tion of the line, between the Junction and jects. Pittsburg, largely exceed the revenues, the ex-A sale of the main line, for a fair considerapurchasers, is the proper remedy. Such sale, on terms amply protective of the rights and inof the public debt, this question becomes deeply important. The sale would constitute a and assure a still more speedy reduction of the ed to your favorable consideration.

its relations to the currency—the general inte- est commendation—they deserve every encour- let of ground in that city, for the purpose of rests of trade and commerce and the industrial agement. They can and will do more; but pursuits of the citizen, deserve your careful at- unaided they cannot accomplish the object detion. My views, expressed in a former commu-sired. The Legislature must provide the renication, remain unchanged. The incorporation medy-they can supply the deficiency. It the State is valuable, and its location most of new, or the re-charter of old and solvent banks, when actually necessary and demanded subject of greater interest can occupy your at tions of the proposed grant are favorable to by the wants of legitimate trade in the community where located, should be favored : uncised.

The rapid increase of population, the imporrial wealth of the State, the extent of our manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural industry, the fact that the State is flooded by a bankers and brokers, might justify, under the monwealth. This, whilst it would aid the opremedy, to some extent, the evils of a depreciated foreign and illegal currency.

lating banks, will be, after the 1st day of July next, extended to all incorporated saving fund, declares "that it shall not be lawful for any of the said banks to issue or pay out any bank and the Commonwealth. notes other than those issued by itself, payable on demand in gold or silver; notes of speon deposit or in payment of debts, at par, at to your care and liberality. the counter of the bank where paid out; or of the person receiving the same.'

other States. However well intended, they rations during the past year. will fail to secure these objects, unless made cie withdrawn from the banks, issuing them, indicated, and this, too, under an agreement of the benefactions of the State. with the bank making the loan, that the notes | Agriculture, in its varied departments, is the hus paid out shall be kept in circulation.

monopolize and control, to the detriment of per, without restraint and without taxation.

mon Schools will exhibit to you the number teachers and scholars, and the general operations of the system during the past year. the valuable statistical information of the re- ed to your favorable consideration. port, and the useful suggestions for the imand intelligent consideration.

has been met by a corresponding increase of ral industry. zeal, and efficiency in the officers to whom the law has committed its general direction and su- manufacturing and improvement companies, repervision. They should be sustained by wise quire revision. They are unnecessarily strin and generous legislation. The magnitude and gent in many of their provisions, and thus deimportance of the system, in its political, so- feat the object of their enactment. They drive cial and moral relations to the present and fu- capital from the State, instead of inviting its ably and faithfully performed. Copies of their ture of the people, require that this should be investment here; and instead of encouraging done. The guardianship of the mind of the individual and associated enterprise and ener-State should occupy a distinct and prominent gy in the development of our immense natural place among the noble institutions of the Com resources, they bind and crush both by severe monwealth. It should receive the efficient aid restrictions, unwise limitations and personal and encouragement of the government, and be liabilities. The subject deserves careful attensustained by a virtuous and intelligent people. tion and liberal legislation. If the revenue and treasures of the State-her public improvements-her lands and their ti- tion to local, special and "omnibus" legislation, tles, require and deserve the marked and dis- that their reiteration now becomes unnecessa tinctive care of the government, how much ry. Legislation, so far as practicable, should more should her mental and intellectual trea- be general and uniform. Local and special lesures, richer than gold-the social and moral gislation, when the objects desired can be se- wealth. improvement of her people, more valuable than cured by general laws, or by the action of the canals and railways—the titles of her youth to courts, should be avoided. "Omnibus legislathe boundless fields of knowledge, higher than tion" cannot, under any circumstances, be jusany of earth or aught growing out of its own- tified or approved. Too much legislation is an will be your duty to take such action in referership, claim an honorable position, and receive evil that prevails extensively in legislative halls. ence to these amendments as will, in your judga care and aid commensurate with their great- Its avoidance would not be injurious to public ment, be most consistent with the wishes of er value and usefulness.

the sale of the main line of our public improve- other branch of the system, should be prompt- to force, by a species of legislative legerdemain, ments, my opinion has not changed. Every ly corrected But until the necessity for change consideration of public policy, of present and is established, the system, in its unity and infuture interest, requires the separation of the tegrity should be maintained; and if changed the Executive, has been too often successful. State from the management and control of changed only to render more certain the ac- The practice cannot be too strongly condemnthese works. The expenditures on that por-complishment of its noble purposes and ob-

