

THE DUTY OF THOUGHTFULNESS.

Extract from a Sermon on Education, preached according to the general request of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, at the M. E. Church, Wellsboro, Pa., Sabbath, Dec. 1, 1862, by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. Bell.

Of no small importance is it to be in the process of reaching a manly character. Plumes might be written on the relation of Christianity to mental stupidity. Sacred truth has had to suffer extensively, in every age of history, from conscientious ignorance. To accept ideas without thought, is always to accept them too soon; and that Christian whose only evidence of the reality of inward religion is his feelings, belongs certainly to the lowest order of the subjects of Christ's kingdom. There are to be found praying persons who are so little addicted to thinking, that if you should go with them to a beautiful tree, white with the blossoms of early Spring, or to Niagara Falls, would see no more of the divine power in these symbols of the supernatural than would the Atheist himself. The faith of such unthinking and obtuse minds is but little more than unscrupulous credulity. They scarcely understand the language with which they worship. They have enthusiasm, and little common sense. And yet we suppose it cannot justly be said that an ignorant stumbling believer, made to appear utterly absurd by his want of thought, has gone from earth to heaven. No doubt, the great loving Christ has received to himself many a poor soul that had lived for years, on this fine planet, without having experienced one intellectual thrill! But have you never asked, who are the lesser lights in heaven? Have you never asked, who are numbered in the lowest classes to whom angels and redeemed instructors teach the great lessons of science and philosophy? Surely, you do not believe such a thing as that there is no mental growth in the heavenly world. You do not suppose that there is no expansion of soul, there, toward that circumference of development which can never be reached. If you do, go to the Bible, and learn your mistake. Go to human nature, and see your error. Just so long as man continues a finite being, he will know less than God, and will be capable of prayers; and, though amid all the enchantments and glories of this earthly state, he should, to the last, remain ignorant and dull—possessing a mind whose powers are covered with ignoble rust—yet if he should ever be admitted into heaven, he would at once begin the great work of education. Heaven is not such a resting-place as some persons ignorantly fancy it to be. "Heaven," says Dr. Lyman Beecher, "is a place of activity, of never-tiring thought." There are, no doubt, some indolent persons who flatter themselves that if they should be so fortunate as to get to heaven, they would be rid forever of having any work to do. But their idea is a false one. We are to believe that work will be respectable, and will be a duty, even in heaven. "My Father," said Jesus, "worketh hitherto, and I work." Wherever God is, there work goes on. Do you think that the great minds that have gone to heaven from this world, could be content there, having no mysteries to look into, no problems to solve, no opportunities for rapturous research? Believe me, all the angels, and all the spirits of just men made perfect, are glad thinkers. Let an angel cease progressing toward archangelhood, or an archangel cease growing more and more divine, and hell itself would soon be the only fit place for the poor fallen thing to flutter in. The cherubim and the seraphim are to be considered as progressive in their very praises. It would be absurd to think they do not sing more melodiously today, than they did a hundred years ago. If a man goes to Paradise with an undeveloped mind, the very circumstances of the situation he would enter, would undoubtedly be such as to cause him to commence at once a process of self-development. Hence, we reach the conclusion, that the mere thoughtful we are, here—the better we educate ourselves, here—the nearer we come to the perfection of character, here—the greater will be our capacity for enjoyment when we begin to live yonder.

LOOK OUT FOR BOOTS POSTAGE CURRENCY.—It appears that there are counterfeit fifty-cent notes of the new postage currency in circulation. They are said to be well-executed, and should be guarded against. The following easily-noted marks will enable holders to detect them:

- 1. The paper is thinner than the genuine.
2. The five faces of Washington vary considerably from each other in the counterfeits—so much so that two or three of them, if standing alone, would hardly be taken to be portraits of Washington—while on the genuine they all closely resemble each other.
3. The "linked letters" "U. S." under the middle face of Washington in the counterfeit, do not show the lower end of the "S," inside of the "log" of the "U," while in the genuine they do. This mark is easily seen.
4. The border around the lettering and "50" on the back of the counterfeit is dark, and the lines are crowded, while in the genuine the border is open, with a line of light dots running through the middle all the way round. In the counterfeit this middle line is almost invisible, while in the genuine it is so distinct as to catch the eye at once.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS.—The English journals are not blind to all the bearings of political movements in the United States. Some of them have a proper appreciation of the Peace Democrats or submissionists. The London Spectator, in quoting some of their resolutions, says of the submissionists:

"They lay down principles which, if they are not akin to those of the rebels, differ from them only in being more petty, and contemptible, without being a whit nobler—that contains the seminal principle of secession without the vitality of purpose that renders secession strong. The Democrats, indeed, take care to adore (mythically) the word Union, but strive with all their might to determine unity of purpose, which can alone give that word a meaning."

