

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FROM FIRST PAGE.

the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the Marshals and District Attorneys which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying out the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove highly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan, between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand dollars.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State as amended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predecessor to Congress at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith submitted.

It being desirable to ascertain the fitness of the river La Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the United States steamer *Water Witch* was sent thither for that purpose in 1853. This enterprise was successfully carried on until February, 1855, when, whilst in the peaceful prosecution of her voyage up the Parana river, the steamer was fired upon by a Paraguayan fort. The fire was returned; but as the *Water Witch* was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she retired from the conflict. The pretext upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels-of-war from navigating the rivers of that State. As Paraguay, however, was the owner of but one bank of the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be acknowledged. But the *Water Witch* was not, properly speaking, a vessel of war. She was a small steamer engaged in a scientific enterprise intended for the advantage of commercial States generally. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to consider the attack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguayan government.

Citizens of the United States, also, who were established in business in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress.

A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will be more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relit the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Gov. GEARY.

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election of delegates, an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so-called Topeka Constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the Constitution which might be framed by the Convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a Constitution in relation to Slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the Territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning Slavery, contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a Constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of Slavery, or did they intend, by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject, I confess, I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Governor WALKER of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will

must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against Slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against Slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of Slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote.

How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions? How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union with a Constitution either maintaining or abolishing Slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the Constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor that they would cheerfully submit the question of Slavery to the decision of the bona fide people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insisted from any quarter that it would be sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of Slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The Convention to frame a Constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the Territorial Legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention.

This convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, finally adjourned on the 17th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practices of the Government, no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota, "should be subject to the approval, and ratifications of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions contained in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been asserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institutions" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain instruction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between the master and slave and a few others are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor, indeed, has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and exciting debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, tho' at the last forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

Business Cards.

DR CHAS. M. TURNER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Towanda and vicinity. Office and residence in the dwelling recently occupied by H. BROWN, Esq., one door north of the Episcopal Church, on Main Street.

JAMES MACFARLANE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Occupies the Office over the Union Block, formerly owned by John C. Adams Esq. He will attend to procuring Bounty Land Warrants and Pensions.

H. J. MADILL, P. D. MORROW, MADILL & MORROW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over Mercu's Store, Towanda, Pa. n-43-4f.

DR. E. H. MASON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Offers his professional services to the people of Towanda and vicinity. Office at his residence on Pine street, where he can always be found when not professionally engaged.

E. L. PARSONS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. LAW, TROY, Bradford Co., Pa. Office over M. & H. F. Long's store. Aug-7, 156.

HENRY B. M'KEAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWANDA, PA. will pay prompt attention to business entrusted to him. Collections made on reasonable terms, with prompt remittances. n-43-4f.

G. H. MORGAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Having recently graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, attended the Blockley Hospital, and received a Diploma from the Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia, offers his professional services to the people of Monroeton and vicinity. N. B. Particular attention paid to OPERATIVE SURGERY. Office at his residence at Monroeton. Dec-8, 1857.

ELHANAN SMITH, having returned to Towanda, has opened a Law Office over Mercu's Store. Dec-1, 1857.

MCCABE'S CENTRAL MEAT MARKET. Between J. Kingsbury's & J. Powell's stores.

THE subscriber would respectfully tender to his customers and the public generally his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past season. He solicits a continuance of the same.

He would say to the public that he intends to keep constantly on hand a selection of MEATS of the highest quality, the best the country affords, which he intends to sell for very small profits, either by the side, quarter or pound—Please give me a call.

He will be delivered on short notice, when ordered, at any place in the Corporation. J. MCCABE. Towanda, Feb. 12, 1857.

TOWANDA FOUNDRY. THE subscriber continues to carry on the Foundry business in Towanda, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. He will keep on hand or make to order Plows, Stumps, Mill Irons, Sleigh Shoes, Wagon Boxes, and any article that may be required. Turning and fitting up work will be done on short notice and on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase Stoves of any kind will find it to their advantage to call at the Foundry, as they can be repaired much cheaper. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Old cast iron and Grain taken in payment—Don't mistake the place—one door east of Mercu's Block. I would also say to my customers, that I have been engaged over six months, that they must be settled without delay, and those having notes that are due will do well to pay up at once. JOHN CARMAN. Towanda, Oct. 22, 1856.

