

The many friends of Judge Wilmer will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Judge of the Court of Claims.

The selection of Judge Wilmer is a most advisable one, and will be a guarantee to the public that the Court of Claims, at least, will be kept free from all the corrupt and demoralizing practices which have crept into almost every branch of the government.

His integrity even his bitterest enemies have conceded. The interests of the Government will be zealously guarded, while he is upon the Bench, and speculators and rogues be baffled by his sagacity, judgment and courage.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Richmond papers of the 5th inst. contain telegrams from Savannah, announcing another attack on Fort McAllister on the 3d. Three iron-clads and two mortars opened on the fort, and succeeded in dismounting an 8-inch columbiad and wounding two men—according to the rebel report. The attack was continued nearly all night, but was not renewed next day. The fort is said to be uninjured.

Gen. Wool has issued an order to Surgeon Ches. McDougal, Medical Director of the Department of the East, to cause a thorough examination of all prisoners charged with desertion, and report the same at headquarters: Those who are permanently unfit for military duty; those who are temporarily unfit for military duty, and those who are fit for military duty.

The expedition under Colonel Phelps, which left Belle Plain in steamers on Tuesday for Northumberland County, Va., was successful, returned to headquarters on Saturday. The troops visited Heathsville, which they found deserted by the Rebels. Then, throwing out large foraging parties, they succeeded in capturing 1,000 bushels of corn, 50 horses and mules, and a large number of fine beef cattle.

Two post-offices and several stores were visited, and two important Rebel mails captured. The cavalry also seized a number of horses and mules. Some prisoners were taken, among them Col. Claybrook, a prominent rebel officer, and two clerks in the department at Richmond, with a quantity of correspondence for citizens of Baltimore, and official papers addressed to parties in London, to the care of Bearing Brothers. The country was deserted and almost barren.

We have reports that the pirate steamer Retribution attacked and sunk a whaler in the Caribbean Sea, which showed fight and killed one man on board the pirate. The entire crew of the whaler were sunk with her. The Retribution had previously captured a bark, three brigs and a schooner. The captain of the brig Condor, from Porto Rico 20th ult., reports that when about forty miles from that place he saw a three-masted, bark rigged steamer making all sail in the direction of that port. She was closely followed by another steamer of about the same size, which appeared to be chasing her. They both had a full head of steam on, but from the distance—seven or eight miles—the brig was from the two steamers, the captain could not state which gained the better of the race.

By the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax Monday, we have European dates to Feb. 22—two days later than those previously received. The captain of an English vessel, arrived at Gibraltar, reports having, on Feb. 10, heard reports and seen the flashing of guns, and, having passed two days before a suspicious vessel, which he thought to be the 290 or Alabama, he felt certain it was a contest between two ships. Great mass meetings in favor of the American Government and the Emancipation were held in Liverpool and Carlisle. Both meetings were very enthusiastic, and entirely unanimous in bitter denunciations of the Slave Power and its English friends.

The London Times maintains that the contract for the Confederate loan has been ratified by the Confederate House of Representatives. The Poles are said to have obtained several more successes. France has protested against the convention between Prussia and Russia, and the Constitutionnel of Paris a semi-official journal, declares that the intervention of Prussia has made the Polish insurrection a European question. Earl Russell denounced the conduct of Russia in the English House of Lords. The Prussian Chamber of Representatives almost unanimously declared in favor of strict neutrality. The English House of Commons unanimously passed a resolution raising the income of the Prince of Wales to £100,000. An outbreak is shortly expected in the Turkish province of Albania.

Gov. Sprague on Tuesday resigned the office of Governor of Rhode Island, in order to assume that of United States Senator. There is no Lieutenant Governor, Samuel G. Arnold, who was elected last Spring, having resigned in order to serve till March 4, in the United States Senate. William C. Cozzens, of Newport, the presiding officer in the State Senate, becomes, in accordance with the provision of the constitution of Rhode Island the Acting Governor after Gov. Sprague's resignation.

DEATH OF AN ENQUIMAUX CHILD.—Little Takerikita, the Enquimaux child, who, with its parents, Ebierbing and Tookolito, were brought from the Arctic regions last August by Mr. C. F. Hall, the explorer, died in New York on Saturday. When the parents and their child reached this country they were in excellent health, but the change of food and climate soon produced its natural effect upon them, and all three were taken sick, but it is hoped they will recover so as to return to their native land with Mr. Hall, in June, when he will leave to renew his Arctic explorations.

BY TELEGRAPH, Over the Towanda Telegraph Line.

