[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Charitable and Humane purposes,	$94,852 00
Correctional and Preventive purposes,	170,364 00
Military,	67,480 00
	$332,696 00

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Bank Tax,	$225,700 00
Allen Passenger Receipts,	80,000 00
Western R. R. Sinking Fund and Dividends,	119,000 00
Cash on hand at commencement of year,	13,410 00
From Sundry other sources,	9,200 00
	$716,282 00
Annual ordinary income, exclusive of State Tax, short of expenditure,	$332,925 00

The following items may be regarded as extraordinary expenditures:—

Convention Expenses,	$41,205 00
New Lunatic Hospital do,	10,000 00
Malden Bridge,	6,000 00
	$57,205 00
Leaving still a deficit of—say	$301,718 00

The action of the last Legislature, for the purpose of increasing the School Fund to a million and a half of dollars, will, in effect, diminish the annual income of the State, heretofore applicable to meet its current expenses, about fifteen thousand dollars

The cost of supporting the State Paupers for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1853, was $100,750, which amount, under the old system, has been paid to the towns during the past year. But, owing to the new plan adopted, the cost of supporting the same paupers in the new alms houses, for the year 1854 in part, amounting to $80,890, has also been paid from the treasury during the past year. This fact will not materially vary the above estimates, however, as during the year upon which we are now entering, we must pay to the towns the expense of supporting these paupers from Nov. 1st, 1853, till the period when they were removed to the State almshouses, from month to month, during the current financial year.

On looking over the schedule of receipts, the Bank Tax alone, seems likely to produce additional revenue. This, under charters granted last year, may possibly be increased to the amount of $20,030. It is not probable the present wants of the community demand additional banking capital, and it is to be hoped that no more charters will be granted.

I commend to your close examination the items of the other and larger column. Introduce into every branch of expenditure rigorous and minute economy; remembering, however, that parsimony is not true economy in fostering the noble and Christian charitable and humane institutions of Massachusetts.

On examining this list, there is one item especially that can be, should be, and the people expect will be diminished, and that is the expense of the Legislature. Whatever additional cause of grateful regard the session of 1855 may bring to our constituents, let it have the special merit of being a working and a short one.

The public lands of Massachusetts situated in Maine, were sold over a year ago: and I recommend the abolishment of the office of Land Agent. The nominal duties pertaining to the post can be transferred to the Auditor, or one of the other Heads of Departments and the salary be saved to the State.

A large and increasing annual expenditure of money is made to various commissions created by the Legislature. In many cases, the duties performed are not commensurate to the price charged. It is hoped no commission will be created that is not indispensable and perhaps the Legislature can safely terminate some now in existence. I earnestly recommend that in all cases hereafter, where commissions are created, and the amount of labor can be approximately estimated, the Legislature will fix in the Resolves the specific sum that shall be paid each Commissioner. The system of per diem pay should be avoided.

The last Legislature initiated a series of amendments to the Constitution. They were finally agreed upon, and passed by the united voices of able and influential men of all parties there represented. Some of them, by themselves alone, would perhaps have failed of the requisite majority; but, as a whole, they were deemed just, fair, and demanded by the popular desire. In this opinion I concur, and recommend them, as a body, to your favorable judgment. If approved by you, they can either be submitted to the popular vote at the March town meetings, or postponed till the next annual election. If the first course seems preferable, you can mature the necessary legislation, to take effect only in case these amendments receive the sanction of the people.

The repeal of the usury laws is believed to be desired by the business community. The notorious violation of any law serves only to create disrespect for all. Honorable men are deterred from lending money at its real value, on personal security, when contrary to law; and a portion of the funds of the community being thus diverted from this channel, men less scrupulous obtain a higher rate from the borrower. There is little doubt but that the repeal of these laws would reduce the price of money. Then, too, the borrower can meet the lender face to face, and make an open bargain, without resorting to the agency and cost of a third party, to avoid infringement of the letter of the law. The usury laws have recently been repealed in Great Britain, and the question will probably soon be favorably considered in various States of the Union. In my opinion the change here should be made in such a way as not to affect loans on mortgage. With that view I recommend the repeal of the usury laws now in force, so far as they apply to negotiable paper having not exceeding eight months to mature.