The Lewistown Gazette says, Bigler's letter, Van Buren's speech, and sundry other matters emanating from rotten politicians, all favor the idea that a peace is to be hatched up by compromise with the traitors south. In fact they talk as if the whole rebellion was but a political fight. The man who cannot see the distinction between treason and a political campaign must be a good deal of a fool, more knave, and but one remove from a traitor.

WELL-SHED.—One of the best things the President ever said was when he met McClellan, after the army got back into its old trenches: "Well, General, I have heard of people being knocked into the middle of next week, but we are the first people I ever knew who were knocked into the middle of last year."

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1862.

OUR PLATFORM. "THE UNION IN ITS INTEGRITY, ABOVE ALL THINGS ELSE, FIRST, LAST, AND FOREVER." Present Democratic Platform. "THE UNION AS IT WAS WHEN SLAVERY RULED IT, AND THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, AS SLAVERY INTERPRETS IT."

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 nearly 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 subscription, 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 price—to ONE DOLLAR 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 aid 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 newspaper. The AGITATOR has suffered somewhat from this cause, but we believe—and we say it with gratitude to our friends—that the increased circulation of the paper during the past two years has made more than good this loss. Our circulation is now nearly double that 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 coming year bring easier times, we shall either raise 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 integrity to what we believe to be correct political principles.

THE WAR NEWS.

We condense from the New York dailies the following summary of the achievements of the Army, and statement of the situation up to Sunday night.

Gen. Burnside undertook to cross the Rappahannock on Thursday over pontoon bridges, expecting determined resistance. But the Rebel batteries did not command the bed of the river—and Lee contented himself with throwing a few hundred sharpshooters into the houses along the bank to delay Burnside's passage till Jackson, who had been sent to Port Royal to oppose an expected flank movement at that point, could reach the main body. Howard's division forced its way across in front of the city late in day, and Newton's division crossed two miles below with still less resistance. The divisions occupied Fredericksburg and held the heads of the bridges during Thursday night. Friday was consumed in the passage of the main column of Burnside's army; the Right Grand Division under Sumner followed by the Center Grand Division under Hooker, crossing in front of the city; the Left Grand Division, under Franklin, crossing two miles below. When the army was all over, its battle lines stretched about five miles along the river, the left reaching well forward toward Massaponax Creek, in readiness to attack.

On Saturday morning, the columns of Sumner and Franklin moved to the assault. The Rebels had occupied and entrenched two lines, respectively one and two miles beyond the city. Their force is almost certainly over-estimated at 150,000. But even if he had only as many troops as Burnside, Lee no doubt counted on the strength of his position, and therefore preferred not to contest the passage of the river, which our armies, in case of defeat, will find a formidable obstacle to retreat.

Neither the topography of the battle-ground, nor the movements of the attacking forces, have yet been exactly described. It seems clear, however, that while the Rebels are undoubtedly strongly posted and entrenched, the real strength of their works is yet to be tested. Sumner sent forward first French's division, and then Howard's, on the right, with the bayonet, but they were driven back, and the fight dwindled first into musketry, then into artillery, then at dark was suspended. Franklin did better on the left, driving the enemy before him, probably behind their works, capturing some hundreds of prisoners, and nearly reaching Massaponax creek, on which he hopes to rest his left wing in advancing toward the Richmond road. The severity of the struggle is attested by the number of Generals killed and wounded on our side. No estimate of the losses among the rank a file has reached us.

But Sumner and Franklin are only two of the three Grand Divisions of Burnside's army, and not all of their commands seem to have been engaged; a late dispatch says not more than forty thousand in all. Hooker, usually in the van, is the reserve; so held, doubtless, till Sigel, whose forces are the reserve proper of the whole army, arrives. Sigel left Fairfax on Wednesday, and the head of his column ought to have reached Falmouth on Sunday at the latest. Other forces are on the way, not yet to be publicly mentioned. Lee has his whole army already with him. The strength

of the Rebellion lies coiled behind the intrenchments which the Union armies are fronting.—Burnside therefore wisely waited Sunday, not renewing the conflict. He has felt his enemy's force, and knows now the work that lies before him. When next he launches his columns, when Hooker and Sumner and Franklin move together to the assault, they advance to the decisive struggle of the war.

