E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 8, 1863. CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO AND VICKS

The result of the five day's 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 Tulluhoma. 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 on the crest of the hill. At this point the continuous from Tuesday to Saturday. On Sanday morning the enemy commenced to rees 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 reserves. Here the fight became furious. The 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 my's forces and Gen. Meade's Division, (the of the gauboats, after having shelled the rebel batteries at Haines' Bluff, which was formida bly fortified and well defended. The gunboat Benton was pretty severely riddled by the encmy's shot, and her commander, Capt. Gwinn. badly hurt. The enemy had seven batteries of riffed guns mounted on these bluffs, and made a stubborn resistance for more than an the battle raging just beyond us, that the bu-

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 and marched directly to the field of battle. of defence on the Jackson and Vicksburg road had ceased, and the indications were that this communication with the city by the Shrevenight by nine thousand men from General Grant's army, by way of the river. The whole forty thousand men.

General Grant telegraphs to the War Deoccupation of Vicksburg by our forces, from a ranks, but providentially, done but little inrebel 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.— at this point. The enemy had brought two ing by his stirrup. To the Major and Adju-Our troops in the Indian Territory have driv- batteries to bear, so that they, cufileded the taut I am under great obligations for their as en the Rebels under Coffee and Stewart across road that we must cross to get into the field; sistance during the day. the Arkansas at Fort Gibson. The Indians but there was no faltering by the men. They 19 - B

The newspapers have advices from Fortress Monroe of the departure of another important a terrible ordeal through which to pass a Regsea-going expedition. Gen. Naglee's division | iment of new troops, who never had been unwas embarked on transports at Yorktown and der fire. But they passed it nobly, gallantly; Cloucester 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 Sonthern port. The flagship is the steamer Woodbury, which has Gen. Naglee and staff on board.

We have very important news from East 105th and 63d l'a. We marched on the field Tennessee. The Lynchburg Republicane of by the flank. The way was so crowded by the Thursday states that a body of 5,000 Union retiring troops that it was impossible to march cavalry, composed, of one Pennsylvania regibattle under a very heavy fire from the enemy's ment, and others unknown, have destroyed batteries in front of us, who opened on us with nine miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, burning the important bridges cover, that is, to lie down on the ground to ever the Holston and Watawga Rivers, and capturing 200 Rebel cavalry who were guarding the former. The Republican says it will had they exploded, the companies among whom 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 unexpect-

ed daring and activity.

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

Mobile. Balloon reconnoissauces show that a considerable portion of the Rebel forces in front of Fredericksburg have gone off-probably to the railroad breaking in East Tennessee is dead and wounded. Our men helped some of Leidy and Major Hawksworth fell, severely suspended, and the provost marshals are enhelp Bragg at Murfreesboro. If the story of true, they have started too late.

by the sinking of the famous Monitor, south of Cape Hatteras. She was going south in of Cape Hatteras. She was going south, in coolness and efficiency manifested in extricattow of the steamer Rhode Island, when foul ing his command from their delicate position. weather came on, the Monitor sprung a leak | During the time they were in front, our men early on Thursday morning, and went down made an arrangement with the Rebs that they in a few hours. Two officers and nine men acceded to, and the rest of the day passed in are missing, probably lost. Several men are peace by the pickets. also missing from the Rhode Island. During the two nights we were lying on the falo, Pittsburg, and many other places.

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

broken 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 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, 6th Regiment was ordered to deploy four of its companies as skirmishers, and Capt. Gore was ordered to take command of them, push treat, and the movement was made known to them forward, and ascertain the position of General Rosecrans at seven o'clock. The loss- 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 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 ene-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 | would be, brave and efficient officers. compelled to fall back, for want of timely support, though nobly they done their duty. Let

