

CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO AND VICKSBURG.

The result of the five days' battle at Murfreesboro is at length officially and most satisfactorily announced. General Rosecrans despatched to the War Department a full history of the protracted contest, which ended on Saturday in the total defeat of the rebel army and their disorderly flight towards Tullahoma.

The above cheering news from Tennessee is enhanced by the intelligence of the success of General Sherman at Vicksburg. Our troops are in possession of the city, after a series of desperate battles. The expedition landed on the Yazoo river on the 26th ult., under cover of the gunboats, after having shelled the rebel batteries at Haines' Bluff, which was fortifiably fortified and well defended.

We have the authority of the Memphis Bulletin for the fact that fighting had been going on for five days, commencing on Wednesday. Up to Monday morning General Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works.

The firing on the fourth and last line of defence on the Jackson and Vicksburg road had ceased, and the indications were that this line—just two miles from Vicksburg—had surrendered. Before taking the fortifications General Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport Railroad—work which was successfully accomplished.

General Grant telegraphs to the War Department a confirmation of the news of the occupation of Vicksburg by our forces, from a rebel source—the Grenada Appeal.

Advices from Gen. Blunt states that he occupied Van Buren, the Rebels having retreated on Tuesday night toward Arkadelphia abandoning their wounded at Fort Smith. Our troops in the Indian Territory have driven the Rebels under Coffee and Stewart across the Arkansas at Fort Gibson.

The newspapers have advices from Fortress Monroe of the departure of another important sea-going expedition. Gen. Naglee's division was embarked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Point on the 31st, and spent their New Year's Day at Hampton Roads.

The fleet put to sea on the 31st, and comprises enough men of all arms to hold any point on the Southern coast. The destination is supposed to be North Carolina; but as a number of iron-clads accompany it it may go to some important Southern port.

Letter from Col. H. J. Madill, 141st P. V.

CAMP BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 24, 1862. We moved from our camp at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, marched to the river, where we stacked our arms, and the men allowed to rest for an hour.

While in this position we had a fine view of the battle that was raging below us. It commenced on the right in the morning at seven o'clock, and at this time our forces were all engaged under General Sumner at Fredericksburg.

We could see whole lines march up to the works of the enemy, with a firm and unbroken front, to be scattered and driven back by the murderous fire of the enemy.

This line after line of our brave troops were hurled against the impregnable breastworks of the enemy, and were as often compelled to fall back, bitterly decimated.

At this time the battle was opened on the left by Gen. Reynolds, of Franklin's Grand Division, and as usual the Reserves were pushed to the front. Right nobly did they bear themselves, as they marched across the ravine and deployed into line of battle just beyond, on the crest of the hill.

At this point the 6th Regiment was ordered to deploy four of its companies as skirmishers, and Capt. Goss was ordered to take command of them, push them forward, and ascertain the position of the enemy, which was done as the 6th do everything, in gallant style.

The skirmishers of the enemy over the hill, across the railroad into the woods, where the skirmishers of the enemy were reinforced by their reserves. Here the fight became furious.

They were being reinforced and under cover of a thick wood, poured a ruinous fire of musketry into the skirmishers. They were reinforced, and the fight became general between the enemy's forces and Gen. Meade's Division, (the Reserves.)

The battle raged here for about two hours, furiously. Gen. Meade's Division sustained itself nobly against greatly superior numbers during all this time, and were at length compelled to fall back, for want of timely support, though nobly they lost their duty. Let the record speak: they lost over 2,200 men.

It was during this time that we were standing on the hill, silent but painful spectators of the battle raging just beyond us, that the bugle sounded "fall in." Our men took their arms, and ran off in a double quick to join their friends on the other side of the river, who were struggling so manfully with a much superior foe.

We crossed the river on the bridge (pontoon) 3 miles below the city, (Fredericksburg,) and marched directly to the field of battle. The field in which the battle was raging now, was a mile and a quarter from the river. Our men marched in double quick time. I think it was the hardest march they ever made.

The flat was quite muddy, and the men sank to their shoe-tops every step. Each man carried his knapsack and all his accoutrements, which but added to the difficulty of marching, and I believe that if we had not been marching to the battle field, I would not have been able to have gotten more than one-half of the men on in the same time.

My line fell out, not to exceed 5 or 6. At this time the enemy discovered our advance, and began to welcome us with solid shot, shell, grape and canister, with which they gave us a rather warm greeting.

