

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, November 13, 1862.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and retired from active service. The order was received at headquarters at eleven o'clock on Friday night. It was entirely unexpected to all. On its receipt the command was immediately turned over to Gen. Burnside. Gen. McClellan and his staff were to leave on Sunday for Trenton, where he is ordered to report. The order was delivered to him by Gen. Buckingham in person. His last official act was the issuing an address to his soldiers, informing them, in a few words, that the command had devolved on Gen. Burnside, and taking an affectionate leave of them. As General Hooker is to take the field, it is supposed that he is to take Gen. Burnside's place as late commander of corps d'armee.

Gen. Bayard was attacked by the Rebels at Rappahannock bridge on Friday, but repulsed them. On Saturday he made an attack and drove the rebels back. He holds the bridge and all the neighboring fords, and has sent for reinforcements.

We learn from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, under date of Sunday, that General Pleasanton's Cavalry had a brush on Saturday with the Rebels, under Stuart, near Little Washington. Pleasanton captured three field pieces, one captain, a lieutenant, and five privates. On the same day, General Bayard occupied and now holds the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock. There was nothing new from the front. As we have already reported, the Army Corps of General Reynolds took possession of Warrenton on Thursday. The place was occupied by Colonel Payne, with about four hundred men and two howitzers. Gen. Longstreet's Army Corps had occupied Culpepper Court-House for several days, but left the town last Saturday. Trustworthy citizens confirm the general belief of intelligent army officers, that General Lee has succeeded in eluding Gen. McClellan, and that a large portion of Lee's army is at Gordonsville. Gen. A. P. Hill's forces and Stewart's Cavalry formed the rear guard of Gen. Lee. The former was at Chester Gap on Wednesday, and General Pleasanton had pushed Gen. Stuart to Flint Hill. Our troops found 270 wounded soldiers in the hospital at Warrenton. Lieut.-Col. Blunt, of Gen. Longstreet's staff, was captured by Gen. Bayard. Blunt is the Provost-Marshal-General in the Rebel army, and was inspecting his pickets at the time he was captured. Leading Secessionists here prophesy a great battle in a few days. They represent that Stonewall Jackson is only ten miles off, with a force of 70,000 men and that General Bragg is at Gordonsville in great force. They also say there is but little doubt that Jackson is threatening to attack our forces at Waterloo.

Gen. McCook's army corps, comprising Gens. Sill's, Woodruff's and Sheridan's divisions, reached Nashville on Friday. General Crittendon's division arrived at Gallatin on Friday, and was moving down toward Nashville. General Cheatham, with a portion of General Bragg's army, with the exception of 10,000 or 15,000 men, had left the Cumberland Gap, and were pushing toward Nashville. General Bragg had been put under arrest and superseded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Bragg's derelictions in the Kentucky campaign it is stated, were the cause of his arrest. Nothing had been heard at Murfreesboro, which was in constant telegraphic communication with Mobile, of the capture of the latter city. 15,000 Rebel troops are at Mobile.

The draft has been again postponed in New York State, an order from the Adjutant-General stating for the information of Commissioners that they are not to proceed with the draft until they shall have received from his Department formal orders to the effect, and giving the number of men to be drafted in each town. As no dates is now fixed, it is pretty generally thought that there will be no draft at all.

A letter dated Fort Monroe, 5th inst., states that the "gunboat Delaware, from Newbern, arrived here on the 5th inst., bringing intelligence that Gen. Foster's expedition had surrounded 3,000 Rebels at Plymouth, N. C., half of them cavalry, who unconditionally surrendered."

The Rebels have seven negro regiments in North Carolina. This is stated in the rebel papers, and there can be no doubt of it. The Federal Government organized one regiment of negroes in the same State, but would not recognize it as part of the army. A late order has been issued, however, authorizing the thorough organization of the regiment. Butler also has a negro regiment in New Orleans.

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." We should like to see these regiments pitted against each other. Another remarkable development of the negro question came to us by telegraph the other morning—Before the Cubas supplied the South with fresh cargoes, now, the South is supplying Cuba with slaves. It is stated that large numbers of slaves have been shipped in vessels running the blockade, from Texas to Cuba, and then sold at much better prices than they bring in the Southern States. Thus has the slave trade changed its course. Curious, indeed, are the workings of this war.

The Why and the Wherefore.

