Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 29, 1863.

OUR TERMS.

The great increase in the price of paper, which we have before noticed, has caused newspaper publishers throughout the country to raise their subscription to meet the emergency. Paper has within the last few weeks gone up from 10 to 22 cents per pound. Should it remain permanent at this latter price, we cannot furnish the REPORTER at one dollar a year, without a loss upon every copy issued. We are loth to increase the subscription, but from present indications, and from the information we have from our paper manufacturers, we shall probably be obliged to.

The response made by our subscribers to our late appeal, has been very satisfactory, though not as general as it should be. We shall receive subscriptions at our present rate until the 14th day of February next, after which time (unless there is some change in the prices of materials to warrant) the terms of subscription will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year. We shall also at that time discontinue every paper not paid for in advance, without "fear, favor or affection," as the change in price will make such a course an absolute necessity.

We do not know of a newspaper the size of the REPORTER in the country furnished at *one dollar* per year. As a business, it would take but a short time to "close out the concern," at the present high prices of everything used in a printing office.

We trust those who have been receiving the REPORTER without paying anything, will see the justice and propriety of not putting off the "good time" any longer, but will promptly square old accounts, and avail themselves of the limited time which now remains to pay in advance at *one dollar* a year. After the close of February Court, we shall not send the REPORTER to non-paying subscribers. We should be happy to, but we can't stand the expense.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The most important war news on Monday was the resignation of Gen. Burnside and the appointment of Gen. Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The Arkansas River Expedition is doing good work: Rear-Admiral Porter telegraphs on the 20th, that he has "taken St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff and Des Arc, and the light gunboats are over 300 miles above the mouth of White River. The DeKalb, Lieut.-Commander Walke, captured at Duvall's Bluff two 8-inch guns with carriages, ammunition and 200 Enfield rifles, and three platform cars, and at Des Arc we captured 39 prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition." St. Charles is a small post village of Arkansas County, Ark. Duvall's Bluff is a small post village of Prairie County, Ark. Des Arc was a thriving post village also, in Prairie County, on White River, 50 miles N. E. of Little Rock. It is situated in a rich cotton and corn-growing district, and had an active trade prior to the rebellion. The river is navicable from this point to its mouth at all stages of water.

Brig.-Gen. Ben Loan publishes in The Missouri *Democrat* a letter from Col. Penick, commanding at Independence, which states that Private Johnson was brought in dead on the 11th of January, and that he is the fifth one murdered there in a week by Rebel guerrillas. They were all wounded, and killed afterward. All of them were shot in the head, and several of them had their faces cut to pieces with boot-heels. Powder was exploded in one man's ear, and both ears were cut off close to the head. Guerrillas are threatening Union woman in the county.—They have also levied an assessment upon the loyal men of the country and are collecting it.

Advices from New Orleans state that on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 8th, there was a rumor at New-Orleans that the Winona, one of our gunboats, had been sunk by the South battery at Port Hudson. It is also reported that Stonewall Jackson with 40,000 men, had re-enforced Vicksburg. There was nothing from Galveston up to noon of January 8th.

The Philadelphia *Press* says, that General Grant has placed his Army of the Tennessee upon transports at Memphis, and is now, in all probability, engaging the enemy about Vicksburg. The third siege of this stronghold is now in progress, and there is but little doubt that it will fall.

A Nashville dispatch says that the fleet (of supply transports, we presume,) which left there on Friday was attacked by the rebels a few miles below. The gunboat drove the enemy off, and the fleet passed on safely to Clarksville.

The United States steam transport Illinois sailed on Saturday afternoon with the remaining forces of the Bank's expedition. The Illinois will touch at Fortress Monroe on her way to New Orleans.

☞ Four boat loads of prisoners, captured at Arkansas Post, were expected at Memphis on January 16.

SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

The opposition to the national administration which has sprung up and gathered strength within a few months, cannot but excite deepest solicitude in the mind of every patriotic citizen. Its aims are still undefined, and it is not yet homogeneous. It is made up of Southern sympathizers—those who believe that slavery has rights which are little less than divine; of those who cannot forget old party prejudices and are antagonistic to the administration because it is Republican; and of those who are in favor of crushing the rebellion by the most energetic means, but are dissatisfied with the manner in which the war has been conducted. And not a few whose sympathies are naturally with the administration have been turned from it by the loose management which seems to pervade every department connected with the supply of the army, and which is really unavoidable in the absence of arbitrary power to deal with swindling contractors. Thus, when unity and harmony are absolutely necessary to the success of our arms, and while the rebels are a unit in support of their rulers, the national administration is bitterly opposed for the most diverse reasons, and the holy cause is suffering from division of sentiment and from a factious opposition which even threatens to become insurrection.

The tendency of opposition is too obvious to be misunderstood. Although it embraces many who are as loyal as the strongest supporters of the Administration, yet it is led by those who are in full sympathy with Jeff. Davis and his sentiments. Such men as Wood, Vallandigham, Wall, Cox, W. B. Reed, Randall and Seymour are the prime movers of the opposition and shape its policy. Can any thinking man doubt where they will lead?—Can any one fail to see that they are bent upon securing an ignominious submission to the rebel oligarchy?

It is not alone in weakening the confidence of the people in the success of the Government, and in maligning the administration, that we see the slimy tracks of the opposition leaders. They are sowing the seeds of disaffection among our soldiers, and doing what they can to bring about that demoralization of the army of which they croak. With no desire for the success of our arms and no interest in the triumph of the Government, they would exult over a mutiny in the army as they would triumph in an insurrection at the North.

There has not been a time in the progress of this rebellion when unity of purpose at the North was more to be desired than now, or when such unity would be more happy in its results. We have abundant evidence that the resources of the rebels have been strained to the utmost—that their men and means to carry on the war will soon be exhausted.—With varying success we have still made substantial progress, until the war has reached that point where a single important victory will turn the scale in our favor. Even now the rebellion is sustained upon the hope of a division at the North. With their power of endurance strained to the utmost, the rebel leaders are listening anxiously for the first gun of that "fire in the rear," which they hope will paralize the arms of the federal government.

There are but two ways of averting the catastrophe—one is by the strong arm of the Government, wisely directed, holding in check the leaders of this conspiracy; the other is through the power of the peopl, rising in their majesty as they did at the fall of Sumpter, and rallying to the support of the Government. To this end the efforts of every loyal press, and of every patriotic citizen should now be directed. Let the resolve go forth that the Government shall be sustained and the rebellion crushed at all hazards, and the work is done. The Vallandighams, the Coxes, the Woods, and the whole brood, of traitors and conspirators who are striving to fasten slavery upon the country will slink back into their obscurity before the awakened indignation of a free people.

THE ARMY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual report of Adjutant General RUSSELL places the number of Pennsylvanians in arms for the defence of the Union, since the breaking out of the present rebellion, at *two hundred and fifty thousand*. This includes the number of men in three months' campaign, as well as the many who so nobly left their firesides and the comforts of home for the hardships and vicissitudes of the tented field in that critical period in our State history, when the enemy was on our very borders. The number in this home army is estimated at 23,000. It is unfortunate that the number of men from each county could not be ascertained, but the mode originally adopted for mustering in the volunteers was such as to preclude the possibility of arriving at a correct result in that direction. The continued neglect of the county drafting commissioners to make their final reports prevents any estimate of the number of drafted men in the field from the different counties of the Commonwealth.

☞ The New-York Assembly was fully organized on Monday by the choice of the candidates supported by the Union War Party—Theo. C. Callicot (Dem.) Speaker; Joseph B. Cushman (Union Dem.) Clerk, and the candidates for minor offices nominated by the Union caucus. The opposition was not serious after the election of Speaker.

