

States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a product and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing.—But it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one, and it is easier to pay any sum, when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires them at once.—the aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation of course would be large, but it would really require no cash, nor bonds, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not close before the end of thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have one hundred millions of people to share the burdens, instead of thirty one millions as now, and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after the period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderably. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first national census in 1790, until that of 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415; and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad national homestead is our ample resource.—Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away but such is not our condition. We have two million nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles; Europe has three million and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be, we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average European population of seventy-three and a half to the square mile. Massachusetts has one hundred fifty seven, Rhode Island 133, New York and New Jersey each 80; also, two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid ratio since passing that point as ever before, while none of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate and we find its population and the ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:

1790—3,929,827.  
 1800—5,305,947—33.62 per cent. ratio of increase.  
 1810—7,242,814—37.45 per cent. ratio of increase.  
 1820—9,638,151—33.13 per cent. ratio of increase.  
 1830—12,866,629—33.49 per cent. ratio of increase.  
 1840—17,669,453—37.27 per cent. ratio of increase.  
 1850—21,101,869—33.57 per cent. ratio of increase.  
 1860—24,442,750—35.65 per cent. ratio of increase.

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either 2 percent above the average, thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results:—1870, 42,323,341; 1880, 56,967,217; 1890, 76,677,892; 1900, 103,308,415; 1910, 138,818,529; 1920, 186,984,235; 1930, 251,689,914. These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925; our territory, at 751.2 persons to the square mile being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this, too, if we do not relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of dissipation or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones indistinctly, would retard the population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionally the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it. If we had allowed our old National debt to run at six per cent per annum, at simple interest, from the end of the Revolutionary struggle till to-day, without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then; and this because of our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than 6 per cent, and has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus, time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on the debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due; but it shows the great importance of time in this connection, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions, what, by a different policy, we could have to pay now when the number is but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan.—And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both. As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such. The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not obligate but merely authorize Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This had not ought to be regarded as objectional on the one hand, or on the other, inasmuch as it comes to nothing unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the American people through their representatives in Congress. I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization; and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the colored people remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for more arguments that time surely is now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than remaining slaves?—If they stay in their old places they displace no white laborers. If they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically there is neither more or less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do more, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing wages of white labor, is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor, by colonizing the black labor out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for and the wages of white labor. But it is decided that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to seven whites. Yet no frequent petitions to Congress. I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should Emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there is something to run from. Heretofore, colored people, to some extent, have fled North from bondage, and now, perhaps, more, to avoid bondage and destitution; but if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least, until new labor can be procured; and their old masters will gladly give their labor for the wages till new labor can be found for them in congenial climates, and with people of their own blood and race.

This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved, and in any event, cannot the North decide for itself, who her to receive them. Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any attempt of colored people northward because of the abolition of Slavery in this District, last Spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District of Columbia is from the census of 1850, and has no reference to persons called contra-bands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing Slavery here. The plan consisting of these articles, as presented, and not that of a restoration of the National authority without its adoption, nor will the war, nor proceeding under the Proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed, because of the non-acceptance of this plan. I do not wish to be understood to have any objection to it. It is most likely a very happy—that it would cost no blood at all.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OUR usual variety of matter is excluded this week. The President's Message is the cause.

WANTED to purchase a New Milch Cow. Enquire at this office.

TWO LOADS of Dry Wood for Kindling wanted upon subscription at this office.

NOTICE.—All interested in improving the Cemetery of this Borough, are requested to meet at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

B. S. RUSSELL & Co. have now on hand the 5, 10 and 20 cent stamps for notes, and will have the stamps of other denominations as soon as they are issued.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS for promissory notes, bonds, deeds, mortgages, and 10 cent certificate stamps can be had at the Banking Office of LA PORTE, MASON & Co.

We see it stated in our city papers, that Lieut. Col. H. B. McKean, of the Sixth Pa. Reserve, has resigned his commission. Col. M. is a worthy and meritorious officer, and his regiment will lose an able commander.

On Tuesday morning last, a little infant, apparently about four or five weeks old, was found on the door step of Mrs. J. D. VANDEBOCK, a widow lady of this place. The little one, as the night was very cold, was much chilled, but proper restoratives being applied, soon revived, and is now in the possession of Mrs. A. M. KRAMER. Who its parents are is a mystery to the child.

INFANTICIDE.—On Thursday last, a man named ELEANOR HARRINGTON, and his wife SUSAN, were brought to this place, from Terry township, and confined in jail, charged with murdering a little child, some three or four weeks old. As Court convened on Monday, the case was submitted to the Grand Jury, and a True Bill found. The Court ordered Sheriff SPALDING, DE LADD, TURNER and DENISON, to proceed to the place where the child was interred, and disinterment it and make a post mortem examination. This examination was made, and we are informed by one of the party, that the corpse presented a most horrible and sickening aspect. The body presented signs of abuse and was maltreated in the most shameful manner—its limbs and body being bruised and mangled to a shameful extent. Both parties are late from Wyoming county. They will probably have their trial during this session.

