were no match for our sixty-four pound seige guns, they at once abandoned their use, and prepared to make their last grand, though fatal attempt of taking the town by assault. Our regiment was ordered to support the 5th Ohio battery, which was planted on the left of fort Williams. The rebels made the most daring and desperate attempts to charge this fort, but were driven back at each successive charge, leaving their dead and wounded in ghastly piles on the field. Finding themselves foiled in their attempts to take Fort Williams, they immediately commenced massing the main body of their army on the north side of the town, preparatory to a charge on Forts Phillip and Robinet. An hour or two was spent in getting their forces in position, in driving in our skirmishers and sharpshooters; but at length the rattlesnake flag could be seen in the distance, as brigade after brigade slowly filed into line. After passing an abattis of fallen timber which skirted the works, they formed in double columns, eight ranks deep, and at the command "charge bayonets," started at double-quick. As soon as they got within canister range the forts and batteries opened upon them with shell and shot, causing huge gaps in their ranks; but still they kept coming, closing up their ranks as shell after shell ploughed through them or exploded in their midst. To those who were not initiated in the plan of battle, it seemed impossible to save the town. The rebels continued coming, regardless of the fate of their comrades, and after a short struggle got entire possession of Ft Robinet. They had also effected an entrance into the northern portion of the town, and the day seemed lost. Our infantry had been ordered to the south of the town, giving the rebels full possession of the north. But no sooner had they got possession of Fort Robinet, than the guns in the other forts were turned upon them, and such a slaughter was never witnessed. By this time the rebels had become aware that they had been made the subject of a *good joke*, and as our infantry came up on double-quick, pouring volley upon volley into them, they commenced one of the grandest skedaddles ever witnessed. The ditches and rifle-pits surrounding the forts were literally filled with dead and wounded secesh. They had made their grand charge—were beaten, and the battle was ended. That afternoon was spent in burying the dead, when it was found that the rebels had lost 1500 in killed, nearly 3000 wounded, and about 1700 prisoners. Our killed and wounded did not exceed 500. I lost one man killed, three wounded, and one prisoner. I received two musket shots through my coat, but they did no injury, except to smash an ambrotype I had in my breast coat pocket.

The next morning at daylight we went in pursuit of the rebels. We chased them to the Hatchie River, where they were met by Gen. Hurlbut's division from Bolivar, and after several hours severe fighting they were compelled to change their line of retreat, and had just got fairly under way again when our forces from Corinth came up. From this point for fifteen miles the road was literally crowded with tents, broken wagons, caissons, cots, stools, cooking utensils, and in fact every thing the rebels could throw overboard, to lighten their teams and facilitate their retreat. We followed them as far as Ripley, a distance of 50 miles, occasionally getting so near to their rear guard as to be able to salute them with our 6 pounders, but as the rebels had burned the bridge over the Hatchie near Ripley, we were obliged to abandon the pursuit, and returned to Corinth.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Nov. 20.

The above was written soon after our return from Ripley, where we had been in pursuit of Price and his army, but our mail facilities had been so much delayed by the late battle there, that I had no opportunity of sending it. I am obliged to send it now, or nothing, as I have no paper, and can get no more until out sutler returns from St. Louis, where he has gone for a supply.

Give my regards to all, and write soon.

Yours, &c., E. M. NEWCOMB.

LETTER FROM J. W. TENNANT.

NASHVILLE, (in camp,) Nov. 21, '62.