STATE TREASURER.—On Monday, the 19th, the election for State Treasurer took place at Harrisburg. The vote stood

For HENRY D. MOORE, (Rep.) 64
" Wm. N. McGrath, (Dem.) 65

The latter was declared elected.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Gov. CURTIN sent to the Legislature Monday, the 19th inst., a special message relating to the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves. The Governor states that as originally organized, the laws of Congress and of our State Legislature empower him to commission, as officers, those who were previously elected by the men of this corps. After they had gone into the field, upon vacancies occurring, certificates of election were forwarded and commissions issued thereon until some time in July last, when an order was issued from the Division Headquarters, directing that thereafter elections should not be held. The reason assigned for this was that it demoralized the corps, and prevented, in some instances, the deserved promotion of those who had won, by their gallantry in the field, such distinction. Lists of promotions made by the colonels of regiments, with the approval of the commanding generals, were forwarded to the Governor, who, feeling anxious that those who had been promoted should be commissioned at once, asked the advice of the Attorney General who, after examination, expressed his opinion, (in which the Governor concurred) that the officers could not be commissioned under the existing laws without elections having been held. It was therefore illegal for him to issue the commissions. The Governor now asks that authority be given to him by the Legislature to commission such officers who, in view of their services and gallantry are presented to him for promotion, and thus place this gallant corps under like regulations as those which control the other volunteer regiments from Pennsylvania.

The Governor further suggests that the Reserves should be allowed to return to the State, and placed in the camp at the Capitol, for the purpose of recruiting their thinned ranks—a suggestion which is endorsed by the Generals in command of the Reserves. The War Department, however, has refused to grant this request, on the ground that if acceded to, all similar applications from other States would have to be granted also.

The President and Gen. McClellan.

A letter from President Lincoln to Gen. McClellan was produced on the Porter Court Martial at Washington, which will be read with interest:—

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

TO MAJ.-GEN. MCCLELLAN—*My Dear Sir:*—Your dispatches, complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very much. Blenker's Division was withdrawn before you left here, and you know the pressure under which I did it, and, as I thought, acquiesced in it, certainly not without reluctance. After you left I ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, without a field battery, were all you designed should be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and part of this even was to go to Gen. Hooker's old position. Gen. Bank's corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was divided and tied up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, and could not leave that position without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This presented, or would present, when McDowell and Sumner should be gone, a great temptation for the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. My explicit directions that Washington, sustained by the judgment of all the commanders of corps, should be left secure, had been neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell. I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangement to leave Banks at Manassas Junction. But when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was not satisfied. I was constrained to substitute something for it myself. And now allow me to ask you, do you really think I could permit the line from Richmond *via* Manassas Junction to this city to be entirely open, except what resistance could be presented by less than 20,000 unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. I telegraphed you on the 6th saying that you had over 100,000 with you. I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you and en route to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all en route to you shall have reached you. How can this discrepancy of 35,000 be accounted for? As to Gen. Wool's command, I understand that it is doing precisely what a like number of your own would have to do if that command was away. I suppose the whole force which has gone forward to you is with you by this time; and if so, I think it is the precise time for you to strike a blow.

By delay, the enemy will readily gain on you; that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and re-enforcements than you can by re-enforcements alone. And once more let me tell you it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow. I am powerless to help. This you will do me justice to remember. I was always opposed to going down the Bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, as only shifting and not surmounting the difficulty; that we would find the same or equal intrenchments at either place. The country will not fail to note—is noting now—that the present hesitation to move upon an intrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg leave to assure you that I have never written or spoken to you in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you so far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act.

Yours, very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

☞ We have a statement, on good authority, that Maj.-Gen. Butler is soon to resume command of the Department of the Gulf, fixing his headquarters at New-Orleans and as much further up the Mississippi as circumstances may permit. He will be furnished with ample force to effect the much desired junction with Gen. McClernand, and not only to open but to keep open the Mississippi.

The National Finances—Message of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the Army and Navy of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives on the 14th, and by the Senate on the 15th inst.