Our existing law, in arrests on mesne process, and commitment on execution, imprisons for debt without a trial as to the question of property, leaving the debtor to swear out, making imprisonment precede judgment, and practically presuming the debtor to be guilty of fraud, until he proves himself innocent. These provisions are unjust, and should be done away with: though some process should be provided whereby the fraudulent debtor should be subject to examination regarding his property, and be compelled to apply it to the payment of his just debts.

To accomplish these purposes, the creditor might be required to make oath that he believes the debtor to have property fraudulently concealed, which he fails to apply to the payment of his debts, and to have a summary hearing or trial on this charge immediately after the arrest on the writ, and before the commitment on execution. If convicted, the debtor is imprisoned, not for debt, but for fraud; and imprisonment for debt, so justly odious, is entirely abolished.

If a statute be enacted embodying these provisions, it might be well to place the business in the hands of Commissioners, appointed for the purpose, instead of leaving it in the justices of the quorum, who now conduct it. The number of persons committed to jail for debt, and in civil suits for tort, in Suffolk County alone, is seven or eight hundred annually. In the large number of arrests in suits for tort, much oppression exists, and arrests for slanders especially might safely be abolished.

In cases of insolvency, wages for labor are now preferred claims to the amount of twenty-five dollars, if the work was done within sixty-five days before insolvency. The amount preferred should be larger, and the time longer. If a merchant fails for millions, his clerks and laborers take a dividend on their wages due above twenty-five dollars. So do the operatives in a manufacturing company. This is not only hard, but unjust. Business men, when they sell on credit, allow for the risk. The chance of loss enters into the calculation of the price to be charged. No such idea influences the wages of labor. The business creditor would not feel the difference in his dividends, nor object to the laborer's being paid in full, while it is a matter of vital importance to the workman.

Frequent complaints are made regarding the inefficiency of the mechanics' lien law. I would suggest to your consideration the expediency of amending it so as to render it more effective in its working, in order that the laborer can more readily avail himself of its advantages, and at the same time the rights and interests of contractors and builders be more clearly and surely secured.

Within the past year, frequent frauds have been committed by making over issues of stock in corporations. Eminent legal authorities appear to be undecided in regard to the precise nature and denomination of the offence; and in this uncertainty offenders have escaped without punishment. To affix a suitable penalty to such frauds, seems to be an appropriate case for legislative action.

No law at present exists giving holders of bills of insolvent banks a prior claim over other creditors. It is very desirable our currency should be rendered as safe as practicable. It is the duty of a depositor to ascertain the solvency of any bank he entrusts with his property; but the bill-holder, often at a distance, a laborer or a female, trusts solely to the law for protection. What the State permits as currency, they confidently take, assured that the law will protect them in so doing by all just enactments. I commend the question to your consideration.

While making these suggestions, it seems necessary to add that one great fault in modern legislation is constant alteration and amendment in statute law. Even those whose province and sole business it is to expound the law can hardly keep pace with the annual changes, while the majority of our citizens are necessarily in ignorance of, and uncertainty as to, fundamental enactments which concern even their immediate occupation. No statutory change should be made that expedience does not clearly demonstrate to be necessary.

I turn with pleasure to the agricultural interest of the Commonwealth, an interest so intimately connected with every other, and of such importance to them all, that its prosperity is the foundation and wealth of every state. As early as 1792, the Massachusetts Society for the Protection of Agriculture was founded, and in its example and liberal donations to the county societies, still exerts a highly valuable influence. The Society of Middlesex Husbandmen was established in 1794, and others have since been formed, till now the bounty of the State is supplied to seventeen associations. In 1852 the State Board of Agriculture was organized. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State, are ex-officio members; three persons are appointed by the Governor and Council, and the remainder of the board consists of delegates, mostly practical men, from the several county societies.

In March last, the Trustees of the State Reform School transferred the management of the State Farm at Westborough to the Board of Agriculture, and subsequently the Legislature appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose of commencing the contemplated improvements. A detailed report of the operations of the Board will soon be laid before you.

