

President's Message.

FROM FIRST PAGE.
The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to return peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin, without an effort on the part of her neighbors to rescue her? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share so largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to be destroyed and injured? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good result. The aid which she requires, and which the interest of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of its neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.
The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do justice, for adequate redress. While its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that Republic. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.
It may be said that these measures will, at least, indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled government—we have a far deeper interest socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.
I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual Message, that authority may be given to the posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where those may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless rovers on that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile hordes of the Indians from our side of the line, would it be believed, have prevented much injury and many casualties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Lives and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a Territorial Government over Arizona.
The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th of February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual Message, failed to receive the ratification of the Government of that Republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has since been concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. The

case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to return peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin, without an effort on the part of her neighbors to rescue her? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share so largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to be destroyed and injured? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good result. The aid which she requires, and which the interest of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of its neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.
The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do justice, for adequate redress. While its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that Republic. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.
It may be said that these measures will, at least, indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled government—we have a far deeper interest socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.
I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual Message, that authority may be given to the posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where those may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless rovers on that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile hordes of the Indians from our side of the line, would it be believed, have prevented much injury and many casualties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Lives and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a Territorial Government over Arizona.
The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th of February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual Message, failed to receive the ratification of the Government of that Republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has since been concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. The

case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to return peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin, without an effort on the part of her neighbors to rescue her? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share so largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to be destroyed and injured? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good result. The aid which she requires, and which the interest of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of its neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.
The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do justice, for adequate redress. While its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that Republic. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.
It may be said that these measures will, at least, indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled government—we have a far deeper interest socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.
I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual Message, that authority may be given to the posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where those may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless rovers on that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile hordes of the Indians from our side of the line, would it be believed, have prevented much injury and many casualties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Lives and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a Territorial Government over Arizona.
The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th of February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual Message, failed to receive the ratification of the Government of that Republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has since been concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. The

case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to return peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin, without an effort on the part of her neighbors to rescue her? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share so largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to be destroyed and injured? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good result. The aid which she requires, and which the interest of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of its neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.
The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do justice, for adequate redress. While its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that Republic. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.
It may be said that these measures will, at least, indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled government—we have a far deeper interest socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.
I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual Message, that authority may be given to the posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where those may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless rovers on that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile hordes of the Indians from our side of the line, would it be believed, have prevented much injury and many casualties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Lives and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a Territorial Government over Arizona.
The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th of February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual Message, failed to receive the ratification of the Government of that Republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has since been concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. The

