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 on 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, onr 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 millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles ; Europe has three millious aud eight hundred thousand, with a popula tion averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not otr 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 I-land 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 pasing that point as ever before, while no one 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 decimal periods to be as fol-

lows : 1790- 3,629;827.

180 = 5,305,847=35.02 per cent. ratio of increase. 180 = 5.3053947 = 55.02 per cent. ratio of increase. 1810 = 8.235.814 = 37.45 per cent. ratio of increase. 1820 = 9.638.151 = 33.13 p r cent. ratio of increase. $\begin{array}{c} 1350-12,866,020-33,49 \text{ per cent. ratio of increase.} \\ 1840-17,069,453-32,67 \text{ per cent. ratio of increase.} \\ 1850-23,101,866-35,87 \text{ per cent. ratio of increase.} \\ 1860-31,442,790-35,58 \text{ per cent. ratio of increase.} \\ \end{array}$

This shows an average decennial increase of 34 60 per cent in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census takea. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either 2 per cent. 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, 138,818,526; 1920, 186,984,235; 1930,

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 jostle no white la-borers. 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 pro-portion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white labor; is math-emating the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, edhancing wages of white labor, is math-ematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demani for it, and you in-crease the price oit. Reduce the supply of black labor, by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by preci-ely so much you increase the demand tor and the wages of white labor. But it is decided that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Are they net already in the band? Will Ubertion was them

by preci-ely 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 hand? Will liberation make them any more numerons? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole count, y, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way great-ly 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 persons as one of its greviances. But why should Emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run from. Heretofore, col-ored people, to some extent, have fled North krom hon-dage, and now, perhaps from both—bondage and des-titution ; but if gradual Emancipation South send the freed new, will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least, until new la-borers can be procured ; and the freed men, in turn, will gladly give cheir labor for the wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, 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, whe her to receive them. Again, as practice proves more than th ory in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward because of the abol-istance of Slavery in this District, last. Spring? What

tion of colored people northward because of the ab nent of Slavery in this District, last Spring? What ishment 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 1860, having 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 is recommended, not but that a restoration of the National authority would be accepted without its adop-tion : nor will the war, nor proceedings under the Proc-lamation of September 22d–1862, be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption I doubt not would being restoration, and thereby stay both. Initiation of September 22d, 1862, be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption I doubt not would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provides by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would not only be an advance part of the plan, and the same argument apply to both. This plan is recommend-ed as a means not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the National author-ity through-authe Union. The subject is presented ex-clusively to its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely only upon force. It is most likely--very likely--that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrance of – first two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven Slave States. Their concur-rence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the straggle now, and save the Union forever I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation, by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, nor do I forget that some of volume the value of the the terms of volume the some

a paper addressed to the Congress of the hatton, by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting up on me, you will preceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undae earne stness I may seem to display. Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of mo-ney and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national prosperitn, and perpetate both indefinately?— Is it doubted that we here. Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good people re-spond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or solyspeedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by con-cert. It is not "Can any of us imagine better?" but "Can we all do better?" Object whatsoever is possible still the question recurs "Can we do better?" The dog-ma of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy pres-ent. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country. Evaluer to times. We cannot escame bistory.

rselves, and then we shall save our country. Fellow c tizens---We cannot escape history. We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves.

LOCAL AND GENERAL. DUR usual variety of matter is excluded this week. The President's Message is the cause.

Cow. Enquire at this office. Two LOADS of Dry Wood for Kindling

vanted 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 61 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

B. S. RUSSELL & Co. have now on hand the 5, 10 and 30 cent stamps for notes, and will have the stamps of other denominations as soon as they are issued.

15 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.

We have not yet heard of the cause of his resignation. but presume it is in consequence of ill health, as we un derstand he has been unfit for duty for some time.

15 On Tuesday morning last, a little infant, apparently about four or five weeks old, was found on the door step of Mrs. J. D. VANDERCOOK, 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 ELEAZER HARRINGTON, and his wife SUSAN, were brought to this place, from Terry township, and confined in jail, charged with murdering a lrttle child, ome 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. Drs LADD, TURNER and DENNISON, to proceed to the place where the child was interred, and disentomb 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 Wyomiug county. They will prob ably have their trial during this session.