THE GOOD SWISS SALVE. IS THE GREAT CURE FOR FEVER SORES.

It gives immediate relief from pain, and in as quick a time as it is possible for this disease to be affected, it cures the sores, draws out the matter, and keeps it from becoming a permanent cure is made.

As its name imports, this Ointment is of Swiss Origin, and is the most remarkable Ointment for curing old Sores and Bad Legs ever known. Its curing properties seem to be perfectly irresistible.

A receipt for making this rare medicine, was obtained from James Swiss far market in North Carolina, who brought it with him from Switzerland.

AS A FAMILY SALVE, it has no equal, both in its powers for doing good, and its extreme neatness as a CLEAN, SWEET, PURE, PLEASANT OINTMENT, without the least injury to anything to which it is applied.

MOTHERS USE IT for their Caked, Broken and Inflamed Breasts with charming success. Thousands of Mothers are this day blessing the hour in which they first applied the GOOD SWISS SALVE.

SALT RHEUM and SCROFULOUS SORES and Swellings it rapidly cures by striking at the root of the disease, and drawing the humors to the surface. It NEVER FAILS THEM INWARD! Under all circumstances the case

IT IS SAFE! Good Swiss Salve cures Piles. Good Swiss Salve cures Burns. Good Swiss Salve cures Bruises. Good Swiss Salve cures Flesh Wounds. Good Swiss Salve cures Toothache.

WHEREVER PAIN or Inflammation exist, apply the GOOD SWISS SALVE, and you will find relief. This Salve is put up in LARGER BOXES than Ointment in general, at 25 cts. It is also put up in large Jar Cans, for the accommodation of Families and those who use it in the country. It is always ready to be required, as it is one half cheaper. A pot holds 8 boxes and sells for one dollar. Hundreds of families keep it in this convenient form as a necessary household article.

A. E. BARNABY, Rhine, N. Y., General Agent. Sold by J. Kingsbury, Towanda, Pa.

SORE EYES! GOTTSLOFF'S EYE BALM. The celebrated ALPINE EYE BALM, which has gained such wonderful reputation throughout Europe and the West, is now put up in bottles for sale. It is made from the ALPINE MOUNTAINS, and prepared by Dr. Heinrich Gottsloff, a native of Berne, Switzerland, and for many years Professor in the Berne Institute, now a resident in the United States. It is a safe and certain cure for all INFLAMMATIONS, PREMATURE CURB OF SIGHT, NIGHT BLINDNESS, BLIND OR PAIN, PAIS OR EXPOSURE TO LIGHT, &c., and always makes a quick cure. TRY IT! It is recommended by all druggists and Physicians who have become acquainted with its virtues. Each bottle bears his written signature.—Price 25 cents.

A. E. Barnaby, Rhine, N. Y., General Agent. Sold by J. Kingsbury, Towanda, Pa.

TOWANDA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE MISSES HANSON respectfully inform the public that the scholastic year will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, continuing to July 14.

Miss O. D. HANSON will have the general superintendence of the school, assisted in Music by Miss REBECCA D. HANSON, and in French by Miss EMMA HANSON. Thorough for the purpose of the school, taken in their charge, that every effort will be made to deserve the confidence and favor of their patrons.

The school year will consist of four quarters, of eleven weeks each. The summer vacation commencing in July, and ending in September. A recess of a few days will be taken at the holidays.

Weekly reports will be sent to the parents, who are requested to sign and return them. We can promise no improvement unless a scholar is regular and punctual in attendance.

TERMS, PER QUARTER: First Class.—To include the elementary English \$6 00 Second Class.—To include the Latin language, \$8 00 Third Class.—To include the more advanced study of the English branches with Mathematics, \$9 00 and the study of Latin and French, \$12 00

Fourth Class.—To include Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Botany, &c., \$12 00 with Latin and French. \$15 00

There will be no extra charge whatever. Music.—Instruction on the Piano, with use of instrument, will be given by Miss REBECCA D. HANSON, at \$10 per quarter.