The joint resolution is a simple authority amounting, however, under existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of $100,000,000 in United States notes, if so much money is needed for the payment of the army and navy.

My approval is given in order that every possible facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due to our soldiers and our sailors. While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when their circulation and that of the suspended banks together have already become so redundant as to increase prices beyond real value, thereby augmenting the cost of living, to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies, to the injury of the whole country.

It seems very plain that continued issues of United States notes, without any check to the issues of suspended banks, and without adequate provision for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues so as to keep them within due limits, must soon produce disastrous consequences; and this matter appears to me so important that I avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it.

That Congress has the power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of a doubt, and that a judicious measure to prevent the deterioration of this currency by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation or otherwise, if needed, seems equally clear. Independently of this general consideration, it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation, from their just proportion of the public burdens.

In order to raise money by way of loans most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit. To that end, a uniform currency in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and all other ordinary public dues may be paid, is almost, if not quite, indispensable. Such a currency can be furnished by banking associations, authorized under a general act of Congress, as suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session.

The securing of this circulation by the pledge of United States bonds, as herein suggested, would still further facilitate loans by increasing the present, and causing a future demand for such banks. In view of the actual financial embarrassments of the Government, and of the greater embarrassment sure to come if the necessary means of relief be not afforded, I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution which proposes relief only by increasing circulation, without expressing my earnest desire that measures, such in substance as I have just referred to, may receive the early sanction of Congress. By such measures, in my opinion, all payments will be most certainly secured, not only to the army and navy, but to all honest creditors of the Government, and satisfactory provisions made for future demands on the treasury.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1863.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Mr. Rex's joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, is as follows:

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representative of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof.

First Amendment.—There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated article XIII, as follows:

Negroes and Mulattoes—SECTION 1. No negro or mulatto shall be permitted to come into or settle in the State, under any pretence whatever, after the adoption of this amendment to the constitution.

SECTION 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into this State, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be void, and any person who shall bring into the State such negro or mulatto, or shall harbor, employ, or otherwise encourage such person of color to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than $100, nor more than $500, and such additional penalty as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of the preceding sections, or in any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and for the removal and colonization of all negroes and mulattoes who have come into the State previous to the adoption of this amendment, and since the commencement of this rebellion, unless it shall be proven that they are fugitive slaves, whose masters are not actively engaged in the rebellion, when they shall be returned to their masters, who shall, upon the return of such fugitives, pay all costs and expenses attending the same.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall have power, and is hereby directed, to pass a law to carry out the provisions of this article at the next session after its adoption, and to provide for the removal and colonization of all negroes and mulattoes who may be willing to emigrate.

☞ Ohio has done herself immortal honor by re-electing Benj. F. Wade to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Wade is one of the ablest, most determined and out spoken, champions of the Right upon the floor of the Senate.—Massachusetts, has re-elected Charles Sumner for six years, and Wisconsin James R. Doolittle for six years from the 4th of March. The re-election of these three fearless champions of Republicanism and the Union is the cause of general congratulation.

☞ One million of dollars was paid by the government to the Commissioners, on Wednesday, to recompense slaveowners in the District of Columbia for the emancipation of the slaves. The soldiers in the field yet remain unpaid.

New Advertisements.

N. Y. & E. RAIL ROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCING MONDAY, January 5, 1863. Trains will leave Waverly at about the following hours, viz:

WESTWARD BOUND.		EASTWARD BOUND.	
Buffalo Express	4.55 P M	N. Y. Express	10.07 A M
Night Express	4.03 A M	Night Express	12 45 A M
Mail	7.18 P M	Steamboat Express	5.18 P M
Way	3.40 P M	Way	8.27 P M
Way Freight	9 00 A M	Way Freight	4.57 P M

The Night Express—east and west—runs every day—Train 6 runs Sundays, but not Mondays. Trains 3 of Saturdays, from New York, runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. Train 5 remains over night at Elmira.