A sufficient number of competent and wellcess averaging annually not less than \$150,000; trained teachers is the great want of the sys. The powers and duties of the Commander-inand causes are in constant operation that will tem. In its structure and organization it is as still more increase this deficiency. This con- perfect, if not more so, than any of the systems of the other offices connected with the military tinual drain upon the treasury to sustain work of our sister States. But the teacher is wantso unproductive, should at once be checked .- ed to give it proper vitality and efficiency-to develope its true force and value-to secure tion, and upon terms just and liberal to the the great object of its creation, the thorough education of the youth of the Commonwealth. How can this want be supplied? How are terests of the people, can, by proper legislation, be effected. In connection with the payment this educational demand? Must we be dependent upon the training schools of other Stales? Must our system be jeoparded, and its success new era in the financial history of the State, perilled, by waiting the slow and unaided efforts of voluntary associations to furnish the public debt, than that to which reference has much needed teacher? Voluntary association cils of the city of Philadelphia, approved by been made. The subject is earnestly commend- of common school teachers have accomplished The subject of banks and banking capital in remedy this defect. They are worthy the highshould be done promptly and effectually. tention as legislators-no one appeals more the State, and highly creditable to the municiearnestly to duty and patriotism.

der no other circumstances should either be permitted. In the creation of banks, the interests of the State and people should be con- school, for the education of teachers, was urgsulted, and a just discrimination as to number, ed as indispensably necessary to the perfection locality, and the demands of trade be exer. of the system. With full confidence in their utility and necessity, I again recommend them. These institutions, with their proper professors, tance and value of our home and foreign com- and appliances, supported by the State, would a depository for public property. The sum of merce, the constant development of the mate- meet the wants and elevate the character of our common schools.

Teachers' Institutes, as auxiliary to Normal Schools, when in operation, and supplying their depreciated currency introduced by private place till established, should be aided by the State. One such institute in each county, meetrestriction and limitations indicated, a judicious ing annually, under the fostering care of the the purchase of a lot of ground and to the increase of banking capital within our Com- government, would be productive of most beneerations of trade, and supply the real business ers and prepare them for their important and wants of the people, would, at the same time, responsible duties, it would elevate and dignify a profession too long neglected and undervalued by those most deeply interested in their By the act approved the 6th day of November last, 13th section of the act of 1850, regulation to the annual State appropriation for trust and insurance companies. That section ergy to the system, increase its efficiency, and that may be realized from the sale of the arthus promote the true interests of the people

Our educational, charitable and reformatory institutions have strong claims upon the boun- object. cie paying banks of this State which are taken ty of the people, and I cordially commend them

The State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, notes of banks issued under the authority of and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the act of the 4th of May, 1841, at the option the Insane, and other kindred purposes at the terms and conditions contained in the ordi-Pittsburg, are noble charities, and deserve the nance; and that the sum of \$30,000 00 be These enactments were intended to protect aid and encouragement of the State. The an- appropriated for the erection of a State arsethe community against the evils of a deprecia- nual reports of these institutions will be laid nal thereon. ted currency, and prevent its introduction from before you, and will exhibit in detail their ope-

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and to embrace private bankers and others of that the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, class, whose profits are largely dependent upon are institutions of great excellence, and their the introduction into the State of such a cur- results clearly establish the wisdom of the polirency. In many instances the notes of our cy that founded and sustains them. They own banks are collected by private bankers ought not to be neglected; nor should the and brokers, and with these, or with the spe- aid the Commonwealth be withheld from them. The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asy-

they purchase depreciated and foreign bank lums" at Philadelphia, and "The Pennsylvapaper which is paid out of the State, at less nia Training School for Idiotic and Feeblethan the usual rate of interest, and their notes, Minded Children," are institutions that appeal, often of a less denomination than five dollars, in silence and sorrow, to the best and purest and always at a discount, brought into the feelings of the heart, and ask your sympathy State and put into circulation in the manner and aid. They should receive a generous share

