necepted by even some of the slave states, the This might not, and probably would not, plose cally, there is neither more nor less of it. before the end of the thirty-seven years. At Emancipation even, without deportation, have become full.

in 1900 have a population of 103,203,415 and mathematically certain.
why may we not continue that ratio ar beyond Labor is like any oth that period? Our abundant room, our broad market. Increase the de national homestead, our ample resources. Mere our territory as limited as are the British wies, as stated. Instead of receiving the foreignborn as now, we should be compelled to send labour. part of the native born away; but such in not our condition. We have two millions wine hundred and sixty-three thousand equare files. Europe has three millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventythree and one third persons to the square pile. Why may not our country at some time were age as many? Is it less fertile? Has it inore waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, or other causes? Is it inferior to Euare at some time to be as populous as Bosope, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our states are above the average European polyllation of ored people as one of its grievances. seventy-three and a third to the square mile. Massachusefts has one hundred and fifty geven. Rhode Island one hundred and thisty-three .-New York and New Jersey each righty; also two other great states, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below-the former having sixt three and the later fifty-nine. The stayes afready above the European average, except New York, is equal to some other parts of our country in national capacity, for austaining, a depec popu-

Taking the nation in the aggregate, will we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows: 1790-3,927,827. 1800-5,305,937-35.20 per cent. ratio of in

1810-7,239,815-36.45 per cent, ratio of increase. -

1820-9.638,131-33.13 per cent. ratio of in-

1850-23,161,876-35.87 per cent. natio of increase.

inorease.

that our country may be as populous as Europe of the nation. now is, at some point between 1920 and 1930. say about 1925, our territory at 731 persons to by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting was springing from the only great element of national discord among us. one huge example of secession, trebenty les-

and injurious. of the country ... With this we should pay all other debte, easier than we should pay ar other debte without it: If we had allower our old .- national debt to run at 6 per centum, simple interest from the end of our revolutionary struggle till to day, without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of un would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and this because gur increase of men through the whole perme has been greater than 6 per centum and has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus be no excuse for delaying the payment of what ture of money and of blood? is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection the great adjuntage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions. What by a different policy we could have to pay now when the number is but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much har der to pay for the war, than will be a dillar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both. As to the second turn to bondage the class of persons therein

nance. If, then, for a common object, this pensating such. The third article relates to the so we must think and act anew. Disenthrall property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it luture of the freed people. It does not oblige ourselves, and then we shall save our country. be done at a common charge? And if with but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonless money, or money more easily paid we san sixing such as may convent. This ought not to We in this Congress will be remembered in preserve the benefits of the Union by this be regarded as objectionable on the one hand, spite of ourselves. No personal significance means, than we can by the war alone, is it not or on the other, in so much as it comes to noth- or insignificance can spare one or another of also economical to do it? Let us consider it jing, unless by mutual consent of the people to us. The fiery trial through which we pass, then. Let us acertain the sum we, have lex- be deported and the American voters through will light us down in honor or dishonor, to the pended in the war since compensated emanci- their representatives in Congress, I cannot latest generation. The world will not forget pation was proposed last March, and consider make it better known than it already is that I that while we say this, we do know how to whether if that measure had been promptly strongly favor colonization; and yet I wish to save the Union. eny there is an objection urged against the colsame sum would not have done more to close ored persons remaining in the country which is the war than has been otherwise done. If so, largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. the measure would, save money, and, in that It is insisted that their presence would injure view would be a prudent and economical men, and displace white labor and white laborers .sure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay some. If there ever could be a proper time for mere thing, as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier arguments, that time is surely not now. In to pay a large sum, than it is to pay a larger | time : like the present, men should utter nothone, and it is easier to pay any sum when, ing for which they would willingly be responwe are able, than it is to pay it before metare sible through time and eternity. Is it true, then, able. The war requires them at once; the ag. that colored people can displace any more white gregate sum necessary for "Compensated Edgan labor, by being free than remaining slaves? If cipation," of course, would be large, but it they stay in their old places, they justle no would require no ready cash nor bondefinen white laborers. If they leave their old places, any faster than the emancipation progresses. they leave them open to white laborers. Logi-

trat time we shall probably have 100,000,000 would probably enhance the wages of white laof people to share the burden, instead of 31,- borers, and very surely would not reduce them. 000,000 as now; and not only so, but the in. Thus the customary amount of labor would crease of our population may be expected to still have to be performed. The freed people continue for a long time after the petiod as tap- would surely not do more than their old proidly as before, because our territory willignot portion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an ingreased part to difference. You may say that the final cause I do not state this inconsiderately. At the white laborers, bringing their labor into greatsame ratio of increase which we have main- er demand and consequently enhancing the does not, any more than unchastened ambition tained on an average from our first national wages of it. With deportation, even to a limcensus, in 1790, until that of 1860, we should ited extent, enhancing wages to white labor is