The last number of the *Union Advertiser*, published in Auburn, Cal., contains the death of MARVIN E. MILLS, son of STEPHEN A. MILLS of North Towanda township. Mr. MILLS studied law with J. C. ADAMS Esq., and after being admitted to practice, emigrated to California, where he arrived in 1851. He first started in that country by engaging in mining, but he soon gave it up and commenced the practice of law in Placer county. In 1854 he ran on the Whig Ticket and was elected District Attorney. During the time he held that important office, he gained an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer and was considered by many as second to none in the State. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his early death. He died of disease of the brain.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—More gaiety and more gravity have been exercised over photograph albums than over any other species of compilation.—They are either portraits or parodies of all the "beauties, harmonies, and solemnities of (human) nature."—A great many very bad jokes have been cracked over them, and a few rather good ones. A bewitching little wife and an old satyr of a husband have been characterized as a new version of Beauty and the Beast—a weak husband and a zebebel wife, as St. George and the Dragon.

Some look as if they were visited with strokes of genius; some with strokes of apoplexy; others as if they should be picking rakes; and others, again, as if their proper vocation was picking pockets. A few faces may be called beautiful. Women have often been called angels; and we presume it is for this reason lovers always prefer their sweethearts represented as among the clouds. Babies are had enough in real life, (mothers, please pass over this portion,) but in albums they bloom with a meek, sleepy kind of infantile horror, which is not preferable to their natural gifts of mind and person. However, as we are always in for fashions, so with respect to this fashion we cry with the crowd, *vive* the photographic albums.

A fine assortment of these albums are now for sale at Alvord's Book and Stationery Store, Post Office building. Those who are about to commence gathering of the photographs of friends, should not be without one of them.

MISSING.—In Smithfield, on the 26th ult., at the residence of the late's father, by — Dr. W. P. K. STEVENSON of the U. S. Army, to Miss F. Tracy, daughter of Elijah S. Tracy, Esq.

In Troy, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th ult., by Rev. — Mr. A. H. HEBBURN, Conductor on the W. & E. Railroad, to Miss EMMA DOBBINS, daughter of Col. Sheriff Dobbins.

DIED.—In this Borough, Nov. 29, 1862, aged 3 years, 1 month and 8 days, JOHN NORRIS, youngest child of O. D. Bartlett.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A GOOD NEW MILCH COW. Enquire at this office.

PIANO FOR SALE FOR \$15 00 IN GOLD.—Apply at BENDER'S BINDERY, North end of Ward House, Towanda, Pa.

ESTRAY.—Came to the enclosure of the Subscriber some time in the month of September last, ONE LIGHT RED SMALL YEARLING HEIFER. The owner will prove property, pay charges and take her away. TERRY, Nov. 24, 1862. JOSEPH ELLIOTT.

\$20 REWARD will be paid to any one who will furnish information which will lead to the detection of the mother and person or persons who left a female child (from four to six weeks old) on the steps of Mrs. Vandercrook's residence, in this Borough on Monday night last. C. K. LADD, Towanda Dec. 2, 1862. Overseers of Poor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of a SARAH MURRAY, late of Athens, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. MOORE, Administrator. Nov. 14, 1862.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT PANIC PRICES. MEN'S AND BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, &c., AT B. MARKS', No. 3, Patton's Block, Towanda, Pa.

CUTTING, CLEANING & REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.—Coats and Pants you wish to buy, Just call at Marks' store and try! His Coats fit well and neat—His Pants, in town, cannot be beat—His prices are excellent—low—his motto, "Cash Sales, Small Profits," his motto, Remember, if you wish to trade, Money saved is Money made, Buy purchasing at Marks' store. You save 20 per cent. or more! Test this fact and prove it in my rhyme. Nov. 26, 1862.

CLOTHING CHEAP FOR CASH. THE BEST PLACE IN TOWANDA to buy well-made, durable and good fitting MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AT REASONABLE PRICES IS AT M. E. SOLOMON'S CLOTHING STORE, NO. 2, PATTON'S BLOCK.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, And Leather of all kinds.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR Hides, Sheep Pelts & Wool.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RETURN thanks to the public for their patronage during the past year, and ask the same discriminating public to give his new stock a fair examination before buying, believing he can satisfy them both in goods and prices. I will sell my stock as low, for the quality, as any one in the country, which consists, as usual, of all articles in the Gentleman's Furnishing department, All Wool Cassimere suits, Silk Mixed do., and some of a lower grade, as well as the finer.

Doeskin Coats, Pants & Vests, Silk Velvet and Grenadier Silk Vests, all of which goods I will represent true as to quality. Overcoats, all grades and prices. Under Shirts and Drawers, Suspenders, Hosiery, Collars, Neck Ties, Fine Linen Shirts, HATS AND CAPS.

Canes, Umbrellas, Gloves and Mittens, &c., &c. I would call special attention to my large stock of Fur Hats, which I gather myself. I sell a little lower than the same goods can be bought in town. I mean what I say, and no humbug; so give us a call, and if we don't sell you goods before you leave it will be our fault. Express charges included, and I have the Fall Style of the Celebrated Oakford Silk Hat, Now on exhibition, which needs no puffing to those who have worn them. Respectfully, R. W. EDDY. Towanda, Oct. 14, 1862.