Boarding for young ladies can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Pupils from a distance will receive the special care of the teachers.

They beg leave to refer to the following named gentlemen:—Rev. ALONZO POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese of Penna., Philadelphia; Rev. DR. MACLEAN, President of the College of New Jersey.

Miscellaneous.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

A. M. Warner's New & Splendid Jewelry Store, one door north of Patton's Drug Store.

HAS just been opened with the largest and most choice stock of FASHIONABLE JEWELRY ever offered to a discriminating public. Indeed, he can safely say that with the opening of his new store has been inaugurated a new era in the Jewelry line.

Inasmuch as along with the choice and elegant assortment he gives the most reliable assurance of an almost incredible reduction in prices: the rich and tasteful articles having been all bought with ready cash.

A. M. W., when he reflects how, for the past years, with a far less attractive stock, he has enjoyed so large a share of public patronage, flatters himself that the immense increase of Goods he now offers, which have been brought so much more advantageously, will enable him to increase the generous confidence which has hitherto been vouchsafed to him. He therefore solicits a continuance of the favor of his old customers, and invites the public generally to come and see the fashions.

THE WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT will continue to be distinguished by the skill and despatch which has heretofore enabled it to enjoy the enviable reputation of being the most reliable in town. Towanda, September 24, 1855.

TOWANDA CABINET WAREHOUSE CHESTER WELLS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving at his old stand one door north of Laporte, Mason & Co.'s banking house, a large and extensive assortment of

Sofas, Mahogany Chairs, of various patterns, Rosewood and Mahogany Sides and Centre Tables, Dining Table and Pembroke Tables, Stands of every kind, Case, Flag and Wood seat Chairs, high Chairs, Children's Rockers, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lounges, Gilt and Rosewood Picture Frames, Iron Hat Stands, Corner and side do.

of walnut and mahogany; Cradles, Cribbs, Wardrobes, Cupboards, Looking glasses, &c., and will attend on all occasions when required.

The public are invited to examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as I will sell cheaper than any other establishment in Northern Pennsylvania. Towanda, August 8, 1855.

THE OLD STAND STILL IN OPERATION!

THE subscriber would announce to the public that he has now on hand, and will make to order all kinds of CABINET WARE, such as Sofas, Divans, Lounges, Centre, Card, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Mahogany, Walnut, Maple and Cherry Bureaus, and a variety of other kinds, Chairs and Bedsteads of every description, which are, and will be made of the best material and workmanlike manner, and which they will sell for cash cheaper than can be bought in any other Warehouse in the country.

READY-MADE COFFINS, on hand on the most reasonable terms. A good HEARSE and a good FUNERAL COFFIN, on hand on the most reasonable terms. JAMES MACKINSON. Towanda, January 1, 1857.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. West side of the Public Square, opposite the Court House.

BAILEY & NEVINS are just receiving a large addition to their stock of Groceries, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Toys, Fruit, Confectionary, &c., which will be sold wholesale or retail for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce, at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Consumers or country dealers would do well to call and examine our stock and prices.

GROCERIES. Black and Green Teas, Rio and Java Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, nutmegs, Mace cinnamon, Ground Mustard, Pepper Sauce, Soda, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Spices and Tallow Candles, Bar Soap, Vinegar, Starch, &c.

PROVISIONS. Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Feed, Pork, Hams & Shoulders, Mackerel, Codfish, Shad, Lake Trout, Pickled and Smoked Herring, Cheese, Rice, Beans, Prunes, Potatoes, Butter, Lard, Crackers, &c., &c.

FRUIT. Apples, Citron, Figs, Egg, Currants, Raisins, Lemons and Oranges, Green and Dried Apples, and Peaches, Almonds, Pecan nuts, Brazil nuts, Grenoble and Madeira Walnuts, Filberts, Pea nuts, Chestnuts, Hickory nuts, &c.

