THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1861.

POST SCRIPT!

FIRE IN WELLSBORO.

THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, 1861. We stop the press to shrongele the most des tructive conflagration which has ever occurred in Wellsboro. Last night about eleven o'clock fire was discovered almy simultaneously in the buildings occupied by J. L. Sears, Wm. Roberts and Clark Wilcox on Main Street. The flames spread with great appldity and the whole line of stores from Bus en & Co's, down to Kimball's Harness Shop were in a few minutes beyond the hope of safety. Meantime the fire engine was in full play, ppen Osgood's Store, to prevent the spread of the fire up street; and - the garden engine of A. P. one was used with good effect upon Roy's Lailding, which was saved. The sufferers by this confingration are

J. R. Bowen & Co., Dry Goods &c. Richard Jenkins, Democrat Printing Office. Wm, Roberts, Hardyn & Stoves &c. C. L. Sears, Boots and faces.

H. H. Wood, Photographic Gallery &c. L. A. Sears, Shoe Shop.

C. L. Wilcox, Stock of Dry Goods, and three store buildings. F. K. Wright, Feed, F r and Provisions.

Judge Nichols, Three 1 , re buildings, E. E. Kimball, Hurned shop. John A. Roy, Harnes op buildings. Geo. Guernsey, and G arker, Black Smith

Shop.

John J. Eaton, Liquor and Provisions. Estimated loss of property \$23,000. Insurance on same, estimated at \$8,000. There are several theories as to the prigin of the fire, but all agree that it was accidental. Particulars next week.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news from Charleston is highly important. A most destructive fire broke out on the night of the 11th inst., and up to our last advices by telegraph, all the business portion of the city, with most of the churches and public buildings, had been destroyed. This visitation is variously attributed to accident, and to poor white and colored incendraries. There are also rumors of a negro int trrection, and that arms had been found secreted in the dwellings of was promptly suppressed, but another report has it that the outbreak among the slaves occurred in the interior of the State two days before the fire, and was still unchecked.

Capt. Rathbone, of the steam transport Illinois, reports that on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock, when he passed Charleston, on his way up from Port Royal, the whole city was on fire. presenting a spectacle hwfully sublime.

From the same source, we learn that on Wednesday last, when the Illinois left, all the islands adjacent to Port Royal were occupied by our troops, and that they had succeeded in securing \$2,000,000 worth of cotton. The and others chinking. Nothing but the merry health, of the troops was remarkably fine, and the weather very pleasant.

From Syracuse, Missouri, we learn that the Union troops in that vicinity, under Gen. Pope, are kept pretty actively employed in scouring the country; and as the rebels never knew where they are going to strike, they are doing a good work in driving out the marauders. Gen. Price is represented as being on his last and a brighter prospect is dawning upon the Union cause. Gens. Reins and Stein, with 6,000 rebel troops, were said to be in possession of Lexington on Friday, and re-enforcements were expected. Gen. Prentiss was said to be on the among the rebels, and destroyed one of their two ferry-bonts. It was also vaguely reported that heavy firing had been heard at Lexington, indicating an engagement. The Rebel Cuptain Sweeny, with 63 phisoners, members of his gang, reached St. Louis on Saturday, Gen. Hulleck's orders relative to assessments upon rebels, for the benefit of refugees from the South-West, would probably be carried into effect this week.

In Kentucky, affairs are reaching a crisis .-On the 14th, Gen. Johnson, with 15,000 Union troops, was on the northern bank of Green River, and Gen. Rossenu seven miles distant, preparing to join him. Another brigade under Gen. McCook, was also moving, to concentrate nia. at Mumfordsville. Gen Buckner, with 25,000 men, was covering all the hills two miles back in company with Sirgeiant Sayles, to see the him, retained, enthusiastic confidence in him from Green River, and was preparing to prevent curiosities, When I first got there, I thought to the last. our troops from crossing the river. Gen. Thomas's division, on the left wing, is bearing down from the east, to get in Buckner's rear Gen. Mitchell's division, or the right wing, was to move that morning toward Green River .-Gen. Buell is in constant telegraphic communication with our advancing columns, and is employing all the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville road in forwarding troops and supplies. All the bridges are repaired, and trains are running through to Mumfordsville. The Postmaster at Somerset writes, under date a fire-place in one corner, and in that little ator by the Legislature of Kentucky, by a vote of the 13th, that both armies are on the defenrive and fortifying. ' A gentleman, in the confidence of Gen. Schoeff, writes (same date) that Gen. Zollicoffer is fortifying at Fishing Creek, five miles west of Somerset. Vague rumors were afloat, at Cincinnati, of a fight at Mumfordeville between Gen, McCook's division and bard fure, but then it's nothing when when you the enemy, but they were not credited.