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

1863 PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD. 1863

THIS great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened through its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Grove Flat, (172 miles) on the eastern division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (68 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Mail Train Leaves East ..... 11: 44 A. M.
Express Train Leaves East ..... 9: 30 P. M.
Mail Train Leaves West ..... 6: 54 P. M.
Express Train Leaves West ..... 8: 20 A. M.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven and Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the south-east cor. 11th and Market Sts.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:

S B Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

J W Reynolds, Erie.

J M Drill, Agt. N. C. R. R., Baltimore. H H. Huston, Gen'l Freight Agt., Philadelphia. Lewis L Houpt, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. Jos. D Potts, General Manager, Williamsport.

FOR SALE.—The entire Stock and Good Will of a RETAIL STORE—doing an exclusive Ready Pay business of upwards of $20,000 yearly. By a little effort the business can be considerable increased. Possession given March 1st. Rent moderate. Apply to

CONE & BROWN,
Laceyville, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1863.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of HULDAH KING, late of Wyalusing, dec'd., are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

C. W. REYNOLDS, Ex'r.

Jan. 26, 1863.

WHY DO YOU BUY POOR COAL OIL?—All Kerosene or Coal Oil sold by Dr. Porter will be warranted as represented, and hereafter no one will have an excuse for buying poor Oil, when a *good, reliable* article can be had at DR PORTER'S DRUG STORE at a low price.

EXECUTRTRIX NOTICE — Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of MOSES CANFIELD, late of Wysox twp., deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

TABATHA CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1863. Executrix.

FARMERS, CULTIVATORS AND LOVERS OF GOOD POTATOES.—The celebrated "Garnet Chili" Potatoes, selected by Goodrich in a thirteen years' experiment from more than ten thousand new seedlings, possess a higher degree of hardiness and adaptation to all soils and weather than any other sort. They are round, ripen with the season, grow closely in the hill, do not push out of the soil, are very smooth and beautiful, have white flesh and in most localities have been pronounced the finest and best potato for table use. In good soils and seasons and with fair cultivation, they will readily yield from 250 to 350 bushels to the acre, and in some hands have exceeded even those figures. Secure seed now—several bushels for sale. Inquire at DR. PORTER'S DRUG STORE, Towanda, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1863.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

GENTLEMEN'S SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING SALOON still in operation in the basement of the Ward House.

SOLOMON COOPER.

Would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to wait on all that will favor him with a call. Strict attention, with a determination to please, in every department of his trade. Shaving, Hair Cutting, and Shampooing. Razors honed and set, and warranted to shave well. Hair and Whiskers colored to suit the taste, and warranted to please. Always ready to wait on any one at their residence. Clothes cleaned and renovated in the best possible manner.

Towanda, Jan. 27, 1863.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.

A MUSICAL CONVENTION WILL be held at ROME, Bradford county, Pa., commencing

TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 3, 1863,

At 10 o'clock, to continue five days, and close with a Concert on SATURDAY EVENING, February 7, under the direction of Prof. J. G. TOWNER, of the Normal Academy of Music, Geneseo, N. Y.

There will be three Sessions each day, Morning, Afternoon and Evening. The "Olive Branch," and "Oriental Glee and Anthem Books" will be used, and furnished during the Convention, free of charge; persons having them are requested to bring them. Mr. TOWNER will be assisted by his Normal Quartette at the Concert.

Ample arrangements will be made to furnish persons from a distance with good board and lodgings, at reasonable rates.

Admittance to the whole course, including
Concert ..... 50 cts. each.
Concert ..... 20 " "

☞ Clergymen admitted free.

By order of Committee.

J. A MOODY, L. W. TOWNER,
JOHN MOORE, SILAS SEELY,
WM. B. PARKS, M. K. TAYLOR,

Rome Jan. 20, 1863.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the duties and taxes, under the Excise Law of the United States, have become due and payable, and that the Collector will attend in the county of Bradford, at the times and places hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of receiving the same, viz:

In TOWANDA BORO., Monday 2d, and 9th February, 1863, at his office, over the Banking House of Laporte, Mason & Co.