In the same spirit of enlightened liberality which has heretofore fostered this important art, and encouraged the people in its prosecution, you will doubtless consider the subject, and I trust such judicious aid will continue to be afforded as will enable the Board to carry out the plans they have already commenced. These may include eventually the opportunity for a portion of our youth not only to obtain that practical knowledge of agriculture which will qualify them for the employments of the garden and the field, but also to acquire the scientific principles and practice indispensable to a successful pursuit of the higher branches of the art.

According to the returns of the census in 1850, the aggregate value of the farms, stock, implements and products in the Commonwealth, on the first of June of that year, was more than one hundred and forty millions of dollars. It is believed this sum, large as it is, will be gradually increased by superior modes of culture.

The skill and wisdom of the mechanic have also kept pace with our progress in agriculture. His active genius has devised, and his industry constructed, numerous implements and machines which supersede a vast amount of human toil, and give to the products of the soil in many places a new value. They also increase the worth of our lands, and enable us to supply, in a larger degree, the wants of those engaged in other occupations. Of all her various branches of mechanical industry, Massachusetts is justly proud.

Under the fostering aid of the same bounty, the Military of the Commonwealth are in a prosperous condition. There are on file in the Adjutant-General's office, applications for about thirty companies more than are authorized by law—unless in accordance with a recent opinion of the Attorney-General, the present number may be somewhat increased. Some judicious military organization should exist in every Republic, for the defence of its liberties and rights. Experience and prudence alike dictate this course. We need no standing army with the germinal seeds of an efficient volunteer militia sown in our midst. A standing army becomes the mere machine of the dominant authorities, while the volunteer soldiery unite the skill of the tactician to the enlightened sentiment and feeling of the citizen.

During the past year our educational system, in all its various branches, has quietly but constantly exerted its beneficent influences in dissipating the mists of ignorance, and unfolding to the youth of our State a heritage more valuable and enduring than material wealth. Our schools, we are confident, will continue to prosper, while in them are inculcated the great lessons of morality and Christianity drawn from the Book which for more than two hundred years has been read in them by successive generations.

When the Reports of the Heads of Departments and of the various Commissions now in existence shall have been received and are transmitted to you, I shall avail myself of the opportunity of making any suggestions concerning our reformatory and charitable institutions that further acquaintance with their affairs may seem to demand.

The last Legislature passed Resolves for the establishment of a Reform School for Girls. The sum of twenty thousand dollars required therein to be raised by private subscription, has been obtained, and Commissioners appointed to select and determine its location, and to prepare plans and estimates for the necessary buildings. Twenty thousand additional were appropriated from the State Treasury for the purposes of this institution, and further legislation will be required at your hands when the Report of the Commission is presented.

Another Commission was also appointed by the same Legislature to consider and report whether any material alterations and additions are necessary in the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, or whether the sale of that, and the erection of one or more new ones in other locations are expedient. It would be a subject of regret should a very large outlay be deemed necessary for these two purposes in the present exhausted state of our treasury. Within about three years we have expended over six hundred thousand dollars in the construction of the Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, the alien Pauper Almshouse, and the Enlargement of the State House.

Experience demonstrates, however, that it is truly the policy as well as the duty of the State to restrain its wayward, and educate its indigent youth. The State Reform School for Boys has been abundantly blessed in its results; but its full capacity if now employed while its field of usefulness is by no means occupied. Should circumstances seem to you to demand additional provision for this class of our youth, the establishment of a Nautical School upon the marine border of the State would be a wise extension of this plan of charity and discipline.

The deficiency of seamen in our national and merchant marine has long been deplored. The Secretary of the Navy, in his late Report makes special allusion to this subject, recommending the establishment of the apprentice system, whose object "will be to make youth practical seamen, to teach them to become familiar with the duties of the sailor, the sacredness of obedience to orders, and to watch over their mental training."

It is a matter of unceasing regret that today a very large proportion, if not a majority of seamen in the American service are foreigners. Massachusetts, from her extensive commercial occupations, has a paramount interest in this matter. Such an institution would provide shelter, education, moral culture, and restraint for the class who need all these, and at the same time furnish employment, at a suitable age, at a vocation where it is not only in demand, but is essential to commercial prosperity and national protection.