DEAR PARENTS: * * I have been sick two weeks—was in the hospital one week, and was exceedingly glad when I became able to follow my regiment. We have now been in camp for two weeks, and how much longer we will remain here is not known to us. We may stay two months, and we may not stay two weeks, and our destination after leaving this place I have not the remotest idea of, but rather think we shall go farther south—the sunny south. I am very anxious to see more of this rebellious country, and perhaps shall not have a better opportunity. I have seen enough of the ebony tribe to satisfy me for sometime, and boldly assert that the condition they are now in is more congenial to their tastes, than any other that man can invent; and yet, your northern abolitionist will harp on this cursed negro question, and use it as a hobby to bring themselves into notoriety; at the same time caring nothing in reality how the slaves are treated, so that their own condition can be bettered—seeking nothing but their own aggrandizement. Such is the true light to view it in, yet it is unnecessary to waste time on such an ignoble question. If old Abe's proclamation liberates the slaves, it then follows, what is to be done with them? Oh, say some, colonize them—colonize a hog as well! And the minute you colonize them, you deprive them of their liberty, in a degree, for colonizing them limits them to a certain territory; consequently they do not enjoy that freedom which a free people enjoy. The idea of their associating with the whites is absurd. The question then arises, what must be done with them? I say let them remain where they have been raised, and where everything is congenial to their habits.

I have seen some fine land in Kentucky, but a great portion of is ten times rougher than I ever saw in Pennsylvania. What I have seen of Tennessee I like very much, yet it don't compare with Illinois. We are within a mile of Nashville, and have not been in the city yet.

I should judge that Pennsylvania had furnished men enough to exempt her from a draft, but if it will take the right men, I rejoice in the draft, for there are some of our Union-loving men who preach Unionism from morning till night, but when it comes to fighting for their dear Union which they harp so loudly about, and the equal rights of their beloved brother African, then they are off the track. Such men you have among you, and it is such I would like to see drafted.

It is remarkable how the Tennants escaped the draft, being so numerous and such a fighting stock too. [The reason why there were no more Tennants drafted, is simply this some ten or twelve have already enlisted, and we think that ought to represent one neighborhood without a draft.—A. E. T.] I am surprised to learn that no more of them enlisted; yet I think they are wise after we see how the war is being prosecuted. We see that the officers are shaping things so that it will turn everything to their interest, and are making a speculation out of this war. So I don't blame a man if his patriotism is oozing out, for he is sacrificing health, happiness, and even life, for no apparent end. But what is the use of complaining, for they will have their own way, and we must fight it through, and the officers get the credit; but enough of war. I like it is as well as I expected, and therefore am not disappointed. When we are not on the march, I have but very little to do—fife two or three times a day, which constitutes my labor—not very fatiguing.

From your affectionate son,

JOHN W. TENNANT.

Letter from T. P. Mills.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA LANDING, VA.,
November 26th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:— * * * * We were badly run down last Summer, and did not compare very well with the men we saw just from home; but now the scale is turned. Those of us who are left, have picked up finely. Yesterday the Lieutenant and a squad of our boys went about five miles to visit the 141st Regiment. Those two companies, though so lately out with full ranks, can only get out (fit for duty) a few more men than we have, and the boys say they could hardly find, in that Reg't, twelve as hearty-looking men as they were. The new men don't seem to stand the banging. Our small number—27—stand it well now, but it is getting cold for this style of living. We stretch our oil-cloth over, forming a sort of shelter, and stop the ends with boughs. This makes a sort of dog-house to crawl into. By walking around in the night, one can hear many a grunt and groan over aching hips and legs but it is all gone as soon as the boys stir around and get warm, and you will hear but little grumbling over it.