Labor is like any other commodity in the market. Increase the demand for it and you increase the price for it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out very certainly our population could not expand of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for, and wages of white

But it is declared that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Will liberation make them any more numerous .-Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven white. Could the one, in any case greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now who have more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without apparent consciousness of evil rope in any natural advantage? If then we from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware, are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, and yet, in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it never has presented the presence of free col-

But why should emancipation south send the freed people north? People of any color seldom run unless there is something to run from. Heretofore, colored people have fled north, to some extent, from bondage, and now, perhaps, from bondage and destitution; but if gradual emuncipation and deportation be adopted, they will have peither to flee from. have increased in as rapid ratio since presing Their old master will give them wages, at least that point as ever before, while no one of them until new laborers can be procured, and the freed men, in turn, will gladly give labor for the wages until new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race. This, proposition can be trusted on the mutual interest involved. and, in any event, cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them?

Again, as practice proves more than theory, in any case has there been any irruption northward because of the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia last spring?

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District of 1830-12,866,020-33.49 per cent. resto of Columbia is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, not 1840-17,069,458-32.67 per cent. retio of of those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

. The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not that but a restoration of the 1860-31,442,790-35.58 per cent. retio of national authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war or proceedings This shows an average decennful increase of under the proclamation of September 22, 1862. 34.60 per cent, in population throughout the sev- be stayed because of the recommendation of enty years, from our first to our last centus ta-ken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no not, bring restoration, and thereby stay both one of these seven periods, is either two per cent. below, or two per cent. above that consequently how reliable the law of increase in our tion before this plan shall have been acted upon case is. Assuming that it will continue, it is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only gives the following results: 1870, 42,313,341; an advance of part of the plan, and the same 1880, 56,967,216; 1890, 76,677,872; 1900, 103,- arguments apply to both. This plan is recom-208,415; 1910, 138,918,526: 1920, 126,984, mended as a means additional to all others for 335; 1930, 251,680,941. These figures show restoring and preserving the rightful authority

The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am conthe square mile, being of the capacity to confident, secure peace more speedily than can be tain 217,186,000; and we will reach this too; done by force alone, while it would cost, conif we do not ourselves, relinquish the chances, sidering amounts and manner of payments, and times of payment, less, and the amount would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much | most likely-very likely-that it would cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as permaser ones, indefinitely would retard the popula-tion, civilization and prosperity, no sie can such without the concurrence of first, twodoubt that the extent of it would be very great thirds of Congress, and afterwards three fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of The proposed emancipation would shorten the States, will necessarily include seven of the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase the slave States. Their concurrence, if obof population, and proportionately the wealth tained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant-day, upon she emancipation would cost, together with our the new Constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation, by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, or that many of you have more experience than I, in the conduct of public saffairs. Yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as earnestness I may seem to display. Is it doubtits population increases faster than unphid in ed that the plan I propose, if adopted, would terest accumulates on its debt. This factiwould shorten the war, and thus lessen its expendi-

Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here-Congress and Executive-can secure its adoption? Will the good people respond to

a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we-can they, by any other means, a certainly and so speedily assure these vital objects? We cannot succeed only by concert. It is not-can any of us imagine, better; but can we all do better? No object whatsoever is article, I think it would be impractically to re | p saible. Still the question recurs, can we do better? The dogm is of the quiet past are incontemplated. Some of them doubtless, in the adequate to the stormy present. The occasion | manifestly, has these abilities and the success property sense, belong to loyal owners, and is piled high with difficulties, and we must rise of his house shows that he uses them .- Mem- fire at those rocks!" heace provision is made in this article for some mito the occasion. As our case is a new one, phis Whig, Term.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1862.