EDITOR REPORTER:—To some of your readers at least, have I promised, when the excitement incident to a heated canvass had passed, I would state frankly and fairly the reasons why I gave my support to the straight Republican candidates.

To fulfill this promise in part, I now address myself to the subject:—

Believing the peril of our Republic demanded every one of her electors to lay aside all his former party affiliations, his petty individual preferences, and act only for the saving of his beloved country by whatever means it might be, I gave my unsolicited support to the straight Republican party, believing it equivalent to giving my support to the National Administration.

As every loyal man must be either following the lead of the National Administration, giving active support to all its measures against the Rebellion, or going before preparing the way which in the future the Government will be obliged to adopt, it follows logically that there can be no opposition party possible, unless it rests upon open or secret sympathy with the Rebellion. Hence, as one formerly standing outside of the Republican party, I asked no man to do that I would not willingly do, viz: "pledge support to the duly nominated candidates of the Republican party," though they were not the men of my choice. I could not consent to countenance a coalition which would tend to weaken or overthrow the National Administration, the parties should claim to be Republican. For even such Republicanism must be known by its fruits. I ask Republicans what effect your coalition with and victory of a party opposed to the Administration must have upon the rebels? Would it not tend to make them the more hopeful, and because the more hopeful, the more persistent in their enterprise?

For opposing (in caucus) a coalition which had for its purpose the cowardly of men who have opposed the encroachments of the pro-slavery party and stood boldly for right, hence the natural allies of the National Administration, I am threatened with emity at your hands through all time. Regardless of denunciation from those thus actuated by selfishness, I hope to remain the unflinching foe of that system whose friends declare is the "corner stone" of a Confederacy whose pestilential breath we are now (perhaps unconsciously) inhaling, and which threatens to subvert our own free institutions. It must be evident to every loyal man that no compromise could be offered which the rebels would accept, that would not forever subvert the authority of the Government. We must pay them a premium for treason in the form of new guarantees for slavery, consent to a permanent dissolution of the Union, or compel them to submit to the authority of the General Government.

Not willing to yield my assent to rebel demands, either directly or indirectly made, is another reason for acting with the party I supposed most in sympathy with the National Administration. You may deem it harsh to even hint that any of the electors of Bradford are indirectly in sympathy with the Rebels. Let us see:—

Some of you assert that "Abolitionists" are the "latent" cause of this war; that even as moderate anti-slavery men as Grow and Wilcox must be put down; that conservative men must be elected to save the country.

What do those who utter these sentiments mean? Do they mean to say that we of the North shall go into battle, spill our blood and expend our treasure, while the cause in which we are engaged is unjust? Yet this is the kind of encouragement, the enthusiasm they are giving our soldiers, stripping them of the inspiring consciousness of giving up their lives for a just and great principle, meantime claiming to be loyal men and Republicans.

After all this, some of you would attach a "stigma" to my character, because amid such surroundings we should feel a sense of "sorrow" or "shame," that in the nineteenth century of a Christian era, privileged with every incentive to education, freedom and patriotism, we find men thus acting in sympathy with this diabolical Rebellion.

At times, you complain of want of energy on the part of the Government. If true, this should satisfy you that any party less conservative than the Republican could never put down the Rebellion by force of arms. Hence the necessity of strengthening the Government to the utmost, or yielding to an inglorious compromise dictated to us by those now in arms to destroy. Choose your course; but beware lest you lose that for which our fathers bled, and which our brothers are now battling for—our Country! Anxious only for its good, in which we are all alike interested, I have acted conscientiously; and if wrong to you, wrong to myself in common with you all—which should time reveal, will be manfully retracted by your humble fellow-citizen, N. J. COGSWELL.

Tuscarora, Nov. 5, 1862.

The removal of General McClellan creates intense excitement in Albany, N. Y. Senator Harris, in a morning address to the law students at the Albany Law School, said he was grieved and indignant at this removal, regarding it as a fatal mistake. He has written a letter to General McClellan, stating this as his opinion.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order requiring all officers, of whatever grade, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, to proceed to join their respective commands. The penalty for disobedience of this order will be dismissal from the service.

Pennsylvania Election—Official.

