

annually pass in and out of the harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and most vulnerable points are thus exposed.

This class of vessels of light draft, great speed, and heavy guns would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction would not be great, and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility, and efficiency combine to recommend them as indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed two million three hundred thousand dollars, or \$230,000 each.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is worthy of grave consideration. It treats of the numerous, important, and diversified branches of domestic administration entrusted to him by law. Among these the most prominent are the public lands and our relations with the Indians.

Our system for the disposal of the public lands, originating with the fathers of the Republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice. Already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold. What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future prosperity and power.

We have therefore disposed of 363,562,464 acres of the public lands.

Whilst the public lands, as a source of revenue, are great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and beneficial policy. In appropriating them for any other purpose, we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into money and the proceeds were already in the public treasury. To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance upon the objects of doubtful constitutionality or expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever committed to any people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting *bona fide* as a proprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder, yet, considering the great temptation to abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise.

Actual settlers under existing laws are protected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of pre-emption, to the extent of a quarter section, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then be disposed of at public, or entered at private sale in unlimited quantities.

Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of the surveys ought only to keep peace with the tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the government, should be subject to pre-emption by actual settlers.

It ought to be our cardinal policy to preserve the public land as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our posterity for many generations.

The extension of limits has brought within our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large portion of which are wild, intractable, and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their dispositions it is impossible altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The present system of making them valuable presents, to influence them to remote at peace has proved effectual. It is believed to be the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the rudiments of education and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried, it has worked well in practice, and it will doubtless prove to be less expensive than the present system.

The whole number of Indians within our territorial limits is believed to be, from the best data in our Interior Department, about 325,000. The tribes of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for the west of Arkansas are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government; and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States.

It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General, that the Post Office Department still continues to depend on the Treasury, as it has been compelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations. Their rapid growth and expansion are shown by a decennial statement of the number of post offices, and the length of post roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7000 post offices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,145; and in 1857 they number 26,586. In the year 1827 post offices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1021. The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles; in 1837, 147,242 miles; in 1847, 153,318 miles; and the year 1857, there are 242,691 miles of post roads, including 22,590 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported.

The expenditure of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor, amounts to \$11,567,070. To defray these current expenditures from the credit of the department on the 1st of July, 1856, the sum of \$789,599; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowance for the transportation of free mail matter, produced \$8,053,951, and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the Treasury of \$2,250,000, granted by the

act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and by the appropriation of \$666,883 made by the act of March 3, 1857, leaving \$252,663 to be carried to the credit of the department in the accounts of the current year. I commend to your consideration the report of the department of the overland mail routes from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full concurrence, as the one, in my judgment, best calculated to attain the important objects contemplated by Congress.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect, should it cause both the government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures.

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional competency.

It ought to be observed at the same time that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects entrusted to us by the constitution, and especially as much as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

Under the Federal Constitution "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law," be approved and signed by the President; and, if not approved "he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it originated." In order to perform this high and responsible duty sufficient time must be allowed the President to read and examine every bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the Constitution becomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the President's approval and signature attached to each act of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed his duty, when, in truth, nothing is, in many cases, more unfounded.

From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each bill as the Constitution requires has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty which he owes to the people, and approve bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or, by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience.

Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in appropriation bills, at the last hours of the session, on new and important subjects. This practice constrains the President either to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of the government by vetoing an appropriation bill. Formerly such bills were confined to specific appropriations for carrying into effect existing laws and the well established policy of the country, and little time was required by the President for their examination.

For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bill which I have not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that the two houses will allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this rule has been hitherto so constantly suspended in practice, that important bills continue to be presented to him up to the very last moments of the session. In a large majority of cases no public inconvenience can arise from the want of time to examine their provisions, because the constitution has declared that if a bill is presented to the President within the last ten days of the session he is not required to return it, either with approval or with a veto "in which case it shall not be a law." It may then lie over, and be taken up and passed at the next session. Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bills; but fortunately, under the late excellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interest of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1857.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday afternoon of last week, two children, a son and daughter of Rev. John Gayer, of Bellefonte, were playing together in rooms occupied at the time by the family, and in their amusement the little girl endeavored to pass into the room occupied by her brother, a lad some eight or ten years of age. The boy prevented his sister's ingress by closing the door, and thinking to frighten her, seized a gun which he supposed unloaded, and fired it off for that purpose. The gun however being loaded with shot, several of them passed through the door and lodged in the side of her neck and head. The shot were extracted by Dr. Fairbank, and the wounds though severe, were understood are not considered dangerous.