Present Democratic Platform.

the reanonability, In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free honorable alike in what terprets it." we give, and what we preserve. We shall inobly save or meanly lose the best hope of the

earth. Other means may succeed. This could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, and just; a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever less. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1862. bless.

The world knows we do know how to save it.

We even we here, hold the power and bear

Fellow-citizens-we cannot escape history.

The Case in Short Hand, A good deal of ingenuity has been lavished on the question-"was slavery the cause of the Southern Rebellion?" Some say not, but that unchastened ambition, playing upon the natural jealousy and apprehension of the slaveholding caste, precipitated the convulsion. This seems to us a distinction where there is no real was the depravity of human nature: but that South and none in the North. In deciding the main question, these cardinal truths can neither be ignored or denied:

1. The Rebellion has broken out in the slave 2. It commenced in South Carolina, the most

intensely Pro Slavery of them all, and mastered State after State in exact proportion to their interest and devotion to Slavery.

3. That partian of those States wherein slavery was the weakest-East Tennesee Western Texas, North Alabama, &c., stood out firmest newspaper. The Agitator has suffered someand longest against the prevailing epidemic; what from this cause, but we believe-and we while West Virginia, wherein slavery was sarcely more than nominal never rebelled at increased circulation of the paper during the

4. The four slave States wherein slavery is and Kentucky-never revolted at all.

5. Yet in these States the sections and counties wherein slavery is relatively strong have steadfast by and strongly sympathized with the Rebellion, and have continually dispatched ing year bring easier times, we shall either remen and means to its sid.

6. In the free States, the sympathisers with the rebellion are, without exception partizans of slavery, while every earnest anti-slavery man holds it in unmeasured abhorrence. 7. Every member of Congress, whether from

or voted so as to embarrass the government and principles. please the rebels is a champion of slavery. 8. Every one in or out of Congress who wants the rebels conciliated rather than "put

down, is open-mouthed in resistance to the Presidents proclamation of freedom. 9. Every European advocate of the Rebellion condemns and assails that Proclamation

most venemously. And commends and rejoices over that Proclamation as the most damaging blow yot given to the

If any man, in view of these undeniable facts, does not realize that slavery is the hopeful for the country. Our foreign relations, cause of the Rebellion and the rebellion the the finances, internal affairs, and the slavery consequence of slavery, he must be one whose question are discussed at length. A plan is

our slow marches and turdy advances under sideration of patriotic citizens of all political the regime, the commanding General's head- opinions. quarters were always from six to ten miles in the rear. .

from where I write). He sends his men not him in the Sanate, ir would be but strict just But he is ever with the advance. He watered and with a strict injunction to never again pol the first man to reach the river. Had the ene- down" is utterly useless upon such men. Is i my's pickels-not a stone's throw from him on any wonder that we have revolution, when such in the slouched hat was, they might have tried highest offices ?- Lycoming Gazette. a shot at him. Of course he knew this but doubtless he relied on the probable fact that liven Democrat in favor of assassination as the they have become so accustomed to Union commanding General who kept beyond longrange capiton shot, they never imagine for a moment that the leader of our army would put vote for a Republican for Senator. The Gazette himself within reach of smooth bore musket, He was sage enough no doubt.

Bennet of the New York Herald, the old defender of Buck while President, thus speaks of Buchanan for United States Senator: "The movements to make ex-President Buchanan ting constitutional elections by assassination, the next United States Senator from Pennsyl- personal outrage, and treason, will have been vania is most ridiculous and imprudent. The entirely abandoned in our good old Common. imbecility of Buchanan involved us in this wealth. war. Had he but possessed as much courage in his whole body as General Jackson had in one bair of his head he would have taken the advice of General Scott, and served the South Carolina secessionists as Jackson served the nullifiers, and we should have had no further tail" regiment, who was killed at the battle of trouble. Buchanan is unfit for any office of Antistum, was one of the most accomplished responsibility and trust, and especially for so officers in the federal service. A soldier relates honorable an office as that of Senator of the an exploit of his at South Mountain which is United States. We would sooner see old Si. worth recording. mon Cameron occupy this position; for unlike the imbecile and treacherous Buchanan, he has rebels held a very strong position. They were some pluck, some capacity, some frankness, posted in the mountain pass, and had infantry

and some fidelity to his friends."

