

Penal Code of Pennsylvania.

The following sections of the Penal Code published by order of the House of Representatives: SEC. 95. If any person or person shall, by force or violence, take and carry away, or cause to be taken or carried away, or shall, by fraud or false pretense, entice or cause to be enticed or shall attempt to take, carry away or entice, any free negro or mulatto from any part of this Commonwealth, to any other place whatsoever out of this Commonwealth, with a design and intention of selling and disposing of, or of causing to be sold, or of keeping and detaining, or of causing to be kept and detained, such free negro or mulatto, as a slave or servant for life, or for any term whatsoever, every such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, one-half whereof shall be paid to the person or person who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to this Commonwealth, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding twelve years. If any person or persons shall hereafter knowingly sell, transfer or assign, or shall knowingly purchase, take a transfer or assignment of any free negro or mulatto, for the purposes of fraudulently removing exporting or carrying such free negro or mulatto out of this State, with the design or intent, by fraud or false pretences, of making him or her a slave or servant for life, or for any term whatsoever, every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, one-half whereof shall be paid to the person or persons who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to this Commonwealth, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding twelve years.—No judge of the courts of this Commonwealth nor any alderman or justice of the peace of said Commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor, from any of the United States or Territories, under any act of Congress; nor shall any such judge, alderman, or justice of the peace of this Commonwealth, issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of any such fugitive from labor, under any act of Congress; and if any alderman or justice of the peace of this Commonwealth shall take cognizance or jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive, or shall grant any certificate or warrant of removal as aforesaid, then, and in either case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay, at the discretion of the court, any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, the one-half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth. If any person or persons claiming any negro or mulatto, as a fugitive from servitude or labor, shall, under any pretence of authority whatsoever, violently and tumultuously seize upon and carry to any place, or attempt to seize and carry away in riotous, violent, tumultuous, and unreasonable manner, and so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, any negro or mulatto, within this Commonwealth, either with or without the intention of taking such negro or mulatto before any district or circuit judge, the person or persons so offending against the peace of this Commonwealth shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and further, to be imprisoned in the county jail, for any period at the discretion of the court, not exceeding three months.

SECTION 96. All sales that shall hereafter be made within this State, of any fugitive from service or labor, who at the time of such sale shall be within the limits of this State, shall be utterly null and void; and if any person, under or pretence of any such sale or sales, shall seize, arrest, or by intimidation, seduction or fraud, shall remove or cause to be removed from this State, any such fugitive sold or attempted to be sold, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, one-half thereof to the use of this Commonwealth, and the other half to the use of the party suing for the same.

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—Mrs. CATHERINE BOTTSFORD, a widow lady, and a sister of Mrs. AVERILL, of Geneva, was thrown into jail at Charleston, South Carolina, for expressing herself in favor of the North, while attending a party in that city. The circumstances as we learn them are as follows:

"Mrs. BOTTSFORD was visiting a friend where the subject of dissolution came up, and she was asked her opinion upon the subject, which she gave declaring that her sympathies were with the North. Early the next morning she was waited upon by an officer who cited her before a magistrate of the city. She was tried for sedition and treason—convicted and sentenced to four months imprisonment in the Charleston jail, where she was inhumanly treated, and lived upon bread and water. Seeing no chance of escape, she wrote to Mayor Wood of New York city to use his influence in her behalf that she might be pardoned out. In the place of receiving a kind letter as any husband being would have written to a woman under the circumstances, he wrote her an abusive one, glorifying in her position. She was given to understand that if she would recant what she had said they would set her at liberty. This she refused to do, but she was finally reprieved by the Mayor, after about two months imprisonment, through the influence of many requests. She was then put aboard a steamer—started on her way North, and soon arrived in New York city, where she still remains."

An act of this nature, says the Geneva Gazette, is too disgraceful and barbarous to be tolerated in a Christian nation like this. If it had been a man who could have done them some mischief, had been so disposed, the case would have been a trifle different, but for men who pretend to have common sense and common decency, to throw a widow lady with three little children looking to her for support in a manner like the above, is enough to make the blood of humanity run cold.