An old German, named Mathias, well known as the owner of the Seven Mile House, near Wilkesbarre, on the Easton Turnpike, was found dead in a well attached to his property with a large stone chained to his body, and marks of violence on his head. The supposed murderer, who had been living with the deceased for a short time past is now in jail.

WISCONSIN.—The official returns of the State Election in Wisconsin are at last in, except La Pointe County, which is reported to have given 40 Democratic majority. The question of the choice of Governor is therefore settled. J. B. Cross, Democrat, is elected by 262 majority over RANDALL. Nearly 100,000 votes were cast.

MARRIED.
In Waterbury on the 24th inst. by Rev. Wm. M. Parmenter, Mr. LYSANDER B. GARDNER, to Miss MARIETTA WOOD, both of Athens, Pa.

New Advertisements.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Richard Struble, deceased. In the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, on the premises, Notice is hereby given, that the Auditor appointed to distribute money in the hands of the Administrator of the above estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of J. N. Evans, in the borough of Athens, on Friday, the 23d day of January, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All persons having claims upon said money must present them, or else be forever barred from the same. Dec. 16, 1857. J. N. EVANS, Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, late the estate of Ephraim Boardman, deceased, said Boardman township situate in said township, in said County bounded on the east by Elijah Shoemaker, on the south by Orsona Carter, west by lands which Abel and Henry Boardman contracted to purchase, of said Boardman, Boardman, north by—Containing fifty acres with about twenty-five acres improved, with an old frame house and a framed barn and a few appurtenances, and the right of way. WILLIAM BOARDMAN, Adm'r. Windham, December 16, 1857.

HARD TIMES!
SELLING OFF AT COST.

GOLLINS & POWELL

ARE now offering their stock of WINTER CLOTHING AT CITY COST, FOR CASH, and will show you that their customers it is so, and no humbug about it. The reason of our doing so, we are in want of money and are bound to sell at some price; the stock consists of Overcoats, Gents' business Coats, black cloth do, Suits, net do, Boys' business and Overcoats, Pants and Vests of all kinds and quality, white and fancy shirts, wool under shirts and Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gents white and colored Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Cloths and Casimires of all kinds. We are still making up to order and all who wish to get particular fits will do well to give us a call. We have come down on prices in this line of business, and cannot expect to get any more. *Not cutting down at this establishment as usual; all those who owe us by book account or note will do well to come and settle and save costs.* Dec. 16, 1857. GOLLINS & POWELL.

SECOND ARRIVAL!

\$15,000

WORTH OF GOODS ARE NOW OFFERED AT AN ENORMOUS SACRIFICE

ON THE ORIGINAL COST.

FOR CASH ONLY!

JOSEPH POWELL

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS,

Prices Reduced 25 to 50 pr ct.

To those wishing to buy GOODS FOR CASH.

Those wishing to know what

PANIC PRICES

Are, are invited to call. Towanda, November 30, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of Elias Thompson, deceased, late of Schuylkill township, are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN R. THOMPSON, Administrator.

GEO. H. BUNTING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his former customers and

TAILOR'S SHOP,

To the corner of Main and Bridge streets, opposite J.H. Plimney's store.

He flatters himself that from his long experience in business he will be able to please all who may favor him with their custom. Owing to the low pressure in the money market, he will make Coats from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each and other work in proportion for READY PAY. Country Produce in payment will be received, if offered. Towanda, Nov. 26, 1857.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

MR. CHARLES QUICK has taken a headquarters in the village of TOWANDA, where he is prepared to furnish MUSIC for public or private parties, from one to five musicians. Mr. Quick will teach all the fashionable dances of the day. All communications addressed CHARLES QUICK, Towanda, Bradford Co. Pa., will be promptly attended to. *BY PLANO and repaired on short notice.* Towanda, November 25, 1857.

25 Per cent. Below Cost!

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY MADE CLOTHING,

FOR CASH ONLY!

Having determined to change our place of business, we offer for sale at

DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING,

AT

25 per cent. Less than Cost!

As our stock must be disposed of before

THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT,

We think we can offer GREATER INDUCEMENTS to purchasers than any other establishment in town.

GIVE US A CALL!

GUTTENBERG ROSENBAUM & CO.

Corner of Main and Bridge streets. Towanda, Nov. 25, 1857.

GOING! GOING!

WHO WISHES TO BUY?

The Finest Assortment of WINTER GOODS in town will be found at the store of Wm. A. Rockwell, one north of Bridge street.

Many thanks for the liberal share of public patronage which has been extended us; and we shall endeavor to continue to give satisfaction both as to the quality and prices of our goods. Call and see. Towanda, Nov. 18, 1857.