STRABOUR IN Town.-We have been gratified A band of rebels occupies a ledge on the exby a call from Frederick Ayer, E.q., the busi- treme right, as the colonel approached with a ness man of the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lo- f w of his man. The anseen force poured upwell. A short acquaintance with the gentle- on them a volley. McNeil, on the instant, gave man convinces us that not the Doctor's skill in the command: compounding his medicines is alone concerned . "Pour your fire upon those rocks !" in the immense consumption of them: but that it takes business talent of no ordinary measure that they had been accustomed to receive; they to pass them around the world. Mr. Ayer, had always picked their men.

lar fire was kept up; the Bucktails sheltering AGITATOR. THE themselves as best they could behind trees and rocks. On a sudden McNeil caught sight of

rebels peering through an opening in the works

to get an aim. The eyes of the men followed

their commander, and half-a-dozen rifles were

"Wait a minute," said the Colonel, "I will

try my hand. There is nothing like killing

. The two rebels were not in line, but one stood

little distance back of the other, while just

n front of the foremost was a slanting rock.

Colonel McNeil seized a rifle, raised it, glanced

a moment along the polished barrel; a report

followed, and both of the rebels disappeared.

At that moment a loud cheer a little distance

"All is right now," cried the Colonel; charge

The men sprang up among the rocks in an

natant. The affrighted rebels turned to run,

but encountered another body of the Bucktails,

and were obliged to strrender. Not a man of

them escaped. Every one saw the object of the

Colonel's order to fire at random among the

rocks. He had sent the party around to their

rear, and meant this to attract their attention.

The two reliefs by the opening in the ledge

were found lying there stiff and cold. Colonel

McNeil's bullet bad struck the slanting rock

in front of them, glanced, and passed through

both their heads. There it lay beside them,

NOTICE.

A guns are rather dull sale, and as I served my apprenticeship at making Brass Clock and Watch

Work, etc., etc., I'have concluded to devote my time work, etc., etc., I have concluded to devote my time this winter, to repairing Clocks, if the people see proper to patronize me. I think I can give satisfaction.

JAMES LOCKE.

Wellsboro, Dec. 10, 1862.* 5t.

JUST RECEIVED.

PETROLEUM OIL

Corning, Dec. 10, 1862. W. D. TERBELL.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pieas of Tiogs County, by Wesley Cochran, W. C. Ripley, B. Wildman and others, to grant to them, their associates and successors, the privilege of changing the charter of the Manufield Chassical Seminary,

and if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the application will be granted at the next term of Court.

Dep. 10, 1862. J. F. DONALDSON, Proth'y.

A that the undersigned having been appointed an auditor to distribute the precede of the judicial sale of the property of Allen Daugett, will attend

to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 7th day of January next, at the office of C. H. Saymour in Tioga. WM. GARRETSON, Auditor.

Estray.

CITRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on

or the 25th of November, 1862, two colfs, one a yearing bay, with a white stripe in his face, with one white hind foot. The other, a sucking colt, color, servel. Any one giving information where they can be found, will be liberally rewarded.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORKS.

PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO.

346 & 348 Broadway, New York.

THE following works are cent to Subscribes in any part of the country, (upon receipt of retail price, by mail of

xpress prepaid;
The New American Cyclopedia, A popular

Dictionary of General Knowledge Edited by George Riples and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous select corps of writer

ters in all branches of science. Art, and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octave volumes each containing 750 two-column pages. Vals I, 11, 111, 1V

each containing 750 two-column pages. Vols I, 11, 111, 1V V,VII, VIII, IX, X, XI,XII,XIII are now ready, each containing near 2,500 yriginal articles. An additional volume will be

Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books and five copies will be sent at the remitter's expense for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven copies will be sentation;

TO AGENTS.

No other works will so liberally reward the exertions Agents. An Agent Wanten in this County. Terms made known on application to the Publishers. [Jan, 11, '62.

The Confession and Experience

of a Poor, Young Man.

A of early error and disease, will, from motives of benevolence, send to these who request, a copy of the

shove interesting nurrative, published by himself.—
This little book is designed as a warning and cauton
to young men and those who suffer from Nervous
Debility, Loss or Memony, Phemature Decay,
&c., &c., supplying at the same time the means of
self-cura. Single copies will be sent under sent in n

plain envelope,-without charge,-to any who request

it, by addressing the suther.

