for any person, by force, violence or fraud, to take out of this State, any negro or mulatto, with the intention of keeping or selling the said negro or mulatto as a slave, for a term of Soon after the passage of this act, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that it did not apply to the forcible removal of a slave, by the owner or his agent, but that its object was to punish the forcible or fraudulent abduction from the State of free negroes, with the intention of keeping or selling them as slaves. Thus, at an early day, giving judicial sanction to the doctrine, that a master had the right to take his slaves wherever he could

The first act of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice or labor was passed in 1793, and originated from the refusal of the Governor of Virginia to surrender and deliver up, on the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, three persons who had been indicted in Pennsylvania for kidnapping a negro, and carrying him into Virginia. And when it was found that this Congressional statute did not afford a simple, speedy and efficient remedy for the recovery of fugitives from labor, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the request of the adjoining State of Maryland, in 1826, passed her act "to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the U. States relative to fugitives from labor, for the protection of free people of color, and to prevent kidnapping." This excellent and well considered law met all the existing emergencies. It required the judges, justices of the peace and aldermen, of the State, upon the oath of the claimant, to issue their warrant for the arrest of any fugitive from labor escaping into this State; directing, however, that such warrants should be made returnable, by whomsoever issued, before a judge of the proper county. It required sheriffs and constables to execute such- warrants. It authorized the commitment of the fugitive to the county jail, and otherwise made provisions to

county jail, and otherwise made provisions to secure its effective execution, and at the same time to prevent its abuse.

This law continued quietly in operation until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made in 1842, in the case of Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The history of the case may be briefly stated: Edward Prigg was indicted in the court of over and terminer of York county, for kidnapping a colored person, named Margaret Morgan. Upon the trial it appeared that she was held as a slave in the State of Maryland, and that she escaped into the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1832—that in 1837, Edward Prigg was appointed, by the owner, to seize and arrest her as a fugitive from labor. In pursuance of this authority, and under a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, Prigg caused the negro women to be arrested, and without having obtained any warrant of removal, he delivered her to her average in the State of Maryland. These facts warrant of removal, he delivered her to her owner in the State of Maryland. These facts were found by a special verdict, and by the agreement of counsel, a judgment was entered against Prigg. From this judgment a writt of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where a gree forms independent of contact of the State, where a gree forms independent of contact of the State, where a gree forms independent of contact of the State, where a gree forms independent of contact of the state, where a gree forms independent of contact of the state, where a gree forms independent of contact of the state, where a gree forms independent of contact of the state, where a gree forms independent of contact of the state where a gree forms independent of contact of the state of the sta

to protect rece persons of color, and to plants those was, by fraud, force or violence, were guitty of kidnapping, and holding or selling free men as slaves. This the State had a clear right to do; and nothing but a misconstruction of her act, could have induced the declaration that it was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. it was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. It is perfectly clear, that Edward Prigg had committed no crime in removing Margaret Morgan from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Maryland, and delivering her up to her owner; and it is equally clear, that no attempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylvania, to declare his act a crime. He should have been discharged, not because the act of the State was unconstitutional, but because he had not transgressed its commands.

The Supreme Court of the United States not only pronounced the particular section of the act of 1826, then, before them, unconstitutional, but a majority of the court held that the whole act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal her law thus adcaired unconstitutional. This was done by the act of 1947; and if that act had contained nothing more than a repeal of the law of 1826, and the reenactment of the law against kidnapping, it could not have been subject to any just complaint. But the third section of the act of 1847, prohibits, under heavy penalties, our judges and magistrates from acting under any act of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdiction of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the tunultuous and riotous arrest of a fugitive slave, by any person or persons, under any pretence of authority whatever, so as to create a breach of the public peace. The sixth section, denying the use of the county julis for the detention of rugitive slaves, was repealed in 1852, and need only be referred to as showing the general spirit of the act. The seventh section repealed the provisions of the act of 1790, which anthorized persons passing through our State to take their slaves with them, and gave to sojourners the right to bring their slaves into the State, and retain them here for any period not exceeding six months.

The provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, seem to have been predicated upon the language of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that the several States may prohibit their own magistrates, and other officers, from exercising an authorized.

nto operation. Pennsylvania passed her law for the gradual abolition of slavery, mindful of the rights of her confederates, she declared that "this act, or anything in it contained, shall not give any relief or shelter to any absconding or runaway negro or mulatto slave, or servant, who has absented himself, or shall absent himself, from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other State or

absent himself, from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other State or country, but such owner, master or mistress, shall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave, or servant, as he might have had in case this act had not been made." A provision much more unequivocal in its phraseology, and direct in its commands, than those found, on the same subject, in the Constitution of the Union. The act, by its terms, was made inapplicable to domestic slaves attending upon delegates in Congress from the other American States, and those held by persons while passing through this State, or sojourning therein for a period not longer than six months.

In 1788 it was made a high penal offence for any person by force, violence or fraud, to

While a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court While a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, held, that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from labor, a minority were then of the opinion that State laws, consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional injunction, were valid and proper. And this minority opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinois. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1823, and its restoration to the place in our code to which, by its merits, it is so justly entitled. This would leave to the option of the claimant, whether he would seek his remedy under State or National laws. He had this right before the repeal of our act of 1826, and, in my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for refusing to place him again in the same position.

under State or National laws. He had this right before the repeal of our act of 1826, and, in my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for refusing to place him again in the same position.

I would also recommend that the consent of the State be given, that the master, while sojouring in our State, for a limited period, or passing through it, may be accompanied by his slave, without losing his right to his service. While such legislation is due to the comity which should ever exist between the different States of this Union, it would undoubtedly tend greatly to restore that peace and harmony, which are now so unwisely imperiled. By it Pennsylvania would concede no principle—we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from, until, by a misconception of its meaning, one of our most important statutes was declared unconstitutional. From 1750, to 1847, a period of sixty-seven years, Pennsylvania herself a free State, permitted the citizens of other States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceeding six months, and to pass through the State, in traveling from one State to another, free from all molestation. Was she injured, or was the cause of human freedom retarded, by the friendly grant of this privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative; but it may be safely averred, that by changing our policy, in this respect, we have in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisternhood of States. Let us, then, renew this pledge of amity and friendship, and once more extend a kindly welcome to the citizens of our common country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, nowthistanding they may be accompanied by those who, under the Constitution and the laws, are held to service and labor.

The Territories of the United States belong to the General Government, and in those ter

the State, where a proforms judgment of affirmance was again, by agreement, entered, and the case removed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be observed that the question, whether Edward Pelgy was read by guilty of the crimical of the court of intry, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jary merely found the facts, and the action of the case, in the late of State, and the action of the case, in the late of State, and the action of the case, in the late of state, and the action of the case, in the second or intry, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jary merely found the facts, and the action of the case, in the late of form.

In the agreement, or the state of the southern state, and the state of the southern state, and the action of the case, in the second of form.

In the agreement of form, and the state of the southern state, and the search o

by the people, with a view solely to the consideration of what measures should be taken to meet the present fearlet it emanate from the source of all authority, the peo

let it emanate from the source of all authority, the people themselves.

Every attempt, upon the part of individuals, or of organized societies, to lead the people away from their allegiance to the government, to induce them to violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the States of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law, as crimes of a treasonable nature. It is of the first importance to the people, and the action of their constituted authorities, should be in unison, in giving a faithful support to the Constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn onty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best sort of government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man.

An accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the State I shall some regime to the support of the first of the support of the first of the state I shall now regime to effect of this Fyer.

heen devised by the wisdom of man.

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the State, I shall soon resign the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, with which the people have entrusted me, to him whom they have chosen as my successor. I shall carry with me into the walks of private life, the consciousness of having honestly discharged the duties that have devolved on me during the term of my office, to the best of my shifty: and shall ever cherish duties that have devolved on me during the term of my office, to the best of my ability; and shall ever cherish the warmest affection for, and the deepest interest in, the fature welfare of our beloved Commonwealth and our glorious Republic. The shadow of a dark cloud does indeed rest upon us; but my hopes and my affections still cling to our Union, and my prayer shall be that He who orders the destinies of nations, when He shall have chastened us for our sins and humbled us before Him, will restore us again in mercy, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fratemity, to remain unbroken through all future time.