One thing, however, has caused much complaint, and that is the removal of McClellan. On this subject the army and the people of the North seem to differ in opinion. Perhaps the people know best, but we can't see it. I conclude that those who are disposed to charge him with treachery, &c., *have not fully studied the secret motives of their own hearts.* That he was slow, we do not deny. He was slow and cautious, and that from humane motives; but it is my opinion that if these fast men had *allowed him to work, he would have brought the War to a close before this.* He has encountered all kinds of difficulties—still showing himself the man, till after the rebels have acknowledged his ability in their defeat in Maryland, and their fear of him in their retreat from the Shenandoah Valley. Then for some reason, I suppose, because he was *too slow*, he is removed. Perhaps Burnside is the better man; at least we will hope for the best.—For a start he has succeeded admirably in sticking us in the mud, and starving us a few days. I suppose it is necessary to do this in order to bring us down to fighting weight. Fast people may find that Virginia mud can stick even Burnside. If he advances from here, which I very much doubt, he will find it slow work. We have already had to commence *corduroying* and hereafter there can be little moving without it. He has his whole force massed between here and Fredericksburg, a distance of ten miles. We are at present rebuilding bridges, &c., that he destroyed when he left here a few months ago; and here I am at a loss to see what good was accomplished in their destruction. This railroad complete, and furnished with trains, could have been of little or no use to the rebels; and yet he destroyed one bridge that cost us three weeks hard labor last Spring, and left no place easily damaged, untouched. So much for Burnside. I am happy to see that the feeling towards him, among the men, is improving. Since I have been a soldier nothing has occurred so seriously affecting the feelings and sentiments of the army as this change. Every feeling of patriotism seemed crushed. The cry was: "IT IS A POLITICAL GAMBLING OPERATION;" and those who had the charge of companies and were in a manner responsible for the conduct of the men, have had no little trouble in counteracting and keeping down the spirit of insubordination. But enough of this; there are ways enough for our present commander to operate to accomplish 'some things,' and the boys may learn to respect and love him almost as much as his predecessor.

T. P. MILLS.

They are Afraid of their Record.

The first day's proceedings of Congress is sufficient to show that the abolitionists have not improved by the recent lessons at the ballot-box; they are as bigoted and cowardly as ever. The resolution offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, condemning the illegal arrests authorized by the administration, and demanding that all such arrests should cease, and that persons under arrest should have a prompt and public trial, according to the provisions of the Constitution, was laid on the table, on motion of Colfax, (abo.) of Indiana, by a vote of 80 ayes to 40 nays, Crittenden of Kentucky, and Thomas, (White Republican,) of Massachusetts, voting nay.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, calling upon the President to inform the House what citizens of Illinois are now confined in Forts Warren, Lafayette and Delaware, and the Capitol Prison, and upon what charges they were arrested, was also tabled—ayes 74, nays 40, Lovejoy moving the question.

A resolution inquiring by what right some newspapers are denied the use of the mails, was also tabled. The blacks dare not defend their own outrages.

* * *

—The N. Y. World says, "Of all the political and military humbugs extant, Fremont is the greatest; and his restoration to command would be a calamity to the country and a disgrace to the Administration."

—On Tuesday moning, portions of two companies of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering sixty men, were surprised at King George's Court House, by three hundred Rebles, but forty of our men succeeded in escaping. The Rebels crossed the river in skiffs, and exhibited considerable audacity in so doing.

—The New York *Times* laments a divided North. And what has produced a divided North? Let the Albany *Journal*, a Republican paper, answer. Here are the words: "The more than incendiary, the scarcely less than infernal spirit represented by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, Wendell Phillips in the forum, and the *Tribunes* of the press, has united the Southern people, and now threatens to divide the North."

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Tuesday, Dec. 16th, 1862.

THE UNION AS IT WAS;
Before abolition, secession, etc., disturbed its harmony.
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS;
Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

☞Young men desiring to attend a Commercial College at Binghamton, Pittsburgh, or at Philadelphia, New York, etc., can obtain information of practical pecuniary value by calling upon or addressing the editor of this paper. twe

☞Read what a Republican Volunteer says of McClellan's removal, in to-days paper.

☞At a dinner recently given McClellan at Willard's Hotel, he gave as a toast: "The success of Gen. Burnside, and the army of the Potomac."

☞The McDowell Court of Inquiry is confirming the established fact that the interfering and blundering of the Washington managers, foolishly, if not wickedly prevented the capture of Richmond last summer. Had McDowell been allowed to join McClellan, we could not have failed to win.

☞A letter appears in the Montrose Republican, purporting to be from G. A. Grow, but which, in charity for him, must be considered a forgery. But should he fail to repudiate the thing, we shall consider it as genuine and treat it as such, next week.

☞"Political prisoners," about whom we hear so much, are generally men who won't vote the abolition ticket, and are therefore kidnapped and imprisoned, with the intent to scare others out of being Democrats. Finding the thing worked right the other way, the Bastiles are opened, lest the people open them.