great interest of the commonwealth. It is the The effect of this system of private banking basis alike of financial and commercial success, has been to limit the circulation of the par pa- and of State and national prosperity. An in- rected by law. per of our own banks, and substitute in its terest so important should be fostered by the place a foreign, depreciated, and often a worth- State, and honored by all classes of society. less currency. In justice to the bank, trust To its promotion and success all should cheerand insurance companies, paying a heavy an- fully contribute. In a former communication railroad company "was passed. By this act nual tax to the Commonwealth for their pri- I recommended the establishment of an Agri vileges, and for the protection of the people cultural bureau, in connection with some one against these evils, either the provisions of the of the State Departments, to give efficiency to 30th section of the act of 1850 should be ret the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge pealed, or further extended so as to embrace on this subject, and to encourage scientific and private individuals and associations, who may practical agriculture. Science, with wonderous energy, has aided the husbandman in his honthe public, this traffic in depreciated bank pa- orable vocation, and proffers still more belp. The State should nerve his arm and cheer him The report of the Superintendent of Com- onward in this, the first and noblest pursuit of and condition of the schools-the number of propriation to the "Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania"-an institution destined to be To an honor to the Commonwealth-is recommend-

The " Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania." provement of the system, I invite your early established by the enterprise and liberality of some of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, of July last. Possession of the road has been From a small and comparatively unimpor- as a school of the applied sciences, deserves tant incident of the State Department the care honorable mention, and should receive the conand management of the public schools of the fidence and patronage of the public. In the for money received from the road, whilst in Commonwealth, with their seventeen hundred teachings of this institution, literature, science, districts, ten thousand directors, twelve thou- and art, in happy union, meet to prepare our sand teachers, and over five hundred thousand young men for the practical business of life for scholars, have become the most important and mining, mechanical and civil engineering, and laborious branch of that department. The in- for promoting intelligently and efficiently the creased and increasing business of the system great interests of manufacturing and agricultu-

The laws on the statute book regulating

I have so often expressed my views in rela-

or private interests. The County Superintendency, wherever it has been committed to faithful and efficient general appropriation bill until the last days of and to this your earliest attention is requested. men, has fully vindicated the wisdom and poli the session, and incorporating in it provisions cy of that measure. It is slowly but surely incompatible with its general character, and removing the prejudices and gaining the confi- obnoxions, when standing alone, to insurmoundence of the people. Whatever defects time table objections, is highly censurable, and be performed faithfully, and with strict referand experience may develope, in this or any should be discontinued. The attempt thus made

the passage of objectionable measures through Legislature, and compel their sanction by ed : it cannot receive my sanction.

The militia law of the State is imperfect in many of its provistious, and should be revised. Chief should be more clearly defined; as also organization of the Commonwealth. This is necessary to prevent a conflict of jurisdiction with other departments of the government and to give greater efficiency to our millitary system. Volunteer companies should be encouraged; our entire military system should be remodelled and made to occupy that honorable position which, from its importance and necessity, it deserves.

Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, I transmitted to that body an ordinance passed by the select and common counthe Mayor on the 7th of April, 1856, and offimuch in their disinterested and noble efforts to cially communicated to me, proposing to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvana a erecting thereon a State arsenal. Want of time alone prevented action on the proposition then submitted. The ground thus offered to No eligible for the purpose intended. The condipal authorities of Philadelphia, evincing a liberality and public spirit worthy of all commendation. The necessity of a State arsenal in that city is so apparent that the subject needs no elaboration in this communication .-After the sale of the State arsenal in Philadelphia, the public arms were deposited in an old building, or out house, unsafe and unfit as \$30,000 00, realized from that sale, is now in of the Legislature. the Treasury; and by the fifty fifth section of an act passed the 19th day of April, A. D. 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government," &c., the Governor was authorized to apply the same to erection of an arsenal thereon. This sum was ficial results. Whilst it would improve teach- found insufficient for these purposes, and consequently the object intended by the appropriation has not been accomplished. By the the cession of this lot, the State will be relieved from the expenditure of any money for the purchase of suitable grounds; and the entire sum of \$30,000 00 may be applied to the ereccommon schools, in an amount only limited by the necessary buildings; to woich sum the necessities of the Treasury, would give encount can be added, if deemed advisable, the amount senals at Meadville and Harrisburg, as recommended in my last annual message. These sums would be amply sufficient to accomplish this

> I would, therefore, again recommend the immediate passage of a bill accepting the conveyance of the said lot of ground from the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes and upon