NO LESS than 30,000 bales of cotton passed through Worcester last week, towards Lowell and Lawrence, crowding the freight cars on the various railroads. All this cotton came from Memphis, Tenn., by railroad.

THE PITTSBURG (Pa.) Evening Chronicle announces the gratifying intelligence that all the principal rolling mills in that vicinity are in operation, and doing a large business.

News from all Nations.

The New York Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote, has tendered to the President the military and financial resources of that State in support of the Union.

The Pittston Artillerists have tendered their services to Gov. Curtin in support of the Union—So have a whole regiment in Chester county.

An address to the Queen of England, for a separate Irish Parliament, and the right of self-government, has already received over 30,000 signatures in Ireland.

The monarch tree of the Sierra Nevada, known as the "Mines Cabin," was blown down by the hurricane of the 14th ult. It was thirty feet in diameter, and supposed to be 2000 years old.

While a wake over her husband was being held at Cincinnati on New Year's time passed heavily with Mrs. McLaughlin, so she proposed a game of cards—Overjoyed at having the queen of trumps, she forgot her widowhood, and jumping up, upset the fluid lamp and was dreadfully burned.

It is stated that the authorities at Washington will soon put the test to all the Government employees at Washington, and those who will not take the oath to support the Union and the Constitution, in all their integrity, will be removed without further words.

The Golden Star, from Mobile for Liverpool with a cargo of 3,750 bales of cotton, has been lost at sea, the captain, his wife, and seventeen others perishing.

The required repairs of the "Great Eastern," now lying securely and snugly on the beach at Millford Haven, have been commenced, and are vigorously being carried on. They will be completed early in the spring.

The prize money taken at the Chinese Emperor's Summer Palace amounts to about \$25,000, and is made up of 214,000 of silver, which the French had over as British share, and \$9,000 realized in the sale by auction of articles taken by British officers. Gen. Montanari is said to have realized \$5,000 as his share.

Fears are entertained in respect to the continued existence of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. That institution loses her charter when the number of students does not exceed 99, and should those from the South secede, as they threaten, the number will be reduced below this standard.

The students at the University of Virginia burned Gen. Scott in effigy on the night of the 12th, amid repeated cheers for Senator Toombs and the seceding States, and groans for Major Anderson. The card attached to it bearing the following inscription: "Wild Field Scott, would-be Dictator and Despot."

Douglas says that "just one little resolution in Congress declaring that the North is sorry for her past conduct, and will try to do better in the future, will be as the oil of peace upon the troubled waters of discord." "Yes, sir," replies the Cincinnati Gazette, "but the people of the North have got one big resolution that they'll die before saying anything of the kind."

The Prince Imperial of France is said to be a backward child in the hands of teachers, but very apt at catching ideas when left to himself. His chief amusement consists in acting as conductor on a railway constructed in his own garden. He conducts his little friends from station to station with the greatest delight.

Within a little less than three months, Indiana has had four Governors. Gov. Willard's death made way for Lieut. Gov. Hammond, and Gov. Lane's resignation for Lieut. Gov. Morton.

Some of the Yale students, about a week ago, caused several large secession cockades to be displayed about the college, in positions more conspicuous than honorable. On Sunday morning last the Southern retailed by raising a palmetto flag on one of the towers of Alumni Hall, and barricading the entrance. The treasonable emblem caused considerable excitement.—The tower was speedily carried by assault, and the flag pulled down and torn into fragments.

Another new project among Northern and Border State men is that of a Congress of three commissioners from each State, to assemble at Washington, in February, to devise a basis of settlement of all questions of doubtful construction respecting the rights of different sections. This is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection in the several States.

The citizens of North Alabama refuse to submit to the ordinance of secession, and Mr. Yancey says that South Alabama will exempt them. What is there to be seceded in the case? Will not the whole of the fiery chivalry of the surrounding States rush to the rescue of North Alabama from the tury of the secessionists?—Louisville Journal.

The Lynn Reporter states that orders for boots and shoes continue to be received in that city from various Southern cities. They are usually accompanied by a request that, if the manufacturer has any doubts of the solvency of the parties ordering, he will please to signify and consider the order countermanded. Buyers from New Orleans were in the city last week.