COUNTIES.	REP.	DEM.	PROG.
Adams	2,966	2,555	2,966
Allegheny	7,892	12,323	7,892
Armstrong	2,476	2,250	2,476
Beaver	1,734	2,268	1,734
Berks	2,320	1,679	2,320
Berks	10,464	4,550	10,464
Blair	1,894	2,485	1,894
Bradford	1,761	5,824	1,761
Bucks	6,562	8,555	6,562
Butler	2,615	2,770	2,615
Cambria	2,734	1,535	2,734
Cameron	136	196	136
Carbon	1,687	1,856	1,687
Centre	4,870	7,224	4,870
Chester	2,355	1,396	2,355
Clearfield	1,536	1,315	1,536
Columbia	1,544	1,157	1,544
Crawford	2,952	1,382	2,952
Cumberland	3,889	5,096	3,889
Dauphin	3,276	4,150	3,276
Delaware	1,461	2,772	1,461
Elk	886	275	886
Franklin	2,713	4,255	2,713
Fayette	3,689	2,709	3,689
Franklin	3,140	3,137	3,140
Fulton	1,939	726	1,939
Greene	59	82	59
Harrisburg	2,869	940	2,869
Huntingdon	1,823	2,466	1,823
Indiana	1,506	2,792	1,506
Jefferson	1,483	1,412	1,483
Juniata	1,548	1,094	1,548
Lancaster	6,532	11,471	6,532
Lancaster	4,469	2,771	4,469
Lebanon	2,210	3,945	2,210
Lehigh	4,759	2,906	4,759
Lozner	8,389	5,768	8,389
Lycoming	3,221	2,698	3,221
Mechanic	682	784	682
Mercer	3,049	3,421	3,049
Monroe	1,370	1,468	1,370
Montgomery	2,118	456	2,118
Montgomery	6,765	5,118	6,765
Montgomery	1,239	765	1,239
Northampton	1,469	2,771	1,469
Northampton	3,068	2,082	3,068
Northampton	1,959	1,917	1,959
Philadelphia	33,223	36,124	33,223
Pike	326	1,103	326
Potter	7,675	5,481	7,675
Snyder	1,253	1,292	1,253
Snyder	1,415	2,472	1,415
Somerset	698	279	698
Sullivan	2,749	2,295	2,749
Susquehanna	1,155	1,580	1,155
Tioga	2,284	2,213	2,284
Union	1,213	1,868	1,213
Warren	4,163	3,734	4,163
Washington	2,760	1,819	2,760
Westmoreland	5,940	3,693	5,940
Wayne	1,435	1,154	1,435
York	7,306	4,340	7,306
Total	218,981	215,266	218,981
Stenker's majority	3,715		
Barr's do.	3,170		

The gaps in the Blue Ridge, through which an army can pass—of which we hear so much—are seven in number, viz: Vestal's, eight miles from Harper's Ferry; Suicker's, 24 miles from the ferry, through which passes the Alexandria and Harper's Ferry Turnpike; Ashby's, 38 miles from Harper's Ferry, through which passes a branch pike from the Alexandria to Winchester. Fourteen miles below Ashby's is Manassas Gap, through which runs the railroad; eight miles below is Chester's Gap a road not much traveled, passes through it; 20 miles still further down is Thornton's Gap, through which the supplies for Lee's army were hauled in wagons from Gordonsville and Culpepper. It is probable that the main body of the rebels made good their retreat through Thornton's Gap some days ago.

A significant meeting of the Democracy was held last Monday evening at the headquarters of the Democratic Union Association, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, New York. John Van Buren made a speech favoring the declaration of an armistice, to enable the people of the South to go home and elect representatives to Congress before the 1st of January, so as to avoid the coming proclamation of freedom to their slaves. He was also in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution so as to admit of the restoration of the old Union. Fernando Wood and James Briggs made speeches in favor of interposing the power of the State to prevent the encroachments of alleged usurpation by the General Government. Gen. McClellan was nominated for the Presidency in 1864.

One of those brilliant affairs which shed luster upon our Volunteer Cavalry occurred on Sunday morning at Fredericksburg. Capt. Eric Dahlgren, of Gen. Sigel's staff, with 60 of the 1st Indiana (Gen. Sigel's body-guard), and a small detachment of the 6th Ohio Cavalry, dashed into Fredericksburg early in the morning, where they found eight companies of Virginia Cavalry. Without giving the enemy time to form, Capt. D. fell upon them with sixty of his men, when a desperate hand to hand fight ensued, lasting for three hours, when the Rebels were routed. Capt. Dahlgren lost only one killed and three missing. He returned safely on Sunday night bringing 39 prisoners with their horses and accoutrements, and two wagons loaded with army cloth.