☞Hickman, one of Grow's pet chairmen, has offered a bill in Congress to get up 100 regiments of negroes, to be led by negroes, who are to receive double the pay allowed whites! Are white men only half as good as darkies, or are the abolition party wrong in their estimate?

☞The President is so alarmed at the indignant rebuke of the people that he has a bill passed, without allowing debate, to pardon him and his minions for violating the constitution. Only think of the degradation of a man signing an unconstitutional act to pardon himself for an offense against the constitution? Lately he has ordered his inquisition keepers when they release political prisoners without a trial, who were arrested without cause, to extort an oath that they will not bring suits for redress! Can useless infamy be of a deeper grade? Better issue a proclamation authorizing and requiring everybody to forget him. It would be more sensible, and quite as efficacious.

☞Thad Stevens declared in the House of Reps. on the 9th that with his consent the Union should never be restored under the Constitution unless slavery was first abolished. This openly avowed disunion abolition-traitor was appointed to the porition of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,—the most important one in the House—by G. A. Grow. It is his disunion views that gave him the favor of Grow; and is another evidence of the fact that the abolitionists intend to drag on the war until they can steal all the money they dare to or can, and then let all the states go that refuse to compromise by selling their slaves. The late vote at the North shows them that there is a limit to their wickedness; and that altho' the President has been by them bullied into an abandonment of some show of Union sentiment, the People are determ. that the combined efforts of the Jff Davis and Lincoln cabals shall neither divide the Union nor destroy its integrity.

☞The *Republican* snarls over an item clipped from an article copied into our news columns, ridiculing Lincoln. Let the savage editor read those in our editorial columns, to-day, and pitch into them, too. Go in, lemons, and squeeze yourself.

☞The "blacks" referred to in our last, who destroyed tickets in Tioga county, are "black" hearted, politically—abolitionists—such as the Ind. *Republican* blows for. Will the editor N. B.?

☞A supply of U. S. Excise Stamps now on hand, and for sale by Wm. H. Cooper & Co., Bankers, Montrose, Pa.

—A gentleman in Zanesville, said to be perfectly responsible, who has made a standing offer through one of the papers there, that he will give $5,000 to any one who will prove that there are more Republicans than Democrats in the army from Ohio.

—William A. Graham, formerly in the Senate of the United States, and the candidate for Vice President on the ticket with General Scott, in 1852, has just been elected to the Rebel Senate from North Carolina.

—The N. Y. *World* refers to Cassius M. Clay as that "shining apostle of the higher law, who draws the salary of a Major General, and spends his time in going about the country abusing those who pay the taxes."

—According to the reports from the various hospitals, in the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, it appears that the number of soldiers on the sick list is *one hundred and six thousand*.

The President's Message.

As our readers may feel interested in knowing what administration journals say about Mr. Lincoln's annual message, we will give a few extracts from some of the most able and independent Republican organs; and in carefully perusing them we wish it to be noted that these papers represent the especial "friends" of the President—are the "loyal" sheets which are not mobbed or suppressed by "the powers that (ought not to) be."—Read them to your neighbors who read papers which do not have any opinion about the message, and are afraid to copy those of others:

The N. Y. Evening *Post* says: "Mr. Lincoln is not a rhetorician of the Macauley school, who writes polished Britania-ware sentences. Neither is he a formal logician, whose premises and conclusions carry conviction with them as irresistably as a cannon-ball carries death. His reasonings are not always rigid nor his illustrations happy, and his methods are anything but graceful. * * It will be a disappointment to the public that the President tells us nothing about the progress of the war; yet something should have been said, if not for the information of our own people, for the information of people abroad."