In raising the treasure of the steamer Malabar, which was wrecked last summer on the coast of Ceylon, the divers worked under water through nine feet of sand, and then cut away large iron plates half an inch thick, forming the sides of the main room of the steamer. Eighty thousand dollars worth of treasure were thus obtained in one day. The steamer had over \$1,500,000 in gold on board, all of which has been saved.

Japanese Tommy, according to a letter, in the Home Journal from Kanagawa, is a very inferior custom-house official, and "lives in a large compound back of the custom house, behind a high board fence, painted black, and looking very somber, where he had tied together custom-house officials by the score. Under did together custom-house officials with tiled roof, paper screens, and mat floors. Tommy has a place where he may eat by day, and spread his quilts to sleep by night. The only furniture such a gentleman has, or needs, in Japan, is a cupboard to put his bedding in by day, and a chest of drawers for loose articles. The mats are at the same time carpet, chairs, sofa, and dining table. His income is free rent, a per diem allowance of rice, and eight ichibu, or two dollars and sixty-seven cents a month.

Colt's pistol and rifle factory is running twenty-four hours time, with a double set of hands, at Hartford, Connecticut. Orders from the South are multiplying.

Oil wells, in the western part of Pennsylvania, were known to the Seneca Indians more than a hundred years ago, and by settlers in the region seventy years ago.

The Charleston Courier reports the sale at auction, on Thursday last, of twenty-four cotton and plantation negroes, at an average price of \$437. This is a great falling off from former prices.

Gold has been discovered in Arkansas fifty-five miles east of Little Rock. In sinking an artesian well several fine lumps were discovered, and the dirt yielded twenty-five cents to the pan.

It is stated that the latest "fashion" announced from Europe is that of dressing very plainly when going to church. Some of the ladies of the first circle go up to worship in plain calico. It is thus sought to encourage the attendance of the poor who have hitherto withheld their presence for lack of "Sunday clothes."

The Savannah Republican reports the arrival at that port of four ships and one bark, which had been prevented from going into Charleston harbor by the sinking of three large vessels in the ship channel by the authorities.

The Hoosack-tunnel shaft is now 225 feet deep, and 100 feet remain to be excavated.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.
R. W. STURROCK, EDITOR.

TOWANDA :
Thursday Morning, January 31, 1861.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Messrs. Bigler and Crittenden, in their anxiety to carry their points, propose to carry their proposed amendments to the Constitution in a novel way, entirely unknown to the Constitution itself.

That instrument prescribes the methods for its own amendment, and those methods are the only ones by which it can be amended. It provides that "Congress whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress." See Article V of the Constitution.

Here two methods of originating and ratifying amendments are pointed out: two-thirds of both Houses may originate them, or call a Convention for proposing amendments; but in either case they must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof. Beyond this Congress has no power.

Yet Messrs. Bigler and Crittenden propose to amend the Constitution by submitting the proposed amendments to a vote of the people. We have nothing to say against the plan itself; but we insist that, if the Constitution is to be amended at all, it shall be amended in the Constitutional way. Those who have sworn to support that instrument have no right to set aside one of its plainest provisions.

An instrument which prescribes a method for amending itself can be amended in no other way. To admit that it can is to admit the power of nullifying and disregarding it. Congress possesses the power which the Constitution gives it, and no more; and it has no power under it, to submit amendments to a vote of the people. All the powers not given by it were reserved to the several States, and this is clearly one of the powers not given.

The committee of thirty-three also propose to amend by putting in a provision, prohibiting all interference with Slavery in the States which shall not be subject to future amendment, as other amendments are. This may be all proper, so far as this particular subject is concerned; but the principle is wrong. No free people should recognize the idea of a Constitution which they cannot amend. To do so is to voluntarily tie their own hands and leave themselves without remedy.

We oppose this particular amendment for other reasons. We have before stated that it is unnecessary and a work of supererogation. We see no necessity for it; and the adoption of it is an acknowledgment, which we are unwilling to make, that Congress now has power to interfere with Slavery in the States.