On the 6th day of October, 1855, I approvinjunction refused. Possession of the road was then taken by the agent of the State, as di-

On the twenty-second day of April, 1856, an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act incorporating the Erie and North East the Erie and North East railroad, as originally located and constructed, was legalized and confirmed; and certain changes in the road were directed to be made, and other acts to be done by the company. It was also provided "that the Governor shall retain possession of the Erie and North East railroad, under the act of the sixth of October, 1855, until the provisions of this act shall have been accepted by a vote of the stockholders of the Erie man. This subject, in connection with an ap- and North East railroad company, at a meeting called for that purpose." On the fifteenth day of May, 1856, at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, the provisions of the act were accepted by their vote. This acceptance, duly certified, was received and filed in this Department on the fifteenth day restored, and it is now under the care and management of the company. A final account company at the earliest practicable period.

It is but proper to state that since the acceptance of the act of the 22d of April, 1856, a writ of error, in the cases adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been issued at the suit of the company by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is now pending in that court.

The commissioner first appointed having resigned, A. K. M'Clure, Esq., was appointed in his place. The duties of both officers were correspondence and reports, herewith submitted to the House of Representatives, for the use of the Legislature, will furnish information in detail on the subject now under consideration. It is sincerely desired that good faith and honesty of purpose may characterize the conduct of this company in the discharge of act of 22d of April last, and that this much vexed question will not again disturb the harmony or retard the prosperity of the city of

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, have been

The important duty of districting the State for the election of Senators and Representatives, will devolve upon you. This duty should ence to the interests and rights of the whole

directed. Circulars have been issued to the speedy performance, and the returns will, as soon as received, be transmitted to you.

The elective franchise is the highest and most responsible privilege enjoyed by the American citizen. Involving in its exercise the sovereignty of the people, and constituting as it does the substratum of our free institutions, it cannot be too highly appreciated or carefully people speak their will, should be preserved gal voter, whatever may be his political affinities or party predilections, is deeply interested in this question. Any attempt to sully its purity, or impair its efficiency, whether by vioence or fraud, should be sternly resisted and severely punished. Illegal voting, whether founded on forgery or perjury, or both; on false assessments, or false and forged certificates of naturalization, is an evil that deserves the severest condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power and influence, and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities-the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy, co-extensive with the evil, should be provided. Every defence should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicious registry law, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws-the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid and personal examination, by our courts, of all persons coming before them as applicants for admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot-box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous influences. To the policy and acts of the National Go vernment, affecting, as they do, the rights and interests of the Commonwealth, the people of the State cannot be indifferent. Pennsylva-

nia, occupying a high and conservative position in the sisterhood of States-devoted to the Constitution and the Union, in their integrity and harmony, has been, and will ever be. as ready to recognize the rights of her sister States as to defend her own. These sentiments she has never abandoned—these principles she has never violated. Pledged to the maintainance of the rights of the north, as well as those of the south-sincerely desirous to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our whole country-and disclaiming all intention or desire to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the States, or their domestic institutions-the people of this Commonwealth viewed with alarm and apprehension the repeal of ed and signed a bill, entitled "An Act to re- the Missouri Compromise -- a compromise renpeal the charter of the Erie and Northeast dered sacred in public esteem by its association railroad company, and to provide for the dis- and connection with the great cause of nationposal of the same." In pursuance of its pro- al harmony and union-regarding it as a palvisions, Hon. Joseph Casey was appointed to pable violation of the plighted faith and ho take possession and have the charge and cus- nor of the nation, and as an unwarrantable attody of the road. Before possession was ta- tempt to extend the institution of domestic slaken, application was made by the company, to very to territories then free. This reckless and one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pa., indefensible act of our National Congress, has for an injunction to restrain the agent of the not only aroused sectional jealousies and renew-State from taking possession; and subsequent- ed the agitation of vexed and distracting quesly a cautionary order was made by the Su-tions, but, as a consequence, it has filled Kanpreme Court, in banc, to stay proceedings un- sas with fraud, violence and strife-has stainder the act. The questions then pending be- ed its soil with blood, and by a system of terfore that court were determined in favor of ritorial legislation, justly styled "infamous," the Commonwealth-the constitutionality of has made freedom of speech and of the press, the act sustained, and the application for an a felony, and periled the great principles of liberty and equal rights. If the doctrine of 'popular sovereignty" is in good faith to be applied to that Territory—if the people thereof are to be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," then the obstruction of the great National highways to the northern emigrant-the employment of the National forces, and the subversion of law and justice alike by the officials in Kansas and Washington, to force