The N. Y. Commercial *Advertiser* dwells also upon this cold-blooded indifference, this apathy of sense and of conscience in regard to the services and sacrifices of the war:

"In one respect the message disappoints us, and is indeed unsatisfactory. It is entirely silent on the domestic condition of the country. Except from incidental mention, the reader of the document would have no idea of the mighty and exhausting conflict through which the country is passing, and which has been so fruitful of events during the past year. Our soldiers and sailors, with their commanding officers of every degree, are passed over in total silence, without a word of commiseration for the brave wounded and dead, or a genial paragraph for the living. Except that reference is made to the departments of war and navy, the reader of the message would not guess that we had an army in the field and a navy on the ocean. It is strangely barren of every word or idea that could lead one to suppose that war had slain its tens of thousands since the preceding message was penned, or that the insurgents had exhausted their resources of blood treasure to overthrow the federal government, and the loyal States had poured forth their lives and their money in noble, self-sacrificing efforts to sustain that government under the shock. No word of sympathy with the past, or cheer for the future. * * We confess that this defect in the message surprises and pains us."

The Springfield *Republican* says: "Not a few will say that the President seems wholly oblivious to the great crisis that is upon the country, and the momentous necessity that rests upon the government, while he is absorbed in his scheme of compensated emancipation, the realization of which is in the far off future, if it is to come at all. Others still will scout his plan altogether, and declare it a waste of time and energy to consider it at all while it is so palpable to every one that earnest war is the business of the hour, and that it is by war to the utter subjugation of the slaveholders, that slavery is to be abolished, and not by the consent of the slaveholders themselves."

The Oswego Commercial *Times*, forgetting that Lincoln's stump speeches were not written by him, and that his messages were, says:

"We confess we are disappointed in the message. Since he became President, Abraham Lincoln seems to have abandoned altogether that forcible and eloquent style which rendered his speeches famous. We look in vain for any such ringing sentences as those contained in his impromptu speech at the Cooper Institute, prior to his nomination for the Presidency. The message is plain, straight-forward and rather heavy. He makes no appeal to the feelings, he touches none of the finer emotions of the human heart, he makes no effort to stir up the patriotism of the people to high and lofty deeds for Union and Liberty. Does the elevation of a man to the Presidency blot out of his mind all the eloquence and poetry it may have previously contained?"

The Albany *Statesman* frankly condemns the message as wholly unworthy the Executive who writes it, and the Congress to whom it is addressed:

"We confess to a sad disappointment in the perusal of the President's annual message. We looked to it with profound interest for a full and fair presentation of the state of the country in view of its pending troubles and impending perils, yet when we are looking for bread we are are given a stone. It is a great pity that Mr. Lincoln could not discern the calls of his bleeding country for a plain, straightforward, energetic action in suppressing the slaveholders' rebellion—adhering to the Constitution as it is, and simply availing himself of his determination to employ the slave in the service, if his owner shall continue in revolt at the end of the prescribed period. He is honest enough in all he says and purposes, but the country is heartily sick of hearing of nothing but his honesty.

We hope now that the message is delivered, that Congress will treat it with all proper consideration, but go to work to strengthen the army of the Union, for its preservation, and to lighten the burthens of the nation, by preserving it from further impositions either in civil or military life. The whole loyal population are crying for a termination of the war, by its suppression, without compromise or temporization. The President and his cabinet do not yet seem to be fully sensible of this cry. Will the present Congress prove itself sufficiently intelligent and disinterested to prompt the Executive to a discharge of his manifest duty? If it does not, there is a "manifest destiny" for the nation that God only can avert."

The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "It is said that once there was a man who tho't that if he should run two miles he could jump over a mountain. When, after his run, he reached the base of the mountain he sat down to rest. We are reminded of this individual by the President's message. Taking a hundred days start he nears the base of his mountain; but it seems is very tired, and sits down to rest. He nods. Never did wide-awakes usher in a more heavy-eyed President. Here, evidently fallen asleep, he takes to dreaming of the year 1900! Is it that despairing of the present, he is turning his attention to future salvation? It will doubtless occur to many that we have about as much as we can attend to deal with December 1862, without undertaking the burthens of the second generation from this. Possibly that generation may have brains of its own to deal with its own affairs.

"The President says that slavery is the cause of the war; the cause of its continuance; that we can have no peace so long as it exists. Then his proposition can *only* amount to a proposition *to continue the war until the year* 1900!

"To get any gleam of hope from this message is like trying to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

"The new articles for the Constitution are ludicrous, and one can hardly believe that Orpheus C. Kerr did not have his pocket telegraph on the lines, and so manage to insert several paragraphs.