The present complications of the government do not grow out of the Constitution, nor out of any defect in it. We are content to live under it as it is. The country has prospered under it for seventy years, and we believe most sincerely in letting it alone.

THE PROTECTION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

In spite of the laughter and jeers with which the information was at first received, of a plot on the part of the Secessionists to take possession of Washington City prior to the fourth of March, there remains no doubt of the existence of such a plot, and but little that a determined attempt to put the plot into active operation is to be made.

The great hope and aim of the Secessionists is to get possession of Washington City and make it the seat of government of the new Southern Confederacy. They expect to accomplish two purposes by this—first, to give their rebellious movement the appearance of being a continuation of the present government, and second, to prevent to archives from falling into the hands of the Republicans and so effectually smother the exposure of robberies and villainies otherwise sure to be made.

It is of much importance to the Republicans to defeat the consummation of this plot, as it is to the Secessionists to put it in operation. But it is to be remembered that they have all the advantages on their side. They are on the spot in large numbers and can easily be reinforced, whilst the North is slow to move, and is doing nothing to prevent its success. If therefore, the villainous scheme is to be counteracted, it is time that the North should wake to the reality, and to the difficulties to be overcome. We must at once lay aside the pooh-poohing spirit, which ridicules the danger as an imaginary one, and act with a due regard to the deep interests at stake.

The programme now is to rush Virginia into Secession before the 4th of March—by the middle of February, if possible; force Maryland to follow her, immediately; prevent the counting of Electoral votes in joint session of the two Houses on the second Tuesday in February and so defeat the formal announcement of the election; seize the seat of government; declare the Southern Confederacy established; and then defy the inauguration of Lincoln in that city on the appointed day.

Gen. Scott woke early to the imminence of the danger involved in this conspiracy, and has been acting diligently to prevent it. But he has had very feeble backing from the government, and is not, therefore, as thoroughly prepared against the conspiracy as he should be. If Washington were alive, as it ought to be, and it must be, with Northern men possessed of strong arms and resolute hearts, more than half the difficulty would be overcome. Shall not the gallant old Commander-in-chief be sustained?

It is not necessary that the north should, in view of this danger, echo with alarms, bristle with bayonets, and tremble beneath the tread of armed hosts. There is no need for a mustering of recruits nor for warlike demonstrations. All that is now needed is to awake to a full and realizing sense of the impending difficulty, and be ready for such a manifestation of power, if the hour of trial should come as will be overwhelming.

The United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn seems, again to try an adventure in the Southern Seas,—she having gone to sea, on Thursday, with sealed orders. Her destination, of course, can only be conjectured, but it is quite probable that she has gone to Pensacola.

The Louisiana Convention will undoubtedly pass the ordinance of secession reported by the special Committee of fifteen on Wednesday last. It is in very much the same terms as those adopted by the Conventions of Alabama Georgia and Florida. It is thought that the Convention will adjourn from Baton Rouge to New-Orleans.

Advices from Washington are of a pacific character, and lead to the hope that matters have not gone beyond all chance of compromise notwithstanding the constant declarations of the Disunionists to the contrary. Ex President Tyler had an interview with President Buchanan Friday, and communicated the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature relative to a settlement of the National difficulties. He expressed the earnest hope that Northern States will take steps immediately to send delegates to Washington, as proposed by Virginia and has telegraphed to Richmond advising a postponement of the day for holding the Convention, in order that a full representation of those States may be had. One of the agents of South Carolina, Mr. GOODWIN, yesterday started for Charleston, to inform Gov. PICKENS of the true state of affairs at the Capital. Col. HAYNE still continues his policy of inactivity, and will do so until he receives definite instructions from home, based on the dispatches forwarded by Mr. GOODWIN. The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has given expression to the opinion which they hold relative to the Secretary of War, Mr. FLOYD, by presenting him for indictment for malfeasance in office.—It is now the duty of the District-Attorney to prepare an indictment, provided he thinks such a course warranted by the facts. Mr. OULDS, the District-Attorney, is understood to be a personal friend of FLOYD's, and it is considered doubtful by some if the matter will be followed up. The Grand Jury also presented MESSRS. FLOYD, RUSSELL and BAILEY for their alleged complicity in the abstraction of the bonds from the Department of the Interior.

