tion, mortgages upon real estate might be used for the same purpose, which would afford an equal if not a better security, for the payment of notes, and by this process, the whole value of the real estate of the country, might be converted into banking capital, and the people into a nation of bankers. This proposition shows that the whole scheme is illusory and unsound.

Free banking, in its legitimate sense, is the right which every man enjoys, to lend his own money for securities, to repay with interest—it involves no fictitious increase of the circulation, but may be carried on to an indefinite extent, without effecting the currency. This is the free banking, which has at all times supplied, and does now supply, the wants of a large portion of borrowers, and commends itself to general confidence and approval, by its simplicity, and adaptation to the circumstances of the people.

The policy of incorporating mining, manufacturing, transporting and other companies, for purposes appropriately within individual competency, has been fairly discussed; and, guided by the unerring demonstrations, that these enterprizes are most successfully and beneficially conducted, under the control of individual responsibility, the public opinion has been expressed in the spirit of the age in which we live, against the policy.

While all the great departments of business in the Commonwealth are prosperously conducted, under free and equal competition, there are yet some men, who seem to stand still, while the world is going onward around them, and who cherish the antiquated notion, that the timid, contracted and selfish aggregation of wealth under the protection of corporate privileges, is preferable for the transaction of business, to the free, ardent and bounding capabilities of individual enterprize: a power which since Wm. Penn arrived on these shores, in 1682, has changed an immense wilderness into fruitful fields, and has, in this march of civilization and improvement, provided for the wants, the comfort, the education and refinement of two millions of free people. What have corporations done in this great achievement? Where are the trophies of their generous spirit, their valor or their utility? They are behind the times—they belong to an age that is past. The time was, in other countries, where all the rights of the people were usurped by despotic governments, when a grant by the king to a portion of his subjects, of corporate privileges, to carry on trade, or for municipal purposes, was a partial enfranchisement, and made the means of resuming some of their civil rights. Then and there, corporations had merits, and were cherished by the friends of liberty. But, in this age and country, under our free system, where the people are sovereign to grant special privileges, it is an inversion of the order of things. It is not to restore, but to take away from the people, their common rights, and give them to a few. It is to go back to the dark ages for instruction in the science of government, and having found an example, to wrest it from its original purpose, and to make it the instrument of restoring the inequality and despotism, which its introduction tended to correct.

The fallacy that, where large investments are required to carry on a profitable business, (and corporators do not associate for that which is unprofitable,) individual means are inadequate, is everywhere refuted in this happy country.

Further, by cherishing any particular business, and surrounding it with special privileges, the natural law, which secures to every branch of business its appropriate encouragement and reward, is violated. Under this law, so kindly provided by Him who rules all things, every individual man, untrammelled by the curses of bad government, guided by his moral and intellectual powers and his religious principles, advances his own happiness and improves his own condition; and, thus, the happiness and prosperity of all are promoted.—Every effort to modify or subvert this sovereign law, by placing classes, professions or callings beyond its control, has hitherto, and ever will, like every other transgression, be destructive of good. If our free institutions are right—if it is right that all men should be held equal—if this is the law of our nature, enstamped by Him who made us, then every human law which impairs this equality, is radically and intrinsically wrong.

The Report of the Canal Commissioners will furnish information, in detail, in regard to the public works. Notwithstanding the interruptions of business experienced during the year, the gratifying result is presented, of a large increase of tolls over any preceding year. The increased and increasing value of these great works, render them an object worthy of peculiar care and protection; and must, forever, negative the idea of the State surrendering the control over them, to a corporation.

The Pennsylvania railroad company have commenced the construction of their road, between this place and the city of Pittsburg, under very favorable auspices. The Eastern division is now under contract as far as Lewistown, and it is expected the remaining portion of it, as far as Hollidaysburg, will be put under contract during the ensuing Spring. The completion of this great public work, even to Hollidaysburg, will augment the trade and travel upon the Philadelphia and Columbia road.—This prospective increase of business urges the necessity of considering the best means of avoiding the inclined plane, at the Schuylkill.

As the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, is the important link which connects the main line of our public improvements, as well as the North and West branch canals, with the commercial metropolis of the State, and upon the control and management of which the value of our canals mainly depend, everything which relates to it, is of the highest concern to the interest of the Commonwealth. In adopting measures to change its route, so as to reach the city without passing the inclined plane, the greatest circumspection and care should be observed, to secure the best location practicable, and to protect the State against exorbitant claims for damages. No change of location should be sanctioned, until the whole question is carefully examined, by one or more of the most competent engineers, who are entirely free from all interest in the decision. Under no circumstances, should any plan or arrangement be entertained, by which the State would, for a single moment, be deprived of the ownership and entire control of the road.