Several shells and solid shot fell among our ranks, but providentially, done but little injury. I believe that Sergeant Jones of Company B, was the only person that received any serious injury in our march from the river to the road. He was struck by a solid shot. It broke three of his ribs and injured him otherwise internally, though not mortally.

At this point we met the Reserves, who were retiring from the field. It was very hot at this point. The enemy had brought two batteries to bear, so that they enfiladed the road that we must cross to get into the field; but there was no faltering by the men.

They closed up in line order, and crossed in double quick time, stepping aside only to avoid tramping on the dead or dying body of a fellow soldier, who had just fallen from the ranks of the Regiment immediately in front. The shell and shot fell around us like hail, and men fell as the grain falls before the sickle.

It was a terrible ordeal through which to pass a Regiment of new troops, who never had been under fire. But they passed it nobly, gallantly; not a man faltered or hesitated, but closed up and pushed on. It was at this point that a man from Co. G had his head taken off by a shell, and another severely wounded. By this time we had reached within a hundred yards of the Rebel lines. They were advancing upon Randolph's Battery, for the purpose of charging on it, and would have captured it, had it not been for the timely approach of our Division.

The enemy were driven back, and we took possession of the Ridge. We occupied the right of the second line of battle—the first line composed of the 114th, 20th Indiana and 63d Pa.; the 2d, 141st, 105th and 63d Pa. We marched on the field by the flank. The way was so crowded by the retiring troops that it was impossible to march on in any other way.

field, it was most painful to listen to the piteous cries of the wounded for help, and for water, and no person able to go to their assistance. Thus it is that many of our poor, brave soldiers die—die from want and exposure. It is one of the more barbaric of wars—a cursed war that is desolating one of the mightiest and happiest nations the sun ever shone on.

It is well for you at home, as you sit around your happy firesides, to speculate on the suffering and the bravery of our soldiers; to criticize the conduct of men and officers; to pass an opinion upon the bravery of this man, on the capacity of that, for the position he holds—in fact to hold yourselves as censors of the men who are devoting their lives to the interests of their country; but if you would come upon the field with us for a while, and share with us our couch in the mud, or on the hard rats of the frozen ground, and share with us our meals of sour coffee and hard crackers, and march from 10 to 15 miles in the mud to your shoe-tops each day for a few days, I think you all would be less zealous in your criticisms in regard to the conduct of this war, and especially as to the tardiness with which it is conducted.

The officers of my Regiment behaved well; indeed, they behaved splendidly. It is one thing to rush into battle under the excitement of the moment, and become engaged with the enemy in a hand to hand fight, and be marched off again before the excitement has time to subside, and to be compelled to stand under a heavy fire of grape, shell and musketry for 3 or 4 hours and not be permitted to fire a shot. It is what you seldom find old regiments willing to endure. But the Regiment bore it bravely, demonstrating beyond a question that they possess courage that will take them anywhere in the face of the enemy.

I can scarcely particularize in regard to the conduct of my officers. Capt. Park and Capt. Swartz were particularly cool and efficient. On the field they were what I expected they would be, brave and efficient officers.

I am also highly pleased with the conduct of the younger officers, Captain Spalding, Lieut. Mercer, Lieut. Peck and Clark. In fact, all of them done well.

Capt. Spalding evinced peculiar courage and efficiency in the field. Of Lieut. Mercer I cannot speak too highly. I that morning placed him in command of Company K, a trying position for a young officer to be placed in for the first time. He acquitted himself as I believed he would, with great credit. Lieut. Peck and Clark also done themselves great credit. Lieut. Clark had sole command of his company, the other officers being absent sick. The officers of the three companies from the other counties behaved well. Captains Beardsley and Tyler acted with great coolness and discretion. They were equal to the emergency of their position. Lieut. Atkinson, who commanded Company G, behaved finely, and so did all the officers of the companies. I am proud of their conduct as officers and men, and also am of the Regiment.

We crossed the river on Saturday with two days' rations. We were promptly supplied on Monday night by our Quartermaster (Lieut. Torrey) with the needed supply for the next three days. We were under great obligations to him for his energy and thoughtfulness in getting our rations to us—a task not easy to be accomplished under the circumstances.