A telegram from Fort Kearney announces the arrival of the California Overland Mail with San Francisco news up to the afternoon of the 9th inst. The Legislature met at Sacramento on the 10th inst., and on the 8th the Senate chose for President Don PABLO DE LA GUENA, a native Californian, by a combination of Republican, Breckinridge and Douglas votes. A spirited contest for Speaker was going on in the House, which had not organized when the Mail left. The prominent candidates for the United States Senate were Gen. DENVER, and J. N. A. McDOUGALL, but it was considered doubtful whether either would be chosen.

THE BROOKLYN.—The great source of anxiety in Washington at present seems to be the mission of the sloop of war Brooklyn. Should her destination prove to be Pensacola, little doubt is entertained that a collision will take place. Orders issued by Secretary Dix, to the Commanders of the revenue vessels in Southern waters will be likely to create some ill-feeling. They are instructed to defend the vessels which they command to the best of their ability whenever attacked, and to run them ashore and blow them up should it become necessary to do so to prevent their falling into the hands of the Disunionists.

KANSAS A STATE.—The President doubtless will sign the Kansas bill to-morrow or next day, when we shall have thirty-four States in the Confederacy. While the vote was being taken to-day, a member of the House desired to know, before he cast his vote, how long it would be before she would claim the right to secede and set up for herself.—Times, 29th.

PAY THE POSTAGE.—Our citizens who may have occasion to write to members of the Senate or House of Representatives at Harrisburg, are hereby reminded that an order issued by the Post Master General last summer requires Postage to be prepaid in all cases. If the postage is not paid, the letters are sent to the dead letter office.

The Dover (England) Chronicle has the following item of masonic intelligence: "It is rumored that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be initiated in the year in Free Masonry." Owing to the death of the Marquis of Dalhousie, the titles of the deceased nobleman (except the marquessate) are now borne by Lord Panmure, Deputy Grand Master of England.

STARTLING APPREHENSIONS.—Not long since

the train from Richmond, Va., was about to start on the Milford Road, strange noises were heard to apparently come from a metallic coffin, by one of the passengers, who was told of the strange sounds, but he averred that the coffin was quite empty. Search was then made among the baggage, to discover whence the noise so startling and strange did proceed; an examination was made of the rigging underneath the car, but nothing discovered to account for cause. Still the moanings or rather groanings, as if a person in agony, continued to proceed from the coffin. "Time was up"—still the train did not start. Soon, however, the Superintendent being sent for, ordered the coffin to be opened, which was done, lo there was nothing in it! So it was closed again, no sooner than which did the noise again commence, deeper toned and more startling than before, to the utter astonishment of all present, amounting to some scores, attracted thither. About this time, Mr. Whitney, the Wizzard Lecturer, who with his family was aboard the train, sought the conductor to enquire the cause of the delay—when informed, he smiled, stepped into the baggage car, unlocked and opened a perforated trunk, and displayed to view his stock of parts used in his exhibition. Explanation was unnecessary, as it was readily comprehended that the innocent cooing of doves had produced the startled imaginations, such seeming unearthly sounds, whereupon instantly the locomotive shrieked, and with "all on board," the train moved off on its winding way.—Abington Virginian.

This distinguished Necromancer, whose travels in the South created such a sensation will shortly visit our village, and give one of his highly entertaining and amusing exhibitions. Due notice will be given of the time and place of Exhibition.

MARRIED.
In Monroe, at the house of the bride's father, on Jan. 29, 1861, by the Rev. N. FELLOWS, SAMUEL C. MEANS, of Towanda, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of J. H. Plimney, of the former place.

DIED.
In Towanda, Pa., Jan. 28, 1861, of Larvageitis, MARY WESTON, wife of O. D. BARTLETT, and daughter of the late Dr. JOHN N. WESTON, aged 37 years.