"The fact is the President seems to be a man of inadequate calibre; he does not comprehend his position; he has exhausted himself apparently in taking up the gauntlet which the South threw down."

These quotations are exclusively from administration papers.

A Word to Our Subscribers.

The heavy and continued increase in the cost of all printing materials renders some decided reformation necessary. We now make the following announcement of the subscription rates to be observed until the first of January next:

Subscriptions paid in advance, $1.50
" not paid in advance, $2.00

Those indebted for one or more years, who settle before January 1st, and pay a year in advance—to Jan. 1st 1864, will be charged but $1.50 per year. Those who owe for more than one year can choose between settling with us, or with a legal gentleman who will exact the extra 50 cts a year, mileage, etc., etc., etc. His work to commence with January. Prices after January 1st. will be regulated as all other branches of trade are—by the necessities of the times. Rates are upward.

The above rates must be enforced, for we cannot deviate therefrom without a loss. Of course, all our friends—those who really desire to support a Democratic Press, will comply with our terms.

About Wood.—We have a supply of wood on hand, but expect to receive a limited amount from our subscribers, during the winter. What we shall want will be Sugar Maple and Birch, cut from LIVE timber, and perhaps, a few cords of DRY wood. Wood cut from "dry trees," and wood "seasoned in the woods," not taken. (1m

Acknowledgment.

MONTROSE, Dec. 11, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the medium of your paper, the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of five dollars from the Lodges of both the Odd Fellows and Free Masons. They thank you, sincerely, for the good it will do the soldiers, and the kindly sympathy, approval and confidence, which you and many others have manifested in their efforts to give comfort to the brave defenders of our beloved country.

By order of the society.
KATE N. HILL, Treasurer.

Christmas Entertainment.

The Ladies' Aid Society will give an entertainment on Christmas Eve, to replenish their fund. "Christmas Tree," bearing a fine variety of useful articles; very many pretty toys for children, such as Santa Claus will be pleased to purchase; Charades, or Tableaus; Refreshments, &c., at the Academy Hall, Dec. 24th. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Admission 5 cts.

By order of the Society.
KATE N. HILL.
Montrose, Dec. 11, 1862.

The Honorary Members

Of the Montrose Fire Company No. 2, have contributed as follows for the year closing July, 1862:

Henry Drinker, $5; Abel Turrell, 1; S. S. Mott, 1; H. J. Webb, 1; B. S. Bentley, 1; S. S. Mulford, 1; J. R. Dewitt, 1; S. Langdon, 1; C. N. Stoddard, 1; J. B. McCollum, 1; A. Baldwin, 1; G. V. Bentley, 1; H. H. Dunmore, 1; Leonard Searle, 1; I. Vadakin, 1; C. M. Gere, 1; I. N. Bullard, 1; N. C. Warner, 1; Wm. K. Hatch, 1; Byron Isbell, 50 cts.; S. A. Woodruff, 1; A. Chamberlin, 1; M. S. Wilson, 1; Horace Brewster, 1; W. A. Crossmon, 1; Edward Bacon, 1; W. H. Boyd, 1.—Total, $30 50.

S. M. WILSON, Treas'r.
Dec. 1, 1862.

Donation.—The friends of Rev. A. O. Warren are invited to attend a donation party for his benefit, at the house of J. B. Chalker, in Liberty, on the afternoon of Dec. 25th. Oyster supper in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

PER ORDER.

Teacher's Association.

The next meeting of "The Susquehanna County Teachers' Association" will be held in the Borough of New Milford, commencing Friday morning, Jan. 2nd, 1863.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

FRIDAY.—From 9 to 10 a. m., Intellectual Arithmotic, conducted by Miss A. A. Webb. From 10 to 11 a. m., Penmanship, conducted by Mr. M. J. Corse.—From 11 to 12 a. m., Discussion of questions from the question box.

Afternoon.—From 1 to 2 p. m., Grammar, conducted by Mr. E. B. Hawley. 2 to 3, History, conducted by M. L. Hawley. 3 to 4, election of officers and miscellaneous business.

