in favor of a Convention, the Territorial Legislature, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution. This law is fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a Legislature for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined—"every *bona fide* inhabitant of Kansas," on the third Monday of June, the day of the election, who was a citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, and had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States or Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of qualified votes, and pursuant thereof, nine thousand fifty-two voters were registed. Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election.

In his inaugural address on the 27th of May, he informed them that "under our practice the preliminary act of passing a State Constitution is uniformly performed thro' the instrumentality of a Convention of Delegates chosen by the people themselves; that the Convention is now about to be elected by you under a call of the Territorial Legislature, created, and still recognized, by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this Convention, were fully sustained by the Act of Congress and the authority of the Convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States." The Governor also clearly and distinctly warns them what would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. "The people of Kansas, then," he says," are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and State Government. The law has performed its entire and appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout the whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote, to act for them in that contingency, and absentees are as much bound by the law and the Constitution, where there is no fraud or violence by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self government would be impracticable, and monarchy and despotism would remain as the only alternative." It may also be observed that at this period, any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Congress must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the third of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had been admitted to his seat and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration. This was a propitious moment for settling all the difficulties in Kansas. This was the time for abandoning the Revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws and unite with its friends in framing a State Constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to lawful authority, and vote at the election of delegates, may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land, which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation, could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of the laws which have for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against the Government; it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law. And should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in their own eyes, our case is indeed hopeless.

The enemies of the Territorial Government are determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for delegates to the Convention,—not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas, in the early spring of 1857,—but because they had predetermined, at all hazards, to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other Constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election, therefore, was suffered to pass in default.—But of this result the qualified electors, who refused to vote, can never justly complain.

From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton Convention, according to every principle of Constitutional law, was legally constituted, and invested with the power to frame a Constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established laws. In certain small republics of ancient times, people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here, only through the ballot-box, and if people will refuse to exercise it, in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas Convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a Constitution, and having completed the work, finally adjourned on the Seventh of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this Constitution to the popular vote, but did submit the question, whether Kansas should be a Free or Slave State, to the people. This was the question which had fanned the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the Confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when instructed Gov. Walker in general terms, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery—what manner the people might regulate their own affairs, was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact, the general provisions of the recent State Constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so clear and excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day, in framing a new Constitution.

I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act, the Kansas Convention were bound to submit this important question of slavery to the people. It was, however, my opinion, that, independently of this, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to the popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history commencing in the very best age of the Republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which guides our institutions, and is every day carried into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representatives chosen by themselves, their sovereign power to frame Constitutions, enact laws, and perform other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they may think proper. It is true, the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, required the Convention to submit the Constitution to the popular vote. But this they have not done. The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas Constitution, have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their Constitution or laws, according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to the election of the people of Kansas on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution. Here an fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka Constitution, if they were in the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore peace to the distracted Territory. But they again refused the right of popular sovereignty, and thus suffered the election to pass in default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday in January, and that they did that day vote under the Lecompton Constitution for Governor and other State officers, and member of Congress, and members of the Legislature. This election was warmly contested by both sides, and a larger vote was polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas.—Wrongs have been committed at this election, by one or both parties, the Legislature and the people of Kansas, under the Constitution know how to redress themselves, and punish these detestable, but too common crimes, without outside interference.