The reports of the Auditor General, and State Treasurer, present in detail the financial operations of the year; and I take pleasure in saying, that the industry, ability, and fidelity, with which these departments have been administered, are deserving of the highest commendation.

The Commonwealth has heretofore sustained many losses, by the delay of the settlement of accounts, and the omission to enforce the payment of the balances found due, when settled. Within the last few years, many old accounts have been finally settled, and suits brought and prosecuted to judgment and execution, for balances of long standing, embracing the terms of several administrations.—This has, in many instances, produced cases of extreme hardships upon bail, some of whom have been compelled to pay the balances found due, with the accumulated interest, after the insolvency of their principals and co-sureties.

I am gratified in being able to say, that the business imposed upon the accounting officers, by a special act of assembly in collecting these old debts, has not only been faithfully performed, but that the current business has been promptly attended to, and kept up. To enable the Auditor General, however, to continue to do full justice to the interests of the State, and all concerned in the prompt settlement of accounts, liberal provision should be made to pay additional clerk hire.

While on this subject, I would respectfully invite attention to the organization of the offices of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to ascertain whether the regulations and checks existing, are sufficient, in all respects, to secure a proper accountability, and protect the interests of the Commonwealth. It is true, that the public has for many years sustained no losses by the Treasury, but I apprehend that the faithfulness of the agents, having charge of these departments and not the checks provided by the law, has produced this result. This is a propitious period for instituting an examination of the subjects, particularly as the present worthy officers hold so large a share of the public confidence. Since the establishment of the present system, the finances of the State have increased from a few hundred thousands, to nearly four millions of dollars annually. The Regulations and checks which were then considered sufficient, may now be inadequate to protect the interests of the Commonwealth in its enlarged and increasing financial operations.

The Auditor General's office, to be an efficient check upon the Treasury, should be so organized, that the Auditor General might know at all times, the condition of the Treasury, from the books of his own office, without being dependent on those of the Treasury. If errors or omissions exist in the Treasury, the Auditor General's books should detect and correct them. This is not the case under the present organization and mode of doing business in the two offices.

It also occurs to me, that greater security against the misapplication of the moneys in the Treasury, and on deposite in the banks, to the creditor of the Treasurer, should be provided, by the institution of some checks upon his drafts and payments. The moneys of the Commonwealth, on deposite to the credit of the Treasurer, varying in amount, for some months in the year, from four hundred thousand, to near a million of dollars, are subject to his draft, alone, while he is only required to give security in the sum of eighty thousand dollars. Thus a very great and dangerous power is confided to one man.

I, therefore, suggest the propriety of requiring the Auditor General to countersign all drafts for the payment of money drawn by the Treasurer, on the depositories, or for transferring moneys from one depository to another.

The report of the Adjutant General, exhibits the number of the militia of the Commonwealth, as well as the arms and military stores.

This detail shows the elements of the military power of the Commonwealth—the strength of a Republican Government. The experience of the last few years, has added proofs to the value of this institution, and presents the subject, as one of great importance, to the care and supervision of the Legislature.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, exhibits a full view of the progress and steady advancement, of our admirable system of Common School instruction, which is diffusing its blessings to the rising generation, and strengthens all our free institutions. The man who loves his race, cannot find a more delightful subject of contemplation, than this universal provision for the education of all the children of the Commonwealth; and thus arming them with knowledge and power, and fitting them for maintaining the rank and dignity of freemen. The perfection of the system, is one of the noblest objects of legislation, and will secure the early and continued attention of the General Assembly.

You are respectfully referred to the report of the Surveyor General for information in relation to the operations of the Land Office, during the past year, by which it will be seen, the receipts into the Treasury, from that source, have been increased.

The final Geological report, now finished and ready for the press, has been deposited by Henry D. Rogers, Esq., the State Geologist, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. This report is represented to contain a general and scientific view of all the Rocky strata, and their contents—their order of arrangement, and the region of country they occupy, and representing, in detail, the situation of every layer of Coal, every important vein and bed of iron ore, and every other mineral deposite, of utility, within the State. The State has expended a large sum in collecting the materials, and information contained in this elaborate and extensive report, which will be, in a great degree, lost, unless it is published. I, therefore, recommend the subject of publication to the early attention of the Legislature.