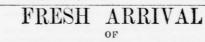
THE last number of the Union Adro cate, published in Auburn, Cal., contains the death of MARVIN E. MILLS, SON OF STEPHEN A. MILLS OF North Towanda township. Mr. MILLS studied law with J. C. ADAMS Esq., and after being admitted to practice, emigrated to California, where he arrived in 1851. He first started 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 run 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 " beau

No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare ties, harmonies, and sublimities of (human) nature."-The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us A great many very bad jokes have been cracked over 1910, 138,818,526; 1920, 186,984,235; 1930, 251,680,914. These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930, say etemt 1025, et al. 2 performed which we pass, with tight is the figure that while we say this, we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the the power and bear the save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the the power and the power and the power and the power and the the power and the the power and the p them, and a few rather good ones. A bewitching little will Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on proper-wife and an old satyr of a husband have been characterity in Town or Country, at reasonable rates. Dragon. Sedate clergymen, with very black gloves and very on their plumpuess, and engaging in their enbonpoint; R. C. SMITH, Sec'y, green, skinny school girls, with sickly-looking torget and short dresses ; middle aged men about town, excessively polite and exceedingly profate ; heads of families, looking as though they were being asked for money and were trying to get out of it; actors in attitude, and dancers twirling on their toe-tips-all these, and a hundred others which cannot be illustrated in a local, congregate together in a photograph album. Some look as if they were visited with strokes of genius ; some with strokes of apoplexy ; others as if they should be picking rags; and others, again, as if their proper vocation was picking pockets. A few faces may be called veautiful. Women have often been called anone of the enemy's right wing batteries. The gels, and we presume it is for this reason lovers always prefer their sweethearts represented as among the clouds Babies are bad enough in real life, (mothers, please pass over this portion.) but in albams 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, eive the photographic albums.



by J. Dr. MADILL will be found at his once, in the Drug Store at all times, when engaged in out of door practice, when he will examine and prescribe for patients *in his way*, free of charge. Physicians supplied at reasonable rates. Prescriptions carefully compounded. The public are cordially invited to examine and test our stock and learn our prices. Towanda, June 24, 1862. T. F. MADILL. Hides, Sheep Pelts & Wool,





simere suits, Silk Mixed do., and some of a lower grade

HATS AND CAPS.

Merchandige, &c.

NEW SPRING GOODS! AT

J. M. COLLINS',

(First door South of Codding & Russell's.) JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK • an unusnal large stock of Clothing, Cloths, Casemera Vestings, Gent's 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, PANTE

Vests, Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Neck Ties,

Gloves, Wrappers, Socks, Overalls, Boy's Pants and Jackets. Especial attention is called to our New Style of LOTHS, CASIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Which are ready to make up to order, on short notice, and warranted in every way, or no sale, as we have some eight years experience in this line of business, my cutter, Mr. PENEPACKER, will be on hand, at all times to de cutting for those who wish it done.

BEAR IN MIND

If you wish to buy clothing cheap, and get as good as represented, call at

COLLINS' If yon 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. Goods sold for cash only. Towanda, April 21, 1862.

New Arrangements.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING FORM-ed a Copartnership, will continue the business for-merly carried on by J. D. HUMPHREY. in the store op-posite the Court House, 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

Shoe Findings, Harness Trimmings, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, NAILS GLASS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

We expect to increase our facilities in the manufactur-We expect to increase our facilities in the manufactur-ing department, so as to be able to supply dealers with a superior article, at prices rivaling all competition, and especially "foreign," believing it of vital importance to community to foster domestic productions as far as prac-ticable

Having purchased the stock of Harness and Saddlery formerly occupied by them, we offer for sale a large stock

HARNESS, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS &C

Infuteoo, DRIPLEO, INDIKO, INAVELING BAGO.&C
 and will make to order almost anything in this line.
 We respectfully invite public attention to our whole stock in its various branches, trusting that by strict attention to business and zealous exertions to supply the wants of community, we shall merit and receive a tair share of public patronage.
 We are prepared to make to order anything in our line.
 Alsó, do all kinds of repairing on very short notice.
 ### Cash paid for Sheep pelts, Hides and Skins.
 J. B. HUMPHEEY, IRA B. BULL, J. E. DAYTOR.
 Towanda, April 25, 1862.

THE PATRONS

07 WM. A. ROCKWELL And the public generally will find at his store

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OP



Which, will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS.

GIVE US A CALL. Towanda, Sept. 25, 1862.