1862. NEW WINTER GOODS! AT TRACY & MOORE'S, BARGAINS FOR CASH PURCHASERS! SALT JUST RECEIVED.

POULTRY & GAME! CASH PAID FOR ANY QUANTITY OF NICE FAT POULTRY Dressed for the New York Market. Also, for PHEASANTS & OTHER GAME, By Snyder House—Waverly, N. Y. IS A BRICK HOTEL, Four Stories high, I (near the Depot) has elegant parlors, large airy rooms, well furnished, is owned and conducted by G. WARFORD, with a desire to please first class patronage. (Open for night trains.) Board \$3 per week; meat 25 cents; horses kept 50 to 75 cents per day. Stages South twice a day. Passenger trains East—Express, 12.52, 10.07 A. M., Way 2.22, Mail 5.32, P. M., going West—Express 4.02, Way 9.25 A. M., Accommodation 1.22. Express 4.56, Mail 6.55 P. M. G. WARFORD, Nov. 25, 1862.

PENSION AGENCY.—TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.—The undersigned having had considerable experience in procuring Pension Bounties and back pay of soldiers, will attend to all business in that line, entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Persons wishing to confer with me will please call or address me by letter at Sylvania, Bradford county, Pa.—Charges reasonable. Refers by permission to D. B. POMEROY, County Treasurer, Wellsboro, Pa. D. P. POMEROY, Treas. Pa. A. H. SPALDING, Sheriff, Towanda, Pa. Oct. 27, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JAMES NESBIT and WILLIAM NESBIT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm heretofore conducted by the said WILLIAM NESBIT, who will pay all debts of the late firm. JAMES NESBIT, HERRICK, Nov. 10, 1862. WM. NESBIT.

THE UNION. JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK an unusual large stock of Clothing, Crockery, Vestings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, which will be sold at greater bargains than before.

OUR SPRING STOCK Will comprise almost every article worn by man or boy. BUSINESS SUITS, COATS, PANTS, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Neck Ties, Gloves, Wrappers, Socks, Overall's, Boy's Pants and Jackets. Especial attention is called to our New Style.

BEAR IN MIND If you wish to buy clothing cheap, and get as good as you represented, call at COLLINS'. If you wish to get the worth of your money, and buy new fresh Goods and fair dealing, call on us and you will be satisfied. No trouble to show goods and no forcing to buy. Goods sold for cash only. J. M. COLLINS. Towanda, April 21, 1862.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING FORMED a Copartnership, will continue the business formerly carried on by J. B. HUMPHREY & Co., and their respective Partners, at their respective places, where they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES, and a very large stock of all kinds of LEATHER required for a country trade. A full assortment of HARNESS, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS & C.

W. M. A. ROCKWELL And the public generally will find at his store AN EXCELLENT SELECTION FALL GOODS, Which will be sold on REASONABLE TERMS. WE GIVE US A CALL. Towanda, Sept. 25, 1862.

THE DRAFT. THOSE IN WANT OF BOOTS & SHOES, SHOULD GO TO THE TOWANDA BOOT & SHOE STORE, Opposite the Court House. CASH PAID FOR HIDES & PELTS, Towanda, Sept. 24, 1862.

FIRE INSURANCE. Insurance against Loss by Fire IN FIRST CLASS CASH CAPITAL COMPANIES, APPLY TO F. G. COBURN, TOWANDA, PA. Sept. 20, 1862.

N. Y. & F. RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCING ON MONDAY, November 17, 1862. Trains will leave Waverly at about the following hours, viz: WESTWARD BOUND. Buffalo Express, 4.56 P. M. N. Y. Express, 14.07 A. M. Night Express, 11.00 A. M. Night Express, 12.52 A. M. Mail, 6.55 P. M. Steamboat Express, 3.30 P. M. Way, 9.25 A. M. Way, 2.22 P. M. Accommodation, 1.22 P. M. EASTWARD BOUND. The Night Express—east and west—runs every day—Cincinnati Express runs Sundays, but does not run on Mondays. Night Express of Sundays runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. Mail runs over night at Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.

U. S. LOAN. FIVE-TWENTIES, OR 20 YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Payable at the option of the Government, after five years. The undersigned has been appointed agent, in this vicinity, for the sale of the above bonds, and now offers the loan to subscribers at par. The interest on the bonds is payable on the first days of May & November, in each year, and will be paid in gold, which get the present rate of premium, will yield about eight per cent. per annum on the investment. A supply of the bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery to subscribers, and any information will be cheerfully given by B. S. RUSSELL, Agent. At the Banking House of B. S. RUSSELL & Co., Nov. 25, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of George Walborn, late of Granville, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE WALBORN, Jr., Administrator. Oct. 28, 1862.

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THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for Buckwheat Flour. MASON'S MILLS Nov. 5, 1862.