It was during this time that we were standing on the bill, silent but painful spectators of gle 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,

superior foe. We crossed the river on the bridge (pontoon) 3 miles below the city, (Fredericksburg,) The field in which the battle was raging now, port Railroad-work which was successfully believe that if we had not been marching to and also am of the Regiment. accomplished. He was reinforced on Sunday the battle field, I would not have been able to have gotten more than one half of the men on days' rations. We were promptly supplied on Several shell and solid shot fell among our be accomplished under the circumstances. broke three of his ribs and injured him other

wise internally, though not mortally. At this point we met the Reserves, who were retiring from the field. It was very hot rowly escaped being hit with a shell, it glancclosed up in fine order, and crossed in double are anxious to re-establish their loyal status. quick time, stepping aside only to avoid tramp Hindman's correspondents was captured at ing on the dead or dying body of a fellow sol-Van Buren. His army is wretchedly desti dier, who had just fallen from the ranks of the Regiment immediately in front. The shell and shot fell around us like haif, and men fell as the grain falls before the sickle. It was 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 Reb'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 Di-

vision. 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, on in any other way. We formed our line of grape and shell. The men were ordered to avoid the shell, etc. They lay there for 3 hours on their faces, during which time eight shell struck in the ranks among the men, and 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

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

them out during the morning. Our men occupied this ditch until 3 o'clock The Navy has suffered a serious loss on Tuesday morning, when they left it, after

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 meny of our poor, brave soldiers die-die from want and exposure. It is one of the many barbarities of war-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 criticise the conduct of men and officers; to pass an opinion upon the bravery of this man, on the works of the enemy, with a firm and un 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 ruts of the frozen ground, and share with as our meals of sour coffee and hard crackers, left by Gen. Reynolds, of Franklin's Grand 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 wil ling to endure. But the Regiment bore it bravely, demonstrating beyond a question that they possess courage that will take them any-

where 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

I am also highly pleased with the conduct of the younger officers, Captain Spalding, the record speak : they lost over 2,200 men. Lieut. Mercur, Lieuts. Peck and Clark. In fact, all of them done well.

Capt. Spalding evinced peculiar courage and efficiency in the field. Of Lieut. Mercur I cannot speak too highly. I that morning placed him in command of Company K, a try ing position for a young officer to be placed who were struggling so manfully with a much in for the first time. He acquitted himself as I believed he would, with great credit .-Lieuts. 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

was a mile and a quarter from the river. Our the other counties behaved well. Captains men marched in double quick time. I think Beardsley and Tyler acted with great coolness line—just two miles from Vicksburg—had sur- it was the hardest march they ever made. The and discretion. They were equal to the emer rendered. Before taking the fortifications flat was quite muddy, and the men sank to gency of their position. Lieu: Atkinson, who General Sherman sent a brigade to cut off their shoe-tops every step. Each man carried commanded Company G, behaved finely, and his knapsack and all his accourrements, which so did all the officers of the companies. I am but added to the difficulty of marching, and I proud of their conduct as officers and men, We crossed the river on Saturday with two

in the same time. My line fell out, not to ex- Monday night by our Quartermaster (Lieut. ceed 5 or 6. At this time the enemy discov- Torrey) with the needed supply for the next of the Union force at Vicksburg is now about ered our advance, and began to welcome us three days. We were under great obligations with solid shot, shell, grape and canister, with to him for his energy and thoughtfulness in which they gave us a rather warm greeting. getting our rations to us-a task not easy to

To Major Spalding and the Adjutant is due jury. I believe that Sergeant Jones of Com- a great deal of credit. They remained at their pany B, was the only person that received any posts, on their horses, during most of the afserious injury in our march from the river to ternoon, ready for any emergency that might the road. He was struck by a solid shot. It 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 nar-

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 Wash ington on the afternoon of the day we left camp. I very much missed his service on the march and in the field. I hope he may not be kept from us long. He is a good and effi cient 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 Kear-

HEAD-QUARTES FIRST DIVISION. THIRD CORPS, CAMP PITCHER, 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 Penasylvania, our patriotic old State.

The Fifty-seventh, Colonel Campbell; Sixty-third, Major Banks ; One-hundred andfifth, Colonel McKnight; Ninety-ninth, Colonel Leidy, were identified with the glory of the command. But the Sixty-eighth, Colonel Tippen; One-hunared and-fourteenth, Colonel Collis: 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. vanian, that I led so many Pennsylvania reg. iments 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 duties, to have this compliment promptly paid them.