Disputches from Capt, Palmer, of the Iroquois to the Navy Department, in reference to content himself to sing at home in times like ly be possible to rescue this brave officer from the privateer Sumter, pat an entirely different these. I know when this rebellion is wiped the death to which he is hastening, it being in armed rebellion; and as the labor and seraspect upon his conduction that transaction, to away, and we all return to our friends to live asserted, among his friends, that his predisthat given by the Captuin of the trig Rowland, in peace forever, they will feel guilty to think position to consumption, aided by incarceration of the rebels, such property should share the Owing to the distance from the shore, which the that they havent had a hand in the pie, Iroquoise was obliged to pecupy, on account of

the unfriendliness of the Governor of Martin ique, and the fact that the bay is 15 miles wide, the Sumter succeeded in escaping

the expense of very little gunpowder. The mined to remain an impenetrable barrier be-Rebels hover about our lines, but they hourly tween us and fare weather, forever, while little grow more productions a small thing or offinings across swiftly chase each other underneath the their demonstrations to insulting gestures and reach of our bayonets-like scouts, sent "on remarks from a distance. The cotton saved before," to harbinger the storm. from the torch is of great value, though so work with great zeal to gather it. Re-enforce from the veriest misanthrone, and which se an interest in the divergment. cause in South Carolina.

We hear by the way of Fortress Monroe that Gen. Phelp's expedition, on board the Constiin what is called Mississppi Sound, in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast; it is a valuable por paigning. sition when considered with reference to the approaches to the Mississippi, and it threatens of Old Virgining," and very careful, are we, of against the extertions of individuals, the collec-Mobile. Some time ago the few rebel troops on it were shelled off by the Massachusetts; some marines being landed on the island at that time have been occupied in putting up slight defences, according to their ability. This work will now be thoroughly done. On the day after landing, Gen. Photos issued a proclamation to the loyal citizens of the South-West, of which it may be sufficient to say that it furnishes another illustration of the infelicity of our commanders in this species of compo-

FROM THE BUCK-TAILS. Correspondence of the Agitator.

CAMP PIEBPONT, Va., Deg. 8, 1861.

as fine and pleasant as I ever saw in the month of October. In the morning, a dense fog bides the sum until nearly noon, and after that vanishes, "Old Sol" pours forth his rays in all the superlatively, the very thickest. splendor of midsummer, with no cloud to obscure his brilliancy. It is just the kind of members of our company. All goes off peaceder what we are building-well I'll tell you.-We are building a city-not like those whose ruine now lie buried beneath the ands of Asia, forbids any undue manifestations of pugilistic the Blue Ridge in the east and Pennsylvania or are entwined by the ivy of Africa-not like the one under the ground that Xenophon discovered while retreating with his ten thousand or two with the sparring gleves. Greeks-not like the one on the other side of the river, where big men meet to get big pay; tem. Here every man is the architect of his from the diary of one of my comrades: "Hosown domic'l, and this being the case, it is not tilities opened in the evening half tast sevento be wondered at that we have as many models as we have minds. Still the foundations renewal. Tent mate thrown violently to the are nearly all the same-built of round poles ground-did at relish it a bit-regained a perthe slaves. It is added that the insurrection from four to ten inches in diameter, and about seven feet by eight on the ground, with a fine little chimney and fireplace in one corner, great early date, unembarrassed with overcoat and or taste of the mason. Our buildings are lighted by gas and sky-light. The gas we manufacture ourselves. The sky light we obtain by stretching our tents over our huge foundations; this also serves as a moof. Our city stands upon n pleasant hill near a little brook which bubbles by, and I presume it will serve us for winter whereabouts. quarters; if it does, we will not gramble, for ! it is in a dry place where the water is good and ; handy. A busier set of men I hever saw .-Some are cutting logs, some placing them upon the foundation, some bringing stone, some mix-