To Major Spalding and the Adjutant is due a great deal of credit. They remained at their posts, on their horses, during most of the afternoon, ready for any emergency that might arise. They evinced great coolness in assisting in forming the Regiment on the field, and in encouraging the men in their extremely hard march from the river. The Major narrowly escaped being hit with a shell, it glancing by his stirrup. To the Major and Adjutant I am under great obligations for their assistance during the day.

Lieut. Col. Watkins, I regret to say, was unable to be with us, and no person could have regretted it more than he did. He was in the hospital with typhoid fever at the time, and taken by his father, Col. Mason, to Washington on the afternoon of the day we left camp. I very much missed his services on the march and in the field. I hope he may not be kept from us long. He is a good and efficient officer, and I miss him much.

The people of Bradford may be proud of their friends who were in the fight in this Regiment, on Saturday. They done themselves and their friends great credit. Would I could say they done their country as much service.

H. J. MADILL.

Pennsylvanians in Gen. Birney's Division.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1862. The following letter has been addressed to Governor Curtin by General Birney, who commands the Division lately under General Kearny:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, CAMP FREEMAN, Dec. 19, 1862. YOUR EXCELLENCY:—It gives me pleasure to say to you that among the distinguished regiments of the old division in the battle of Fredericksburg, were the seven from Pennsylvania, our patriotic old State.

The Fifty-seventh, Colonel Campbell; Sixty-third, Major Banks; One-hundred-and-fifth, Colonel McKnight; Ninety-ninth, Colonel Leidy, were identified with the glory of the command. But the Sixty-eighth, Colonel Tupper; One-hundred-and-fourteenth, Colonel Collins; One-hundred-and-forty first, Colonel Madill, new accessions, did much gallant service, and withstood the enemy's charge with enthusiasm, driving him to his breastworks and cover.

It was with peculiar delight, as a Pennsylvanian, that I led so many Pennsylvania regiments to the support of the veteran "Reserves," and as that division was slowly and sullenly retiring before the overpowering foe, that we relieved it from the pursuit, and repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter.

All of these regiments are fully entitled to have officially awarded to them, from the Executive power, the right to add "Fredericksburg" to the names already crowding their banners. May I ask you, and your many duties, to have this compliment promptly paid them.

I regret to say that Colonel Campbell, Col. Leidy and Major Hawksworth fell, severely wounded, whilst leading their commands. Many a brave Pennsylvanian gave his life for the glory of the old flag and the honor of our good State and country.

I am, your obedient servant, D. B. BIRNEY, Brigadier-General, Commanding Division, Governor Curtin's Headquarters, Pa.

The Emancipation Proclamation is hailed with joy all over the loyal country. Salutes have been fired at Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and many other places.

The Proclamation of Emancipation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

"That on the First Day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty three, all persons held as Slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever FREE, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by Proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in Rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by Members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in Rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said Rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:—

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Marie, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomack, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self defence; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And, upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgement of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President—WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Farewell Address of Gen. Butler to the Citizens of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, January 1, 1863. The steamer S. R. Spaulding, from New-Orleans, with dates of the 24th ultimo, arrived this evening. Among her passengers is Major Gen. Butler and Staff, excepting Colonel Jonas A. French and Captain John Clark, who remain.

General Butler prior to leaving New Orleans, gave a reception at the City Hall, where hundreds of citizens and officers waited on him.

General Butler also issued a farewell address to the citizens, in which he says that he leaves with the proud consciousness of carrying with him the blessing of the humble and loyal, under the cottage roof and in the cabin of the slave, and is quite content to incur the sneers of the saloon or the curses of the rich.

He concludes by saying that "months of experience and observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety of yourself or of the Union."

On the 24th General Banks issued an address, appended to which is the President's proclamation of emancipation. In his address General Banks, after rehearsing the objects and effects of the President's proclamation, says: "It is manifest that the changes suggested by the proclamation do not take place at any precise period, and General Banks calls upon all persons, citizens or slaves, to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations will be for the present suspended, and the provost marshals are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon the plantations until their privileges are definitely established, resting assured that whatever benefits the Government intends, will be secured them."

The States. If slavery is to be preserved the war must cease, and the former constitutional relations again be established, for no military man, in the event of a continuance of the war, will counsel the preservation of slavery; the continuance of the war will leave no other permanent track of the rebellion but emancipation. A contest in public, as in social life, strengthens and consolidates brotherly affection. It is a baseless nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interest narrows the destiny of a people, and is followed by secession, poverty, and degradation. The triumph of national interests widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity, and power. It is out of such contests that great nations are born.