The rights of property of married women, present in my opinion, a proper subject of legislative consideration. By our laws, the husband, upon marriage, possesses the power of becoming the absolute owner of the personal estate of his wife, by reducing it into possession, and when he thus acquires this ownership, he may dispose of it by will, at his death, to whom he pleases. She has the privilege, by law, of renouncing the estate or property devised or bequeathed to her by will; and upon such renunciation, she is entitled to dower of her husband's real estate, of which he died seized. The wife has no control of her own personal estate, or of that of her husband during the marriage, unless it be an extorted allowance for necessaries; and at her death she has no power to dispose of even that which was her own, by will; but the whole belongs to the husband. The husband may encumber his estate, by contracting debts without the consent of his wife; and by his dying intestate, she is only entitled to the one-third of the real estate, after the payment of all the debts; and, if the real estate is not sufficient to the payment of the debts, she looses all.—But the wife cannot encumber the real estate she holds in her own right, and upon her death, the whole vests in the husband, during his natural life.

The policy, as well as the justice of this distinction, made by the law in favor of the husband, and against the wife, may well be questioned. The liberal and enlightened spirit of the age, has developed and secured the rights of man, and has redeemed woman and elevated her, from the degrading position she occupied, and placed her, where she always should have been, at the side of her husband, his equal in rank and dignity. Then why should her rights of property still be, to a great extent, controlled by the contracted and illiberal enactments of an age, when her husband was her lord and he might chastise her, by law, as if she were a servant! Our law very carefully provides that the husband shall not, without the formal consent of his wife, convey his real estate by deed, so as to bar her right of dower, and if this consent is not given, her right is protected, after his death against the claims of his creditors. Now, if this be a sound principle, and worthy of the solemn sanctions it has received from the Legislature and the Judiciary, why should it not be extended, so as to preserve to the widow her dower, in all cases where the husband has not only by deed, but by other means, sanctioned by the law, disposed of his real estate, without the formal consent of his wife! If the husband contracts debts, his real estate is as affectually transferred by the law, for the use of his creditors, as if he had conveyed it by deed, without the consent of his wife:—thus the law, at present, enables the husband, by one mode of transfer, to bar his wife's dower, without her consent, while it protects her rights with the greatest pertinacity, if he adopts another mode of transfer. If the widow's right of dower is good in one case, as is universally admitted, it is equally as good in the other, and the power of the husband to take it away, by changing the mode of transferring the estate is destructive of a sound and well established principle, and should be repealed. This conclusion appears to me to be irresistible; and I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law, securing to married women their right of dower, in all cases where the estates of their husbands are transferred, after the passage of an act, without their formal consent.

In the annual message, to the legislature, at the last session, and in several messages containing objections to bills for dissolving marriage contracts, I have expressed my opinions upon the subject of granting legislative divorces These opinions have been strengthened by further reflection, and I shall adhere to them.

The great purposes for which the law-making power was established in the Commonwealth, have been accomplished. General laws have been enacted, and have received the approbation of the people, for securing the enjoyment of life, the liberty, and reputation of the citizens, and for protecting them in the acquisition, possession, and transmission of property, and in the pursuit of their own happiness. The foundations of good government being thus laid, the time of the General Assembly, at its annual sessions, is more occupied in providing for the contingencies that arise in the progress of our affairs, than in changing the organic laws, as is attested by reference to the annual enactments of the Legislature. For some years past, but few general, while a large number of local laws have been enacted. The tendency seems to be to substitute special, for general legislation; a practice which may well be regarded as of doubtful utility—and it presents a question, which, in my opinion deserves grave consideration. General laws, affecting the whole community, receive, in their discussion, the deliberate consideration of all the Representatives of the people. That which interests all, arrests the attention, and secures the care and close investigation of all. Hence, general laws have impressed upon them, the wisdom, the experience, and the judgment, of every member of the Legislature.—Having received this deliberate sanction, they usually meet with the approbation of the people, and become permanent rules of action. This reasonable practice, limits and simplifies the questions, submitted for legislative discussion, is calculated to shorten the sessions, reduce the expenses of government, and give dignity and importance to the proceedings of the General Assembly.