The people of Kansas have then "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a Constitution and State government, have submitted the important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, member of Congress, members of the Legislature, and their State officers. They now ask admission into the Union, under this Constitution, which is Republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention, recognized and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories," leaving "the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." In this manner by localizing the question of slavery and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot expected this question to be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always excited a baleful influence throughout the country. It is proper that I should refer to the election held under the act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday in January, on the Lecompton Constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature, which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character.—The election, which was peacefully conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution, were at the same time and place, recognizing its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have as yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission, and that fine Territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population, and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and comforts which follow agricultural and mechanical industry. The people then will be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistable, when expressed orderly and in a lawful manner. It can unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say they can impose fetters upon their own power, which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands for an hundred as for ten years. These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and recognized in some form by every State Constitution, and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in the Bill of Rights, that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore, they have at all times the inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such a manner as they may think proper." The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous Constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas Constitution after the year 1864, could by any possibility be construed into the prohibition to make such change previous to the period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected, may at its first session, submit the question to the vote of the people, whether they will or not, have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest Judicial Tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of territory, acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and property of nearly half the members of the Confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a Constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union, under the present Constition.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the Constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas, a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in a State which they might have done twice before if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refuse to vote for delegates to the Convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the Constitution, and who afterward refuse on the 21st of December, when they might as they claim, have stricken slavery from the Constitution, should now reject a State, because slavery remains in its Constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this important subject will be renewed in a more alarming form that it has ever assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas Nebraska act would put a final end to the slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect, will settle the question. Should the agitation be again revived; should the people of the sister States be again estranged from each other with more than former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people Kansas the only practical difference between their admission or rejection, depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change the present Constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter.—Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not of right, the small difference of time, one way or the other, is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the renewal of the slavery agitation. In considering this question, it should never be forgotten that in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may effect the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have, from the beginning, resisted the Constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the Constitution will be so much more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union where slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole country.—Already the affairs of the Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of the public attention, have sadly affected the friendly relations of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized and will soon die away for want of outside aliment; then every difficulty would be settled at the ballot box. Besides—and this is no trifling consideration—we shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and employ them in service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker to maintain the existence of the Territorial Government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered at least two thousand troops under the command of General Harney necessary. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved a very heavy expense to the Government.—Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be any occasion there for the troops of the United States.

I have thus performed my duty on this important question, under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful, prosperous condition, and live in the affections and respect of my countrymen.

The dark and ominous clouds now impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe will be dispated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress, whereas if it should be rejected, I greatly fear that these clouds will be darker and more ominous than any that have ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

A rumor has reached us by the way of Chicago, from Fayetteville, Ark., to the effect that there has been a fearful insurrection of slaves near that place, incited by white men. Two settlements are reported to have been attacked by the negroes, who killed twenty-three persons, besides burning houses and slaughtering cattle. A force of volunteers was organized, who, after killing and capturing twenty five of the insurrectionists, succeed in quelling the disturbance. The story is probably very much exaggerated.

New Advertisements.

Towanda Female Seminary.

THE THIRD TERM of the Towanda Female Seminary, under charge of Misses HANSONS, will commence on MONDAY, February 15, 1858.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

ATTENTION is called to the fact that S. W. ROGERS is now in form, and offers his services to those wishing it, in tuning Pianos, repairing and tuning Melodeons, &c. He can also furnish the above Instruments cheap as the cheapest. All Instruments fully warranted. Calls from the country promptly attended to.

His partner, LEVI WELLS, in Tuscarora, can also be called on in any of the above departments.

Towanda, Feb. 9, 1858.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note given by me to David A. Prince or bearer, dated Rome, January 25 or 26, 1858, for 4250 feet of hemlock lumber, to be paid on or before the first day of June next. Said note was given on settlement, by mistake, and I shall not pay the same unless compelled by law, as I have not received any consideration for the same. DAN RUSSELL.

Rome, Feb. 2, 1858.

To Persons Remitting Money to Ireland.

THE undersigned are now prepared by an arrangement with Messrs. Roche Bros. & Coffey, of New-York, to give drafts payable at sight on Messrs. Roche Brothers of Dublin, in sums of one pound and upwards to any amount, and also to issue certificates of passage in the vessels of the "Black Ball Line" of New York and Liverpool packets.

Jan. 26, 1858. LAPORTE, MASON & CO.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirious of settling up his Book accounts, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same by note or payment, by the 15th of January 1858, and *save cost*.

JOHN BEIDLEMAN.

Towanda Dec. 22, 1857.

Merchandice, &c.

I. O. of O. F. CELEBRATION

LERAYS LODGE, No. 416, I. O. of O. F., having engaged Hon. E. S. SWEET, of Owego, to deliver a public lecture to the order, in LeRAYSVILLE, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, at one o'clock, P. M.

Permission having been granted, the Order will appear in Regalia. Our sister Lodges are cordially invited to attend, without further notice.

By order of the Lodge,
O. W. NORTHOP,
STEPHEN GORHAM,
L. B. PIERCE,
LeRaysville, Jan. 30, 1858. Com. of Arrangements.

Sent Free to any Address.

G. G. EVANS, Bookseller, Publisher, and originator of the GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE, has just issued a new and complete Catalogue of his Books, comprising a large and varied assortment of all kinds of literature.