The following dispatch was received at the telegraph office, at this place, on Tuesday evening:

CINCINNATI, March 10, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Gazette, from Franklin, Tenn., says a large force of artillery, infantry and cavalry, moved yesterday against the enemy posted at Springhill. If the Rebels make a stand, there will be a heavy engagement, as it is the determination that Coburn's disaster at Thompson Station shall be retrieved.

A special dispatch to the Commercial from Murfreesboro, says a report reached there yesterday that Van Dorn's Rebel forces had been defeated, and a greater portion of them captured. Gen. Rosecrans has ordered that all persons whose natural supporters are in the Rebel service, and whose sympathy and convictions are such that they cannot give assurance of their loyalty, will hold themselves in readiness to go South of our lines within ten days.

NEW YORK, 10 o'clock, A. M., gold \$1-62 2/8.

Upon a Legislative call, the Adjutant General has made the following returns from the several counties of Pennsylvania, of those exempted from the military draft on account of conscientious scruples to bear arms:

Table listing names and counts of conscientious objectors by county: Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Chester, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Elk, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Taylor, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Total, 2701. Lancaster, and the other omitted counties, would bring up the number to about 3,000, who (between the ages of 21 and 45, and subject to draft) asked a discharge from disbelief in the right of war. The Constitution requires they shall pay an "equivalent for personal service." That sum is to be determined. The average paid for substitutes is proposed as a standard. \$100 each, would produce \$300,000; \$150 each, \$450,000; \$200 each, \$600,000.—&c.

GRAND MONSTER UNION MEETING IN NEW-YORK.—A grand monster demonstration of the masses of New York was held in New York city last Saturday night. It was the largest meeting ever held in that city, and embraced in its number men of all parties, from all business interests, and of all professions. Among the speakers who addressed the meeting, were John Van Buren, Henry J. Raymond, James T. Brady, William Cullen Bryant, David Dudley, and other distinguished orators and public men. The Herald pronounced the influence which flashed from this assemblage, to be equal in force to "chain lightning" on the copperheads. We trust that some of this lightning will flash in this locality. New York by this meeting pronounced in favor of supporting the Government at all hazards and all cost.

U. S. SENATE.—The standing committees were announced in the Senate on Friday. Mr. Sumner called up the additional rule of the Senate requiring each member to take the "loyal oath," upon which some debate ensued which was ended by the body going into executive session. When the doors were opened the debate on the question of taking the oath was resumed at length. It was ended by the president pro tem, Mr. Foote, announcing himself prepared to take the oath, and calling upon Mr. Foster to administer it, which he did. The oath was subsequently administered to the following senators: Messrs. Bowden, Buckalew, Morgan, Sprague, Wright, Morrill, Wade, Sumner, Dixon, Hicks, Chandler and Harding.

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THE BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

THE REBELS IN OVERPOWERING FORCE.

Desperate Resistance by Our Troops.

NASHVILLE, Friday, March 6, 1863.

There was fighting all day yesterday between Van Dorn's command and a Union force of three regiments of infantry, about 500 cavalry, and one battery, at Springville, 15 miles south of Franklin. Col. Coburn's three regiments of infantry were cut to pieces or captured by the rebel forces. They fought desperately, but the ammunition became exhausted; and the Union troops overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely. No reinforcement from Gen. Gilbert at Franklin reached the scene of action. There were seven regiments of Union troops at that place. Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men under his command.

Further details of the fight at Franklin yesterday have been received. Five regiments of infantry, and one battery of the 8th Ohio, with the 9th Pennsylvania and 21 Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn of the 23d Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes took place during the day, our troops camping four miles distant.

On the 5th, a movement was apparent, and during some disorder on our left, they suddenly opened on our men with three batteries, on different points, at the same time. The enemy also appeared on each flank, in greatly superior force. The unequal contest was maintained with great determination, with heavy loss on both sides, and resulted unfortunately to our troops—a large part of the 33d Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22d Wisconsin, and 25th Indiana, with the most of their commissioned officers, being captured.

Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. The 124th Ohio was out, but returned without loss. All is quiet to day.—The Rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heavier artillery than ours. Gen. Gilbert's non-action in failing to reinforce Col. Coburn is severely censured by officers and men.

Another Scathing Letter from General Rosecrans.