slavery upon an unwilling people, cannot be too severely condemned. Freedom is the great centre-truth of Ameri can Republicanism—the g eat law of American Nationality; slavery is the exception. It is local and sectional : and its extension beyond the jurisdiction creating it, or to the free territories of the Union, was never designed or contemplated by the patriot tounders of the Republic. In accordance with these sentiments, Pennsylvania, true to the principles of the act of 1780, which abolished slavery within her territorial limits-true to the great doctrines of the Ordinance of 1787, which dedicated to freedom the north-western territory of the Union-true to National faith and National honor, asks and expects, as due to her own citipossession of the State, will be settled with the zens who have, in good faith, settled in the territory of Kansas, and as due to the industry and energy of a free people, that Kansas sho'd

In this connection, and as consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reference to a proposition made by some of the leading southern journals, and more recently sanctioned by high official authority in a sister State, to re-open the African slave trade, will not be deemed improper. That such a traffic. declared to be piracy, and execrated by the civilized world-so crowded with horrors in every stage of its pursuit-so revolting to every sentiment of humanity-every impulse of pure and noble feeling, should be advocated or approved, in this nineteenth century, with apparent sincerity, and urged as a measure of political economy and of justice and equality to the southern States of the Union, are facts the duties assumed by their acceptance of the that find their only explanation and apology in a wild enthusiasm, or a still wilder fanaticism that overwhelms alike the reason and the conscience. The wisdom and humanity of a proposition so startling and monstrous, must seek their parallel and illustration in the dungeons of the Inquisition, or in the hold of the slave ship, amid the horrors of the "middle passage." Equally repulsive to the intelligent and virtuous sentiment of the south as well as the north it should receive the indignant rebuke of eve ry lover of his country—of every friend of jus tice and humanity. The history of the world and of crime does not reveal a traffic more inhuman-an attrocity more horrible. Against a proposition so abhorrent, and against the principles it involves, as the representatives of a free people, and in their name you should en-

The union of the States, which constitutes

people. Returns of taxables, required to be us one people, should be dear to you-to evemade by the different counties, have not all ry American citizen. In the heat and excitebeen forwarded to this Department, as by law ment of political contests—in the whirl of sectional and conflicting interests-amid the surzofficers charged with these duties, urging their ing of human passions, harsh and discordant voices may be heard, threatening its integrity and denouncing its doom; but in the calm, "sober, second thought" of a patriotic and virtuous people, will be found its security and defence. Founded in wisdom, and cherishad by the intense affection of pure and devoted patriotism, it will stand, safe and undisturbed, amid the insane rage of political demagogism, guarded. The ballot-box, through which the and the fitful howling of frantic fanaticism; people speak their will, should be preserved and when it falls—if fall it must—it will be from violation at every hazard and sacrifice. when liberty and truth, patriotism and virtue, Upon its purity and integrity depend the exis- have perished. Pennsylvania tolerates no sentence of our republican government, and the rights and privileges of the citizen. Every le- Disunion ! "'tis an after-thought—a monstrons Disunion! "'tis an after-thought-a monstrous wish—unborn till virtue dies." The Union so dies we may well exclaim, O death! where and the Constitution-the safe guard and bond of American Nationality-will be revered and defended by every American Freeman who cherishes the principles and honors the memory of the illustrious founders of the Republic.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations and of men; and invoking his blessing on your deliberations may order and harmony characterize your ses sions, and with single reference to the public good, may your legislative action, in its character and results, promote the happiness and welfare of the people, and the honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

JAMES POLLOCK. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, January 7, 1857,

## Bradford Reporter

TOWANDA:

Thursdan Morninn, January 13, 1857.

TERMS-One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.

E. C. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped. LUBBING - The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the fol-

DVERTISEMENTS—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. JOB-WORK-Executed with accuracy and despatch, and

reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c. MONEY may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

We publish this week the annual mesof Gov. Pollock, to the exclusion of a variety of other matter. It contains a general review of the condition of the State and all subjects requring the attention of the Legislature. The financial affairs of the State present a very gratifying account. The message may be perused with interest by every one.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.-No business of importance has been transacted in the Legislature, and none will be until the absorbing Senatorial question has been disposed of.