Later.—Fuller accounts of the battle on Saturday at Fredericksburg disclose more clearly the seriousness of Burnside's effort to carry the Rebel position. It is evident that the whole of Burnside's available forces were engaged, and that part of them were so severely handled as to be unfit to recommence the battle on Sunday morning. Hooker whose two corps acting as reserves came latest into action, and Franklin, who had a partial success on the left, were probably in fighting condition next morning; but Sumner's Grand Division, especially Couch's corps, was exhausted by its efforts, and sorely in need of rest. Burnside waits, therefore, to collect and refresh his halting columns.

There is no reason for discouragement in this result, notwithstanding the attempts of the semi-secession journals to magnify it into a defeat. The Rebels had ample time to intrench themselves in a naturally strong position, and, of course, improved it. The first effort to dislodge them has failed. When Burnside is ready he will try again. Reinforcements are hourly arriving. There was no fighting on Monday or Tuesday, but we may be sure Burnside will not hesitate when the moment comes to renew the assault. The task before him is to drive the Rebels back to Richmond, and to end the campaign only with their annihilation. There may be many days, and many battles before him ere that work is accomplished; and there may, in the natural order of events there will be, days wanting in success—battles that are indecisive. That is the fate of war; nor is it patriotic to despair because every movement is not successful, nor rational to expect that in so many movements every one shall be a success. The Rebels are driven at last to bay, with a foe before them whom they must annihilate to escape, for he is bent on their destruction.

From Hammond's Company, CAMP NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA., December 7, 1862.

FRIEND AGITATOR.—I address you again from the same place. Since writing you last, winter has again come upon us in the changes of the seasons, and within the last few days has driven us under our shelter covers by rain, mud, sleet, and snow; while now, the keen winds of borcan regions, remind us of the first days of winter long ago, when a pair of new boots first greeted our eyes, when school began for the season, and we, to financier for a new pair of skates, or strings for the old ones, on which many a happy "nooning" had been passed on the "pond" near the old "school house," when the girls came forth with their hoods and mittens and we all had merry, merry times those ancient days.

Uncle Sam's shoemaker, though we began to think they had forgotten us, certainly must have been industrious; for within the last week many, many thousand poor soldiers have been made comfortable, in a comparative view, by receiving a pair of shoes. Day before yesterday our boys got them; and it was just in time; for a snow storm was upon us, and nearly one half of our company were almost shoeless. It is a great hardship for men to surrender their personal liberty, upon condition that they be provided with clothes upon their own requisition, and then, when, by so doing, they have become powerless to provide for themselves, yet to be deprived of things so necessary to their comfort and health. Still such is the case; and such always will be the case when a nation meets such disaster as impends over the destiny of ours. There are few men who will submit to such treatment without complaint; and those few are men worthy the name, soldier. They have also received other clothing such as they needed, and as much as they need, except pants which we expect in a few days. They will then be pretty comfortably clothed for winter.

Yesterday morning (Saturday, Dec. 6,) at 3 o'clock, we were called up, and ordered to be ready to march at 4. There were 2 or 3 inches snow on the ground, and the mud underneath, was to almost any depth. The night had been the coldest of the season, and the snow and crust were of just such a consistency as to introduce one to the muddy regions below, at every step; and it was certainly very disagreeable marching. The men frequently went in over shoes; and in addition were ordered across a creek, in which the water was several inches deep; and yet they crossed without complaint. This was asking too much such a morning; but there was no remedy without considerable inconvenience; for there was no bridge near by. After crossing the creek, we followed the railroad from Brooke's Station, on our way to Aquia landing; where (we correctly inferred) we were to do some fatigue work. On the road, just as morning had fully dawned, and the faint light of the distant sun began to be reflected in the east, we met the morning train, which came puffing along in a flight of great speed, and was really a welcome messenger, though it brought us nothing, and steamed by without even bidding us "good morning." A regiment of men gave the way to one steam-car in its morning freak. Soon the eyes rested upon a blue expanse of water away down the road, and in a short time we were along side of it. A large swampy piece of land was crossed, rather than passed, and we were at the landing; the Potomac there is quite broad, probably 2 or 3 miles; and seemed good again to see the mast and smokestack of the river smack and the steamboat, while there was a great bustle building store houses, completing the docking, unloading the boats, and moving on the great machine by which the army is to be supplied, in every manner imaginable. Our boys went to work with a will, unloading ammunition, which I understood ought to have been forwarded days before. The day was cold, and there was little to attract the attention, or pass away the time with any degree of contentment; and one might about as well be raising ammunition, as stand shivering around in the cold. We were fortunate in being released in time to return to camp before night. So we marched about 11 miles and the boys did no little amount of labor during the day.