I regret to say that Colonel Campbelle, Col. wounded, whilst leading their commands.-Many a brave Pennsylvanian gave his life lic peace. The slaves are advised to remain 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, Comm. Governor Currin, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Emancipation Proclamation is hailed with joy all over the loyal country. Sa-

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 six y-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

" That ou 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 elec tions 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. ABRAHAN LINCOLN, Pres-

ident 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 thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, pub liciy proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit :-Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lufourche, St. Marie, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, ignated as West Virginia, and also the coun ties of Berkely, Accomac, Northampton, Eliz abeth City, York, Princess Ann and Nortolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsthe 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 | ing well. Weather fine. 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 defense; and I recom mend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I forther 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.

an act of justice, warranted by the Constitut general report. tion, 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 Six s. ty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eightyseventb.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President-Wu. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF Farewell Address of Gen. Butler

to the Citizens of New-Orleans. New-York, January 1, 1863.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding, from New-Orleans, with dates of the 24th ultimo, ar rived this evening. Among her passengers is nel Jonas A. French and Captain John Clark, who remain? Major Gen. Butler and Staff, excepting Colo-

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

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 ex-It was with peculiar delight, as a Pennsyl- perience 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 rehearing the objects have officially awarded to them, from the Ex- and effects of the Prseident's proclamation, ecutive power, the right to add "Fredericks says: "It is manifest that the changes sugburg" to the names already crowding their gested by the proclamation do not take place banners. May I ask you, amid your many at any precise period, and General Banks mencing calls upon all persons, citizens or slaves, to govern themselves, accordingly. All nuusual lic 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 advised to remain upon the plantations until their privileges are definitely established, resting assured that whatever benefits the Government intends, will be secured them."

There will be three Sessions each day, Morning, After of charge persons having them are requested to bring them. Mr. Townses 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 in the day of the control of the public persons are definitely established, resting assured that whatever benefits the Good of the control of the con public demonstrations will be for the present

tention 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 the constitutional relutes have been fired at Boston, Albany, Buf- slavery, but to restore the constitutional reslavery, but to restore the constitutional re-lation between the United States and each of Ulster, Jan. 7, 1868.

the second of the second

the States. If slavery is to be preserved the war must cease, and the former constitutional relations again be established, for no militaryman, 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 affect tion. It is a baseless nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interest parrows 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 graud 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"

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

In ROME. Saturday. February 7, 1863, at Chaffee's Houri's.

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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 10th, and ending at 1 o'clock, P. M., at James Green's.

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er 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

She Springs a Leak and Sinks off Cape the discount.

Collector's Office.

H. LAWRENCE SCOTT.

Collector's Office.

Towarda, Pa., Jan 7, 1836.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1863.

The following has been received at the Na ry 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 of January, in the year of our Lord one day, 31st, the Monitor, having sprung a leak, went down. Commander Bankhead and the officers and crew of the Monitor behaved no bly, and made every effort to save the vessel. Commander Trenchard and the officers and crew of the Rhode Island did everything in parts of States wherein the people thereof, 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, boat-swain's mate; James Fenwick, quarter gunner; Wm. Bryan, yeoman; Daniel Moore, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and officers' steward; Robert Howard, officers' Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties des | cook ; Wm. Allen, landsman ; Wm. Egan, | Egan, | known c-tablishment, would announce to our old custolandsman; Jacob Wickles, ordinary seaman; Thos. Force, first class fireman Of the Rhode Island: Geo. Littlesield, coal heaver; Chas. H. Smith, coxswain; Maurice Wag, cox mouth,) and which excepted parts are, for swain; Hugh Logan, captain of the guard; Lawis A. Horton, seaman; John Jones, landsman; Luke M Griswold, ordinary seaman; Geo. Moore, scaman.

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

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral.

TEMPORARY RELIEF FOR THE TREASURY .-The Secretary of the Treasury desires the pas sage 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 report | R. C. Suith, Sec. y. ed 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 mea-And, upon this act, sincerely believed to be sure whatever until they make their main

> STUART'S CAVALRY RAID -The material re sult of Stuart's cavalry raid was one Govern ment 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.

Aem Movertischents.