WM. F. PACKER.

Executive Department, Harrisburg, Jan. 2, 1861.

WANTED.

A LL THE WELL-DRESSED, YOUNG CHICKENS, GEESE and TURKEYS, at No. 1, Patton's Block, corner of Main and Bridge st.
Dec. 13, 1860. WM. A. ROCKWELL.

THE STANDARD POETS, in Gilt, for

Miscellancous.

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

GONSISTING IN PART OF PRINTS,

> GINGHAMS. DE LAINES.

PARIS PLAIDS, ESMERELDA, •

DESMARETS.

GLACE DE MESSINA,

REPS, AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY. GLOVES,

ALSO

CANTON & WOOL FLANNELS, Cassimeres, Denims, Jeans, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED BY H. S. MURCUR.

H. S. WERCUR

Requests particular attention to his large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS, TWEADS, &C Also to an extensive assortment of Plain and Printed Merinoes, Plain and Printed Coburgs, Plain and Printed Wool and Common De ains, Wool and Union Plaids, Paris Reps, Mohairs, and other

DRESS GOODS. Likewise to the Largest and best selection of English and

AMERICAN PRINTS. And Ginghams, to be found in the County.

BRUSSELS, VENITIAN, SUPERFINE, & INGRAIN CARPETINGS

WOOL AND COTTON DRUGGETS AND OIL CTOTHS.

MENS, WOMENS AND CHILDRENS BOOTS AND SHOES.

Of Every Description. HATS AND CAPS. HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CORDAGE, WINDOW GLASS, SASH,

GROCERIES, OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE. All of which are offered at the Lowest Prices.

A. WICHHAM & SON,

VV have purchased of J. D. Humphrey, his entire stock of DRY GOODS, and in addition are now receiving, from New York, large supplies of Goods adapted to the season, embracing all the varieties of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, HATS & CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

SATURDAY, January 12, 2860, at 1 o'clock, p. m. the ollowing described property late the property of Jesse Hammond, late o' Springfield twp., dec'd., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Reginning at a Norway pine tree being the south west corner of C. F. Wilson's lot. thence south to the band of Three Fall Run, thence e.s. along the bank of said run to the foot of the hill, thence southerly direction to the corner of Kenover W. mley's land, from thence in said Wormley line to the mi lle of the Berwick Turnpike or highway, thence north along said highway to the line of Calvin West's land, now occupied by A. H. Voorhis, thence west along the line of said Calvin West to his south west corner of said lot, thence north to C. F. Wilson's line, to the place said lot, thence north to C. F. Wilson's line, to the place of beginning. Containing six acres of land, be the same more or less, as per deed of Edwin and Gail Nichols, to said Jesse Hammond. Dated Sept. 26, 1860.

TERMS OF SALE.—\$200 at the day of sale, balance on

year thereafter date, with interest.

J. D. HAMMOND,

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Alexander P. Biles, deceased. In the Orphan's Court of Bradford County.

The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said Court of the hands of the administrators. to distribute monies in the hands of the administrat as per account filed, will attend to the duties of his as per account filed, will attend to the dates of his ap-pointment at his office in Towards Borough, on FRIDAY the 24th day of JANUARY, 1861, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be debarred from claiming any portion of said fund.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Daniel O'Keefe, dec'd. In the Orphan's Court of Bradford County.

The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said Court to distribute the monies in the hands of the Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Towanda Borough, on MONDAY, the 28th day JANUARY, 1861, at 1 o clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be debarred from claiming any portion of said fund.

G. H. WATKINS,

Dec. 13, 1860.

UDITOR'S NOTICE .- In the matter o A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of J. F. Chamberlin, adm'r of S. W. Biles, dec'd vs. Wm. Williams. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 223, Sept. T. 1859.

The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said Court to distribute funds raised by Sheriff's Sale of real and personal estate of defendeat will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Towanda Borongh, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of JANUARY, 1861, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons are requested to present their claims or else be forever debarred from said fund.

G. H. WATKINS,

G. H. WATKINS.

Miscellançous.

HOTEL KEEPERS.