By this bereavement community has lost a most estimable and exemplary member, the family circle an affectionate wife, and tender and devoted mother, and the church a most attached and faithful member. Possessed of a cheerful temperament it was always her desire to make others happy. She was highly esteemed wherever known and though the latter part of life her shadow was a cloud of painful affliction, the bonds of natural affection were broken at the cost of severe suffering, alleviated only by the firm hope and confidence that our loss is her gain; that she now realizes the hopes set forth in the Gospel for such as believe in the Lord Jesus Christ whom she had long since chosen to serve; and that the disappointments and sorrows of time, are known to her no more.

CLOVER SEED.
A QUANTITY OF CLOVER SEED just received by H. S. MERCUR, Jan. 28, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of CHRISTIAN BEVERLY, late of Overton township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL ANABLE, Executor. Jan. 24, 1861.

BRIDGE LETTING.—Sealed proposals will be received at the house of A. A. Noble, in Monroe town, on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, 1861, until one o'clock, p.m., for the building and completing a bridge across the Schuylkill Branch of the Towanda Creek, at that place. Specifications for the same may be seen at said Noble's and at the Commissioner's office for one week previous to said letting. P. H. BUCK, W. A. THOMAS, W. H. BECKER, Commissioners' Office, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONCERT OF THE TOWANDA CORNET BAND!
AT THE COURT HOUSE
Monday Evening, Feb. 4, 1861.
WM. DITTRICH, Musical Director.

A variety of new and popular pieces will be performed, and the Band will be happy to see all their friends present. Tickets, 2 CENTS.—Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.

The Oxygenated Bitters.
The qualities of this medicine has placed it upon an imperishable foundation. In destroying disease, and in inducing health, it has no parallel.

For the following complaints these Bitters are a Specific, viz.—Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Heart Burn, Acidity of Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and General Debility.

In many sections of our country this preparation is extensively used by physicians in their practice, and it seems to have restored many to health who were apparently beyond the reach of the healing art.

Remarkable Case of an Aged Person.
REMEMBER, TIOWA Co., Pa. Aug. 25, 1858.
Messrs S. W. FOWLE & Co., Gentlemen.—After suffering for thirty years with Dyspepsia, and trying many remedies recommended for that disease without any good result, I was induced by Dr. F. H. White to give the OXYGENATED BITTERS a trial I took two bottles, which gave me much relief; I concluded to try two more, which have nearly quite effected a cure. I am now nearly seventy five years of age, and for three months past have eaten my food without experiencing the slightest inconvenience or suffering; and it is with pleasure that I recommend your remedy to dyspeptics, and all who are afflicted with indigestion.
A. HEBBARD.
FRONT FROM WHITE
MANSFIELD, TIOWA Co., Pa. Aug. 25, 1858.

I have used the OXYGENATED BITTERS in my practice with decided success in debility, general prostration, &c., and confidentially recommend it in general debility and diseases of the digestive organs.
F. H. WHITE M. D.
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by J. G. PATTON and D. H. C. FRISVOLD, Towanda; The Drug Store, Smithfield; JOHN MATHER, Ulster; G. A. PERKINS, Athens; J. F. LONG & SONS, Burlington; D. N. NEWTON, Monticello; D. D. PARKHURST, Le Roy; LOCKWOOD & BENEDICT, Alba; GREENE & MITCHELL, Troy; J. W. WOODRUFF & CO., Rome; S. N. BLOSSOM, Orwell; D. & W. M. BAILEY, Le Royville, and by dealers everywhere.

WILSON, BARNES & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
And Extensive Dealers in Tea.
15 Warren street, (three doors below Washington st.)
NEW YORK.

Regal.

TRIAL LIST for February Term, second week.