THE DRAFT.

THOSE IN WANT OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

SHOULD GO TO THE TOWANDA

B OOT & SHOE STORE.

Opposite the Court House.

about 1925; our territory, at 73 1-2 persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217 186 600; and we will reach this contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this, too, if we do not reliaquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion 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 indefinitely, would retard the population, civilization and prosperiy, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injarions. The proposed emancipation would shorten

the war, perpetuate prace, 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 up n 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 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 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 hondage 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 oblige 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 colo-Dization : and yet I wish to say there is an Mississippi, where the rebels have extensive 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 mere arguments that time surely is now. In times like the present men should atter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible

through time and eternity.

We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope

of the earth. Other means may succeed. This could not fail. The way is plain—peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if fellowed, the world will ever applaud and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Washington, Dec. 1, 1862.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The news telegraphed from the Headquar-

ters of the Army of the Potomac is not imortant. The cannonading mentioned in previous dispatches, it now appears, was from explanation of it is not known. We have some add tional news of much importance from the rebel side of the Rappahannock, brought over by two gentlemen recently from Richmond, and holding positions under the rebel Govern eut-one as a Captain in a Texas regiment, and the other as a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department-and who have concluded to seek protection under the old flag. These gentlemen agree that the rebel force at Fredericksburg numbers from 75,000 to 100,-000 men-certainly not exceeding the latter on the debt. This fact would be no exense figure. LEE and his associates are for once, for delaying the paymant of what is justly due; however, puzzled by the movements of our army, and are in doubt as to its future movements. They think the attack on Richmond number a hundred millions, what, by a differ- is to be made from some other quarter, and ent policy, we could have to pay now when acting upon this idea, they have commenced the erection of earthworks for the protection of a garrison force, while the main body of their army has again commenced moving toward Richmond. The Quartermaster's clerk further says that the entire rebel army

has never exceeded 475,000 men. The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago Tribune telegraphs under date of Nov. 26 : "There is nothing especially new, except that Gen. SHERMAM has been all day on the move. I am not informed as to his destination. The rebels fear very much that he may move upon Grenada. Gen. SHERMAN's advance was known in Mobile a week ago, and created a lively interest. All their railroads were moving troops, but no longer in the direction of Holly Springs. On the contrary, they take the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Columbus, ordnance stores. I learn that Woop's Division entered Lebanon on the 8th, driving MORGAN's cavalry away.

" Over the wires."

A fine assortment of these albams are now for sale at ALVORD'S Book and Stationery Store, Post Office building. Those who are about to commence the gath. ering of the photographs of friends, should not be without one of them.

MABBIED,

In Smithfield, on the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by _____, Dr. WM. PECK, Surgeon in 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. HEPBURN, Conductor on the W. & E. Railroad, to Miss &MMA DOBBINS, daughter of Ex-Sheriff Dobbins.

DIED,

In this Borough, Nov. 20, 1862, aged 3 years, 1 month and 8 days, JCHN NORRIS, youngest child of O. D. Bartlett. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them uot ; for of such is the kingdom of Gop."

Dew Advertisements

WANTED.—A GOOD NEW MILCH COW. Inquire at this office. Dec. 4, 1862.	Common English Branches
PIANO FOR SALE FOR \$15 00 IN GOLDApply at BENDER'S BINDERY, North nd 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.	HAVING purchased the Store and exten- sive stock of Goods of T. HUMPHREY, in Orwell, now offer great inducements to those who are in want of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
S20 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. Vandercook's residence, in this Borough on Monday night last. Towandaf Dec. 2, 1862. Overseers of Poor.	CROCKERY, DRUGS & MEDICINES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, Boots, Sloces & Leather of all kinds. The bighest price paid for BUTTER, EGGS, HIDES & WOOL. Orwell, Nov. 5, 1862-n23-tf.
A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE Notice	DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER.