$500 worth of Gifts will be given with every $1000 worth of books sold. A gift worth from 25 cts. to $100 will be delivered with each book at the time of sale

Orders from the country promptly filled and the goods forwarded by express or mail on the same day the order is received.

A complete catalogue sent free. Address G. G. EVANS, 439 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Jan. 26, 1858.

No Mistake for D. C. Hall.

HE has now on hand a large stock and a great variety of Parlor and Plate, and 40 different patterns of Cooking Stoves of Diving Flue and Elevated Ovens for Coal and Wood—that rather than to summer them over, he will sell at cost for cash or grain at the following prices:—Wheat, $1 25; Rye, 62½ cts.; Corn, 62½ cts; oats 37½ cts; Buckwheat, 43¾ cents and Butter the highest market price given. If you don't believe it, call and try him.

P. S. Those who have accounts or notes with him that are due, had better make arrangements to pay immediately if they wish to save cost.

Towanda, Jan. 14, 1858.

SOLE LEATHER,

A LARGE SUPPLY, AT VERY LOW PRICES. Also, Upper Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Kip Skins, a large assortment of Morocco, Linings, Findings, and other goods suitable for the season.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, and made to order, all of which we offer at reduced prices. HUMPHREY & WICKHAM.

Towanda, January 5, 1858.

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, &c., all sizes, for sale at

Oct. 12, 1857. TRACY & MOORE'S.

Tioga Point
Agricultural & Junction Iron Works,
AT ATHENS, BRADFORD CO., PENN.,
WELLES, BLOOD & Co., Proprietors.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has formed a co-partnership with Mr. JOHN P. BLOOD, of Albany, N. Y., (who has for several years been Superintendent of Messrs. Emery Brothers' Agricultural Works,) and with Mr. SAMUEL N. BLOOD, of Worcester, Mass., (Machinist and Tool Builder, and late Superintendent of the American Hoop Machine Company of Fitchburg, Mass., under the firm name of WELLES, BLOOD & Co; and that we have leased for a term of years the extensive and well known Iron Works, of Messrs. Shipman & Welles, at this place, and united the Tioga Point Agricultural Works with the same, for the manufacture of Agricultural Machines, Implements, &c., among which will be Emery's Endless Chain Railroad Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Threshers and Separators, Portable Circular and Crossent Saw Mills, Cider Mills, Dog Powers, Clover Hullers, Feed Cutters, Fanning Mills, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Shingle Machines, Kirby's Mowers and Reapers, &c., of the most improved patterns and construction. We are prepared to do all kinds of Machinery Casting and Repairing, and have for sale a large stock of first class Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings, manufactured by and belonging to Messrs. Shipman & Welles.

Both of the Messrs. Blood are skillful and experienced practical mechanics. Our Machinery will nearly all be new and with the latest improvements, and with the encouragement afforded by the patronage of a discerning public, we expect to have the reputation of doing first class work and making the best Agricultural Machines in use. R. M. WELLES.

Athens, January, 1858.

TO DEALERS, FARMERS AND MILL OWNERS:

Our past individual experience in the manufacture, sale and use of Agricultural Machines and Implements, and also in general Machine and Steam Work, with our excellent facilities, afforded by Machinery, principally of our own construction, with the very latest and best improvements, and also for procuring the very best materials and stock of all kinds at cheap rates, will enable us to manufacture better machinery, at same prices, than that of other manufacturers, and also compete with the world in prices and quality and material and workmanship of all kinds of Agricultural Impliments, and in all kinds of Casting and Job Work.

We shall pay especial attention to the manufacture of the very best of Plows and Plow Castings. We intend to make castings for all the leading plows in use in our vicinity, and shall take great care to use only the best material. Our plow wooder is from the best and most celebrated eastern manufactory. We invite all interested in "home manufactures" to call and see our works.

WELLES, BLOOD & CO.

R. M. WELLES,
J. P. BLOOD,
S. N. BLOOD.

DR. J. MACKINTOSH, *DENTIST*, will be found at his old quarters in Patton's Block, until December next.

Towanda, Nov. 2, 1857. JOHN MACKINTOSH.

ENGLISH and French Merinos, DeBages, DeLaines, Alapaccas, Thibet Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids (a new and fashionable article) Prints, Ginghams, and in fact all kinds of Dry Goods may be had cheap at

Sept. 15, 1857. WM. A. ROCKWELL'S.