COARSE SALT for packing PORK, put up in sacks, one bushel in a sack, for sale at

Towanda Female Seminary.

THE INTER TERM of this school, under the charge of the MESSRS HANSEN, will commence on MONDAY November 30, 1857.

CASH WANTED

GREAT BARAINS!

J. H. PHINNEY & CO.

WILL SELL GOODS FOR CASH AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware,

Fish, Nails, Glass, Dyes, &c.

Persons wishing to buy Goods for CASH, can save 25 per cent. by purchasing of us. The goods will be sold to make it an object to cash buyers. You will find us on the west side, corner of Main and Bridge streets. Towanda, November 12, 1857.

WANTED.—I wish to purchase 100,000 feet of MAPLE SCANTLING 15 feet long, 4 inches square. Any one wishing to make a contract for any or all, can do so by calling at my Furniture Warehouse in Towanda. Dec. 16, 1857. CHESTER WELLS.

Legal.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of FREDERICK FISHER, dec'd of South Towanda, must make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SALSBURY COLE, JOSEPH HOMER, Executors.

August 15, 1857.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of SILAS TITUS, deceased, late of Herrick township, are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ZOPHAR PLATT, Executor.

September 26, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of MARK H. GREENMAN, dec'd, late of Canton, are hereby requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES STOCKWELL, JOHN YANDYKE, Jr., Administrators.

Canton, Sept. 21, 1857.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of WM. B. REIFSNYDER, dec'd, late of Albany, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY REIFSNYDER, Administratrix.

September 21, 1857.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—Patrick Farrell, by the use of John McMahon vs. Matthew McKee. In the Common Pleas of Bradford Co. No. 251, Sept. Term, 1856.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by said Court, to distribute the funds raised by Sheriff sale of defendant's real estate, will attend to the duties assigned him at the office of D. A. Overton, in Towanda, on Saturday the 14th of November, A. D. 1857, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

G. D. MONTAGNE, Auditor.

October 15, 1857.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Elijah LUCKY, late of Schuylkill township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having any claims upon said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY LUCKY, JOHN LUCKY, Executors.

Sept. 15, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of Clarissa Grace, late of Springfield town, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate, must present them duly authenticated to the subscriber.

JOHN NORMAN, Administrator.

Sept. 15, 1857.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.—The several Assessors for 1858 will make their returns in the following order, viz:

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Tuesday, Nov. 24th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Wednesday, Nov. 25th.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Thursday, Nov. 26th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Friday, Nov. 27th.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Saturday, Nov. 28th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Sunday, Nov. 29th.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Monday, Nov. 30th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Tuesday, Nov. 1st.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Wednesday, Nov. 2nd.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Thursday, Nov. 3rd.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Friday, Nov. 4th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Saturday, Nov. 5th.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Sunday, Nov. 6th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Monday, Nov. 7th.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Tuesday, Nov. 8th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Wednesday, Nov. 9th.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Thursday, Nov. 10th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Friday, Nov. 11th.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Saturday, Nov. 12th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Sunday, Nov. 13th.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Monday, Nov. 14th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Tuesday, Nov. 15th.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Wednesday, Nov. 16th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Thursday, Nov. 17th.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Friday, Nov. 18th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Saturday, Nov. 19th.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Sunday, Nov. 20th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Monday, Nov. 21st.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Tuesday, Nov. 22nd.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Wednesday, Nov. 23rd.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Thursday, Nov. 24th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Friday, Nov. 25th.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Saturday, Nov. 26th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Sunday, Nov. 27th.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Monday, Nov. 28th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Tuesday, Nov. 29th.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Wednesday, Nov. 30th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Thursday, Dec. 1st.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Friday, Dec. 2nd.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Saturday, Dec. 3rd.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Sunday, Dec. 4th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Monday, Dec. 5th.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Tuesday, Dec. 6th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Wednesday, Dec. 7th.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Thursday, Dec. 8th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Friday, Dec. 9th.

Assessors for Canton, Lefroy, Monroe boro, Monroe town, Overton, Albany, Franklin and Towanda town, upon Saturday, Dec. 10th.

Assessors for Ulster, Athens boro, Athens town, South Creek, Ridgely and Wells upon Sunday, Dec. 11th.

Assessors for Sullivan, North Towanda, Columbia, Schuylkill boro and Towanda boro, upon Monday, Dec. 12th.

Assessors for Warren, Troy boro, Burlington town, Burlington boro, Burlington boro, and Granville upon Tuesday, Dec. 13th.