Gen. Banks concludes thus: "Let us fulfil the conditions of this last great trial and become a nation, a grand nation, with sense enough to govern ourselves, and strength enough to stand against the world united."

Up to the time of the sailing of the steamer nothing had transpired as to the intended movements of Gen. Banks, but it was known that a campaign had been commenced with Baton Rouge as the base of operations.

LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

The Springs a Leak and Sinks off Cape Hatteras.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1863. The following has been received at the Navy Department:—

HAMPTON ROADS, Saturday, Jan. 3—9 p. m. To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—The Monitor, in tow of the Rhode Island, passed Hatteras shoals on Tuesday afternoon. The weather was fine and promising. About 9 p. m. a squally weather commenced, and about 10 it blew hard. At 1:30 a. m. on Wednesday, 31st, the Monitor, having sprung a leak, went down. Commander Bankhead and the officers and crew of the Monitor behaved nobly, and made every effort to save the vessel. Commander Trenchard and the officers and crew of the Rhode Island did everything in their power to rescue the officers and crew of the Monitor.

The following is a list of the missing on the Monitor: Norman Atwater, ensign; George Frederick, acting ensign; R. W. Hands, third assistant engineer; Geo. M. Lewis, third assistant engineer; John Stocking, boat-swain's mate; James Penwick, quartermaster; Wm. Bryan, yeoman; Daniel Moore, officers' steward; Robert Howard, officers' cook; Wm. Allen, landsman; Wm. Egan, landsman; Jacob Wickles, ordinary seaman; Thos. Force, first class fireman. Of the Rhode Island: Geo. Littlefield, coal heaver; Chas. H. Smith, coxswain; Maurice Wag, coxswain; Hugh Logan, captain of the guard; Lewis A. Horton, seaman; John Jones, landsman; Luke M. Griswold, ordinary seaman; Geo. Moore, seaman.

The Rhode Island has just arrived. She passed the Montauk at 3:30 this morning, 15 to 20 miles to the northward of Hatteras, doing well. Weather fine.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral.

TEMPORARY RELIEF FOR THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury desires the passage of a bill granting his Department temporary relief, amounting to \$150,000,000, to give him time to mature his Banking bill. He is very anxious to have this Bill reported with the general scheme of finance for the year. Mr. Chase has already made application to the Ways and Means Committee for this temporary relief. It is doubtful if the Committee will report upon any partial measure whatever until they make their main general report.

STUART'S CAVALRY RAID.—The material result of Stuart's cavalry raid was one Government wagon half filled with oats. But it masked the withdrawal from the lines behind Fredericksburg of large reinforcements for Bragg's army or the forces at Charleston. Balloon observations, 900 feet high, revealed to our commanders last week the fact that the number of Rebel infantry camps across the Rappahannock had largely diminished.

New Advertisements.

TWO PERSONS DESIROUS OF REMITTING MONEY TO EUROPE.—B. S. Bessler & Co. are prepared to draw drafts, payable at sight, on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, from 14 upwards, also all the principal cities in towns on the Continent of Europe. Persons wishing to remit funds to their friends there can obtain drafts from us at any time, at the lowest rate of Exchange.

\$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension and delivery of JACOB BARRICK, who enlisted on the 20th day of December, 1862, in the 1st Regiment of the 1st Division of the 2nd Corps, U. S. Army, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height, has a scar on his face near his eye, and is supposed to reside in Elmira or Southampton. If the finder who was consulted by his wife to know if he could be held to service, knows his residence, he will oblige by furnishing it.

WM. HUDSON LAWRENCE, Capt. 14th Infantry, E. B. Tioza and Lycoming county papers please copy. STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the premises of the subscriber, in Towanda Borough, on or about the 24th of December, a three years old RED PHELER, with white hind feet, white belly, and short crumpled horns. Said heifer I recently purchased of David Cowan, of Upper Ulster. A reasonable compensation will be paid for information leading to her recovery.

M. T. CARRIER. PLASTER FOR SALE.—Cayuga Ground Plaster for sale in large or small quantities, at RASON'S MILLS, in Monroe. All kind of Grain taken in payment. J. G. SALSBUARY & Co. Monroe, Oct. 22, 1862.—tf.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID

MASON'S MILLS. MUSICAL CONVENTION.

