

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 8, 1863.

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 Tallahoma. General Rosecrans says that he would occupy the town and push on the pursuit on Monday, which was commenced by the centre of our lines on Sunday. The fighting was almost continuous from Tuesday to Saturday. On Sunday morning the enemy commenced to retreat, and the movement was made known to General Rosecrans at seven o'clock. The losses on our side are one thousand killed and five thousand five hundred wounded, in hospital. 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 fortidly fortified and well defended. The gunboat Benton was pretty severely riddled by the enemy's shot, and her commander, Capt. Gwin, badly hurt. The enemy had seven batteries of rifled guns mounted on these bluffs, and made a stubborn resistance for more than an hour.

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. He was reinforced on Sunday night by nine thousand men from General Grant's army, by way of the river. The whole of the Union force at Vicksburg is now about forty thousand men.

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.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

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 Indians are anxious to re-establish their loyal status. Hindman's correspondents was captured at Van Buren. His army is wretchedly destitute.

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. Many other transports, loaded with troops, stores, &c., arrived, and have joined the expedition. 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. The flagship is the steamer Woodbury, which has Gen. Naglee and staff on board.

We have very important news from East Tennessee. The Lynchburg Republican of Thursday states that a body of 5,000 Union cavalry, composed of one Pennsylvania regiment, and others unknown, have destroyed nine miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, burning the important bridges over the Holston and Watauga Rivers, and capturing 200 Rebel cavalry who were guarding the former. The Republican says it will take several weeks to repair the damages, at a time when the road is taxed to its utmost capacity. It characterizes the Yankee raid of nearly a hundred miles as one of unexpected daring and activity.

A dispatch to Chicago states that the Union Cavalry, under Col. Dickey, have destroyed a long stretch of the Mobile, and Ohio Railroad, from Siltito to Okolona, in North-Eastern Mississippi. This, if true, is a very important fact, as it cuts Bragg off from Mobile.

Balloon reconnoissances show that a considerable portion of the Rebel forces in front of Fredericksburg have gone off—probably to help Bragg at Murfreesboro. If the story of the railroad breaking in East Tennessee is true, they have started too late.

The Navy has suffered a serious loss by the sinking of the famous Monitor, south of Cape Hatteras. She was going south, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, when foul weather came on, the Monitor sprang a leak early on Thursday morning, and went down in a few hours. Two officers and nine men are missing, probably lost. Several men are also missing from the Rhode Island.

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

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 24, 1862. We moved from our camp at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, marched to the river, where we attacked 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.

Thus line after line of our brave troops were hurled against the impregnable breast-works 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, 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. Gork 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. They drew 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. The enemy 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 done 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 run 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 force.

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 trampling 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's 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 do, 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. We formed our line of battle under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries in front of us, who opened on us with grape and shell. The men were ordered to crouch, that is, to lie down on the ground to avoid the shell, etc. They lay there, for 3 hours on their faces, during which time eight shells struck in the ranks among the men, and had they exploded, the companies among whom they fell would have been bitterly decimated. One struck in the 114th Regiment, a few feet in advance of us, and killed and wounded nine men.

Our men lay in that position all the afternoon. The enemy never ceased their fire upon us until dark. We lay on our arms in this line until Monday morning 10 o'clock, expecting an attack from the enemy every moment. I received an order during Sunday night to hand two hundred men and one field officer into the ditch, in advance of our lines, and within 20 rods of the enemy's line of pickets. I detailed Major Spalding and six commissioned officers to take command of them. They relieved the pickets there at 5 o'clock Monday morning. It was in-and near this ditch that the 57th Reg't, P. V., suffered so terribly on Saturday. The ditch was still filled with the dead and wounded. Our men helped some of them out during the morning. Our men occupied this ditch until 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when they left it, after all the other troops had crossed. Maj. Spalding deserves a great deal of praise for the coolness and efficiency manifested in extricating his command from their delicate position. During the time they were in-front, our men made an arrangement with the Rebels that they would not fire if they would not, which was acceded to, and the rest of the day passed in peace by the pickets.

field, it was most painful to listen to the pitiful 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 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 repress 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 proclaimed 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, Accomac, 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 they are, and also am of the Regiment.

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 judgment 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.