In WYALUSING, Wednesday, 4th February, 1863, at the office of Andrew Fee, until 2 o'clock, P. M.

In LeRAYSVILLE, Thursday, February 5, 1863, at J. R. Fletcher's.

In ORWELL, Friday, February 6, 1863, at S. F. Washburn's.

In ROME, Saturday, February 7, 1863, at Chaffee's Hotel, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

In ATHENS, Tuesday and Wednesday, 11th and 12th February, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., the 10th, and ending at 1 o'clock, P. M., the 11th, at the Exchange Hotel.

In SMITHFIELD, Thursday, February 12, until 2 o'clock, P. M., at James Green's.

In TROY, Friday, February 13, at V. M. Long's.

In BURLINGTON, Saturday, February 14, from 11 o'clock, P. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., at L. T. Royce's.

In CANTON, Tuesday, February 17, commencing at 12 o'clock, M., at Whitman's Hotel.

Notice is also given, that all persons who neglect to pay the DUTIES and TAXES assessed upon them, within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof. Payment may be made at any of the above times and places mentioned, that may best suit the convenience of the tax payers. Government money only will be received from me, but to accommodate tax payers, I have made arrangements by which I can take, besides Government funds, good drafts, payable in New York or Philadelphia—par funds—or the common currency of the country by allowing the discount.

H. LAWRENCE SCOTT,
Collector's Office, } Col. 13th Dis. Pa.
Towanda, Pa., Jan. 7, 1836. }

LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given, that the following named persons have filed their applications with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County, for Licenses to sell Liquor under the existing laws of this Commonwealth, and a hearing will be had upon their several applications, before the Judges of said Court, at the Court House, in the Boro' of Towanda, on MONDAY, the 2d day of FEBRUARY next:—

FOR A TAVERN.

J W Means ..... Towanda Boro'.
Powell & Smith, ... do do
F B Ford ..... do do
G W Squires, ... Standing Stone.
J R Fletcher, ... Pike.
Nedebrah Smith, ... Franklin.
L T Royse ..... Burlington Boro'.
Charles H Ward ..... Monroe.
John M Pike ..... Athens Boro'.
J M Reed ..... Wysox.

MERCHANT DEALERS.

T L Woodruff, ... Ridgbury.
H W Noble, ... Towanda Borough.
McMurry & Pierce, ... Troy Borough.

E. O. GOODRICH, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Jan. 15, 1863.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., issued out of the court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Towanda, on Monday, the 2d day of February, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in Troy borough, bounded on the north by the road leading from Canton street to Troy Depot, on the east by an alley, on thes outh by land of John F. Means and the west by said Canton street. Containing 3¼ of an acre more less, all improved with one framed house and a few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John F. Means vs. Wm. Burger.

ALSO—The following lot piece or parcel of land situate in Springfield twp., bounded north by land of Asa Wood, east by the highway, south and west by land of J U Grace, containg 26 acres more or less, about 16 acres improved with a shed and fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other piece of land in Springfield twp., bounded north by land of J U Grace, L Grace, Alanson Cole and Theodore Leonard, east by land of Russell Young, south by land of Russell Young and J Reeser and west by land of J U Grace, L Grace and Asa Wood, containing 47 acres, more or less, about 20 acres improved, a framed barn, a log barn and fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—Another piece of land in Springfield township, bounded north by land of Burgess, J C Phillips, south by land of Martin Phillids, and west by land of Enoch Merrell, L Cooper Jr., and others; containing 77 acres and 152 perches more or less, about 50 acres improved, being lot No 24 on C F Well's map of Springfield twp, with a log house thereon.

ALSO—A piece of land in Springfield twp, bounded north by land formerly owned by Whipple now by Butler Bennett, east by land of Charles Burgess, south by land formerly of A Whipple, now Ervine Burgess & west by land formerly of LeRoy Whipple now Charles Burgess—containing 12 acres, more or less, all improved, with a log house, framed house, & fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Pomeroy Brother's use vs Hiram Spear.