The Claim of Massachusetts against the General Government amounting to $827,176 48 for services performed and expenditures actually made to repel invasion, during the war of 1812, still remains unpaid. This large sum, one-third of which belongs to the State of Maine, was spent by us over forty years ago, and nearly twenty years since the Secretary of War, by direction of Congress, made an examination of its justice, and pronounced it valid and due from the United States. Every similar claim from the other States was paid many years ago. It is to be hoped that now, when the national Treasury is overflowing, the justice of our demand will be fully recognized by the passage of the bill before Congress for its liquidation. Any special action in this matter is referred to your judgment.

The suit in equity in favor of the Commonwealth, against the State of Rhode Island, to establish by a judicial decision the true boundary between the States, so long a subject of controversy and of fruitless negotiation, is still pending in the Supreme Court of United States at Washington. At the present term of the Court a rule has been entered, upon the motion of the Attorney-General of Massachusetts, requiring the State of Rhode Island to file its answer to the bill on or before the first day of the next term. It is to be hoped that the counsel of both parties will unite in urging to a speedy adjudication a cause of so much interest to the people of their respective States.

The two previous Legislatures passed resolves, to cause to be copied and printed the old Records of Massachusetts. These papers are of great historic value, and were fast going to decay. The fidelity with which this work has so far been done merits warm encomiums. It is for you to consider if a labor so necessary shall be continued till our colonial archieves are secured in a permanent and enduring form.

GENTLEMEN:—

Elevated to this high and honorable office by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens I can only promise to bring to the performance of its duties my earnest efforts and honest desires. I know of no safer index in official action than a conscientious conviction of duty—none more fluctuating than the attempt to satisfy temporary caprice. Principles are enduring; and if disregarded, sooner or later the verdict of condemnation will be recorded against those who are false to their requirements. Let us, then, be true to our country and our duty. Let the success of principle, not of party, be our desire—the benefit of State, not of faction, our aim.

I congratulate you that there is so much of encouragement in the past, so much of hope in the future. I have every confidence in our singleness of purpose and in the results of your legislation; and I invoke the favor of the God of nations on your deliberations and your action, that they may be blessed to the benefit of our common constituency and our ancient Commonwealth.

From Morning Star of New World.

John Smith and Pocahontas.

The winter of 1607 was remarkably cold. But the severity of the weather did not deter Smith, the founder of Virginia, from an enterprise, to which the reproaches and complaints of his unruly colonists, seem to have urged him. They desired him to explore the Chickahominy to its sources, believing it would conduct them to the South Sea—the hoped-for achievement of the ambitious navigators of the day. Smith set out with a few men, and proceeded up the river as far as it was navigable for his barge. He then obtained an Indian canoe, with the services of two savages, and selecting two of his bravest men, proceeded up the stream, unsuspicious, or regardless of danger, till the way was impeded by fallen trees and overhanging boughs. Wishing to see the nature of the country, and discover the width of the stream at a higher point, he left the two Englishmen and one Indian in the canoe, and, with his single guide, plunged into the forest. The dead leaves rustled under their tread, and the wind swept through the bare trees, with the sound of a gale in the rigging of a thousand ships, or as if the boughs were hung with the rattle bones of skeletons.—Suddenly a loud warhoop swelled above all other sounds. Smith knew its import too well, though not a human being was in sight, except his dusky guide. Sure that was betrayed, he seized the Indian and bound him fast to his own arms. An arrow, whizzed through the air, and struck the hero captain, and now he perceived two savages peering at him with aimed shafts. In an instant, his Indian, used as a buckler, was interposed, his pistol discharged, and himself retreating backwards in the direction of his canoe, always keeping his captive an unwilling shield between himself and the gathering enemy.—The war-cry echoed again through the woods and soon a hundred foes flitted between the gray trunks, afraid to encounter his weapon, and unwilling to transfix his effective shield with arrows. Smith refused to yield and still retreated. The warriors followed him, sure of their brave victim. Busy in his defence, he did not perceive the snare behind him. Another backward step and he sank into a morass, from which he could not extricate himself. He surrendered, and Opechancanough and his warriors drew him forth and led him away a prisoner. Instant death was not to be awarded to the dexterous captive, in whom was recognized the famed leader of Jamestown. His fate was to be decided by the emperor, Powhattan.