> eer can be heard. List Monday, two rebel soldiers came over to 4th section of an act to keep good order in tent by granged insurrection and rebellion. Als pur control at that point is very considerable, and our pickets and gave thems lives up as prisoners. No. 11," puts in No. 4. They say that they are sick of the job, and so are thousands of others, and that they might on the olfactory organs." as well give up first as last; they give a hard account of the condition of the rebel army.

ing mortar; some laying chimneys out of sods,

rongs of the laborers and the ax of the pion-

Middlebury. I mention this, because Ciny is your perit." legs, his men leaving him in large numbers, a poor orphan boy, and has many friends in him. He is in good health, and dressed like a turr, earlier than 6 o'clock in the morning. gentleman. He informed me that he makes over and above his expenses, from three to five dollars per day -he is a news boy.

Last Thursday, a large forage party from North side of the river, with 3,000 United Gen. M. Call's Division, went out in the direc-States troops, and, had thrown a few shells tion of Dranesville; they brought back twenty-four louds of wheat, nineteen of corn, five of notatoes, two of brick, twenty-seven hogs, forty hams, seven horses, one yoke of oxen, two nice, top buggies, five nego, slaves, five prisoners, and turkey, geese, ducks, hens, pigs and chickens, by the cart-load. One went out the same day from Smith's Division, which I un-

derstand was still more successful. There is a Provost Marshal now examining whiskey in nearly every thing, from a barrel, down to an ink stand. It is the wish of all the soldiers that this system of robbery will be

All around me is commution, nearly all are triking their tents to move. The might reminds the of comical pictures I have seen of miners crossing the Isthmus on their way to Califor-

I went down to Washington the other day. the whole town was made for soldiers and . That he left his army further South on the mules every little boy we met, hollowed out, "go it Buck-tails," "bully for the Buck-tails."

The scene from the Dome of the Capital, is a magnificent one; every street is thronged with baggage wagons, omnibusses, soldiers, citizens and every budy else. I dun't know what Washington is in times of peace, but it is certainly a busy city now.

If our friends at home would like to know just how we live, they can do so by making them a little pen, not over eight feet square four feet high, and then put on a canvas roof, with rett Davis has been elected United States Senroom put in five good, large men, with each a of 84 to 12, to fill out the unexpired term of gun, knupenok, haversack, canteen, provisions, the traitor John C. Breckinridge. The term dishes, and all the extra furniture they can commenced March 4th, 1861. Mr. Davis has get; besides save a corner for company, and you will have a presty good iden of a soldier's life, that is, if you live there all winter. Now I know lots of you will think that this is pretty once got used to it. I would'nt exchange places to-night, with any comard creaker that will

Report of the Secretary of War. FROM THE INVINCIBLES.

From another Correspondent. CAMP PIERPONT, Va., Dec. 12, 1861. * Heavy clouds shipt out the sun-Beaufort has been successfully occupied, at whine, and hower on the herizon, as if detel-

A stiff "south-wester," at fifteen knots' an liour, is blowing the smoke down our patentments from various points reach our troops fre- you can readily imagins-makes it very please quently, and everything is looking well for the ant for us. "Tis a wet, thw, cold, choleric day, exceedingly, confining us to our canvas, and making one's thoughts revert to warm fire-sides and friends at home-by reason of the considerable contrast-and engendering : feeling; tion, landed its forces and stores on Ship Isl- desperately out of sorted and unpleasantish, and on the 4th of December. Ship Island is quite; all of which goes to help make up the qualortie of camp-life, or the hartshorn of sol-