JOHN W. FORNEY received the caucus nomination for U. S. Senator, and the election was to have taken place on Tuesday last. But our advices state that it is probable that the election will be postponed. Eight democratic members, the friends of Gen. FOSTER, refused to participate in the caucus, when it was ascertained that Forney would be the nominee .-The bolt of these members will have a tendency to delay the election of Senator, unless the matter is reconciled satisfactorily to those concerned. It is said, upon reliable authority, that Mr. Buchanan wrote a letter to Col. MOTT, urging the election of Col. FORNEY. which was used with powerful effect.

Congress .- Nothing of importance has trauspired in Washington since our last issue. On Monday last Mr. Grow presented a petition signed by fifteen hundred citizens of Kansas against the right of Mr. Whitfield to sit as a Delegate from that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

DR. GLEASON SHOT .- A Dr GLEASON, who lectured in this place about a year and a half since, and sojourned for a time in Elmira, was shot by his own wife somewhere in the interior of Tennessee a few weeks ago. It appears that the Doctor had abandoned his wife, and was living an illicit life with another woman. His wife became enraged at his conduct, and proceeded, with a revolver, to his residence, where, finding the guilty couple in bed, she shot the recreant husband. He expired instantaneously.

A new Counterfeit \$5 bill, on the York County Bank of this State, was shown at the counter of the Ledger office on Monday. We presume it is the same of which Van Court's Director gives the following description :-Letter A. and number 997. Vignette, two men, two horses, and a plough, &c. It is a poor affair, very coarse, and has the appearance of a poor wood engraving. It is said, however, to look tolerably well at night, and may then be taken by those who are off their guard. On the left lower corner is the figure of a woman, in a circle, intended to have a head with a bonnet on it; but it requires a pretty lively imagination to discover either the ead or the bonnet."

The WOODWORTH PATENT for lumber planing, which has been so long a subject of litigation, and which was once extended by Congress, expired on the 26th ult., and we have no information that it has received any further attention from the National legislature. It is, therefore, public property, and may be regarded as a very pretty Christmas present for house carpenters.

Hon, CHARLES SUNNER has been returned to the U. S. Senate from Massachusetts for six years from the 4th of March next.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER has been chosen by the Republicans of the Michigan Legislature to replace Gen. Cass in the U. S. Senate. Mr. C. is a leading and popular merchant of Detroit, and at the same time, an energetic and zealous politician.

BEAUTIFULLY SAID .- Mr. Crittenden, in his speech in the Senate, delivered on the occasion of the death of Mr. Clayton, indulged in the following beautiful remarks:

"It must be pleasing to us all to learn from the honorable Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard), that Mr. Clayton died a Christian So he should have died. Such a death gives to humanity its proper dignity. Full of this world's honor he died full of the more precious hopes that lie beyond the grave. Of him who is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory ?"

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

WAVERLY—Arrives daily, except Sanday, at 121 P.M.
Departs do 1 do TUNK'N'K—Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.
Departs do 1 P. 1 TROY—Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
Departs do 7 A. M.

SHESHEQUIN—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 P. M. Departs, same days, at 6 A. M. CANTON—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

MONTROSE—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.

LAPORTE—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.

at 12 M.

WELLSBURG—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday and Fri-day at 6 A. M.

day at 6 A. M.

EATON—Arrives Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 P. M.

Departs Tuesday and Friday, at 5 A. M.

The morning mails close at 8 o'clock of the evening previous; the afternoon mails close at 114 A. M.

July 21, 156.

H. C. PORTER, P. M.

## Towanda Market - Wholesale Prices.

[Corrected weekly by E. T. FOX. Dealer in Provisions and Groceries, No. 1, Brick Row.] Wheat, ...... Buckwheat,..

Akly by E. T. Proposition of the following structures, No. 1, Brick Roman price,) 

\$\text{\$\text{\$\gamma\$} \text{\$\gamma\$} \text{\$\gamma\$} \text{\$\left\$\$\ Corn,.... Dried Berries, ... Pdozen,... Eggs,....