On the other hand, local legislation excites no interest. A few members, only, who represent the county, township or borough, in which the change of the law is proposed, are concerned in arranging the provisions, and being too often passed upon their request, those special acts are sent forth, with all the imperfections, which the wisdom and deliberate care of the whole body, if they had been general laws, would have corrected. The direct tendency of this practice is to multiply the demand for local laws—a demand which has increased from year to year to an alarming extent, which no industry of the General Assembly will be able, within the limits of an ordinary session, to satisfy, if the practice is continued. It is not impracticable, in a great State like Pennsylvania, to provide special acts to meet all the different and changing views of the citizens of every borough, township and county! and if this were practicable, would not the policy of establishing an infinite variety of different rules for the same people, be exceedingly questionable, and introduce great confusion and uncertainty! Would it not defeat one great and beneficial object of sound legislation, which is permanency of the laws? Is there not true wisdom and sound policy in preserving and strengthening the unity of the Commonwealth, and in maintaining uniform interests, customs and habits? It is true, there are shades of difference in the condition and local circumstances of the citizens of separate districts of the State; but, in an advancing and improving country, where intercourse is so direct, and the social relations of life are so generally diffused, these will gradually and certainly disappear under the influence of general laws. We are one people without reference to our ancestry, or the place of our birth. We are all Pennsylvanians—we have the same constitution of government—the same common rights—then why should we not have the same common laws?

In conclusion, permit me to assute you, gentlemen, that I shall most heartily co-operate with you in all your efforts to advance our beloved Commonwealth, and to promote the welfare of the people.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1848.

BIBLES.—The American Bible Society now prints monthly, about 70,000 copies of Bibles and Testaments, equal to *eight hundred and forty thousand* annually, and yet is unable to supply the constantly increasing demand for the Scriptures.

Agents for the Reporter.

E. W CARR, No. 440 North Fourth st.: and Sun building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock st., Philadelphia:
V B. PALMER, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia; and 169 Nassau st., (Tribune buildings.) N.Y.:
GEORGE PRATT, 164 Nassau st., (next door to Tammany Hall) New York.

J. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Dealer in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Oils Paints, Dye stuffs, Fish, Nails, Glass, Sash, Putty, Hats, Caps, Muffs, Boas, &c,
Has just received another extensive list of miscellaneous BOOKS & STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of writing, wrapping, and note PAPER, &c. Merchants supplied with School Books, Paper, &c., at wholesale prices.
☞ Brick store, cor. of Main & Bridge sts., Down Town.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

The Consumption is almost always produced by a cold that might easily be cured. That Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures any Cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. That the milder form of Consumption itself is also cured by this Balsam. That it is conceded by many lawyers, clergymen and physicians, that this Balsam has never been equalled for efficacy in all affections of the Lungs and Liver. That scores now rejoice in the possession of good health who, but for this Balsam, would have been in their graves—having been given up to die by their friends and physicians. Above all, remember that this invaluable medicine has been imitated under various names, and that Dr. Wistar's genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry only can be relied upon to CURE. It has been warranted to cure Asthma in every stage—what no physician has ever achieved—and has never been known to fail. For delicate health in young females it stands unrivalled—as it does for all diseases of this climate.

The genuine signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper; Sold by A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Towanda.

It sometimes happens that the press speaks out in favor of a medicine, but it is not often that any are alluded to in terms of such unqualified commendation as the following:

{From the Boston Daily Times:}

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.—Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 197 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommended them in high terms.

The above celebrated pills for sale by

Montanyes & Co., Towanda. U. Moody & Co., Frenchtown.
S.W. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy. D. Brink, Hornbrook.
Coryell & Gee, East Bur'nton. J. C. Adams, Rum. creek.
Wm Gibson, Ulster. C. Rathbone, Canton.
L. S. Ellsworth, Athens. W. Campbell, Sheshequin
Guy Tracy, Milan. J J. Warford, Monroeton.
Principal office and general Depot, 169 Race St. Phil'a.

To Printers.

A fount of Long Primer, partly worn; a fount of Brevier, nearly new: and various other printing materials not in use, and will be sold cheap, at this office.

Married,

In Albany tp., on the evening of the 30th ult., by Rev. George W. Stone, Mr. JOSEPH P. LEWIS to Miss MARY M. ALLEN, of the former place.