A MUSICAL CONVENTION WILL be held at ULSTER, Bradford county, Pa., commencing TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 20, 1863, at 10 o'clock, to continue four days, and close with a Concert on FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, under the direction of Prof. J. G. TOWNER, of the Normal Academy of Music, Genesee, N. Y.

There will be three Sessions each day. Morning, Afternoon and Evening. The "Olive Branch," and "Oriental Tree and Antenna 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 cts. each. By order of Committee. JAMES MCCARTHY, CHARLES HOVEY, HARVEY SMITH, WM. RIDALL, Jr., Ulster, Jan. 7, 1863.

New Advertisements.

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 Collectors 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 L. G. Porter, Mason & Co. In WYALUSING, Wednesday, 4th February, 1863, at the office of Andrew Fee, until 2 o'clock, P. M. In LEHAYSVILLE, Thursday, February 6, 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. Breck's. In CANTON, Tuesday, February 17, commencing at 12 o'clock, M., at William's Hotel.

Notices are given that 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, or the common currency of the country by sending the amount to the Collector of the Internal Revenue, at the place mentioned. H. LAWRENCE SCOTT, Collector's Office, Towanda, Pa., Jan. 7, 1863.

ELIASON, GREENER & COMPANY. PIANOS & MELODEONS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A splendid seven-octave Piano, made by one of the best New York manufacturers. This piano originally cost \$300, has been used but a little, and will be sold for \$150. A new seven-octave Piano with all the modern improvements, and warranted for five years, for \$200. Also twenty five new Melodeons from the celebrated manufacturing Co. PRINCE & Co., at prices never heard of before. CALHUNT, NEDHAM & Co's Harmoniums for Churches, Vestries, and Drawing Rooms at about half the usual price. Fifty new and second hand pianos for sale or to rent, and sent applied if purchased. Sheet Music at Greatly Reduced Prices. All who wish to purchase an instrument, will do well by calling immediately at ELIASON, GREENER & Co., 61 Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

AND NEW GOODS,

AT THE

OLD 'ARCUS' BOOK STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the stock of Mr. Parsons for his store well known establishment, would announce to our old customers and the public generally, that he will continue the Book and Stationery business at the old stand, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. From our facilities for purchasing goods, we flatter ourselves that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other establishment in this section of country. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. S. W. ALVORD Towanda, Dec. 4th, 1862.

WYOMING INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE OVER THE WYOMING BANK,

WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

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. Hollenback, Chas. R. Smith, Wm. L. D. Schaeffer, D. G. Dresbach, R. C. Smith, R. D. Lacey, Geo. P. Steele, W. W. Ketcham, Charles Durrance, Wm. S. Ross, A. H. Handley, G. M. Hollenback, President, L. D. SOEHLMEYER, Vice President.

R. C. Smith, Sec'y. W. G. STERLING, Treasurer. HOMER CAMP, Agent.

Application for Insurance in the following Companies received. Home Insurance Company, Hartford, Assets, \$2,265,175. Fulton Insurance Company, New York, Cash Capital, \$200,000. Royal Insurance Company, Capital, \$10,000,000. Liverpool & London Insurance Company, Capital, \$6,000,000. LIFE INSURANCE. Connecticut Mutual Assets, \$4,500,000. Camptown, Nov. 5, 1862.

CLOTHING

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THE BEST PLACE IN TOWANDA to buy well-made, durable and good fitting

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

AT REASONABLE PRICES

IS AT

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NO. 2, PATTON'S BLOCK.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

And Leather of all kinds.

Having bought early in the season, at low prices, for cash, a large quantity of goods, we are enabled to sell correspondingly cheap. Come one and all and examine our goods, as we are certain to give you a better article, for less money than can be obtained elsewhere. Remember the place. M. E. SOLOMON'S. Towanda, Oct. 13, 1862.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

WILL BE PAID FOR

Hides, Sheep Pelts & Wool,

AT THE CLOTHING STORE OF

M. E. SOLOMON

J. D. HUMPHREY,

HAVING purchased the Store and extensive stock of Goods of T. HUMPHREY, in Orwell, now offer great inducements to those who are in want of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes & Leather of all kinds. The highest price paid for BUTTER, EGGS, HIDES & WOOL.

Orwell, Nov. 5, 1862.—2314.

RECEIVING—100 TONS MASON'S

R Mills Ground Plaster, at

Dec. 16, 1862. W. A. ROCKWELL