John Southworth vs. Wm. E. Moore.....	Issue
Anderson Harvey vs. John McDowell.....	Issue
John Frazer vs. S. C. Bates, et al.....	Issue
O. P. Ballard vs. Treat Shoemaker, et al.....	Ejectment
Henry Taylor vs. David Faraworth, et al.....	Ejectment
Ellen Marj McNeil vs. James Merritt, et al.....	Ejectment
David Barber vs. Chester Thomas.....	Ejectment
Andrew Gilson's adm'r. vs. Jas. L. Gorseline et al.....	Case
Joseph Ingham vs. Barclay Railroad & Coal Co.....	Appeal
Adeline B. Morley vs. R. W. Coolbaugh et al.....	Trepass
Sarah C. Gentry vs. J. J. B. Wall et al.....	Case
Wm. B. Darlington vs. C. N. Shipman.....	Case
Mathew McMahon vs. J. P. Horton.....	Case
Hiram Horton vs. Josiah Stowell et al.....	Case
Alson Batterson et ux vs. Allen K. Astell.....	Case
J. B. Foster vs. Same.....	Case
H. P. Moore vs. Chester Pierce.....	Case
John McDonald vs. A. B. Smith et al.....	Case
Samuel F. Ripley vs. Hiram Spear.....	Case
Allen K. Astell vs. Alson Batterson.....	Case
Andrew Gilson's adm'r vs. James L. Gorseline & Co.....	Case
David Barber vs. Chester Thomas.....	Case
Wm. Bingham's Trustees vs. John Harkness.....	Ejectment
Delaware & Coal Co. vs. Mcylett and Ward.....	Case
Same vs. Same.....	Case
Alvah Heath vs. John W. Dennison.....	Ejectment
James U. Grace et al vs. Panning Cole.....	Trepass
Francis Ripley vs. Hiram Spear.....	Case
John Ripley vs. Hiram Spear.....	Case
Maria Child vs. Anthony E. Child.....	Case
Nathaniel Smith vs. Asa Chadwick et al.....	Case
John Randall vs. Wm. McAdams.....	Case
Wm. A. Gentry vs. F. J. Ballard.....	Case
John Lantz vs. John Hanson.....	Case
Michael O'Sullivan vs. R. C. Smalley.....	Ejectment
R. S. Middleburg vs. Archibald Forbes.....	Case
David Barber vs. Chester Thomas.....	Case
Nathaniel Kingsley vs. James H. Ward.....	Case
Elisha Young vs. Lewis E. Beach et al.....	Case
Robin Chaplin vs. Warren Spear.....	Ejectment
J. J. Crawford vs. Jeremiah Travis Jr.....	Case
Uriah Shaw vs. A. B. Smith.....	Case
Sheffield Wilcox vs. Rollin Wilcox.....	Ejectment
Cyrus Shumway vs. Clark Hollenback.....	Case
Joseph Campbell vs. Rowell Lenth.....	Case
Hiram Shaw et ux vs. Jonas Kilmer et al.....	Case
A. H. Boynton vs. Amos Griffith.....	Case
John Bingham's Trustees vs. Thomas Smead.....	Ejectment
S. W & D. F. Pomeroy & Co vs. Farnsworth & Co.....	Case
Farmer's Insurance Co vs. Sarah Meyer.....	Case
Susa Col. Institute vs. Robert Cooper.....	Case
Wm. Bingham's Trustees vs. H. S. Vaughn et al.....	Case
Henry W. Tracy vs. Ahran Young.....	Ejectment
S. W & D. F. Pomeroy & Co vs. Farnsworth & Co.....	Case
John McMahon & Co vs. Catherine Cusick et al.....	Case
Milton Ross adm'r vs. John Hopper.....	Ejectment
Charlotte Gilbert vs. Robert Lenth.....	Case
C. T. Bliss vs. Josiah F. Stone's adm'r.....	Case
E. M. Farrar vs. Arthur Moore.....	Ejectment
D. E. Ross vs. Milton W. Ross's adm'r.....	Case
Eliza Chapman vs. W. S. Hlumann.....	Case
E. W. Baird & Co vs. W. G. French, garnishee.....	Case

Towanda Boro Account for year 1860.

EXPENDITURES.		
Streets	.....	\$214 07
Blank walks	.....	540 00
Street Commissioners work done, services and materials for streets and plank walks	.....	247 00
Fire Department	.....	112 00
Town clock	.....	10 00
Russell Culvert, Main street	.....	70 00
Election	.....	11 27
Boro loan redeemed orders, 143 78, cash 212 93	.....	356 71
Sec. and Treas. 1860-61	.....	32 00
Incidental expenses	.....	2 00
Trees for Park	.....	10 00
		\$1678 07

TOWANDA BORO' ORDER ACCOUNT.