Carman, Ferguson and American Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.—Boys' Slings, Tin Wagons, China, Pewter & Wood Tea Sets, Dolls, Trumpery, Toy Guns, Accordions, Harmonicas, Glass, Paper and Wood Inlaid Work Boxes and Toilet Cases, Toy Bureaus, Secretaries, &c. Pearl, Ivory, Paper and Leather Port Monies, Wallets, Purse, Ivory, Horn and Wood Pocket and Toilet Combs, Tobacco and Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Tobacco, Hair and Cloth Brushes, Fancy Mirrors, Perfumery, Hair Oil, &c.

Foos Car, Letter, Compendium and Bath Soap, Envelopes, Washers, Sewing Wax, Ink, Inkstands, Wash Caps, Sand Boxes, Penholders, Pens, Water scales, &c., &c.

TABLE AND DRY SALT, Salina and Rock Salt, and Cuyaga Ground Plaster. BAILEY & NEVINS. Towanda, December 26, 1855.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The undersigned is agent for the following safe and reliable Companies: Farmer's Union Insurance Co., Athens, Pa. Capital, \$200,000.

State Mutual Insurance Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Capital, \$200,000.

Girard Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Capital, \$1,000,000.

These Companies insure against loss or damage by fire on the most reasonable terms. Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Warehouses, Merchandise, &c., and Farm Property insured for any length of time. All losses will be promptly paid. C. S. RUSSELL. Towanda, December 22, 1856.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN, Clock & Watch Repairer.

THE undersigned is constantly receiving from New-York by Express, new additions to his Stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Silver ware, and Fancy Goods, comprising in part—Gold and Silver Lever, Timepiece, and Watches, with a full and complete assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, such as Gold chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Gold Pens, Keys, Brooch Pins, Ear-Rings, Earrings, &c., &c. Also, a large variety of Silver ware, such as Table and Tea Spoon, Cream spoons, Butter knives, Salt spoons, Spectacles, together with an extensive assortment of Plated Ware—All of which will be sold very cheap for CASH.

CLOCKS.—A large assortment Clocks just received, of all descriptions, ranging in prices from 75 cents to Fifty Dollars.

Watches repaired on short notice, and WARRANTED to run well. Also, all kinds Clocks repaired.

W. A. C. would beg leave to say, that he is prepared to execute the most difficult work, and as can be done at no other Shop short of New-York city.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN, Towanda, February 1, 1857.

WAVERLY MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

F. H. BALDWIN, having purchased the Marble Factory of this village, under the superintendence of H. Hanford, the subscriber is happy to announce that the Marble business in Waverly will now be conducted by him. He is constantly receiving ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN MARBLE, for Monuments, Pedestals, Tomb Tables, and Stand Tops, Paint Stoves, Mullers, &c. Having secured the services of G. H. POWERS, who is well known to be the most perfect artist in the State, he offers unparalleled inducements to persons wishing to secure any of the above articles, in cheapness, style and Artistic beauty.

Waverly, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1857.

FOR SALE. THE well-known and well-established CARPENTRY MANUFACTORY situated on Main and Second streets in the south part of the Borough of Towanda. Also, the Smith Shop, Timber House and Barn, on the same lot, and stock of Timber on hand.

Also, HOUSE AND LOT adjoining the shop lot. The whole will be sold cheap for ready pay. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence on the premises.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand some \$1000 or \$1500 worth of CARRIAGES, of different kinds, which he will sell on reasonable terms for ready pay or approved credit.

Towanda, Aug. 1, 1857. G. H. DRAKE.

BARCLAY COAL.—THE BARCLAY RAIL ROAD AND COAL COMPANY have now on hand, and will keep constantly for sale at TOWANDA, a large supply of their coal, at

\$2 50 per ton for Blacksmith Coal, and \$3 00 per ton for Raked Coal.

Apply for coal at Towanda to O. D. BARTLETT. Coal will also be sold at the MINES at \$2 00 per ton for Blacksmith Coal, and \$2 50 per ton for Raked Coal.



DR. PORTER'S OFFICE & DRUG STORE, SOUTH END OF THE WARD HOUSE Fronting the Public Square.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage of the past year, intends to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the very best articles usually kept in his line, which he will dispose of on such terms as will be satisfactory to all who may patronize him. The purchases are made entirely with cash in hand, and for the CASH our customers will receive the benefit of a good article at a low price. All articles shall answer our recommendations, and are warranted as represented.