Our dispatches from Gen. Burnside's Army represent the weather up to Sunday evening as unseasonably cold, with two inches of snow. The roads were still good. The rebels were believed to be in force at Culpepper and Gordonsville. Gen. Sumner has been assigned to the command of the Second and Sixth Army Corps. There was no marked expression of regret in the army at the change from Gen. McClellan to Gen. Burnside. All the division commanders had a long conference with Gen. Burnside on Sunday morning.

We learn from Missouri that the rebels have been pursued into the Boston Mountains, and will be compelled to retreat beyond Arkansas River. They have also been driven from Pocahontas.

Prairie fires are causing much damage in various parts of Kansas, by the destruction of crops, &c. A family of six persons was burned to death or suffocated on the prairie, in Auderson County, on Tuesday last.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CHANGE.

GEN. MC'CLELLAN SUPERSEDED.

BURNSIDE SUCCEEDS HIM.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1862.

Gen. McClellan was this morning relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac. General Burnside is next in command.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SALEM, Va., Nov. 8—12 o'clock, M.

The order relieving Major-General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt the command was immediately turned over to Gen. Burnside.

Gen. McClellan and his staff will leave tomorrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to report.

The order was delivered to him by Gen. Buckingham in person.

His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them, in a few words, that the command had devolved on Gen. Burnside, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

There is no other news worthy of mention, excepting the army is in motion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1862.

Some time ago the President propounded certain queries to Gen. Halleck, the answers to which would, it was thought, shed no little light upon the campaigns of Gen. McClellan since Gen. Halleck became Commander-in-Chief. Full and clear answers have been given to these queries, and the document, containing them will shortly be made public. In this document the problem, why it is that Gen. McClellan and Gen. Marcy, his Chief of Staff, report directly to the President instead of to Gen. Halleck, the Secretary of War, or the Adjutant-General, as military etiquette prescribes, will be solved.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence fully explains itself. It is of such eloquent interest, however, that we cannot refrain from expressing the pride we feel in this transmitting it to the people through the columns of the Telegraph. The Eighty-fourth, regiment is among the best in the list of gallant organizations that now carry the flags of the Commonwealth in the van of the battles for the Union. In returning its old flag to the state authorities by whom it was presented, it gives back the record of a service that will live in history while the name of Pennsylvania represents a free State. The flag which the gallant and lamented Murray presented to the Eighty-fourth, is consigned to the Governor as the emblem around which the heroes of this regiment rallied in some of the severest battles of the campaign. This flag is presented to the Governor as a memento for his personal preservation as an emblem of the glory of a regiment to whose success he added so much officially, which he can carry with him when he retires from the gubernatorial chair, and keep near himself while he lives as one of the glorious links which binds his name to the great events of the present. In this honoring the Chief Magistrate of the State, the war survivors of the Eighty-fourth have done themselves an equal honor. It speaks well for their fealty as citizens and their valor as soldiers, and we believe that this is the first presentation of the kind that has yet been made to any of the Governors of the States. The flag in question is perfectly riddled with bullets, and though much torn, strange to write, not a single star in its azure field has been marred by a bullet!

We have published no correspondence in relation to any of our regiments, so full of interest and honor as that which follows between the officers of the Eighty-fourth and Governor CURTIN:—

HARRISBURG, October 30, 1862.

TO A. G. CURTIN, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA:—
GOVERNOR:—We, the undersigned officers of the 84th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, feel proud of the honor conferred upon us by our commander and comrades, when we present to you in their behalf the national flag which was presented to the Regiment by Col. Wm. G. Murray on its departure from the State.

Side by side with the State flag, which we returned to Adjutant Gen. Russell, this flag has passed through every conflict in which the Regiment has participated; together they have fired the hearts of the weary and worn soldiers who marched and fought beneath them; and together they have drooped over the graves of those who fell in their defence and support. We have no doubt when the war is over and your brave legions return, but that other flags will be presented to you that will out-rival this; for the flags born by the brave sons of Pennsylvania, like the white plume in the helmet of Navarre, have been guiding stars on the battle-field to lead the brave to the paths of danger and of glory. You will perceive that, though pierced by thirty bullets, shattered by a shell, and torn by the rough storms of three campaigns under Lander, Shields and Pope, not a star is injured. And as it is with these stars, may it be with the States they represent—when the storm of civil war subsides, may they be as free from treason poison as those stars are from treason powder.