The following extract is taken from a recent letter from Major General Rosecrans to his brother, Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati. It appeared in the Catholic Telegraph of February 16th:—

"You see The Enquirer abuses me for speaking the truth. We even to them if they do not credit my testimony about the cruelty, injustice and treachery of the Confederate leaders! If ever those leaders, through the Providence of God and the baseness and folly of the people of the loyal States, gain the power, I am persuaded that the persons who have succeeded by the hugest and most persevering lies in getting men to engage in war—who have called out 'friends' to decoy and murder our pickets—have borne our flag and worn our uniform to deceive us in battle—violated the rights of flags of truce—fired on a hospital boat, and killed wounded men by that and by exposing them to rain and mud—who teach and encourage women to perfume themselves—who incite guerrilla warfare—who murder Union men and strip their families of their property—and boast of chivalry—that these men who violate all rights that stand in the way of their unjust desires, can never be trusted in any other way than as you trust wild beasts—when you have them secured and chained! And do you think the voice of those who stay at home should be raised to cheer on our enemies and discourage us?—to raise enemies around us and strengthen the hands of those who, as Jeff. Davis said, 'only lack the power to own the Ohio?'"

Shall the fathers and brothers of those brave and honest men who have perilled their lives for their country and the safety of home turn against them? Shall the men who are getting rich off the Government patronage—who sleep quietly and peacefully in their beds because we watch here in cold and wet, stab us in the back and denounce us? W. S. R.

THE TALK OF A PATRIOT.—Governor Tod, of Ohio, suggests a treatment for rebel traitors who put on the flimsy disguise of loyalty to party and claim for it a loyalty to the government, which meets our own views exactly. He made a rousing speech at a recent meeting in Cincinnati, in the course of which he expressed the following views in regard to traitors:—

"The speaker was not a revengeful or vindictive man. The hanging of one or two hundred of the leaders of this rebellion, was about all he would ask. [Laughter.] That done the difficulty would be over. Get rid of the leaders, break the armed power of the rebellion, and there would be found as much loyalty in the South as in the North. That accomplished we will then attend to these fellows who want office, the Vallandighams and Olds, and their like. Teach your children their names, register them in the book you read on Sundays, and send them down to be executed as the men who, in the hour of their country's peril, through all possible obstacles in the way of its preservation, and advocate dishonorable peace at the cost of national existence."

COPPERHEADS—ORIGIN OF THE TERM.—WHAT MEANS—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in anticipation of the curiosity of future contributors to "Notes and Queries," thus writes from the very place claimed as claimed as the 'fons et origo' of this specimen of political neology:—

Soon after the outbreak of the rebellion, the Springfield (O.) Republic, published a communication in which the writer noticed the rattlesnake as the emblem of the Fourth Carolina rebels, and stated that the rattlesnake was a more magnanimous reptile than the copperhead snake, as the former gives notice before he strikes, while the latter, besides being more insidious, strikes you without giving you any warning; and applied the term copperhead to all the traitors and sympathizers with the rebels in the free States. Other papers soon adopted the term, and it has become very general, but some people do not see the point; and in Indiana I see some use the term copperbottoms, but I cannot see the point of copperbottoms. Copperheads is a very appropriate name for our free State rebels at heart.

The Speaker's Farewell Address.

[At the conclusion of the session of the late Congress, the SPEAKER, (Mr. Grow) amid the utmost quiet and marked respectful attention, spoke as follows:—]

Before performing the duty enjoined by the Constitution, permit me to tender my grateful acknowledgments for the uniform kindness and co-operation received at your hands. In discharging the duties to which you assigned me, if aught has occurred in word or deed to wound the feelings of any, attribute it to errors of the head rather than intentions of the heart, and let it be forgotten in the assurance that I shall recall our past intercourse only with pride and pleasure. We met as Legislators of the Republic on the threshold of its most important era. Its sunshine of almost half a century was for the first time darkened through the land, which has since drenched in blood. While grappling in a death struggle with this hydra-headed monster of civil discord, you have, by your labors, contributed not a little to the advancement of the industrial interests, and promotion of the greatness and glory of the country. Few Congresses, if any, will hold a prouder position in its future. Though we separate with darkness lowering over the horizon, behind the clouds is the sun still shining. It seems to be a part of the plans of Divine Providence that every marked advance in civilization must begin amid the carnage of the battlefield. Over the Marathon and through the Teomopyles of the world's history, liberty has carried out her victories, and the race has marched on to higher and nobler destinies.—As the lightning's of heaven descend and destroy only to purify and reinvigorate, so freedom's cannon furrows the fields of decaying empires, and seeds them anew with human germ from which springs a more vigorous race to guard the hopes and cherish the rights of mankind. The boom of cannon on the plains of Lexington shook a continent, and bore an obscure militia colonel from the shades of Mount Vernon to the highest pinnacle of earthly glory to stand forever on that proud pedestal, peerless among men, while it called Starke from his granite hills, Putnam from his plough, and Greene from his blacksmith's forge to immortal fame.