The palace of this Indian sovereign was limitless. Nature was the unrivaled architect. Tulip-trees formed its graceful arches; giant pines its columns, wound with living rather than sculptured ivy; and the sky its faultless dome. The throne of Powhattan was a couch of mats; his crown, plumes from the eagle's wings; his robe of fur, was as ample as a Roman toga, and his jewels of state were "a rich chain of great pearls." His presence had the true royal bearing.—Smith describes it of "such majesty as he could not express, nor yet had often seen, either in Pagans or Christains." Two Indian beauties sat on either hand of the haughty emperor; and "grim courtiers," helmetted with scalp-locks and gaudy feathers, and armed with huge bows, and tufted arrows, surrounded the rude throne. Every one had assumed his choicest decorations, and his grandest demeanor, in expectation of the distinguished captive, whose approach had been heralded by runners.

Opechancanough and his scouting party presently appeared with the victim, who had been feasted during his progress to the imperial residence, in preparation for expected sacrifice. A simultaneous shout arose from the waiting assemblage, and the newly-arrived, as Smith was presented to the king. Princely honors were accorded him. The beautiful queen of Apamatuck brought water to bathe his hands, and a young maiden offered a bunch of feathers to dry them.—Others served him up a feast upon great platters. While he was thus entertained, the chieftains were in close counsel with Powcattan, as to the disposal of this brave sachem of the whites. His death was decided upon. Two stones were immediately rolled into the area before the royal seat, and fierce-eyed executioners stood ready with their war-clubs. A dozen leaped forward with a savage yell, and dragged the prisoner towards the spot.

Among the group near Powhattan, was a child often years, the "king's dearest daughter" watching with keen interest the preparations, which even to her unused eye, betokened death. She saw the brave stranger dragged forth and bound, and none to defend him. Her sympathies were awakened; her pulse quickened, and a glow of ardor suffused her face; suspense, fear, pity, were in her attitude. The victim was ready, the blow about to descend. With the swift bound of the roe, the child sprang towards the prostrate form of Smith, threw her arms around him, and laid her head upon his. The noble impulse, the daring, the artless tenderness of the young girl, struck the savage assemblage with awe and admiration. Powhattan was overcome, and his decree that Smith should live, was acceeded to without a murmur from those who, though their eyes were whetted for the bloody scene, forgot their passion in amazement at the rescue.—They appreciated the bold temper, if not the beautiful spirit, that impelled Pocahontas to the humane deed.

Smith was detained for a few days, to gratify the curiosity of the Indians. He related his adventures, described the fleets upon the waters, the cities of the Old World, and the number and power of its inhabitants. The savages could scarcely have comprehended the strength of European population, for, some time afterwards, one was sent to England with orders to register, by a notch upon a stick, every person he met. Finding the census outreached his stick the first hour, he threw it away, and, on his return to his people, said, "Count the stars in the sky, the leaves of the forest, and the sands of the sea shore—such is the number of the people of England."

Smith was allowed to return to Jamestown, on condition he would give Powhattan two cannon and a grind-stone—articles which had especially captivated the king's fancy. An escort of Indians accompanied him to the colony, and to these he offered the coveted guns and grind-stone. They endeavored in vain to shoulder the weighty gifts, and, when Smith applied a torch to one of the loaded cannon, the poor Indians, terrified at the report, were glad to fly from the bewitched pieces, and returned empty handed.

Hon. Simeon Cameron.