Evening Session.—Reading of Essays by Miss L. A. Jayne, Miss Anna M. Dean, Miss Flora J. Johnston, Mr. M. L. Hall, Mr. Albert Scott, and Rufus Cushman. The above named persons having been apppointed at the last session of the Association, it is expected that they will be prepared.

SATURDAY.—Morning.—1st, Sentiments, 2nd, Singing, 3d, Prayer. From 9 to 10 a. m., Reading, conducted by Miss L. A. Jayne. 10 to 11, Practical Arithmetic, conducted by Mr. H. N. Tiffany. 11 to 12 Orthography, conducted by Miss E. A. Webb.

Afternoon.—From 1 to 2 p. m., Geography, conducted by Miss E. C. Park, and followed by general business and discussion until time of adjournment.

All the Teachers of the county, the School Directors and friends of education are earnestly invited to be present and to participate in the exercises and discussions of the meeting.

A DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE

AND MASS MEETING.

THE DEMOCRATS of Susquehanna and Luzerne Counties will celebrate the Union victories, in this district and elsewhere, at Montrose, on Friday, December 26th, '62. Dinner will be prepared at the Keystone Hotel, at three o'clock, in the afternoon; and a mass meeting will be held at the Court House in the evening, commencing at half past six o'clock.

HON. CHARLES DENISON, Member of Congress elect, Hons. C. E. Wright, Geo. Sanderson, E. B. Chase, J. B. Stark, and D. R. Randall, G. B. Nicholson, S. S. Winchester, C. H. Silkman, Esq's, and others, from Luzerne County will be present on the occasion.

A full attendance from the Democrats of this county is desired, and a crowd is expected in the evening. Able and eloquent speakers will address the meeting, and a "good time" is anticipated. There should be a turn out from each township.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, GOUT, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticutt, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than 20 years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURAGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **HEADACHE** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also it will cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, **CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.**

Dr. Stephen Sweet of Con'eticut,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Stephen Sweet of Connecticut,

is known all over the United States.

Stephen Sweet of Connecticut,

Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Burns and scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best known remedy for sprains and bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT

Cures toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT

Cures cuts wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT

Is the best remedy for sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT

Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMEMT

Taken internally cures colic, cholera morbus and cholera

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT

Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

As an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for sores, wounds, sprains, bruises, &c. its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS!

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses

is unrivalled by any, and in all cases of lameness arising from sprains, bruises, or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or saddle galls, scratches, mange, etc., it will also cure speedily. Ringbone and spavin may easily be prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this liniment and its faithful application will always remove the lameness and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALIBLE LINIMENT
is the
SOLDIER'S FRIEND
And thousands have found it truly
A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION!

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., sole proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
dec3 ypt1yy 43 Cliff street, New York.
☞ Sold by dealers everywhere.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES, where people have been thrown out of business, and possess some little means or small incomes, is to make themselves a home. [See advertisement in another column of the settlement of Vineland.]

HERNIA TRUSSES,

LARGE assortment; also, Abdominal Supporters, and a variety of other articles of this class of goods.
Sold by ABEL TURRELL, Montrose.

CASH PAID FOR BUCKWHEAT

By Baldwin & Allen, Montrose.

Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R.

ON and after Nov. 7th, 1862, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

MOVING SOUTH:

Leave	Scranton, at	8.00 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
"	Kingston, at	9.20	Arrive 11.40 a. m.
"	Rupert,	11.30	
"	Danville,	12.05 p. m.	
Arrive at	Northumberland,	12.45	

MOVING NORTH:

Leave	Northumberland,	5.20 p. m.	
"	Danville,	6.00	*Freight &*
"	Rupert,	6.35	*Passenger.*
"	Kingston,	8.45	Leave 1.45 p. m.
Arrive at	Scranton,	10.00 p. m.	3.40

A Passenger train also leaves Kingston at 8.00 a. m. for Scranton, to connect with train for New York. Returning, leaves Scranton on arrival of train from New York at 4.15 p. m.