The iron ball, beating on the water of Sumpter, again shakes a continent, and the Genius of History is recording the names of those born not to die. The country's martyrs in this hour of its trial will live forever. Their tombs will be the hearts of the great and good of all time—their monuments the granite hills of a nation rejoicing in freedom. Whether the night of our adversity is to be long or short, there can be no doubt of the final dawn of glorious day; for such is the physical geography of the continent, that between the gulf and the lakes there can be but one nationality. No matter what changes may be wrought in its social organization, its territorial limits will continue the same. The traditions of the past and the hopes of the future have crystallized in the American heart the fixed resolve of "one Union, one country, and one destiny," from ocean to ocean. No human power can change that destiny any more than it can stay the tide of the Father of Waters, as it rolls from the mountains to the sea.

Better one war, though it costs countless lives and untold treasure, than a dismembered Union with its endless border conflicts and final anarchy and ruin. If the people between the Gulf and Lakes cannot live together in peace as one nation, they certainly cannot as two. This war then, in the nature of things, be prosecuted till the last armed rebel is subdued and the flag of our fathers is respected on every foot of American soil. Gentlemen, invoking on you and our common country the blessings of Divine Providence, and wishing you each and all a long and happy life, not in the unmeaning compliment of the day, but in sincerity and truth, I declare the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh Congress adjourned sine die.

The address was warmly applauded both on the floor and in the galleries. Letter from President Lincoln to the Workmen of Manchester. The following is President LINCOLN's letter addressed to the workmen of Manchester, England, in acknowledgment of the Address recently forwarded to him:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 19, 1863. To the Workmen of Manchester:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address and resolutions which you sent me on the eve of the new year.

"When I came, on the 4th of March, 1861, through a free and constitutional election, to preside over the Government of the United States, the country was found at the verge of civil war. Whatever might have been the cause, or whoever the fault, one duty, paramount to all others, was before me, namely, to maintain and preserve at once the constitution and the integrity of the Federal Republic. A conscientious purpose to perform this duty is the key to all the measures of administration which have been, and to all which will hereafter be pursued. Under our frame of government and my official oath, I could not depart from this purpose if I would. It is not always in the power of governments to enlarge or restrict the scope of moral results which follow the policies that they may deem it necessary, for the public safety, from time to time to adopt.

"I have understood well that the duty of self-preservation rests solely with the American people. But I have at the same time been aware that favor or disfavor of foreign nations might have a material influence in enlarging and prolonging the struggle with disloyal men in which the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has seemed to authorize a belief that the past action and influences of the United States were generally regarded as having been beneficial toward mankind. I have, therefore, reckoned upon the forbearance of nations. Circumstances—to some of which you kindly allude—induced me especially to expect that, if justice and good faith should be practiced by the United States, they would encounter no hostile influence on the part of Great Britain. It is now a pleasant duty to acknowledge the demonstration you have given of your desire that a spirit of peace and amity toward this country may prevail in the councils of your Queen, who is respected and esteemed in your own country only more than she is by the kindred nation which has its home on this side of the Atlantic.

in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. It has been often and studiously represented that the attempt to overthrow this Government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest exclusively on the basis of human slavery, was likely to obtain the favor of Europe. Through the action of our disloyal citizens, the workmen of Europe, have been subjected to severe trial, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt.

Under these circumstances I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism, which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and inspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth and the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation, and, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual.

ARMY OPINIONS.—The following is an extract from a private letter written by an officer of the army of the Potomac:—

"Until the Government suppresses the treason which is stalking abroad in our Northern cities and towns, we cannot expect success. All who by act or speech are seeking to clog the wheels of Government ought to have quarters in Fort Lafayette or some similar lodging house. Stringent, severe, summary punishment ought to be applied at once. If the soldiers of the Northern States will only rebuke the cowardly and contemptible acts of the Northern copperheads, even as the soldiers of Indiana and Illinois have the acts of those States, we might bring these Northern traitors to the senses."

The safest and most common way to steel is to buy and not pay.

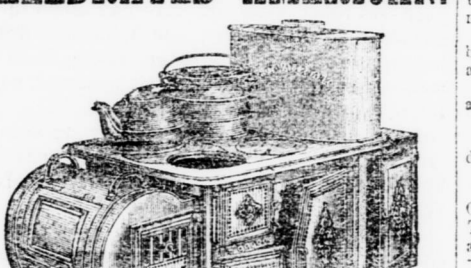
New Advertisements.

HARDWARE!

CODDING & RUSSELL,

Have a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which additions are daily being made, which they offer cheap for Cash. A large assortment of

COOKING STOVES, CELEBRATED AMERICAN.