ALSO—The following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Overton twp., bounded on the north by Reuben Rainbold, on the east by Jacob Muselemian, on the south by lands of LeRoy Heverly, and west by land of James Heverly—containing 50 acres more or less—about 20 acres improved, 1 framed house, framed barn thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J P Kirby vs Wm Goble & Geo W Hottenstine.

ALSO—The following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Granville twp., bounded north by William Bunyon, east by lands of Walbron, south by Wm Bunyon—west by the highway and Wm Bunyon, being 160 rods north and south, and 75 rods east and west, be the same more or less, about 50 acres improved, with a log house, framed barn and fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of E Pomeroy vs Martin C Wilcox.

ALSO—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Ex., will be exposed to public sale, at the same time and place, the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Burlington twp., beginning at a beech the south-west corner of Caleb Alexander's lot, thence east 162 3-10 per. to a post, thence south 58¼ perches to a post, thence west 162 3-10 perches to the east line of lot No. 222 to a post, thence north 58¼ perches to the beginning. Containing 59 acres and 54¾ perches, strict measure, about 10 acres improved, one framed house, double framed barn and an old framed building used as a cooper shop, and an orchard of fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Oswell Luther vs DeCatur Ayres.

A. H. SPALDING,
Towanda, Jan. 15, 1863. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common pleas of Bradford county, to me delivered, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the boro' of Towanda, on Friday, the 6th day of February, 1863, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Wells township, bounded on the north by lands of Chester Update and lands now in possession of Henry Roberts, on the east by lands of E P Wood, on the south by lands of Wm Brewer, A J Vanscriver, and on the west by Moses Wyley, Jacob Still and S E Myrs; containing 100 acres, more or less, about 50 acres improved, 2 small framed houses, 4 log shanties and a few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Wm Bingham's Trustees vs Jos J Scott.

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex., will be exposed to public sale, at the same time of day, and place, the following described messuage, lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Athens twp., bounded as follows: Beginning in the centre of the road leading from Factoryville to Milton in the north line of Job Shepard's land and running along the centre of said road north 9½° west 4 chains and 13 links. Thence south 82½° 15 west 7 chains and 16 links to east line of the land of John Shepard. Thence north 32½° east 1 chain 47 links. Thence south 4½° east 8 chains 68 links. Thence north 42° east 3 links to the centre of the road. Thence along the centre of said road, north 31½° west 4 chains and 55 links to the south-west corner of the land deeded by B G Reynolds to Her Stone. Thence along Stones' line north 52½° east 1 chain and 97 links to a stake. Thence north 45° east 50 links to a buttonwood tree on the bank of Cayuta creek. Thence north 80½° east 10 chains and 90 links to an elm tree sapping marked. Thence north 77° east 2 chains and 76 links to a stake. Thence south 51½° east 3 chains to a stake. Thence south 66½° east 2 chains and 9 links to an elm tree by the edge of the pond. Thence south 34½° east 5 chains and 80 links. Thence north 5° west 13 chains and 45 links to the place of beginning, embracing the lot of land conveyed by Wm Crans and wife to B P Rice. Containing 27 and 7-10 acre of land more or less. All improved, framed house, small framed bard and fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of P P Armsley vs. Simon Spalding.

A. H. SPALDING,
Towanda, Jan. 13, 1863. Sheriff.

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R. C. SMITH, Sec'y.
W. G. STERLING, Treasurer.

HOMER CAMP, Agent.

Application for Insurance in the following Companies received.

Ætna Insurance Company, Hatford, Assets, $2,[illegible]
Fulton Insurance Company, New York, Cash Capital, ... $200,[illegible]
Royal Insurance Company, Capital $10,000,000
Liverpool & London Insurance Company, Capital $6,000,000

LIFE INSURANCE.

Connecticut Mutual, Assets, ... $4,[illegible]

Camptown, Nov. 5, 1862.