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 repress 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 proclaimed 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, Accomac, 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 they are, and also am of the Regiment.

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 judgment 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.

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 consent 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 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. 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 Trenchar 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 Frederickson, acting ensign; R. W. Hands, third assistant engineer; Geo. M. Lewis, third assistant engineer; John Stocking, boatswain's mate; James Fenwick, quarter gunner; Wm. Bryan, yeoman; Daniel Moore, officers' steward; Robert Howard, officers' cook; Wm. Allen, landsman; Wm. Egan, landsman; Jacob Wickles, ordinary seaman; Thos. Fore, first class fireman. Of the Rhode Island: Geo. Littlefield, coal heaver; Chas. H. Smith, coxswain; Maurice Wag, chas. swain; 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, during the night. 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 Bank 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.

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."

Gen. Banks also instructs the officers to secure the strictest discipline in the camps. Attention is also called to the act of Congress forbidding the return of slaves by the army. The war is not waged for the overthrow of slavery, but to restore the constitutional relation between the United States and each of

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 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 La Fayette, Mason & Co. In WYALUSING, Wednesday, 4th February, 1863, at the office of Andrew Fee, until 2 o'clock, P. M. In LAKEVILLE, Thursday, February 5, 1863, at J. R. Fletcher's. In ORVELL, Friday, February 6, 1863, at S. P. Washburn's. In ROBEY, 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, at the Exchange Hotel. In SMITHFIELD, Thursday, February 12, until 1 o'clock, P. M., at James Green's. In TROY, Friday, February 13, at W. M. Long's. In BURLINGTON, Saturday, February 14, from 11 o'clock, P. M. until 2 o'clock, P. M., at L. T. Boyce's. In LAUREL, Sunday, February 15, 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, which may 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—part-drafts on the common currency of the country, or by allowing the discount. H. LAWRENCE, Collector's Office, Col. 13th Dis. Pa. 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 \$500, has been used but a little, and will sell for \$150. A new seven octave Piano with all the modern improvements, and warranted for five years, for \$200. Also recently received new Melodeons from the celebrated manufacturer GEO. PRINCE & Co. at prices never heard of before. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s Harmoniums for Churches, Vestries, and Drawing Rooms about as cheap as any other establishment in this section of country. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. S. W. ALLWARD, Towanda, Dec. 30, 1862.

NEW ARRANGEMENT AND NEW GOODS.

OLD 'ARGUS' BOOK STORE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PERCEIVED the interest of Mr. Parsons in the above well known establishment, we are pleased to announce our withdrawal from the said establishment, but we will continue to keep and sell all our business at the old stand, and hope by our 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. ALLWARD, Towanda, Dec. 30, 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. Hinkle, John Kitchin, Sam'l W. Dahms, L. D. Shoemaker, D. G. Dresbach, R. C. Smith, W. D. Lacey, Geo. F. Steele, W. W. Ketcham, Charles Dorrance, Wm. S. Bower, G. M. Hollenback, President, L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Presid't. R. C. SMITH, Sec'y. W. G. SMITH, Treasurer. HOMER CAMP, Agent. Application for insurance in the following Companies received: Fidelity Insurance Company, Hartford, Assets, \$2,265,175. Fidelity Insurance Company, New York, Cash Capital, \$200,000. Royal Insurance Company, Capital, \$100,000. Liverpool & London Insurance Company, Capital, \$6,000,000. LIFE INSURANCE. Connecticut Mutual Assets, \$1,500,000. Camptown, Nov. 5, 1862.

CLOTHING

CHEAP FOR CASH. THE BEST PLACE IN TOWANDA to buy well-made, durable and good fitting MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AT REASONABLE PRICES. M. E. SOLOMON'S CLOTHING STORE. NO. 2, PATTON'S BLOCK. FALL & WINTER CLOTHING GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, And Leather of all kinds. Having begun early in the season, at low prices, for cash, we will sell correspondingly cheap. Come in, come 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 extended his stock of Goods of T. HUMPHREY, in order 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, LARD & WOOL. Drexel, Nov. 5, 1862—234-1/2. RECEIVING—100 TONS MASON'S B. Mills Grand Plaster, at W. A. ROCKWELL'S, Dec. 16, 1862.