☞ VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.—The Democratic Standing Committee met at the house of George Mersereau, in the borough of Towanda, on Monday evening, Dec. 6, 1847, in pursuance of notice given; at which meeting the following Committees of Vigilance were appointed for the several boroughs and townships of Bradford Co.:

Albany—Ichabod Corson, Arunah Ladd, Myron Wilcox;
Armenia—Isaac Williams, Reuben Mason, J. B. Morgan;
Asylum—Elmar Horton, B Quick, B. P. Ingham;
Athens borough—J. E. Canfield, J. Ercenbrack, H. C. Baird;
Athens township—Harris Murray, David Gardner, J. Watkins
Burlington—Earl Nichols, D. A. Ross, Myron Ballard;
Canton—A. Bothwell, William H. Vandyke, C. Stockwell;
Columbia—C. S. M'Kean, J H. Furman, Charles Ballard;
Durell—Samuel Acla, John M'Mahon, D. L. Stann;
Franklin—N. L. Dodge, Ezra Champion, Hiram Rockwell;
Granville—J. H. Ross, Wm. Bunyan, Stephen Vroman;
Herrick—G. W. Elliott, Calvin Stone, A. Taylor;
Leroy—Nelson Runnels, A. G. Pickard, Ingham Stone;
Litchfield—D. B. Cotton, Russel Hadlock, R. Park;
Monroe—J. P. Smith, Charles Hollon, Wm. A. Mason;
Orwell—H. G. Chubbuck, Julius Gorham, H. Z. Frisbie;
Pike—Augustus Smith, Ethel Taylor, Shelden Payne;
Ridgberry—Hector Owen, Sturges Squires, N. Smith;
Rome—Charles Forbes, S. C. Mann, John Vought;
Sheshequin—Alfred Gore, Ethel Horton, Albert Tuttle;
Smithfield—Erastus Durfee, Enos Cadiff, Oscar Vincent
South Creek—D. R. Moore, N. B. Haskill, J. L. Phillips;
Springfield—LaFayette Leonard, T. Wilder, P. M. Horsley;
Springhill—L. S. Keeler, S. J. Scoville, G. W. Claggett;
Standing Stone—Simon Stevens, A. Taylor, P. D. Havens:
Towanda borough—W. A. Rockwell, D. C. Hall, R. C. Smally;
" township—J. M. Fox, Wm. Magill, Jr, S Stratton;
Troy borough—J. A. P. Ballard, L. B. Morse, D. Herrick:
" township—Wilber Baker, J. C. M'Kean, A. D. Spalding;
Ulster—Edward Mills, D. O. Chubbuck, A. Mead;
Warren—Charles James, Horatio Bowen, E. E. Alley;
Wells—J. T. Crandall, L. W. Knapp, S. E. Aldge;
Windham—Chariet Walker, Platt Rogers, Solomon Sibley;
Wyalusing—G. D. Williams, Hiram Elliot, J. H. Stalford;
Wysox—D. E. Martin, G. W. Stropp, J. E. Piollett.

The Vigilance Committees are requested to give seasonable notice to the Democratic electors of their several townships and boroughs of the County, to meet on Saturday, the 5th day of February, 1847, at the usual place for holding delegate meetings, for the purpose of electing two Delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held in the borough of Towanda, on Tuesday evening, February 8th, 1848, at which time the usual delegates will be elected to represent this County, in the Democratic State Convention, to be holden at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March, 1848.

☞ DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Democratic Delegates of the several election districts of Bradford county, will assemble at the borough of Towanda, on Tuesday evening, February 8, 1848, for the purpose of electing the usual delegates to the Democratic Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, March 4, 1847.

DENNISON JOHNSON,
HENRY GIBBS,
C. MATHEWSON,
GEO. SANDERSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
JAMES H. WEBB,
JOHN HORTON, JR.,
JOHN PORTER,
HORACE WILLEY,
} *Standing Committee.*

☞ SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The stated meetings of TOWANDA DIVISION, No. 103, S. of T., are held every TUESDAY evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the Sons of Temperance Hall, over B. Kingsbery's store.

By order of the Div., J. H. NEVINS, R.S.

New Advertisements.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY MONEY, taken at par, for Goods, at No. 2 Brick Row.
Towanda, Jan. 11, 1848. E. T. FOX.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon John N. Conyngham, President Judge of the 14th Judicial district consisting of the counties of Luzerne, Bradford, and Tioga, and H. Morgan and Reuben Wilber Esqrs., Associate Judges in and for the county of Bradford, have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of Dec. 1847, to me directed for holding a court of quarter sessions of the peace, common pleas and orphan's court at Towanda for the County of Bradford, on the 1st Monday of February next, being the 7th, to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the county of Bradford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with records, inquisitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done; and those who are bound by recognizance or otherwise to prosecute against the prisoners who are or may be in the jail of said county, or who are or shall be bound to appear at the said court, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notice.