It is the desire, Governor, of the Regiment, that you preserve this flag in memory of the gallant hero who gave up his life in its defence and for Pennsylvania's honor, and of his brave soldiers who fell with him and under his successors for the same glorious cause.

Accept it too as a testimony of the feelings of esteem and admiration that the brave men of the 84th entertain for the Governor of their State.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves very respectfully,

YOUR OBEIENT SERVANTS,
Captains WALSH, MILES and DUBO.
Committee of Presentation.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., November 5, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—I have your communication of the 30th ult., tendering me the flag which was presented to the 84th Regiment, by the late Colonel Murray.

This presents moves me deeply. As I recur to the occasion, when, in the performance of a grateful duty, I gave into the hands of the gallant man who was then at the head of your Regiment, the flag provided under directions of a law of the Commonwealth, I well recollect his earnest declaration that the colors so entrusted to him should be returned with honor to the State, or that he would fall in their defence. He has nobly redeemed that pledge; and though all good men will grieve at his

untimely end, yet all who loved him in life, can mingle with their tears a sentiment of honest pride that he died so gallantly; they can enjoy that richest legacy which a man can leave to those who live after him, the memory that his life was consumed, though in his prime, in unflinching devotion to the cause of his country. But the flag under which he fought, and to whose defence he so pledged himself, has not been surrendered or disgraced. You have returned it to the State, with folds tattered and splintered staff, bearing upon it the evidence that the men of the 84th were animated by the same patriotic spirit as their leaders, and that in the desperate conflicts through which they sustained their banner, they bore themselves as soldiers true to their duty, and faithful to our country, whose institutions the army of the Republic have gone forth to defend against the attack of the most wicked conspirators and the vilest of traitors.

I shall ever cherish the flag you have given me as a trophy of your valor, as a memorial of one of the bravest fights of this great war, and as a testimonial of the kind regards towards myself, which it has pleased the officers and men of the Eighty-fourth to entertain.

I thank you for it, and beg that you will convey to those whom you represent assurances of my unfeigned interest in their welfare, individually and as a regiment, and my undoubting belief that they will in future never forget the inspiring example of him who fell at the head of their columns, gallantly fighting to the last.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
A. G. CURTIN.

Many of the members of the 84th Regiment, are from this and adjoining counties.

A HARD CASE INDEED.—The Pittsburg Dispatch of the 5th inst., says that at the beginning of the Rebellion, a widow was residing in that city in comparative comfort, supported by the labor of two sons, one of whom was married, the other a minor. When Sumter fell, both these young men promptly enlisted, served through the three months' campaign, returned and re-enlisted for the war. The woman is illiterate, but a true Christian and mother. We became enlisted in her behalf from her frequent visits to our office, with the inquiry if we "had heard anything from her boys," and also from her request that we should "write a few lines to them for her, and tell them to remember their Creator, and to do their duty." For some time we had missed the old lady's visits, and on Tuesday she called on us with a mournful story. One of her sons, at the second battle of Bull Run, received a wound in the hip, which, the physicians say, will certainly cause his death.

He had remained on the field for thirty six hours, and was then removed to a hospital, where his mother visited him. She remained with him until Monday last, when the brave fellow insisted that she should go home, and that, too, with the certainty almost that she would never again see him alive. He had a few days before received from the Government fifty-two dollars, every cent of which he was resolute in compelling his mother to take, saying it would make her comfortable during winter. At Harrisburg Depot, her wallet, containing every cent she had in the world, was stolen from her pocket. She called to get us to write to the Station Agent at the Capital, but as we knew that would be fruitless, we informed her that nothing could be done.

"Oh!" said she, "if my poor boy only does not hear of it." She has a sick girl dependent upon her; she is not healthy herself, and literally has not one cent.

DIED.

At Bellevue Hospital, Oct. 16, E. G. WILLIAMS, of Co. K, 50th Reg't., P. V., aged 29 years; son of G. D. and L. Williams, of Pike, Bradford Co., Pa.