CHAS. A LAMBERT, Esq.,

Greenpoint, Long Island, New York...

SPRING FASHIONS.

S. P. QUICK, HATTER,

No. 135 Water Street, Eimira.

seeps constantly on hand a general assurtment of

FASHION SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS.

Also all kinds of Soft Hats and Caps, Furs for Ladies,

&c. Hats made to order. Call and leave your measure, and then you can have a Hat to fit you. Prices to sait the times. Quality warranted, Etmira, March 19, 1862.

GENTLEMAN having been cured of the results

expense for carringe.

GEORGE M. HALL.

Tioga, Dec. 10, 1862.

Farmington Hill, Dec. 10, 1862.*

UDITOR'S NOTICE .- Notice is hereby given

TWO THOUSAND Gallons Refined

to be sold at the lowest Market price.

S the Hunters are all off in the "Service," and

levelled in that direction.

two birds with one stone."

seyond rent the air.

It was a perfect succes.

in his pocket.

the rascals."

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

OUR PLATFORM.

"THE UNION IN ITS INTEGRITY, ABOVE ALI THINGS ELSE, FIRST, LAST, AND FOREVER."

" THE UNION AS IT WAS when slavery ruled it, and the Constitution as it is, as slavery in-

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Through the operations of the National Tax Law, the materials upon which we rely for the publication of a newspaper have advanced in price from twenty to fifty per centum. The paper maker receives for each blank sheet pearly as much as we receive for it after it is printed. The price of living, and of course the price of labor have greatly increased .-Many country newspapers will be stopped entirely under the pressure of these hard times. many have already increased their subscrip tion, and even the daily papers are about to advance in price. After much consultation with. and advice from friends, we have concluded to raise the subscription of the Agitator from ONE DOLLAR-its present prios-to ONE DOLLAR flattened. The Colonel picked it up and put it AND A HALF a year. We are compelled reluctantly to do this in order to counteract the sudden addition to our expenses. This change will not take effect until the first of January next, and all new subscriptions, or renewals of subscription, made before that time will be at the old rates. We ask our friends, therefore, to come forward and sid us by prompt renewals before the close of the year.

The past year has been a hard one for all newspapers-city as well as country. The depression in business of all kinds has made a consequent scarcity of advertising, and advertising is, in point of fact, the life-blood of the say it with gratitude to our friends-that the past two years has made more than good this loss. Our circulation is now nearly double that the weakest-Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, of any other paper ever published in the county, and our list is steadily increasing. Of course we expect to lose many subscribers by the proposed change in price, but no one can blame us for making this change. Should the comsume our old rates, or enlarge the paper so as to make it a fair equivalent for the price.

Grateful to our friends for their confidence and support for the past four years, we shall in the future try to merit both, not only by devotion to their interests, but also by our integthe free or from the slave States, who has acted rity to what we believe to be correct political

The Instraction of the 37th Congress met at Washington on Monday of last week at noon. After hearing sundry Resolutions from Vallandigham, Cox, and others, intended to embarrass the government, the President's Message was presented and read. We print 10. Every Old-World champion of the Union : t elsewhere to the exclusion of letters from correspondents in the army, and our usual variety of matter. It will be found to be an curnest and able document, far-seeing and prejudices defy the powers of demonstration. proposed and recommended to Congress for Burnside and McClellan that even the private solders notice and tark of. When we made our slow marches and tark of the following advances and tark of the following and prevention of patriotic citizens of all political in the following advances and tark of the following advances and tark of the following and prevention of patriotic citizens of all political in the following advances and tark of the following and prevention of patriotic citizens of all political in the following advances and tark of the following and prevention of patriotic citizens of all political in the following advances and tark of the following and prevention of patriotic citizens of all political in the following and prevention of patriotic citizens of all political in the following and prevention of patriotic citizens of all political in the following and prevention of patriotic citizens of all political in the following and prevention of patriotic citizens of all political in the following and prevention of the following and prevention of the following and prevention (closes from the following and party prior distinct and the following and prevention of the following and provided and party prior distinct the following and prevention of the following and provided and party prior distinct the following and provided and party prior distinct the following and provided and party prior distinct the following and provided and provided and provided and party prior distinct the following and provided and provide

state just how it stands now. All the statistical information is from the latest reports; the peographical accounts keep pace with the latest explorations; hatorical matters include the freshest just view; the biographical motices bot only sprek of the dead but of the living. It is a library of itself.

ARRIDOVENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONORERS.—Boing a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first federal Congress in 1758 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Hon. Thomas H. Benton, from the official Records of Congress.

The work will be completed in 15 royal octave volumes of 750 pages agon. It of which are now ready. An additional volume will be issued once in three months.

A way or Procurso true executable on Debates.

Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books We take leave to suggest to Democrats All is changed now. Gen. Burn-ide leads that in the event of any Abulitioniat succeedthe van. His headquarters are among the most ing in tribing enough members of the Legislaadvanced (at present they are not a half mile ture, elected by the Democratic party, to place where that he dare not himself go with them. ice to conquet both the briber and the bribed Not that I suppose he will needlessly expose across the frontier of the State, clothed in the himself. He is too good an officer for that, juice of line and the covering of the goose, his horse in the Rappahannock on the 19th- lute the soil of Pennsylvania. "Fromning the further shore-known who the large man means prevail to place the worst men in the

We printed last week the views of the Sul best means of disposing of any democrat who would so far forget his allegiance to party as to is a little milder and would only tar and feather such, and send them out of the State. It will be seen that Democracy is improving, and we expect by the time the Legislative Elections come round, the Southern fashion of frustra-

An Incident of Battle COLONEL M'NEIL AT SOUTH MOUTAIN.

Colonel Hugh McNeff, of the famous "Buck-

During the battle of South Mountain the on the heights on every side. Our men were We strongly suspect that Bennet will see compelled to carry the place by storm. The what he would "sooner" see !- Lancaster Un. position seemed impregnable; large craggy rocks protected the enemy on every side, while our men were exposed to a galling fire.

The Bucktails hesitated; it was not an order

"Fire [" thundered the colonel, "I tell you to The men obeyed. For some time an irreguCorning Sewing Machine Depot. THE best Sewing Machines in the United States Grover & Baker's New Family Machine, making Lock Stitch, acknowledged to be superior to all

GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY MACHINE, so much admired by those who have used them. Price

GROVER & BAKES'S LARGE SAUTTLE MA-CHINE for sewing heather and Tailor work. Price

Wheler and Wilson \$45. Finkle & Lyon's \$40. burgers, \$50. Empire,

Persons buying or ordering machines of me can bly on getting one adapted to their business. Every Machine warranted to give satisfaction for one year. Machines on Mahogany, Black Wallut, and Rose Wood cases at advanced trices. For particulars send for Circulars. C. C. HOWELL, Proprietor of the Corning Bag Factory. Corning, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1862.

A CURIOSITY.—Quite a curiosity in the shape of A a new patent Rruit Jar for preserving Fruit, can be seen at Roy's Dreg Store. Call and examine iteven if you do not wish to buy.

CONCENTRATED LYP, for sale at BOY'S DRUG STORE.



INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURAIGIA, LUMBAGO STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUIARS, CUTS AND WOUNDS FLEE, HE REACTOR, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NER. FOWS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remaily, For all of which it is a speedy and certain renedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone cetter, and has been used in his practice, for more than twenty years with the most astosisk-

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivuled 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 in his never been

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate refief in every case, however distressing.

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

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly,

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENE-RAR LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excers, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissue, t strengthens and revivilies the system, and restore

t to electicity 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 distreasing 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 care.

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

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstincte, and en-largement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment n two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS. WOUNDS, SORES, CL. CERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR: SWEET'S INVAL LIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, and Insect Bites and Stings.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTI-UT, the Great Natural Bone Setter.

DR STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTI-UT, is known all over the United States.

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

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 Readache immediately and was never knows DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Affords immediate relief, for Piles, and seldom fails to

DR SWRET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Tootbache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no

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

Taken internally cures Culic, Cholera Morbus and

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A Friend in Necd. Try it. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, as an external remedy, is without a rivel, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For ali Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infollible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful attengthening properties, excits the just wonder and actonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable evers, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unifyrded by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effects Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cares. are beyond the possibility of a radicul cure. No esseof the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its taithfuk application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative case.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this renedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually pre-vent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable torses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment, ISTES

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 Breet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Lipiment" blows in RICHARDSON & CO.

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Sole Proprieters, Norwich, Ct.

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