WANTED.—500 Bushels of Wheat at the market price.

Towanda, Oct. 26, 1857. BAILEY & NEVINS.

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,

To those wishing to buy GOODS FOR CASH.

Prices Reduced 25 to 50 pr ct.

Those wishing to know what

PANIC PRICES

Are, are invited to call.

Towanda, November 30, 1857.

CASH WANTED
FOR
GREAT BARGAINS!
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

OATS, Corn, Rye, Wheat, Potatoes, and a small quantity of Rye straw will be taken at the BARCLAY MINES in exchange for COAL.

J. MACFARLANE,
Dec, 8, 1857. Gen. Sup. Barclay R. R. & Coal Co.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Zaccheus Annable agreeing to settle and pay all the debts of the late firm, and he is also authorized to receive all accounts and debts owing to the said firm.

SAMUEL ANNABLE,
Granville, July 24, 1857. ZACCHEUS ANNABLE.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of Bradford County, from Jan. 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1857, inclusive.

EXPENDITURES.

Auditors	$ 110 50	Insurance on Public buildings	202 00
Assessors	1138 00	Prisoner's support in County jail	521 42
Bridge Contracts	1432 00	do Eastern State Penitentiary	396 58
Bridge and Road Views	35 00	Conveying prisoners to do.	300 00
Bradford County Agricultural Society	100 00	Public printing	322 01
Coal and Wood house	438 47	Prothonotary and Clerk of Quarter Sessions	316 91
Crier at Court	90 00	Repairs upon Public Buildings	213 74
Constables making returns and attending court	507 99	State Lunatic Asylum	119 00
Counsel to Commissioners	50 00	Sheriff for summoning Jurors	127 00
Cost in Commonwealth suits	1237 24	Township line Views	82 87
Costs in civil suits	20 00	Wild cat certificates	8 25
Election expenses	793 13	G. H. Bull, late Commissioner	318 00
Erection of Fire Proof	6058 85	P. H. Buck, Commissioner	306 00
Fuel and Lights	112 07	D. Lilley, do	282 00
Grand Jurors	585 04	D. Decker, do	78 00
Traverse Jurors	2368 50	E. B. Coolbaugh, Clerk to Commissioners	500 00
Incidental expenses	82 12		
Indexing and comparing Deed Books	106 64		
Office Books and Stationery	210 30		
			$19,590 03

Account with the several Collectors of County Taxes for the County of Bradford.