Dated at Towanda, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1848, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-third.

JOHN F. MEANS, Sh'ff.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Troy, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1847.

Avery W B	Lladurman Jacob H
Augustin W	Lucus James
Allen Saml	Landon Levi
Benson B W	McAfee B J
Barnham Mrs Cecilia M	McGeorge James
Barnham Abba	McAllister Chauncey
Beach Benj	McKean James
Blanchard Miss Jane	McKean John
Baxter Clarissa	Morrison E R
Baker Joshua	Merwin Mrs Mary
Beal Martha J	Miller Mrs Sarah T
Case Jareb	More James
Case Jabez	Merrit James
Covert Wm	Nolen Rev John
Demming Josiah 2	Pearce Mrs Abigal D
Dickinson Miss Sarah	Pierce Wightman
Elliott Saml	Randall Daniel
Finton Seth	Rockwell R C
Guild D C	Reynolds M A
Grannass & Cross	Rose Jesse G
Hayes & Lallin	Spalding Miss Helen M
Hazard E W	Spalding Mrs Susan M
Hickock Harmon R	Seeman Randolph
Johnson Alfred	Shattuck Mrs Saseph
Johnson P H	Smith G W 2
Jones Miss Lucy	Short Thomas
Kelly Wm F	Sweet Wm J
Kiff Erastus 2	Smith Miss Eunice
Kiff John	Tears John
Landon Miss Emily	Webler Miss Rosina
Lamb James	Wilber Hon Reuben

LAYTON RUNYON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Towanda, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1847.

Bottum John	Kinneik Thomas
Bell J A	Laughlin Terry
Baker H M	Lent Wm J
Bowen Stephen	Lyon Cornelia
Blackman Elijah H	Legg Stillman
Brian Wm	Mullen James
Bailey Cinderilla	Moran Pat'k
Burns Lucy	Mailey Mitchell
Booth Wm	McCracken Peter
Blackman J C	Mason Wm C
Brownson Wyllis	Michell Michael
Conley Mary	Moore Cornelius
Chapel Will	Northrup Stephen
Cooper James	Post Isaac 2
Carter Sarah	Pearsoll Mary
Cole Wm	Piolett V E
Chase Isabella	Patterson Thomas
Danoho Margaret	Pinney Amos
Dowell Pat'k	Post Lawrence
Dougherty Pat'k	Post Marvin
Drake Francis	Phelps Daniel B
Dempsey Margaret	Slain Patrick
Emmits Daniel	Shores R & U
Fiester John W	Salsbury H W
Freeman Prudence	Stanton Charles 2
Gaskill L C	Sickler Gilbert
Goff Mrs Geo J	Sherwood James
Hurley Cornelius	Slosson Esbon
Harrison Wm W	Swartwood Charles
Hyde Demetrius	Shores David
Haynes John H	Taylor J
Hicks Jesse	Tanner Amos
Horton Richard	Thompson Wm
Harris Wm	Tayler Matilda C
Jones James	Whitmore Michael
James Lester Rev	Wallbridge Sam'l
Johnson Coub	Wood Samuel H
Kingsbury Esther	Williams O. J.
Killcullin Thomas 2	Wheeler James
Kilmer Jeremiah	Yard Ann
Kellum Eunice	

A. S. CHAMBERLIN, P.M.

STRAYED

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, some time during the past summer, a spotted yearling HEIFER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ED. PATTERSON.
Towanda, January 1, 1848.

J. N. Sumner, M. D., Dentist,

WILL pay his next professional visit to Towanda, in JUNE next. He may be found at Woodruff's Hotel. jy4

MILITIA NOTICE.

BY the second section of an act of Assembly passed April 25, 1844, it is enacted that any person who may desire not to be called to attend any militia training, may exempt himself from such call, by paying to the proper county Treasurer, one dollar for the use of Militia fund; and the receipt of the county Treasurer shall be evidence of the payment of said fund. This payment must be made in time to deliver the receipt to the enrolling officer. See pamphlet laws, 1844, page 398. The Treasurer is now prepared to receive such payments. JAMES M. PECK, Treasurer.
Treasury Office, Towanda, Jan. 4, 1848.

REMOVAL AND

NEW GOODS!