It is now next to impossible to move the army. But whether or not the army will be moved, depends upon the energy of leaders, and the exigencies of the case. We are frequently under orders, as usual, to march. The belief yet prevails that we shall go into winter quarters when we move. The fact is that it is too late in the season to move with any degree of rapidity against them. Yet, there is little distance between our and their forces; and an engagement may be brought on it seems to me at almost any time. Perhaps the blow may be struck in some other place; and that these forces are necessary to the success of such a move. The regiment has been paid its bounty and back pay. That article is very easy. Watches and revolvers prevail to almost any extent.—There is a great want of opportunity to send money home; but we hope soon to be in reach of home by express. Yours very respectfully, Jno. I. MITCHELL.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 1863. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued in 1841, now in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation on the 6th of December, 1862, is as follows: DAILY..... 50,125 SEMI-WEEKLY..... 17,250 WEEKLY..... 148,000 Aggregate..... 215,375

Premienly a journal of News and of Literature, THE TRIBUNE has political convictions, which are well characterized by the single word REPUBLICAN. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who forcibly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

THE TRIBUNE devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust is soon to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of Peace and Thrift to our distracted, bleeding country. We believe that no otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the cooperation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS. The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of THE TRIBUNE. Our new terms are: DAILY TRIBUNE. 3 cents. Single Copy, 3 cents. Mail Subscribers, 1 year (311 issues) \$8. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. One Copy, 1 year (104 issues) \$3. Two Copies, 1 year, \$5. Five Copies, 1 year, \$12. Ten Copies, 1 year, \$22.50. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE. One Copy, 1 year (52 issues) \$2. Three Copies, 1 year, \$5. Five Copies, 1 year, \$8. Ten Copies, 1 year, \$15. Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty Copies, for one address, one year, \$25, and a larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To clubs of thirty THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent. To clubs of fifty THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis. Address THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written. Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1863, will be ready about Christmas.

The official vote of the Missouri election, returns 59 Emancipationists to the Legislature, to 38 pro-slavery democrats, showing a majority for Emancipation of 21, and secures two Emancipation United States Senators. Well done Missouri.

Fine specimens of cotton have been grown in Indiana this season. As many as twenty-eight bolls were found on a single stock. No doubt is felt but that cotton can be made a profitable crop in all the Ohio river counties of Indiana and Illinois.

About thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed in New York for the relief of the suffering operatives of Great Britain. A ship loaded with provisions will shortly sail for Liverpool, with this mission of charity and goodwill.

The election held in Oregon recently, resulted in the choice of Gibbs, Union, for Governor, by 3,689 majority, and McBride for Congress, by 3,177 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are also largely Union.

According to the Rebel Banner Jeff Davis has arrived at Murfreesboro, and is the guest of Mr. Manny.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN. It is continually in peril if she is made to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, CONELIUS H. CHEESEMAN, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flashes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of Yellow Aloes or Whites, they effect a speedy cure.

TO WIVES AND MATRONS. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND That on that very account, if taken when the interruption arises from natural causes, they will inevitably prevent the expected event. THIS CAUTION IS ESPECIALLY NECESSARY, for such the tendency of the Pills to restore the original functions of the sexual organization, that they inevitably arrest the process of gestation. Explicit directions, stating when, and when they should not be used, with each box, and a One Dollar check Book, containing from 40 to 50 Pills. A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free, of the Agents. Pills sent by mail promptly, by enclosing price to the Agent. Sold by druggists generally. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, For sale at Roy's Drug Store, Dec. 11, 1861-17, 20, Cedar st., New York.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORKS. PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York. THE following works are sent to subscribers in any part of the country, (upon receipt of retail price,) by mail or express, prepaid: The New American Cyclopaedia. A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Science, Art, and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octavo volumes, each containing 750 to 800 pages. Vols. I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII are now ready, each containing 2,500 original articles. An additional volume will be published once in about three months. Price, in Cloth, \$3; Sheep, \$3.50; Half Morocco, \$4; Half Russia, \$4.50 each.