Empire Store, Owego.
CASH SYSTEM!
STONE & CO.,
OWEGO, N. Y.
RETURN sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since adopting the CASH SYSTEM in March last.
Their customers have
Saved from 20 to 30 per cent.
And will continue to do so by purchasing at the Empire Store, as no person that gives credit can compare with the prices at this
EMPIRE CASH STORE.
OWEGO, N. Y.
We invite the public to call where a Dollar will buy more Goods than any other place in America!
We are now receiving our
FALL STOCK!
And will receive from week to week, throughout the season, the Latest and most desirable styles of
DRESS GOODS,
RICH SILKS,
PLAIN AND PLaid MERINOS,
SULFURINO PLAIDS,
MAGENTA PLAIDS,
DELAINES,
MOHAIRS,
PARAMETAS,
PRINTS, TICKS,
COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,
LINENS, TOWELING,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
NEW STYLES OF COATINGS!
A fine assortment of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
Lower than ever sold before!
We sell the best HOOP SKIRT at 88c. in Owego. Also, a splendid assortment, (lower and higher prices.)
SHEETLAND WOOL, (all colors.)
WOOLEN AND LINEN TABLE SPREADS,
OPERA FANNELS, HOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
COTTON FANNELS,
TWEEDS, &c. &c.
MILLINERY GOODS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Cheaper than bought in New York in small quantities.
RIBBONS, BORDERS, BLONDE, &c.
We have the best assortment of
MERRIMACK PRINTS
In Owego, at 10 cents per yard.
16 Yards Fine, Fast-colored Calico, for 88c.
8 lbs. BATTING, nice and clean, for 88c.
Carpetings, of all kinds.
OIL CLOTHS, of all kinds.
CHEAPER FOR CASH
Than any other Firm in Owego.
So come on, all who are in search of
Good Goods and Great Bargains
And examine our Stock
Which Must and Will be Sold!
We shall keep the prices the same on the following goods:
Best extra Sheetting..... 8 a 12 cents
Heavy Sheetting..... 8 a 16 "
44 fair do..... 8 a 16 "
Cotton Yarn..... 22 a 12 "
Merrimack Prints..... 10 "
A splendid quality do..... 6 a 14 "
Paper Cambric..... 10 "
Kentucky Jeans..... 12 "
Killing Cotton..... 3 "
100 yd Spool Needles..... 4 "
Coat's Spool, 200 yds..... 4 "
Brocha Shawls \$1.00 and upwards..... 10 "
Rubber Circular Combs..... 1 shilling
Horn do..... 10 "
Skirt Laces..... 10 "
Ladies Hose, all colors..... 10 "
Salerates..... 6 a 14 "
5 Shilling Tea at..... 4 shilling
Melanges, good at..... 4 shilling
SUGARS, SYRUPS, COFFEES, & C, AT PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE.
STONE & CO., Owego, N. Y.
5000 BUSHELS DRIED APPLES,
washed by STONE & Co., Owego, in exchange for goods at cash prices.
5000 BUSHELS DRIED APPLES,
washed by STONE & Co., Owego, N. Y., in exchange for goods at cash prices.
5000 BUSHELS DRIED APPLES,
washed by STONE & Co., Owego, N. Y., in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Business Cards.
DUGAN, M. TURNER, PHYSICIAN
& SURGEON, office professional services to the inhabitants of Towanda and vicinity. Office and residence in the dwelling recently occupied by H. Boon, No. 101, one door north of the Episcopal Church, on Main Street.
E. OVERTON, JR., M. D., MONTANY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Union Block, formerly occupied by JAS. MACFARLANE.
H. J. MADILL & MORROW, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office over Mercantile Store, Towanda, Pa. Towanda, April 2, 1859. 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. J. B. THORNS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, P. O. Box 100, Office over M. & B. F. Long's store.
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.
ELIHAN SMITH, having returned to Towanda, has opened a Law Office over Mercantile Store, Dec. 1, 1857.
DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST, permanently located in Towanda, OFFICE one door south of Bailey & Nevens', Towanda, Feb. 19, 1859.
DR. G. S. PECK, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, TOWANDA, PA. Office No. 1, Brick Row, over E. T. Fox's store, entrance first door on Pine St. July 18, 1859.
DR. PORTER'S OLD DRUG STORE,
A large and well stocked assortment of the Largest, safest and most approved DRUG HOUSE IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA!
An established reputation for keeping the best medicine, UNQUALIFIED
In its facilities and apparatus for compounding and preparing MEDICINE AND PRESCRIPTIONS,
Conducted by thoroughly competent persons, who devote the most careful attention to the strictest regard to accuracy, and use only selected articles, and medicines of unimpaired purity, has become
THE CASH DRUG STORE
With prices reduced to correspond with the market.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
By recent arrangements with the Manufacturers, Importers or First Hand Dealers and Cash Purchases, the prices will always be at the lowest point for Prime Goods.
LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER IN
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass,
DRUGS & DYE-STUFFS.
Everything in this extensive stock will be sold Cheap for Cash!
PRICES REDUCED, VIZ:
Of Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives and Razors, Lamps and Materials for Light, TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS, WINES AND LIQUORS, ONLY FOR MEDICINE, TOBACCO & SNUFF.
All the Popular Patent Medicines,
Tooth, Skin & Hair Preparations,
Fancy Articles of all Descriptions,
Elastic, Botanic and Homoeopathic Medicines,
Spices, Bird Seed, Lamp Shades and Garden Seeds,
FISH TACKLE, AMMUNITION, &c.
Constituting the most complete assortment, embracing the great wants of the People, reduced in Price, and revised for the Cash System.
DR. PORTER'S PREPARATIONS
For Family Use,
Known as Safe and Reliable Remedies, are warranted for what they are intended to give satisfaction.
VIZ:
Dr. Porter's Pectoral Syrup..... price 27 1/2 cents
Dr. Porter's Family Balm..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Tooth Elixer..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Worm Syrup..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites..... 100 "
Dr. Porter's Laxative Syrup..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Blackberry Balm..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Tooth Ache Drops..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Capaic Saffron..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Tonic..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Tricarbonate..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Triopile..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Shamoon..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Horse and Cattle Powder..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Red Bog Poison..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Black Ink..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Chamaine Fluid..... 27 1/2 "
Dr. Porter's Bat and Mice Poison..... 25 "
Dr. Porter's Citrate Magnesia..... 25 "
Medical Advice given gratuitously at the office.
Charging only for Medicine.
Thankful for past liberal patronage would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that on pains shall be spared to satisfy and merit the continuance of their confidence and patronage, at the
CASH DRUG STORE
South End of the Ward House,
June 30, 1859.
H. C. PORTER, M. D.
WOOL CARDING.
We have put our machinery in the very good and experienced workmen.
Having abundance of machinery, room and power, shall be able to do work as fast as it comes, and will card loads from a distance as soon as brought. Cloth dressing, dyeing, &c., will also be done in its season. I shall give the business my personal attention, and will guarantee all the work well done.
H. B. INGHAM.
Camptown, May 10, 1859.
CLOSING UP OF NAVIGATION.
BREAK IN THE CANAL!
500 MEN WANTED to buy Stoves at the MAMMOTH POINT, one door east of Mercantile Store. We have just received the largest assortment of STOVES ever brought to this market, both for Coal and Wood Cooking. Parlor Coal and Wood Parlor, Dining-room, Stove and Coal Stoves, the best Coal Stove ever manufactured, all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other establishment in this country.
A large quantity of Tin Ware, Stoves, Pipe, Elbows, Coal Hoops, Coal Shovels and Coal Sifters, always on hand, and for sale at Wholesale or Retail. All kinds of castings and machinery made to order on short notice. Particular attention paid to Boilers, Fire Troughs, Fire-doctors, Gutter and all kinds of Jobbing, done and warranted to give satisfaction.
A large quantity of Best Quality Coaling Shovel on hand, which will be sold very cheap. Please give a call.
Towanda, Nov. 1, 1859. JOHN CARMAN.
ALL WANTING FARMS IN A DE- sirable climate, fertile soil, and secure from frost. See advertisement of Hammon's Lands in another column.