NOTICE.—By Divine permission, the Rev Collegiate Institute will preach in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, State street, next Sabbath evening, 18th in stant, at 1 past 6 o'clock. After the sermon, a collection will be taken up to purchase a Library of Books for the Wesleyan Sabbath School. The citizens geneaally are in vited to attend.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance will hold their quarterly session at Monroeton, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th of January. The Representatives are requested to be punctual in the attendance. There will also be public meetings in the evenings of those days at the same place: and also at the following places: Burlington, the 30th; Granville, 31st; East Troy, Feb. 1st. The citizens generally are invited to attend. The meetings will be addressed by the Grand Officers. By order of Division,

Jan. 8, 1857. L. L. TERWILLIGER, R. S.

DONATION PARTY.—A Donation party will be held at the house of St. be held at the house of Simon Stevens, in Standing Stone, on Thursday January 15th, 1857, afternoon and evening, for the benefit of Rev. E. CARPENTER. A general invitation to attend is given.

New Advertisements.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those indebted, that all notes, judgments and accounts more than six months standing, must be paid immediate. He earnestly hopes that all who know themselves debted will promptly attend to this call, as it is a muit of necessity that all debts due him should be collected. Towarda, Jan. 7, 1857.

J. D. HUMPHREY.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice GEORGE HAWKINS, dec'd, late of Armeni twp, are hereby requested to make payment without de-lay; and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. RILEY HAWKINS Jan. 8 1857.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the cate of SIMON JOHNSON, dec'd, late of Columbia ware hereby requested to make payment without day; and all persons having claims against said estate with Jan. 8, 1857. SETH SHERMAN, Administrator. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice tate of JAMES BRASTED, dec'd., late of Wells township

are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate, must present them duly anthenticated, to the subscriber.

Jan. 8, 1857.

JOHN BRASTED, Administrater.

NOTICE.—The following persons have per titioned to the Court for License under the present existing laws in reference to tavern licenses, &c.:— Julius Bailey to keep a tavern or public house in Gran-ville.

John Ward to keep a tavern in Troy township.
David Conable

George H. Estell for a tavern in Towarda borough.

Nathan Olmstead for a license to keep tavern in Uster.

Nathan Olmstead for a license to keep tavern in Court Wm. Gibson "Standing Stone. John Howard "Wyalusing. N. M. Reynolds "Alba. Canton tp. Edw. Spalding "sell liquor as a Merchant dealer in Troy borough.

James Thompson and Jacob Ray for a license to keep a Saloon and Eating house in Towanda borough.

A hearing upon these applications will be had at Feb. Sessions next, and licenses granted unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

January 1, 1857. ALLEN M'KEAN. Clerk.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MUSICAL CONVENTION.

BRADFORD CO. MUSIC ASSOCIATION, WILL be held at TOWANDA, commend

ing TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1857, to continue THREE DAYS, and to close with a CONCERT, at which it is expected a new Oratorio will be performed. The whole to be under the direction of Mr. GEORGE F. ROOT, of N. Y. City.

The sessions of the Convention will be devoted to structions, with Lectures and Practical Exercises in t various branches of Vocal Music, by Mr. ROOT.

"The Shawm," and the "New York Chorus and 60 Book," with selections from other works, will be used. Singers having the above named books will bring them Every effort will be made to render this meeting of it. Convention of great benefit and bleasure to those who a Convention of great benefit and pleasure to tend. Arrangements will be made to pro-from a distance with comfortable accommod

sonable rates.

20 Admission to the whole course—Gentlemen, \$1 Ladies, 50 cents.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT:

JOHN G. TOWNER,
C. E. GLADDING.
C. R. COBURN, President.

WILLIAM DAVIS,
Dr. D. S. PRATT.

W. C. BOGART, Sec.

Towanda, January 1, 1857. NOTICE .- Notice is hereby given, that the

LAY RAIL ROAD & COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelph on Monday, January 12, 1857, at 12 o clock, m, at whi on Monday, January 12, 1857, at 12 o clock, m, at whi time and place an ELECTION will be heldlor a Preside and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. Dec. 16, 1856. GEORGE R. OAT, Secretary.

CULTIVATOR TEETH AND CORN
SHELLERS for sale by H. S. MERCUR

GROCERIES—Call and see our Brown.

Unshed, Coffee and Pulverized Sugars: Fine Young
Hyson & Black Teas—warranted a superior article, of the
money refunded—for sale cheap by B. KINGSBERY.