"DR. FRANKLIN, the poor printer's boy," has been cited a thousand times as an instance of what an American boy, of good habits, good character, good principles and sound intellect, might attain to in a republican country like our own. Dr Franklin, however, with all his genius, lived and flourished at a period when great *occasions* made great *men*. He has been followed, in so far as "rising in the world" goes by many who, without his talents, have yet been enabled to emulate his example, in part at least; and here is an instance, which found its way into our private "drawer" many years ago. But no matter how old. Such a lesson can never be untimely:

"Thirty years ago a barefooted boy floated down the Susquehannah river on a raft, and arrived at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania. He came from the north, and belonged to a large family. He had all his worldly goods tied up in a small red and yellow cotton handkerchief. He sought, and with a good deal of difficulty at length obtained employment in a printing offie, as an apprentice. From an apprentice, he rose to be a journeyman; then to be a reporter in the State legislature—then an editor.

"The barefooted printer's boy had thus worked his way against obstacles which the poor only know. But the persevering follower in Franklin's footsteps began now to realize the fruits of his patient toil and privation. The young aspirant became printer to the State, and by frugal management was soon enabled to accomplish the object nearest to his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want—in the possession of every comfort that she could desire.

"His brothers were his next care; and, like Napoleon, he had a strong arm with which to aid them—an *indomitable perseverance*, that nothing-could successfully obstruct. In a few years *they*, too, with his sisters, were independent of the world. The once barefooted printer's boy was in possession of affluence, and surrounded by a young and affectionate family.

"But he did not stop here. He was the friend of the friendless—the patron of merit—the encourager of industry. He rose in honor and in industry; until the poor barefooted boy, who entered a printing office at Harrisburg hungry and weary, laid down his bundle on a pile of wet paper, and asked to become a printer's apprentice, was elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States.

That man was Simeon Cameron, of Pennsylvania."

This is an isolated case, out of many similar cases that may perhaps arise to the mind of the reader. But *where*, save in our own glorious country, could these *true* histories be written?

Music.

THE LUTE OF ZION.

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Part I. is devoted to the *ordinary Church Music*; the short, common, long, and particular meters. These last are numbered and arranged in regular order, (as in the Methodist Hymn Book,) from 1st to 40th; so that all Metres of the same kind may be found together, not only in the Metrical Index, but in the Book. This part of the work contains 314 tunes, many of which are in Prof Woodbury's happiest style.

Part II. is devoted to *Anthems and Select Pieces*. In these fifty pages will be found most of the old favorites, with several new pieces, some of which were composed expressly for this work.

Part III. is a collection of the choicest melodies old and new, for the *Love-feast, Prayer and Class-Meeting*, and especially for use by the whole church in times of revival. Prof. Mattison's labors have been mostly confined to this department.

Part IV. is devoted to *Sabbath School Hymns and Music*, and occupies eighteen pages. It contains a good variety of choice tunes.

Part V. is more extended, and is composed of selections designed for the *Singing-School, Social Circle and Concert Room*. It contains a variety of pieces suitable for Temperance Meetings, Fourth of July Celebrations, Agricultural Meetings, Literary Anniversaries, School Conventions, etc. etc. If in the School-Room this part be used, the evil of carelessly singing sacred words will be entirely avoided. For sale by WM. J MOSES.

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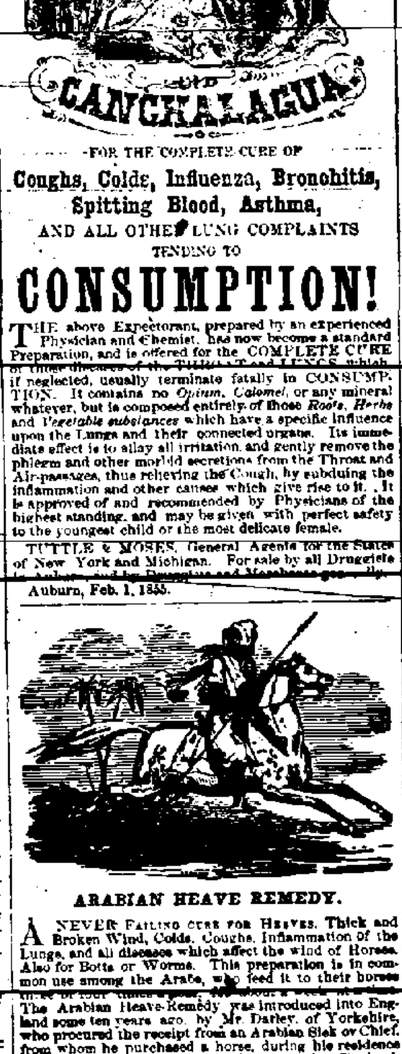

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AND ALL OTHER LUNG COMPLAINTS TENDING TO

CONSUMPTION!