H. S. & M. C. MERCUR,

HAVE REMOVED to their new store, corner of Main and Pine streets, where they are now opening a new assortment of WINTER GOODS, to which the attention of the public is respectfully requested.
Towanda, December 21, 1847.

300 BARRELS SALT, for sale by
dec21 MERCUR'S.

NEW GOODS!

A LARGE and well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, just received, and for sale by ELLIOTT & TOMKINS, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, IRON, NAILS, &C., &C.

Among our Goods may be found, French, English and American Cloths and Cassimeres; also, a good assortment of Fancy Cassimeres and Tweeds, sheep's gray cloth and satinets; also, a good assortment of Over coat Cloths and Cloakings.

For the LADIES, we have any quantity of Ginghams, M. Delaines, Cashmeres, alpaccas, of all colors and prices, both cotton and silk warp; Shawls of all kinds, dress silks, black and fancy, with trimmings to correspond.

Also—Bonnet Silk & Bonnet Velvet with trimmings.
MUFFS—a large stock,
Sept. 17. ELLIOTT & TOMKINS.

NEW ORLEANS and sugar house Molasses, loaf, crushed, New Orleans, and common brown sugar, rice, pepper, spice, ginger, nutmegs, saleratus, raisins, tobacco, extra plug and paper, Scotch and maccaboy snuff, &c., all of which are selling at less than "proverbially low prices," at the Central store.
December 22, 1847. N. N. BETTS.

LOOKING GLASSES AND CLOCKS are selling at very cheap rates, and a beautiful article, at the Central store. d22 N. N. BETTS.

Legal Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.

Wm. H. Purdy, to the use of S. Parks, vs. Harvey L. Lockhart. In Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 11, February term, 1846.

THE undersigned, having been appointed an Auditor to distribute the moneys raised by SHERIFF'S sale of real estate, by virtue of executions issued in this case, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1848, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Towanda, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
Dec. 22, 1847. U. MERCUR, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county, to distribute money raised by virtue of a writ of levari facias issued on No. 220, Mar. term, 1845, of said court, at suit of John Keeting, against Israel Smith, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Towanda borough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1848, at two o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
Dec. 22, 1847. HENRY BOOTH, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed an Auditor by the Orphan's court of Bradford county, to marshal assets, and distribute the fund raised by the Administrator's sale of the real estate of A. B. Shaw, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Monday, the 31st day of January next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at his office in the borough of Towanda, when and where all persons interested, are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
Dec. 28, 1847. ULYSSES MERCUR, Auditor.

LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Melissa Lyman, by her next friend, Job P. Kirby, vs. Charles Lyman. In the Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 221, Sept. Term, 1847.

TO CHARLES LYMAN, defendant in the above cause! You are hereby notified that Melissa Lyman, your wife, by her next friend, Job P. Kirby, has filed her petition for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony. And an alias subpœna has been returned, and proof made that you are not to be found in said county. You are therefore, hereby required to appear at the court house in the borough of Towanda, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, being the first day of February term of said court of common pleas, to answer the said complaint, and show cause if any you have, why the said Melissa shall not be divorced from you.
J. F. MEANS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Towanda, Dec. 27, 1847.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bradford county, an Auditor to examine and decide on the exceptions filed to the allowance of the account of Anson H. Bowe, administrator of the estate of Matthew Scheuerhorn, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Towanda, on Thursday, the 27th day of January, A. D., 1848, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of which all persons interested will please take notice. H. C. KELLY, Auditor.
Towanda, December 23, 1847.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of vend. expo. issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the house of T. P. Woodruff, in the borough of Towanda, on Monday the 7th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M., the following piece or parcel of land in the township of Wysox, and bounded as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of John Johnson, on the east by Lyman Trumbull, south by Bertrand Whitney, and west by land in possession of Pomeroy Gorsline. Containing about eighty six acres more or less, about thirty five acres improved, with two log houses thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of E. R Myer's use vs. Wm. White; John White and Dennis White.

ALSO—The following piece or parcel of land situate in Armenia tp., Bradford Co. and bounded and described as follows, to wit: north by land of Alfred Ripley, east by land in possession of John Benson, on the south by land of Riley Hawkins and on the west by unseated land. Containing 100 acres with about 60 acres improved, with one double log house; one framed barn and a small apple orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Peleg Peck, now to the use of D. Vandercook vs. John Benson.