> its sacredness, and should respect it more, if it tors of austoms have orders to take possession had not such an affectionate preference for Government Brogans; Spaulding's Prepared ported. Glue, is somewhat tenacious, but it can't compare with Virginia's "sacred soil," for adhesiveness. First love requited, is generally allowed to be attractive, I believe, but one of my bachelor tent mates, assures me that it don't begin to attract like Fairfax County mud else he'd ued attention to the health and comfort of the been drawn into the vortex of "Double Happi- troops; recommends for the volunteers a sysness.24 long ngo.244 a

dicring-unless we call it the boneset of cam-

lubricated soil, every thing goes on swimmingly : the but little varying events of successive days, are contentedly and hopefully received, as they transpire. Our daily routine of drill and duty, juge along apace, interrupted, occanonally, by an inspection, a reconneitering or foraging party; a""Grand Review," a wood-The weather during the past week has been But of all our ills, mud predominates—is in the eight hundred and fifty-seven miles of military ascendant ever-omnipresent generally-posi- telegraph. tively thick, comparatively, a little thicker;

The utmost good feelings exists between the weather we want for building. You may won- fully, quietly and good humoredly; no churlblushing noses, resulting from the first lesson

Just occasionally, at quite unfrequent periods, there may be occasion to record a circumbut one in a more modern and improved systatance, similar to the following that I copy only a slight skirmish, but promising an early pendicular 'posish'-very indignant, and with a big sware, vowed to try it over again at an or small, according to the size of the family, carringe box. Expect a pitched engagement

soon, with fearful loss of life." I guess I must send you along with this, a specimen of our tent talk. Our tent regulations and special by laws, strictly prohibit snoreing-that no false alarms may be given-also, that the enemy may not be signaled as to our

Time-midnight.

Place-tent, No. 11, Wellsboro street. No. 1 wakes up, and turning over, observes: "There, No. 2, I've caught you snoring." ...

"Iguess not," yawns No. 2, "I never heard myself snore in my life." "Well, that was decidedly a nasal remarks No. 3.

"Yes," shys No. 1, "that was an illegal note its own.

Look out," retorts No. 2, "don't you cell me All Factory; I'm not; to be snubbed thus longs to the enemy, by occupying the hostile plies, to rebellion? Their labor may be useful I have just bought a paper of Clay King, of with imputity; call me such manies again at

linga County that will be glad to hear from us off to that land from which we hate to re-What we are going to do-if allything and when, or where, is something of which I am

unable to inform you. Suffect to orders, we are supposed to do only what we are told, and ask no questions. Ruis a very scarce thing. · M. G. W.

HON. SCHLYLER !COLFAX UN. GENERAL FRE-MONT. - Amoug those who have come nut pub-Halv in defences of Gen. JOHN. C. FREMONT is the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, M. Or from Andiana. He concludes by saying that all the sisting of the service or labor of African slaves, charges against the General cannot impair the following: facts: ... 🔻 🖖 .

Howing: facts: ...
That he had the statesmanlike foresight while the Sutler's tents. They say that they find in Europe, at the very commencement of the war, to urge that he might purchase 100,000 rifles and 100 rifled cannon at peace pricesthat he did buy, with the meagre means at his command, rifles at \$13, for which \$20 are now paid, and sabres at \$3, now seling at \$6. That his abused body guard gave us, at

> up to this time. p to 1018 time. That his soldiers, who, if they had believed the charges against him must have despised

second of November, than any other army of the Union.

. That it was headed in the right direction southward-first to whip or disperse Price's army before it could be re-inforced, and then to march toward Memphis. 1. That he left Missouri, but lately so ravaged

by rebel risings, more tranquil than Western Virgina or Kentucky, and every railroad running its entire extent. THE NEW KENTUCKY SENATOR .-- Hon, Gar-

frequently been a member of the House of Representatives, and is a man of ability. He is understood to be an unconditional Union man.