This beautiful stove is unsurpassed for economy in fuel; is a perfect baker; is the best COOK STOVE in the market. Among their heating stoves may be found a great variety suitable for every place where stoves are used.

Stove Pipe and Sheet Iron Work,

TINWARE,

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL,

House and Carriage Trimmings,

TOOLS FOR THE FARMER,

WINDOW SASH AND GLASS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

Machine Oil and Benzole,

KEROSENE OIL,

Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys,

BELTING,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

BRITANNIA & PLATED WARE,

Pumps, Lead Pipe, Chain Pumps, Water Pipes, Grindstones and Artillery,

KEROSENE LANTERNS,

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIRABLE HIS FARM FOR SALE.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.—To cut Cord Wood. Apply to L. W. TIFFANY, at Barclay.

BACK PAY, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—The undersigned will attend to preparing claims for back pay, bounty and pensions.

Miscellaneous.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

J. M. COLLINS,

(First door South of Colling & Russell's.)

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK

an unusual stock of Clothing, Cloaks, Cassimere Vestings, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, which will be sold at greater bargains than before.

OUR SPRING STOCK

Will comprise almost every article worn by man or boy.

BUSINESS SUITS, COATS, PANES, Vests, Shirts, Collars,

Suspenders, Neck Ties, Gloves, Wrappers, Socks,

Overall, Boy's Pants and Jackets. Especial attention is called to our NEW STYLE—

CLOTHS, CASSIMERE AND VESTINGS,

Which are ready to make up to order, on short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. We have now on hand eight years experience in this line of business, and Mr. PENNECKER will be on hand, at all times to do cutting for those who wish it done.

BEAR IN MIND

If you wish to buy clothing cheap, and get as good as represented, call at

COLLINS'

If you wish to get the worth of your money, and buy new fresh Goods and fair dealing, call on us and you will be satisfied. No trouble to show goods and answer questions. Goods sold for cash only. J. M. COLLINS, Towanda, April 21, 1862.

New Arrangements.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING FORMED

a Partnership, will continue the business formerly carried on by J. D. HUMPHREY, in the store opposite the Court House, which they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

and a very large stock of all kinds of LEATHER required for a country trade. A full assortment of

Shoe Findings, Harness Trimmings,

SADDLERY, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, NAILS,

GLASS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

We expect to increase our facilities in the manufacturing department, so as to be able to supply dealers with superior article, at prices rivaling all competition, and especially foreign, believing it of vital importance to our country to foster domestic productions as far as practicable.

Having purchased the stock of Harness and Saddlery owned by Messrs. Culp & Kirby, and rented the shop formerly occupied by them, we offer for sale a large stock of

HARNESS, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS &c.

and will make to order almost anything in this line. We respectfully invite public attention to our whole stock in its various branches, trusting that by strict attention to business and generous exertions to supply the wants of our community, we shall merit and receive a share of public patronage.

We are prepared to make to order anything in our line. Also, a large stock of Harness and Saddlery for sale. Cash paid for Sheep Pelts, Hides and Skins. J. D. HUMPHREY, J. R. BELL, J. R. DARTON, Towanda, April 21, 1862.

ESQ. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD, 1863

THIS GREAT LINE traverses the Northern and North-west counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

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

It now runs in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Grove City (172 miles) on the Western division, and from Sheffield to Erie (65 miles) on the Western Division.

REGULAR PASSENGER TRAINS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Mail Train Leaves East..... 11:44 A. M.

Express Train Leaves East..... 12:30 P. M.

Mail Train Leaves West..... 6:54 P. M.

Express Train Leaves West..... 8:20 P. M.

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

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

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the South-east or 11th and Market Sts. Agents.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents: S. B. KINGSTON, J. G. 13th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.

J. M. DRILL, A. G. C. R. R., Baltimore, H. H. Boston.

Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia, Lewis L. Hunt, Ticket Agent, Philadelphia, J. D. Potter, General Manager, Williamsport.

N. Y. & E. RAIL ROAD.

CHANGING OF TIME COMMENCING

MONDAY, January 5, 1863. Trains will leave

Waverly at about the following hours, viz: EASTWARD BOUND.

Duffin Express..... 4:56 P. M. N. Y. Express..... 10:07 A. M.

Night Express..... 4:03 A. M. Night Express..... 12:45 A. M.

Mail..... 7:15 P. M. Steamboat Express..... 10:15 P. M.

Way Freight..... 3:40 P. M. Way Freight..... 8:27 P. M.

Way Freight..... 9:00 A. M. Way Freight..... 4:37 P. M.

The Night Express—east and west—runs every day—Train runs Sundays, but not Mondays. Trains 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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