ALSO—The following piece or parcel of land situate in Athens boro, and bounded as follows, to wit: north by lands formerly owned by the Towanda Bank, east by lands of Lorenzo Rowlandson, south Canal street, and west by Thomas R. Davis. Containing 4300 square feet all improved, with one framed house and one framed barn and a few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Abel Huskins now to the use of N C. Harris vs. Nathaniel Clapp and Forbes Low terre tenants.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in the township of Orwell, Bradford county, bounded as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of a lot formerly run out to R. Bostwick, thence south 50 perches to a post, thence east 79 perches to a post, thence north 50 perches to the north east corner of a lot run out, for said Bostwick, a beech tree, thence west 75 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 23 acres and a half, with about 16 acres thereof improved, and a framed house and barn, and also an apple orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John Warner vs. Elizur Warner.

ALSO—A piece or parcel of land situate in Wells township, and bounded on the north by land of Abraham Terwilliger, east by land of Asa Gillett, on the south by land of Dennis Lewis, and on the west by land of Silas Odell. Containing 60 acres more or less, with about 10 acres thereof improved; and a framed house and barn thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Wm. S. Ingalls, vs. James Terwilliger.

ALSO—The following piece or parcel of land in the township of Granville and bounded as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of J. B. Morrison, on the east by J. H. Ross, south by land in possession of H. Ross; and on the west by land of Henry Putnam. Containing 123 acres, with about 40 acres improved with one double log house, one log barn, and an orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of James E. Pierce, to the use of Hallard and Pierce vs. Jacob Grace.

ALSO—A piece or parcel of land in Wyalusing tp., bounded and described as follows:—north by land of the estate of Elisha Whitney dec'd., and James Butler, east by land of the estate of Noah Allen dec'd., south by lands of Thomas Brown and Austin Stafford; and west by land of Daniel Brown. Containing one hundred acres, with about seventy acres improved, with one framed barn, one framed house, and one orchard of fruit trees consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph P. Bosworth, to the use of Daniel Bailey, vs. Mason Brown.

ALSO—A piece or parcel of land in Orwell tp., bounded as follows: beginning at the north west corner of a lot formerly run out to Ralph Bostwick, a beech sapling, thence south fifty perches to a post, thence east seventy five perches to a post, thence north fifty perches to the north east corner of a lot run out for said Bostwick, a beech tree, thence west seventy-five perches to the place of beginning. Containing twenty three acres and a half, with about sixteen acres thereof improved, and a framed house and barn and also an apple orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John Warner, vs. Elizur Warner.

ALSO—A piece or parcel of land in Monroe tp., surveyed in the name of Alice Supplaza, containing four hundred and one acres and eighty perches, bounded as follows:—commencing at a white pine on the south branch of the Towanda creek, thence south fifty degrees east three hundred and twenty perches to a chestnut oak corner, thence south forty four, west two hundred and thirty perches to a maple, thence south one hundred and forty perches to a white oak, and thence north thirty degrees, west three hundred and twelve perches to a post near said creek, thence down the same to the place of beginning, with twenty-five acres improved, with one log house and one log barn thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Robert C. Hall & Gordon F. Mason, to use of Mark C. Arnot who stands subrogated to the rights of the Pltf's, vs. Samuel Cranmer jr., and Richard Northrop

ALSO—A piece or parcel of land in Sheshequin tp., bounded as follows: beginning at a post 23 perches south from the north-east corner of a lot run out for Richard Johnson; thence east 106 4-10 perches to a post north-west corner of lot No. 26; thence south 79 6-10 perches to a post; thence west 106 6-10 perches to the east line of the Cyrus Wheeler lot; thence north 78 8-10 perches to the place of beginning. Containing twenty three acres and a half, with about twelve acres thereof improved, with one small house, one small barn, with about twenty acres thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Lewis B. Gillett, vs. Lewis Norton and Elijah Townsend.

ALSO—The following piece or parcel of land situate in Springfield tp., and bounded as follows to wit: on the north by land of Thos. Smead and Alanson Fuller, on the east by land of Alvin Bailey and John Knapp, on the south by Tolmond Bentley, on the west by land of Edward King and Thomas Smead or the highway. Containing 60 acres more or less with about 30 acres improved, with one old block house and one framed barn with a shed attached and one small apple orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Orpha Leonard, Administrator of Clement Leonard vs. Andrew Scopton.

ALSO—The following piece or parcel of land situate in Franklin tp., and bounded as follows, to wit: north