM. B. AUSTIN, M. D.  
GAVILLE UPTON, M. D.  
OWEN WETMORE, M. D.

DR. ROSE'S TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION.

Price One Dollar. Address JOHNSTON STEWART ROSE, 351 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—The new postage law requires pre-payment of letters. My correspondents, extensive applicants, to ensure replies, must enclose postage. Money letters must be registered by the Postmasters—such letters only will be at my risk.

December 12, 1855.—6m.

OUR FRIENDS ARE INVITED to call at HOLMES & YOUNG'S Store, on Main Street, and examine one of the finest and largest lots of Watches ever (without exception) brought to this country. They are all of the newest style and superior to anything heretofore made.

Cylinder watches of beautiful style and size, suitable for young men and ladies. Hunting-cases, silver-detached Levers, full-jewelled, and warranted—\$16, \$17, and \$19. Silver Legins \$6, \$7 to \$11. Hunting-cases, \$14 to \$15. Also, a splendid assortment of Bard & Wilson's celebrated 16 carat patent angular Nib Pens, each one warranted not to break.

All persons that love good sight, would do well to try the justly celebrated Periscopic Spectacles, of which we have a full supply for all ages.

We will just say, in conclusion, that we are thankful for the liberal share of business we have received, and will always endeavor to please and suit our kind customers.

HOLMES & YOUNG.

Persons wanting honest goods and fair dealing will please look for the sign of the GOLDEN WATCH.

Johnstown, Dec. 5, 1855.

DR. H. T. COFFEY'S TRUSS AND BRACE

Establishment, Allegheny St., Hollidaysburg. Constantly on hand, Marsh & Co's Improved Trusses—every style and size. Fine French Trusses for Hernia, or Rupture, combining correct construction, extreme lightness, and durability, with ease and comfort.

Dr. Banning's Body Brace for Protrusion Uteri and its associate pains and weaknesses; Erector Braces, and Chest Expanders of approved make.

Special attention invited to Banning's latest improvement—the Spring-Spine Shoulder Brace, adapted to all with stooped shoulders, narrow chest, and spinal weakness. It attaches to the Body Brace, is easy, elegant, and effective.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Persons writing for Trusses will state the inches around body, over ruptures; for Body Braces, the inches around hips; for Spring-Spine Shoulder Braces, adapted to all with stooped shoulders, narrow chest, and spinal weakness. If returned unsold.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 19, 1855.—6m.