The New American Cyclopaedia is popular without being superficial, learned without being pedantic, comprehensive but judiciously detailed, free from personal prejudice and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known in every important topic within the scope of human intelligence. Every important article in it has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the points of which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment; to state just how it stands now. All the statistical information from the latest reports of the geographical accounts kept pace with the latest explorations; historical matters include the freshest just views; the biographical notices not only speak of the dead but of the living. It is a library of itself. A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS. Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1857. Edited and compiled by Hon. Thomas H. Benton, from the official Records of Congress. The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 700 pages each, 14 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be issued once in three months. A WAY OF PROCEEDING THE CYCLOPAEDIA OR DEBATES. Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books and five copies will be sent at the retailer's price for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven copies will be sent out of expense for carriage.

TO AGENTS. No other works will so liberally reward the exertions of Agents. AN AGENT WANTED in this County. Terms made known on application to the Publishers. [Jan. 11, '62.]

WELLSBORO BOOK STORE.

No. 5, Union Block. THE subscriber, having purchased a new stock in addition to the well selected stock he had on hand, is prepared to accommodate the public by keeping A GENERAL NEWS ROOM AND BOOK STORE, where he will furnish, AT THE NEW STAND, in the Post Office Building, No. 5, Union Block, (or by mail) all THE NEW YORK DAILIES at the publishers prices. He will also keep on hand all the Literary Weeklies, and The Monthly Magazines, including Harper's, the Atlantic, Godey's, Peterson's Knickerbocker, Continental &c., &c. Also, will be kept constantly on hand, a complete repository of, CLASSICAL, HISTORICAL, POETICAL SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Blank Books, Paper Hangings, SHEET MUSIC, PICTURES, MAPS, &c. Orders for Binding Books, The work executed to suit any taste, and on the lowest possible terms. Particular attention will also be given to SPECIAL ORDERS for any thing comprehended in the trade. One Thousand Volumes of the Latest Editions of SCHOOL BOOKS. Parents, Teachers and Scholars, are invited to call and examine this large assortment of School Books in which may be found everything in use in the schools of the County. READERS.—Sanders' entire series, Porter's Reader, Eargant's, Town's and Wilson's Readers, at the lowest cash rates. SPELLING BOOKS.—Sanders', Webster's &c. ARITHMETIC.—Greenleaf's, Davies', Stoddard's, Colburn's &c. GRAMMARS.—Brown's, Kenyon's, Smith's &c. GEOGRAPHIES.—Mitchell's, Warren's, Colton's &c. Davies' Legendre, Algebra, Surveying &c. Slates of all kinds and sizes. Copy Books, Steel Pens. Paper of all kinds. Latin, German, French and Greek Text Books; on hand and purchased to order. Watches, Jewelry, Picture Frames, Paper Hangings, Christmas Toys, Fancy Articles, Maps, Pictures &c. All orders promptly attended to. Wellsboro, Nov. 26, 1862. J. F. ROBINSON.

PENSION AGENCY.

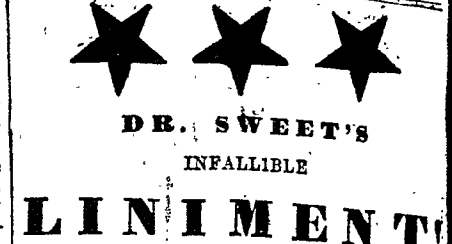
TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS. THE undersigned having had considerable experience in procuring Pension Bounties and Back pay of Soldiers, will attend to all business in that line entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. Persons wishing to confer with me will please call or address me by letter at Sylvania, Bradford County, Pa. Charges reasonable. GEO. P. MONROE. Refers by permission to H. B. Card, County Treasurer, Wellsboro, Pa. D. F. Pomeroy, Troy, Pa. A. H. Spaulding, Sheriff, Towanda, Pa. Oct. 15, 1862.

NOTICE.

AS the Hunters are all off in the "Service," and 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 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. SCHOOL DIRECTORS, School Teachers, parents and guardians, are invited to call and examine Wilson's School Readers for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

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



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT!

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF JOINTS AND SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, AND ALL RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS. FOR NEURALGIA, 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 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 revitalizes 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.

QUINSEY 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, Chills, Piles, Frost Bites, and Insect Bites and Stings.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, the Great Natural Bone Setter. DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, is known all over the United States.

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.

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