THE GALLANT COLONEL CORCORAN.-It is understood that although Government has com-Col. CROCKET. decline which must ere long prove fatal.

of whom 20,334 are regulars. Of the volun-

artillery, and 8,295 rifles and sharpsheeters. could have easily been swollen to a million, sures, must in a great degree, be left to be defit the government had not restricted enlist termined by popular exigencies. The dispoments when it became evident that the num- sition of other property belonging to the rebels ber of men authorized by Congress was already that becomes subject to our arms is governed exceeded. Mr. Cameron rightly remarks upon by the circumstances of the case. The Govthis fact as evidence of the wonderful strength ernment has no power to hold slaves, none to

against the United States extended over, an from their revel masters, like any other proparea of 733,144 square miles, possessing a erty of the rebels, in whatever mode may be coast line of 3,823 miles, and an interior boun-

the Springfield armory, made in October 6 -900 muskets, and will make this mouth 10,000. Its machinery has been so far, increased that it taken from the enemy. Whether it, is expedican turn out 200,000 rifled muskets next year. Troumillion dollars have been sent abroad to We are yet sticking in the sacred mud of purchase arms; and to protect the government. of all arms and munitions which may be im-

The Secretary asks a reformation of the militin system of the United States; calls for immediate attention to our lake and sea coast defences; and orges an increase in the number of cadets at West Point. He promises contintem of promotion by merit alone; urges the Yet notwithstanding the unpleasant depth of consolidation of the regular with the volunteer army into one . Grand Army of the Union.

He arges the repeal of the law discharging. minors; recommends the laying of a double track railroad between Washington and Anthrough Washington to connect with the Virchopping expedition, or something of the kind. | gibin redrond; and notes the establishment of

The Secretary then recommends that the national capital should be placed more remote than at present from the influence of state governments which have arrayed themselves in rabellion against the federal authority. To ish bickerings; no disgraceful contentions. In this end the limits of Virginia might be so they should be disposed of or employed in the fact, the close proximity of the guard house, altered as to make her boulded on most effective manner that will tend most speedseience, any farther than is exhibited by the in the north, leaving those on the south and west as at present. By this arrangement two counties of Maryland (Washington and Alleghany) would be transferred to Virginia. All that portion of Virginia between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay could then be added to Maryland; while the peninsula now held jointly by Maryland and Virginia (the Eastern Shore) could be incorporated in the State of Delaware.

> It has become a grave question for determination, what shall be done with the slaves abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory as in the Beaufort district of South Carolina. The whole white population therein is six thousand, while the number of negroes exceeds thirty-two thousand. The panic which drove their masters in wild confusion from their homes, leaves them in undisputed possession of the soil. Shall they. armed by their masters, be placed in the field to fight against us; or shall their labor be continually employed in producing the means for supporting the armies of the rebellion?

> The war into which this Government has been forced by rebellious traitors, is carried on for the purpose of repossessing the property violently and treacherously seized upon by the

Government, justly bring upon themselves all truction merited by the worst of crimes. That enemy, by sparing or protecting the property of those who are waging war against it.

The principal wealth and power of the rebel States is a peculiar spenies of property, conor the descendants of Africans. This property has been variously estimated at the value of from \$700,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000

Why should this property be exempt from the hazards and consequences of a rebellious

It was the boast of the leader of rebellion. while he yet had a seat in the Senate of the United States, that the Southern States would be comparatively safe and free from the Springfield, the most brilliant stroke of the war burdens of war, if it should be brought on by the contemplated rebellion, and that boast was accompanied by the savage threat that " Northere towns and cities would become the victime of rapine and military spoil," and that "Northern men should smell Southern gunpowder and feel Southern steel." No one doubte the disposition of the rebels to carry that threat into into execution. The wealth of Northern towns and cities, the produce of Northern farms, Northern workshops and manufactories, would certainly be seized, destroved, or appropriated as military apoil. No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of war. While the Loyal States thus have all their property and possessious at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the government in peace and security to their own property?