The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad connects with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Scranton, for New York and intermediate points east.

At Rupert it connects with Catawissa Railroad, for points both east and west,—arriving at Philadelphia at 6.15 p. m.

At Northumberland it connects with the Philadelphia and Erie, and Northern Central Railroad, for points west and south.—Passengers arriving at Harrisburg 4.50 p. m.; Philadelphia 10 p. m., and at Baltimore 10.20 p. m.

JOHN P. ILSLEY, Sup't.

J. C. WELLS, Gen. Ticket Agent.

SUSQ'A COUNTY
CLASSICAL & NORMAL
School.

S. S. HARTWELL, B. A. Principal.
ASSISTED BY
Experienced & Competent Instructors.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 24, 1862.

TUITION PER TERM OF 11 WEEKS.

English, from	$2 to 6 00
Latin, Greek and German, each	4 00
French	3 00
English, with one language	7 50
—No bill for the above studies shall exceed	9 00
Music on the Piano	8 00
Use of Instrument	2 00

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness, or by special agreement.

Board can be obtained from $2,00 to $2,50 per week.

Pupils wishing to board themselves can find good rooms at moderate charges. For further particulars address the Principal, at Montrose, Pa.

WM. JESSUP, Pres't.

C. F. READ, Sec'ry.
Nov. 18, 1862. tf

NEW MILFORD
NORMAL SCHOOL.

M. L. HAWLEY, Principal.
E. B. HAWLEY. Assistant.

RATES OF TUITION.

Common English Branches	$3.00
Higher " " and Mathematics,	4 00
Do. " including Latin & French,	5 00
Primary Department	2 00
Instrumental and Vocal Music, extra.	

THE WINTER TERM

OF this prosperous Institution will commence on *WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26th*, 1862, and continue Eleven Weeks.

Students will be afforded an opportunity of acquiring a thorough *ENGLISH & CLASSICAL* education, on more liberal *TERMS*, than at any other similar School in the State.

Lectures on Teaching and other subjects will be given during the term.

Board can be had on the most reasonable terms; also Rooms for those wishing to board themselves.

☞ For further particulars, address M. L. HAWLEY, Principal, New Milford.

By order of the Board.
T. BOYLE, Sec'y. JOHN HAYDEN, Pres't.
New Milford, Nov. 10th, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish at once, the

NEW TWENTY YEARS SIX PER CT. BONDS

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The Register Bonds in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Semi-annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about 8 per cent. per annum.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a first mortgage upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the manufacturers, &c. &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal, by Customs duties, Excise stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at par in legal tender notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.
Nov. 17, 1862.—3m

The Prices of
DRY GOODS,
Are kept Down at the
BINGHAMTON BEE-HIVE!

An immense stock of DRY GOODS bought previous to the late rise, and sold at less than New York

WHOLESALE PRICES

HIRSCHMANN BROTHERS,
BINGHAMTON
'Bee-hive.'
No. 20 Court St.
Corner Water St.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,

&c. at **Reduction of the Ruling Prices of the day**, securing a saving **MONEY** to those investing in Dry Goods at their Store. We offer a splendid Stock of endless Styles and Patterns, including many novelties of the season in

DRESS GOODS!

At prices from

15 Cents Upwards.

BEAUTIFUL
CLOAKS,

From $4 upwards!

Splendid Woolen and Broche Long and Square

SHAWLS,

VERY CHEAP!

Rich, plain black, and black brocade **SILKS**,

FROM AUCTION!

BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILKS!

Every possible shade of

Paramettas & Merinos!

Also a large stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, FLANNEL, WHITE GOODS, LOTS OF CALICOS & SHEETINGS.

Every conceivable shade of Double, Single and Split Zephyr Worsteds, all descriptions of Millinery Goods, sold Wholesale and Retail.

Please call at the undersigned, before purchasing your Goods elsewhere, as they are unsurpassed for quality and price,

HIRSCHMANN BROTHERS,
No. 20 Court Street,
BINGHAMTON.
Nov. 11, 1862.