Townships & Bor'os	Collectors' Names.	Ver	Charged.	Received.	Exonerated	Per centage	Due.
Ulster	C B Kitchen	1855	$ 26 22	..	$4 05	$22 17	
Wilmot	E Shepard	..	59 32	26 34	7 78	8 91	$ 7 29
Durell	John Stevens	1854	11 89	..	..	11 89	..
Herrick	R Hillis	..	18 99	9 17	..	9 82	..
Ridgbury	Charles French	..	52 86	30 77	4 47	17 62	..
Ulster	H D Rogers	..	57 40	57 40	..	..	..
Wyalusing	E Whitney	..	14 95	7 65	7 30	..	..
Albany	S Chapman	1855	32 30	32 30	..	..	..
Franklin	F F Fairchild	..	25 22	18 10	77	6 35	..
Granville	C D Ross	..	53 57	39 13	2 28	12 16	..
Herrick	R Hillis	..	98 40	90 73	..	7 67	..
Rome	S C Mann	..	59 01	59 01	..	..	..
Tuscarora	D Ackley	..	60 21	48 08	12 13	..	..
Towanda North	W W Eastabrooks	..	19 48	10 00	..	..	9 48
Wyalusing	Hiram Elliott	..	24 90	3 03	3 71	18 16	..
Athens Boro	Charles Clapp	1856	113 02	85 76	34 16	23 10	..
Athens twp	N Edminster	..	705 59	611 86	23 63	70 10	..
Albany	C H Corbin	..	165 47	135 00	12 64	11 86	5 97
Asylum	G H Morrow	..	44 86	22 35	8 07	14 44	..
Burlington West	Flynn Phelps	..	196 46	136 50	4 70	17 63	37 63
Burlington	J Travis jr	..	217 14	168 46	29 37	19 31	..
Columbia	Peleg Peckham	..	167 96	123 79	11 28	32 89	..
Durell	D L States	..	110 91	86 14	7 78	16 99	..
Franklin	J P Burnham	..	211 16	35 53	166 29	9 34	..
Granville	C D Ross	..	319 64	..	5 22	21 49	292 93
Herrick	Wm Hillis	..	169 46	155 13	1 41	12 92	..
LeRoy	A D Foss	..	89 54	74 54	2 07	12 93	..
Litchfield	R Merrill	..	120 91	97 12	4 43	19 36	..
Orwell	A G Mathews	..	37 00	9 69	4 05	23 26	..
Overton	D Heverly jr	..	66 27	50 00	..	..	16 27
Pike	Chandler Brink	..	471 60	425 43	8 07	38 10	..
Rome	O F Young	..	293 83	267 31	3 94	22 58	..
Ridgbury	Jesse Hammond	..	156 36	127 63	5 48	23 15	..
Sheshequin	Wm P Horton	..	136 02	96 61	5 61	33 80	..
Smithfield	T J Wheeler	..	107 30	65 72	6 41	35 17	..
Springfield	S D Harkness	..	166 54	129 00	5 71	25 79	12 04
South Creek	Ira Crane	..	51 11	41 66	4 91	14 54	..
Standing Stone	Jonathan Wood	..	103 03	82 50	5 05	15 48	..
Tuscarora	A W Gray	..	178 17	157 74	5 02	15 41	..
Towanda Boro	A J Noble	..	402 47	319 28	16 99	75 20	..
Towanda North	S A Mills	..	221 20	..	..	..	221 20
Towanda twp	James Santee	..	136 26	116 35	2 84	17 07	..
Troy Borough	A B Moore	..	17 60	..	5 90	11 70	..
Ulster	R McKinney	..	158 39	130 62	7 89	19 88	..
Wysox	J B Hinds	..	208 71	174 21	4 10	30 40	..
Wyalusing	James Lewis	..	110 95	81 87	4 48	24 60	..
Wells	Daniel Strong	..	59 05	33 93	3 97	21 15	..
Warren	J F Wheaton	..	52 48	16 82	5 33	30 33	..
Windham	J W Warner	..	161 75	132 29	4 61	24 85	..
Wilmot	D S Miller	..	26 08	12 94	5 90	7 24	..
Athens Boro	Wm Parry	1857	436 67	389 08	27 02	20 57	..
Athens twp	W H Sible	..	1504 40	910 38	..	..	594 02
Albany	Clark Sweet	..	242 25	217 41	13 39	11 45	..
Armenia	Robert Mason	..	68 43	64 00	1 07	3 36	..
Asylum	Hiram Horton	..	307 00	169 00	5 25	15 11	117 64
Burlington Boro	F Whitehead	..	69 10	64 00	1 64	3 37	..
Burlington West	G W Godard	..	348 29	187 00	12 81	16 78	131 70
Burlington twp	J Travis jr	..	392 71	237 00	..	..	155 71
Canton	H T Beardsley	..	728 55	521 00	..	..	207 55
Columbia	Charles Keyes	..	681 65	502 00	5 84	33 79	140 02
Durell	D L States	..	347 87	197 17	11 23	16 83	122 64
Franklin	J P Barnham	..	197 70	140 00	..	..	57 70
Granville	Albert Barnes	..	437 85	188 00	4 47	21 67	223 71
Herrick	Isaac Marsh	..	265 23	189 10	5 38	12 50	48 25
LeRoy	Leroy Holcomb	..	250 45	118 00	4 26	12 31	115 88
Litchfield	Rowen Merrill	..	402 17	104 00	..	..	298 17
Monroe Boro	H C Tracy	..	64 12	57 63	3 44	3 05	..
Monroe twp	M M Coolbaugh	..	399 89	255 00	14 95	22 27	107 64
Orwell	D C Ellsworth	..	502 14	471 36	5 96	24 82	..
Overton	James Heverly	..	85 71	76 48	5 18	4 04	..
Pike	G W Brink	..	762 00	557 00	7 01	37 76	160 23
Rome	H W Browning	..	445 91	292 46	2 94	22 15	128 36
Ridgbury	Jesse Hammond	..	456 93	290 77	..	..	166 16
Standing Stone	Jonathan Wood	..	294 14	275 08	4 56	14 50	..
Sheshequin	John Brink	..	668 49	244 21	3 07	33 28	387 93
Smithfield	T J Wheeler	..	706 46	638 00	7 15	34 97	26 34
Springfield	C C Hooker	..	588 97	304 00	7 28	29 08	248 61
Sylvania Boro	Harry Smith	..	74 47	69 27	1 47	3 73	..
South Creek	Ira Cran	..	293 42	274 60	..	..	18 82
Tuscarora	D D Black	..	305 06	210 00	4 51	15 29	78 26
Towanda Boro	A J Noble	..	1026 84	671 84	7 09	47 75	234 16
Towanda North	James Elliott	..	263 29	200 04	..	..	63 25
Towanda twp	James Santee	..	335 58	96 13	..	..	239 45
Troy Boro	James Adams	..	251 31	113 50	1 86	12 47	123 48
Troy twp	H Spalding jr	..	683 64	506 00	11 39	33 62	132 72
Ulster	S C Hovey	..	395 17	375 36	2 12	19 69	..
Wyalusing	James Lewis	..	495 62	367 27	8 26	24 59	95 50
Wysox	E R Blauvelt	..	561 74	310 00	2 30	28 03	221 41
Windham	J W Warner	..	539 31	340 45	13 61	26 30	158 95
Warren	J F Wheaton	..	628 69	581 06	17 04	30 59	..
Wells	S H Ingersoll	..	425 92	292 40	16 08	20 49	96 94
Wilmot	N T Horton	..	160 18	126 95	9 68	8 40	15 01
			$24,688 23	$16,843 82	$787 97	$1,575 44	$5,540 57