DRUGGISTS,

FARMERS, AND ALL

Puri Liquors

HAVE just received from the City, a

IMPORTED PURE LIQUORS. of every variety. My stock of LIQUORS has been pur nased for CASH, directly from the Importers, wherel am enabled to furnish Farmers for the approaching Harvest, a Superior and Pure article of Liquor, of any kind whatever, at LOWER PRICES than were ever be fore offered in Towanda.

HOTEL KEEPERS cock before purchasing elsewhere. I have facilities for urchasing, which enables me to WHOLESALE my cods at New York

WHOLESALE PRICES!

TOBACCO AND SECARS Ever brought to Towanda, which having been purchased directly from the Manufacturers and Importers, snables me to compete with the Wholesale Tobacconists of the

Of every description, will be kept constantly on hand, at prices LOWER than elsewhere in this town.

Confident that I am enabled to sell my entire stock of Goods, either at Wholesale or Retail, less than like goods can be purchased this side of the City, I respectfully solicit the public to an examination at No. 5, Brick Row.

H. W. NOBLE. Towanda, June 14, 1860.

NEW FIRM.

CODDING & RUSSELL, HAVE purchased the large and well known establishment of D. C. Hall, and are now receiving from New York, the largest and most complete assortment of

ever offered for sale in this market, which will be sold CHEAP for Cash or approved Great.

We have a large and well selected stock of Wood and Coal COOKING STOVES, every variety of pattern and style of Parlor, Dining-Room. Six-Plate, and Cylinder Stoves, which we can, and will sell as cheap as can be purchased in this or any adjoining county. Also a full and complete assortment of IRON AND STEEL,

Nails and Glass, Paints and Oils, House Trimmings, Ca riage Trimmings, Springs, Iron Axels and Boxes, of all sizes, Carpenters and Joiners Tools, Black, smiths Tools, Cross-cut, Circular and Mill

CELETE BEER W9

of every description.
Pumps, Lead-Pipe, Chain Pumps and Tubes. BRITTANNIA AND PLATED WARE,

FARMING TOOLS. JOB WORK done on short notice and warranted.
GRAIN, Old fron. Copper, Brittannia, Brass, Beesax and Feathers, taken in exchange for Goods.
We invite "the whole world and the rest of mankind," our motes with the control of the co JOHN A. CODDING, } c. s. RUSSELL. } Towanda, Sept. 21, 1860.

STOVES! STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED!

TIN-WARE, of the following causes to wit:

7, 1856, A B Smith vs. Samuel Kellum, to a Sansage Machine! N. B.—Our Tin Store is on Main street, south store in Mercur's Block.

at that time.
Subpenas returnable at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Monday Hardware and Stove Store.

D. C. HALL, AS RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sollivan County, and the public generally, that he has commenced business in DUSHORE, where he has SET WE WE SEED

of every style and pattern, adapted for burning Coal or Wood, which will be sold as low as any other place this side of Albany or New York. The attention of those desiring to purchase Stoves is particularly directed to my assortment, which is especially adapted to the wants being the country, and will be sold lower han can be purchased this side of Albany or New York, believe I can offer greater inducements than any other stablishment in the country. Also,

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, PAINTS AND OILS, House and Carriage Trimmings, SPRINGS, IRON AXLES & BOXES, of all sizes, Car-penter's and Joiner's Tools. Blacksmith's Tools, Cross-Cut, Circular and Mill SAWS, Table and Pocket Cutlery. mps, Lead Pipe, Chain Pumps and Tube. Farming ols, Tin Ware and Stove Pipe, always on hand, at holesale and Retail.

Wholesale and Retail.

Job Work done on short notice.

EF Grain. Old Iron, Copper, Britannia, Brass, Beeswax and Feathers, taken in exchange for goods.

Having had many years' experience in the business, I am confident I can make it the interest of purchasers to give me a call. My goods will be bought at the lowest rates, and sold at corresponding prices. All manufactured articles will be made from the best materials, and by competent workmen, and will be warranted.

Dushore, Oct. 25, 1860. Dushore, Oct. 25, 1860.