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF REMIT TING MONEY TO EUROPE.—B. S. RYSSELL & Co. nre prepared to draw drafts, payable at sight, on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, from 1£ upwards, also on all the principal ci ies an towns on the Continent of Europe. Persons wishing to remit funds to their friends there can obtain drafts from us at any time, at he lowest rate of Exchange.
Towanda, Jan. 7, 1863.

REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension and delivery of recruit JACOB BARRICK, who enlisted on the 20th day of December. BARRICK, who enlisted on the 20th day of December. Said Barrick has hazel eyes, dark brown hair, light complexion, is 5 feet 8 inches in height, has a scar on his face neathis eye, and is supposed to reside in Elmira or Southport. If the lawyer who was consulted by his wire to know if he could be held to service, knows his residence, he will oblige by furnishing it.

WM. HUDSON LAWRENCE.

Jan. 7, 1863.

Capt. 14th Infantry.

Tioga and Lycoming county papers please copy.

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the previses of the subscriber, in Towanda Borough, on or about the 3d of December, a three years old RED HEIFER, with white hind feet, white belly, and short crumple horns. Said heifer I recently purchased of David Cowan, of Upper Ulster.

A reasonable compensation will be paid for information leading to her recovery.

Towanda, Dec. 23, 1862.

DLASTER FOR SALE .- Cayuza Ground Plaster for sale in large or small quantities, at MASON'S MILLS, in Monroe. All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

Monroe, Oct. 22, 1862.—tf.

. forBuckwheat at No5, 1862

MUSICAL CONVENTION.

A MUSICAL CONVENTION WILL be held at ULSTER, Bradford county, Pa., com-

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, Geneseo, N. Y.

CHARLES HOVEY, WM. RIDALL, Jr.

New Advertisements

U. S. Internal Revenue. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT

the ditties and taxes, under the Ex ise 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 Sporte, Mason & Co.
In WYALUSING, Wednesday, 4th February, 1863, at the office of Andraw Fee, until 2 o'clock, P. M.
In Jerayys LLE, Thursday, February 5, 1863, at J.

R. Fletcher's. In ORWELL, Friday, February 6, 1863, at S. F. Wash.

o'clock, M., at Whitman's Hotel.

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

H. LAWRENCE SCOTT.

Collector's Office.

Eliason, Greener & Company. DIANOS & MELODEONS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A splendid seven octave Piano, made by one of the best New York manufacturers. This plano originally cost \$300, has been used but a little, and will be sold for \$150.

A new seven-octave Piano with all the modern im-

A new seven-octave France with an the modern improvements, and warranted for five years, for \$200.

Also twenty five new Melodeons from the celebrated manufactory of GEO. PRINCE & Co., at prices never heard of before. CARHART, NEEDHAM & 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 rent applied if pur

hased.
Sheet Music at Greatly Reduced Prices. All who wish to purchase an instrument, will dowell by calling immediately at

ELIASON, GREENER & Co.,

51 Water street Elmira, N. Y. NEW ARRANCEMENT

AND GOODS. AT THE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PUR-L chascil the interest of Mr. Pansons int he above well mers and one puone generally, that he will containe the Block and Stati mery business at the old stand, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public natrollage. From our facilities for purchasing goods, we flatter our

seil that we can offer greater inducements to parchasers than any other establishment in this section of country. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere Towanda, Dec. 40, 1862.

OFFICE OVER THE WYOMING BANK

WILKES-BARRE, PENN'A. APITAL AND SURPLUS......\$115,000. Will Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on proper-

Will Insure against Loss of Parinage by Freed property in Town or Country, at reasonable rates.

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G. M. HOLLENBACK, President.

L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Presid't.

G. STERLING, Treasurer. HOMER CAMP, Agent. Application for Insurance in the following Companies Etna Insurance Company, Hatford, As-cts. \$2,265,175 Fulton Insurance Company, New York, Cash Capital. \$200.000

Royal Insurance Company, Capital \$200.000 Liverpool & London Insurance Company, Capital. \$6,000,000

LIFE INSURANCE.

CLOTHING

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE BEST PLACE IN TOWANDA

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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, we will sell correspondingly cheap.

Come one, 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—

Towanda, Oct. 13, 1862.

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THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID Hides, Sheep Pelts & Wool, forBuckwheat at AT THE CLOTHING STORE OF

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