Dr. Ezra C. Kellogg, Treasurer, in account with the County of Bradford, Cr.

To am't of duplicats for years previous to 1857	$6,599 91	By am't returned uncollected prior to 1857	$ 614 31
" for 1857	18,088 32	" " for 1857	4,926 26
" Re-assessment for 1856	45 23	" " upon unseated lands	10 88
" " 1857	14 34	" Exonerations allowed Collectors	787 97
" Transcripts of unseated lands	155 85	" Percentage " "	1,575 44
" Abatement upon State tax	310 93	" Exonerations upon unseated lands	20 80
" Miscellaneous receivals	439 84	" " sales of seated and unseated do.	64 84
" In Treasury, Jan. 1, 1857	7,593 32	" Orders redeemed in 1857	19,607 48
		" 2 per cent. commission on same	392 15
		" 1 " " $16,967 99	169 68
		" In Treasury, Jan. 1, 1858	5,077 93
	$33,247 74		$33,247 74

Dr. E. C. Kellogg, Treasurer, in acc't with the Com'th of Pennsylvania, Cr.

To am't of duplicates due previous to 1857	$5,585 66	By am't uncollected for 1857, and previous yrs	$4,733 13
" for 1857	13,702 55	" " upon unseated lands	9 50
" Transcripts of unseated lands	139 97	" per centage allowed collectors	1,183 07
" " seated lands	7 31	" exonerations " "	625 90
" Re-assessment for 1857	11 69	" " on unseated lands	17 91
" Miscellaneous receivals	8 75	" 1 per cent. commission on $12,888 42	128 88
		" State Treas. receipts, July 3, & 13, '57,	10,526 31
		" Overpaid in 1856, as per Aud. Gen. rep.	1 98
		" due Commonwealth, Jan. 1, 1858	2,231 25
	$19,455 93		$19,455 93

Dr. County Orders in account with the County of Bradford, for 1857. Cr.

To am't of orders issued in 1857	$19,590 03	By am't of orders redeemed in 1857	$19,607 48
" outstanding Jan. 1, 1857	194 19	" outstanding Jan. 1, 1858	176 74
	$19,784 22		$19,784 22

L. S. BRADFORD COUNTY, SS.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Bradford County, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the Receivals and Expenditures of said County from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, inclusive, A. D. 1857.

Witness our hands and seal of office, at Towanda, this 20th day of January, 1858.

P. H. BUCK,
D. LILLEY, } Commissioners.
D. DECKER,

Attest—E. B. COOLBAUGH, Clerk.

BOARDING.

JOHN KENDALL would respectfully inform the public that having leased the large and commodious house formerly occupied by him, in the lower part of the borough, which has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, he is ready to offer to boarders superior accomodations.

He would particularly inform Jurymen, and others attending Court, that he will be prepared to accommodate them upon the most reasonable terms.

He solic