\$5 00 PREMIUM AND THE PURCHASE MONEY WILL BE PAID TO ALL PUR CHASERS OF

BEO CELABRE BE 995 Celebrated Family Sewing Machines,

Now for sale at the Towanda Agency, for returning them, if after one month's trial they do not prove satisfactory. These Machines have been thoroughly tested in this County during the past year, and was awarded the first premium at the State Fair at Wyoming, and we only ask now that all wanting a first class Sewing Machine to try them.

we only ask now that all wanting a first class Sewing Machine to try them.

Five thousand of these machines have been already sold in different portions of the country, and the satisfaction that they invariably give warrantees in making the above liberal after.

We can refer to a large number who are using these machines, in their families, in the different towns of this County, for a list of which see another column.

Great inducements are offered to local Agents; for other counties in this state.

counties in this state. 83" All orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Persons not having the full amount can be accommodated with short credit. B. F. SHAW, Towanda, Pa.

Micellaneous. NEW ATTRACTIONS! At Geo. H. Wood's Gallery, TOWANDA, PA. You can procure, at low prices, PHOTOGRAPHS, Of all sizes, up to life size, either plain or retouched, colored in oil or pastille. Also, MELAINOTYPES and AMBROTYPES, and al

most all other kinds of types. Pictures in good cases for 50 cents, and other sizes and qualities in proportion. Melainotypes made in all kinds of weather, (except for

THIS IS THE ESTABLISHMENT where you can find a very fine assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions, also a good stock of CLOCKS, prices ranging from 10 shiftings up, and warranted to give good satisfaction or no sale. I am also agent for the sale of D. E. LENT'S celebrated Barometers, which every farmer should always have. Prices from \$8 to \$20, according to finish REPAIRING done as usual in a neat and workmanlike manner and warranted.

THE FRIEND OF WOMAN. Groceries & Provisions, E. Clark's Revolving Looper



DOUBLE THREADED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE The Revolving Looper is a late improvement on Ray-mond's Latest Improved.)

Warranted the best in the world for Family Use! Price Within the Reach of Every Family HORSE-POWER demmers, turning any width from one sixteenth to two inches.

Stitch," the only one made by machinery that meets all the requirements of Family Sewing. Each stitch is tick twice, so that every one is securely fastened and wholly independent of all the other stitches for strength, so that if the sean is cut or every fornth stitch broken, the sewing must hold good while the fabric will wear. The machinery which makes this stitch is a marvel of simplicity, requiring no mechanical skill to manage it, nor does it require adjustment more than the mere change of thread and needles to adopt it to the character of the work to be sewed—coarse or fine as the case may be. It will sew gauze laces, and all varieties and kinds of fabrics between and including heavy beaver cloth, without changing either needles or thread equally well, and return to either variety of work with perfect satisfaction. No other Machine ever offered to the public will do as much.

HAVING lately returned from the city where we have purchased for CASH a large as and fine and the requirements of the family, sewing coarse and fine and the requirements of the family, sewing coarse Which they now offer for sale, at the store formerly occupied by Humphrey & Wickham, (west side of the Public Square). They would most cordially invite all to call and examine their extensive assortment, as they are determined to offer their goods, for cash, at such prices as cannot fail to sait the closest parchaser.

N. B.—Desiers can be supplied by us with Gents Boson and Cellars, Sewing Siks and Gillott's Pers, at the manufactures price.

A. WICKHAM,

O. D. WICKHAM,

O.

e kind for less money.

ANTHONY MULLON.

Mrs. Wm. Elwell, Towarda, Pa. Miss Harriet, Alloway, North Towanda. Miss Minerve Vosburg, (tailoress) Burlington, Pa. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Asyrium, Pa. Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Troy, Pa. Mrs. E. P. Shaw, Sheshequin, Pa. Hev. N. A. Defew, Penfield, X. Y. Calvin Carpenter, Esq. Elmira, N. Y. Mr. E. A. Scott, Elmira, N. Y. Mr. M. Richardson, Elmira, N. Y. Mrs. J. H. Nevins, Towanda, Pa. Mr. G. H. Bunting, (tailor) Towanda, Pa. Mrs. G. W. Vincent, Sheshequin, Pa. Mr. A. Mullon, (taffor) Monroeton, Pa. Mr. Percival Powell, (taffor) Sheshequin, Pa.