THE above Expectorant, prepared by an experienced Physician and Chemist, has now become a standard Preparation, and is offered for the COMPLETE CURE of those diseases of the Throat and LUNGS, which, if neglected, usually terminate fatally in CONSUMPTION. It contains no *Opium, Calomel*, or any mineral whatever, but is composed entirely of those *Roots, Herbs* and *Vegetable substances* which have a specific influence upon the Lungs and their connected organs. Its immediate effect is to allay all irritation, and gently remove the phlegm and other morbid secretions from the Throat and Air-passages, thus relieving the Cough, by subduing the inflammation and other causes which give rise to it. It is approved of and recommended by Physicians of the highest standing, and may be given with perfect safety to the youngest child or the most delicate female.

TUTTLE & MOSES, General Agents for the States of New York and Michigan. For sale by all Druggists [illegible] Auburn, Feb. 1, 1855.

ARABIAN HEAVE REMEDY.

A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR HEAVES. Thick and Broken Wind, Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, and all diseases which affect the wind of Horses. Also for Bots or Worms. This preparation is in common use among the Arabs, who feed it to their horses [illegible] The Arabian Heave-Remedy was introduced into England some ten years ago, by Mr. Darley, of Yorkshire, who procured the receipt from an Arabian Sheik or Chief, from whom he purchased a horse, during his residence in Syria, and which he afterwards imported to England, and known as Darley Arabian, from which sprung the largest and most splendid horse ever known. Mr Darley used the Arabian Heave-Remedy among his horses—he owned several valuable and celebrated race-horses—and gave the receipt to an intimate friend, an eminent Veterinary Surgeon who likewise used it for several years with remarkable success, and was at length induced at the solicitation of many, to put it up for general use. Its virtues soon became known, and it is now extensively sold throughout the British Empire, France and Germany, where it is the standard remedy for diseases which affect the respiratory organs of the horse, particularly for heaves and broken wind. It is, in fact, the only preparation upon which any dependence can be placed in the treatment of those complaints for which it is designed. It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in heaves, clogs them, causing a difficulty to breathing, and by its action on the diseased part causing the mucus membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size. By its use the horse's appetite is improved, [illegible] coat is rendered soft, glossy and perfect, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance, and may be used with perfect safety at all times, as it contains no ingredients which can injure a horse, [illegible] sick or well. Nor is it necessary that the horse be kept from working while using it.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1848.

I hereby certify, that by the use of one package of Darley's Arabian Heave-Remedy, my horse was completely cured of the heaves, with which he had been severely afflicted for a long time. I consider the cure permanent. JESSE ALLEN,

Carman, No. 136 18th street, Cart 131.

PRICE 25 cents per package. D. W. HURD, Maiden Lane, New York, Sole Proprietor.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y., General Agents for the States of New York and Michigan. For sale by all Druggists in Auburn, and Druggists and Merchants generally.

Feb. 1, 1855. [1ydaw]

DR. U. H. KELLOGG'S ENRICHED WORM TEA

The above "PALATABLE MEDICINE" has been used by the *inventor* in his practice with unparalleled success for over *thirty years*, and never in a single instance, (and a contradiction is challenged,) failed to produce the desired effect. In many instances when the patient has been given up—when all other medicines of pretended efficacy had failed to render any relief this medicine has been administered to the immediate relief of the sufferer.

ADVANTAGES THIS REMEDY HAS OVER OTHERS.

It is entirely free from all Mercurial properties;

It can be given to the weakest constitution without danger;

It is palatable and easily administered to children;

It is mild in its operation, and never fails to effect a cure.