* Over the left," the cant phrase im plying falsehood, has been abandoned for the more emphatic and significant expression, " Over the wires.", * Over the wires.", Nov. 14, 1862,

DIRECTORS := G. M. Hallenback, John Richard, Sam'l Wa dhams, L. D. Shoemaker, D. G. Dresbach, R.C. Smith R. D. Lacoe, Geo. P. Steele, W. W. Ketcham, Charles Darpance Wer. P. Ross, G. M. Haching Dorrance, Wm. R. Ross

WILL BE PAID FOR

AT THE CLOTHING STORE OF

OFFICE OVER THE WYOMING BANK

WYOMING

as well as the finer R. Ross, G. M. Harding, G. M. HOLLENBACK, President, L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Presid't. 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, Ho-sieries, Collars, Neck Ties, Fine Linen Shirts,

Application for Insurance in the following Companies Etna Insurance Company, Hatford, Assets. \$2,265,175 Fulton Insurance Company, New York, Cash Canes, Umbrellas, Gloves and Mittens, &c., &c. I would call especial attention to my large stock of Fur Hats, which I flatter 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 seli you goods before you leave it will be our fault. We charge nothing for showing goods. I have the Fall Style of the

Capital, \$200.000 Royal Insurance Company, Capital \$10.000,000 Liverpool & London insurance Company, Oapital. \$6,000,000 LIFE INSURANCE.

Camptown, Nov. 5, 1862.

Celebrated Oakford Silk Hat, NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS AT

A. WICKHAM & SON, A RE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE Stock of New Goods, which we offer to cash pur-chasers at as low prices as can be found in Bradford County. We would call attention to our highly increased stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, in great variety, which can be made up by us to order, in the most approved style, as well as clothes purchased elsewhere. Also,

READY-MADE CLOTHING !!

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

CAMPTOWN ACADEMY.

REV. S. F. BROWN. Principal.

BOOKS USED.

Towanda, Oct. 15, 1862.

weeks.

Now on exhibition, which needs no puffing to those wh have worn them. Respectfully, Respectfully, R. W. EDDY. Towanda, Oct. 14, 1862. 1862. NEW WINTER GOODS! AT TRACY & MOORE'S.

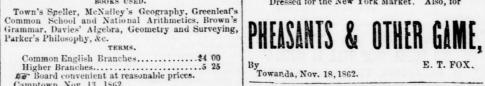
BARGAINS FOR CASH PURCHASERS ! SALT JUST RECEIVED.

Towanda, Nov. 26, 1862. Groceries, Crockery, Yankee Notions, Tinware, &c. So Most kinds of Farmers' Produce received in ex-change for goods. A. WICKHAM & SON. POULTRY & GAME!!

CASH PAID FOR ANY QUANTITY OF

THE WINTER TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence DECEMBER 1, 1862, and continue NICE FAT POULTRY

Dressed for the New York Market. Also, for



Snyder House-Waverly, N. Y.

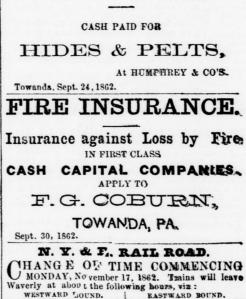
IS A BRICK HOTEL, Four Stories high, 1 (near the Depot.) has elegant parlors, large airy rooms, well furnished, is owned and conducted by C. WARFORD, with a desire to please first class patronage. (Open for night trains.) Board \$3 per week; meals 25 cents; horses kept 50 to 75 cts per day. Stages South

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 9.29 A. M., Accommodation 1.22, Express 4.56, Mail 6.55 P. M. Nor. 5, 1060 Nov. 25, 1862.

DENSION AGENCY .- TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS .- The undersigned having ots, Shees & Leather of all kinds. The highest price d for BUTTER, EGGS, HIDES & WOOL. had considerable experience in procuring Pension Boun-ties 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 identity.
Persons wishing to confer with me will please call or address me by letter at Sylvania, Bradford county, Pa.— Charges reasonable.
GEO. P. MONROE.
Refers by permission to
H. B. CARD. County Treasurer, Wellsbboro, Pa.
D. F. POMEROY. Troy. Pa.
A. H. SPALDING, Sheriff, Towanda, Pa.
Cot. 22, 1862.

Oct. 22, 1862.



night at Elmira.

CHA'S. MINOT. Gen'l Sup't.

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 vi-cinity, for the sale of the above bonds, and now offers the

cinity, for the sale of the above bonds, and now others 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 at 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 imme-diate 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.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby giv-en that all persons indebted to the estate of William 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 settle-ment. Oct. 78, 1862. A ministrator.

A DMINISNRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby gir-A en 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 settleestate must present them duly authenticated for so ment. GEORGE WALBORN, Jr. nent. Oct. 28, 1862.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID . forBuckwheat at Nov 5, 1862