NEW ARRIVAL OF Fall & Winter Clothing

J. M. COLLINS, S now receiving, at his Old Stand on Main READY MADE CLOTHING,

ver brought into this market, to which he invites the ttention of purchasers. Having had some experience in the business, he is able to offer inducements as to unlity, style and price of goods not to be met with at my other establishment. His stock embraces the usual ssortment of OVERCOATS, COATS, VESTS & PANTALOONS,

f every style and price to suit the taste and pockets of istomers.

To those who prefer or desiring garments made to orer he would say that he keeps constantly on hand a
rree assortment of

STORE, an elegant assortment of Embroideries. Embroidered Collars, Embroidered Setts; Embroidered Edgings, Embroidered Insertings, Marsailles Collars, Marsailles Setts, Embroidered Flouncings, Crape Collars, Crape Setts, Crape Veils, Black Love Veils. A large assortment of Black Lace Veils.

TUST RECEIVED at the KEYSTONE J. STORE, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, Crockery, Oils and Paints, Glass and Sash, Choice Family Groceries.

H AMBURG CHEESE in market, for sale at FOX'S. TAMBURG CHEESE. The finest and

Merchandise, &c.

PATTON & PAYNE

No. 4, Patton's Block, Towarda, Pa

Have recently added largely to their stock of CHEMICALS. FAMILY GROCERIES They also have constantly on hand

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. FRESH CAMPHENE

At the lowest rates, and BURNING FLUID, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for the gas-jet Fin Lamps. They also keep all the Popular PATENT MEDICINE of the day. Every article going from this store ranted as represented, and if any prove differ Towanda, Feb. 1, 1859. J. G. PATTON, Dr. E. D. PAYN

Storrs and Chatfield OWEGO, N. Y.,

Are agents for the sale of Wheeler's Patent Railway Chain

Combined Thresher and Winnowe OVERSHOT THRESHER, (With Vibrating Separator.)

Single or One horse Power and Separate, WHEELER'S CLOVER HULLER, LAWRENCE SAW-MILLS, (for sawing wood, &

S. HORTON & Co.'s CELEBRATED DOG POWERS, FOR CHURNING, &

Extraordinary Inducements

TO THE BUYERS OF FURNITURE AND CHAIR HAVING greatly increased my for

earse ready, at all times.
Purch sers will be sure to find the right place.
de of the public sequence, one door east of Montes
Towanda, Dec. 1, 1850.

MYER'S MILLS. TME undersigned having purchased the above

Mr. FROST will consulte to gift tention to the business at the mill. CASH paid for all kinds of GRAIN; also Float and Feed for sale at the lowest market prices. MYER, FROSTAGE

THE OLD STAND STILL IN OPERATION



McCABE'S CENTRAL MEAT MARKE

sonable terms. A good HEARSE will fle funds Funeral occasions. JAMES MACKINS Towanda, January 1, 1857.

which will be made up, on Short Notice, by experienced workmen and warranted to give satisfaction in every way or no sale. Particular attention will be given to this class of customers. Also, keeps on hand a large ascordment of Gents Furnishing Goods,

Such as Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Under Shirts and Drawers, Gents Half Hose, Hats and Caps, Carpet Bags &c.

Curing done as usual and inarranted to fit, if properly made up. No charges for Cutting when the goods are bought of us.

Towanda, Nov. 1, 1860.

GEO. H. BUNTIN JUST RECEIVED at the KEYSTONE RESPECTFULLY informs his former customs. The public generally, that he has removed his

TAILOR'S SHOP, To one door south of Tracy & Moore's store and diately opposite D. C. Hall's Stove and Tin Sor He flatters himself that from his long experies siness he will be able to please, all who may he with their custom. Owing to the low pressuriney market, he will make Coats from \$2.50 to and other work in proportion for READY PAI. Country Produce in payment, will not be for flered

TONS IRON—All sizes and qualities at TRACY & MOORE'S.

TOWNS IRON—Is izes and qualities at TRACY & MOORE'S.

TOWN IRON—Is izes and qualities at TRACY & MOORE'S.