It is not necessary to give Physic to carry off Mercury or other deleterious Drugs from the Stomach. And "*last, though not least*," it is recommended by the most respectable and skilful Physicians in our country, who have watched its course and seen its unparalleled success. Go to the Agent and procure a Pamphlet with certificates, and if you value the health of your family, never be without a package in your house.

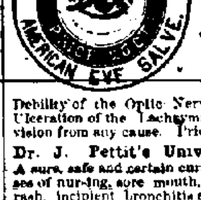
TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N Y.

General Agents for New York and Michigan.

For sale by all the Druggists in Auburn and throughout the State.

Feb. 1 3mdaw.

DR. J. PETTIT'S, American Eye Salve.



THIS article is presented to the public as an External remedy, avoiding the path and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of Caustic, Minerals and Eye-washes, with assistance of its efficacy as a curative of the various diseases of the Eye, of Acute or Chronic Inflammation, whether induced by Scrofulous origin or otherwise

Debility of the Optic Nerve, Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, and weakness of vision from any cause. Price 25c per box.

Dr. J. Pettit's Universal Canker Balsam,

A sure, safe and certain cure for the most aggravated cases of nursing, sore mouth, calomel sore mouth, canker rash, incipient bronchitis and quinsy, swelled tonsils, putrid sore throat, black tongue, and all cases of common canker in the mouth and stomach. CHILBLAINS. For this complaint canker-balsam has been by actual experiment discovered, and is warranted to be a specific.

☞ See directions accompanying each bottle. Price 25 cents. For sale by all the Druggists of Auburn, and by Druggists and Medicine dealers throughout the State. Feb. 1. 1yr

HEAL THE SICK.

None genuine unless accompanied by a fac simile of the above engraved wrapper of DR. E. L. SOULE & CO., upon the face of each Box.

Every day brings new testimony of the triumphant effect from the use of SOULE'S PILLS. What better evidence can be given of the SUPERIORITY of a Remedial Agent than that ALL THE WORLD use it? It is an unquestionable fact that "SOULES PILLS" give better satisfaction than any Pills now before the public. Of the proof of this assertion, every Druggist or Agent who sells them will testify.

We might cite the AFFLICTED to many cases where CURES have been effected by their use, were it necessary here, but for this purpose we refer them to our CIRCULARS, which can be found with our Agents, mentioned below.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y.

General Agents for New York and Michigan.

For sale by all the Druggists in Auburn, and by Merchants and Druggists generally.

1yrdaw.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

Free From all Mineral Poisons.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The great popularity which

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS have attained in consequence of the extraordinary cures effected by their use, renders it unnecessary for the proprietor to enter into a particular analysis of their medicinal virtues or properties. Having been more than twenty years before the public, and having the united testimony of more than Three Millions of persons who have been restored to the enjoyment of perfect health by them, it is believed that their reputation as the best vegetable medicine now before the public, admits of no dispute. In almost every city and village in the United States there are many who are ready to testify to their efficacy in removing disease, and giving to the whole system renewed vigor and health.

In cases of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy or Eruptions of the skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing in a few days every vestige of these loathsome diseases, by their purifying effects on the blood. Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a sure, speedy, and safe remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease, but cures by these Medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

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A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D., New York.

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A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR THE DESTRUCTION of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Bedbugs, Ants, etc. This preparation is warranted to exterminate Rats and Mice, wherever used as directed, and to leave no offensive stench on the premises cleared of these annoying vermin. Its use is PERFECTLY SAFE in any place and at all times, which is not the case with ordinary poisons for this evil.

Caution, Beware of Counterfeits!!

The extraordinay success of M. Duboy's French Rat Exterminator has excited the cupidity of some dishonest and irresponsible persons, to counterfeit it. To prevent this, we have, at great expense, procured a splendid Steel Plate Wrapper, and none will be genuine without the signature of the Proprietor, E. W. LYNDE, on the same, and the top of every box, stamped thus:

M. DUBOY'S FRENCH RAT EXTERMINATOR.

It is necessary that the above caution should be strictly observed, lest the purchaser become the victim of a base fraud. Call on the Agents and get a circular, gratis.

☞ All orders must be addressed to TUTTLE & M