The deceased was wounded at the late battle of Bull Run, and amputation at the thigh became necessary. In a few days after, that bone of the soldier (Piacma) closed the scene. Some extracts of notes taken by a stranger at the operation may not be amiss—which are as follows: "The appearance of this young man solicited the sympathy of all who witnessed the operation. His personal appearance was attractive—beautiful curly auburn hair, every feature showed intellect and good breeding. His face showed the mark of a devoted mother, causing him to be the easy, graceful man. When laid upon the operating table, not a word was heard to escape his lips; no sign of fear bleached the already pale lips, but anxiously looking round the room either for some absent friend, or a desire for a mother's hand to smooth those almost lifeless locks of hair that were bathed in cold perspiration, or as a final view of all earthly things, while under the influence of ether, I heard him say: 'Save me, soldiers! oh! save me, soldiers!' This case I will never forget; that face has made its indelible photograph on my memory."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1862.

GRAND JURORS.
Armenia—John B. Morgan, Jr.
Burlington West—John Towanda twp.—H. L. Scott
Blackwell, Ambrose M.
Swinburn—G. F. Boylston, Jr.
Columbia—Howard Taylor, Jr.
Canton—David H. Duart, Jr.
Herrick—A. P. Park, Jr.
Lefroy—Levi Sanford, Sulny
Morse
Monroeboro—S. S. Heman, Jr.
Troy twp.—Joseph Hunt, Jr.
Troy twp.—W. C. Kendall, Jr.
Towanda North-Dat—Rome twp.—Timothy Hiney, Jr.
TRAVELING JURORS—FIRST WEEK
Albany—J. N. Chapman, Jr.
Asylum—A. C. Young, Jr.
Canton—J. L. Bodwell, D. P.
Knapp—Amos Kendall, Jr.
Franklin—Matthew Marshall
Columbia—Alvah M. Correll
Greenville—A. J. Drake, Jr.
Herrick—Cyrus Fuller, Jr.
Lefroy—H. H. Holcomb, Jr.
Litchfield—Stephen Evans, Jr.
Monroeboro—M. M. Coolbaugh, Jr.
Monroe twp.—Chas. M. Brown, Jr.
Overton—Jas. Cleveland, Jr.
Overton—G. M. Hotelling, Jr.
Pike—W. Northrop, Jr.
Springfield—S. Sherman, Jr.
SECOND WEEK
Athensboro—Elisha Satterlee, Jr.
Asylum—Jas. Welch, Jr.
Canton—Jas. Decker, Jr.
Albany—Benjamin Wilcox, Jr.
John Mathews, Jr.
Burlington West—J. G. Blakeley, Jr.
Burlington—Isaac Soper, Jr.
Canton—O. Frisbie, H. Lockwood, Jr.
Herrick—Geo. W. Elliott, Jr.
Monroe—W. J. Mason, Jr.
Orwell—L. Robinson, Jr.
South Creek—James Bonham, Jr.
Springfield—M. E. Seymour, Jr.

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 will hereafter be continued by the said WILLIAM NESBIT, who will pay all debts of the late firm.

Herrick, Nov. 10, 1862.

BACK PAY, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.

THE undersigned will attend to preparing claims for back pay, bounty and pensions.

P. D. MORROW

New Advertisements.

CAMP TOWN ACADEMY.

REV. S. F. BROWN, Principal.

THE WINTER TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence DECEMBER 1, 1862, and continue 16 weeks.

Books used.
Town's Speller, McCall's Geography, Greenleaf's Common School and National Arithmetic, Brown's Grammar, Davies' Algebra, Geometry and Surveying, Parker's Philosophy, &c.

Common English Branches.....\$4 00
Higher Branches.....5 00
Board convenient at reasonable prices.
Camp Town, Nov. 13, 1862.

WYOMING INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE OVER THE WYOMING BANK.

WILKES-BARRE, PENN'A.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$115,000.

Will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on property in Town or Country, at reasonable rates.

Directors:—G. M. Hildreth, John Richard, Sam'l. Wadsworth, L. D. Shoemaker, D. G. Drestach, H. C. Sargent, R. D. Lacey, Geo. P. Steele, W. W. Ketchum, Charles Dorrance, Wm. R. Ross, G. M. Harding.

9, M. HOLLAND, President.
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice President.

R. C. SMITH, Sec'y.

W. G. STERLING, Treasurer.