Reason and justice and self preservation forbid that such should be the policy of this Government, but demand, on the contrary, that being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the rights and powers of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy

Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, propmenced the exchange of prisoners, it will hard, erty, privilege, or security, derived from the Constitution and laws, against which they are vice of their slaves constitute the chief property in a not healthy jail, are tending rapidly to a common fate of war to which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens,

While it is plain that the slave property of the South is justly subjected to all the conse-The report of the Secretary of War states the South is justly subjected to all the conse-the number of men now in the field at 660,971, Government would be untrue to its trust in not teers 559,208 infantry: 54,554 cavalry; 20,380; employing all the rights and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close, the details of the The Secretary states that this laimense force | plan for doing so, like all other military mea-- It is remarked that the southern conspiracy rountary service of slaves liberated by war most efficient for the defence of the Governdary line of 7,031 miles. ment, the prosecution of the war, and the sup-In regard to arms, the Secretary states that pression of the rebellion. It is clearly a right of the Government to arm slaves, when it may become necessary, as it is to use gunpowder ent to do so is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of war. The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, re-establishing the

laws, and restoring peace to the nation.

It is vain and idle for the Government to

carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellious force, without emplaying all the rights and powers of war. As has has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor, is as clear and absolute, as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the ware house, or powder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in the possession of such property as forage and cotton and military tores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is therefore, equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secure possession of slave property, more valuable-and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton, and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide. What to do with that species of property, is a question that time and circumstance will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the Government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war: and self-preservation, the highest duty of a Government, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the ily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the Government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty, of the Government to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline, and com-

But in whatever manner they may be used by the Government, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellious acts of their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage. By their master's treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the Government, be omes justly entitled to freedom and protection.

The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels, after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The Representatives of the People will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

THE AMENDED PASSAGE.

It is already a grave question what shall be done with the slaves who are abandoned by enemies of the Government, and to re-establish their owners on the advance of our troops into the authority and laws of the United States in | southern territory, as at Beaufort district, in "I'll testify that it was an infraction on the the places where it is opposed or overthrown South Carolina. The number left within our pose is to recover and defend what is justly similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send War, even between independent nations is shem forward to their masters, to be, by them made to subdue the enemy, and all that be armed against us, or used in introducing supcountry, and exercising dominion over all the to us; withheld from the enemy, it lessens his men and things within its territory. This be- miltary resources; and withholding them has After a 'hearty laugh, "Morpheus" hustled ing true in respect to independent nations at no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrecwar with each other, it follows that rebels who sion even in the rebel communities. They conare laboring by force of arms to overthrow a stitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the encthe consequences of war, and provoke the des lany is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give Government would be fulse to national trust, him men to produce supplies? The disposition and would justly excite the ridicule of the civil to be made of the slaves of rebels after the more are plenty, but any foundation for them, I zell world, that would abstain from the use of close of the war can be safely left to the wisany efficient means to preserve its own oxist- dom and patriotism of Congress. The repreence, or to overcome a rebellion or traitorous sentatives of the people will unquestionably, secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country. SIMON CAMERON. Secretary of War.

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Wellsboro, Nov. 27, 1861. J. F. ROBINSON. BULLARD & CO.

BLAST

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New York Wholesale Prices.

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PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Wellsboro, Dec. 18, 1861.

FOR SALE,

THE interest of the subscriber in the Real man of James Gray, dec'd, late of Grays Vallo, noga County, Pa., being the one undivided series part thereof, subject to the widow's dower. A portion of said estate that will be equivalent in value to sinterest, can be severed from it without injury to interest, can be severed from it without injury to interest, can be severed from it without injury to interest. For further particulars caging interest, can be severed from it without low remaining six parts. For further particulars east of Frank Smith, Attorney and Law, Troy, Brids County, Pa., who is authorized to negotiate a sale DELAUNE GRAF.

Elmira, Nov. 20, 1861.

Holden's Block.

apr. 17-m6.

FLIES! FLIES! FLIES!—Fly-Stone, or Cobalt, for poisoning files—also FLY-PAPER, or EXTERMINATOR, price six cent per paper. For sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE,

BERMINATOR. Price six cent per paper. For sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

Middlebury Center, Dec. 18, 1861. Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa., Dec. 11, 1861.