Medical Advice gratuitously given at the Office, charging only for the Medicine. The stock consists of a complete and select assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND GROCERIES, Pure Wine & Liquors, for Medicinal use, London Porter & Scotch Ale.

ALL THE MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES! The most approved Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, Nursing Bottles, Wipple Shells, Breast Pumps, Teeth Rings, Syringes, Catheters, &c.

American, English & Chinese Razors and Knives. FRESH CAMPBELL & BURNING FLUID—NEW & BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS OF LAMPS!

SUPERIOR TOBACCO & SNUFF!—Choice brands of Pure Havana, Principe and Yara CIGARS! Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Shaving Soap, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

Hair Dyes, Hair Restorer, Fancy Soaps, Shaving Cream, Tooth Powder, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Italian Whisks, Port monies, Purse, Bay, Cologne, Rose and Lavender Waters, Tobacco and Snuff Boxes, Indelible Ink, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES: Black and Green Teas; Rio and Java Coffee; Molasses, Syrups, Sugars, Spices, &c. &c. Salmon, Mackerel, Sardines, &c.

REMEMBER THE STORE—SOUTH END OF THE WARD HOUSE! Towanda, February 1, 1855. H. C. PORTER, M. D.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. The Mammoth Hardware Store OF CHATFIELD & STORRS. OWEGO, N. Y.

Is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of Foreign & Domestic Hardware

Consisting of HOUSE TRIMMINGS, of every description, Carpenters, Cabinet makers, Blacksmiths and Shoe makers' TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In fact almost everything that the industry of the country requires. In addition we are constantly receiving and keep on hand a full stock of Swedish and American Iron, Horse shoe Iron, Nail rods, &c.

Warranted of the best quality, and sold as cheap as can be purchased at any establishment west of New York. Also Parker mill Nails, Lead Pipe, Glass, Sash, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, which is warranted perfectly pure.

Saddlery Hardware, and Carriage Maker's Goods. Coal and Wood Cook and Parlor Stoves.

Parlor and Cook Wood and Coal Stoves, Regulators and Sheet Iron Stoves, Stove Pipe, &c. Now receiving a full supply of the celebrated Cook stove GOVERNOR, which is pronounced by all judges as the best cook stove in the market. It is especially adapted to the Farmer's use.

As we have the corner and most complete Hardware Store on the New York and Erie Railroad, and we intend to purchase goods in the best markets, and by keeping a full assortment, selling as cheap as possible, we hope to merit the patronage of those doing business in this market. STORRS & CHATFIELD. Owego, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1856.

NEW ARRANGEMENT PATTON'S PAYNE, JUST OPENED, ON THE CORNER OF BRIDGE AND MAIN STREETS, No. 4, Patton's Block, Towanda, Pa.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the D. N. business, and are now receiving at No. 4, in Patton's New Brick Block, from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, a large and well selected stock of American, French and English

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES! DRESSING COMBS, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, PORT MONNIES, &c.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a variety of the most approved Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, &c., always on hand.

London Porter and Scotch Ale, and Pure Liquors, for Medicinal purposes.

ALL THE MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES. Brushes for the Hat, Hair, Teeth, Nails, Boots, Polishing, Varnishing, Whitewashing, &c.

The Lovers of GOOD CIGARS and TOBACCO, will find a large variety of choice Havana, Yara and Principe Cigars, and the finest brands of Tobacco and Snuff.

Campbells—Particular Attention paid to the Manufacture of BURNING FLUID. And a fine assortment of LAMPS, of all sizes and descriptions, Bird Cages, Cups, Nests and Sees.

All of which is offered for sale at greatly reduced rates. Our stock being large and mostly purchased from the Importer and Manufacturer at the lowest rates, and with Cash, enables us to sell at reduced prices, that must be satisfactory to all. We invite the attention of the public to an especial examination of our stock of goods and prices.

Our Motto is—"THE CASH SYSTEM—QUICK SALES—SMALL PROFITS." Our Goods are selected with the utmost care and warranted to