From the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment. CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,] December 16, 1862.

Ma. Ediron :- Time and circumstanges once more present and I will drop you a fiw lines to let you know that the 45th are still slive. Nothing of importance occurred since my last letter up to Dec. 10th, when Company I were ordered out on picket, but before day had dawned on the 11th, they were again in camp with orders to march immediately with three days rations. At eight o'clock A. M., we'were in line with the rest of the Brigade upon the parade ground in mud over shoe. While we were enjoying the paradise of mud, a sharp ennnonading was put in progress by way of shelling the City of Fredericksburg. During the night the N. Y. Engineer Corps were engaged in swinging pontoon bridges acress the Rappahannock at various points, the one we crossed and in front of the city was swing out by the 50th N. Y. E. C., supported by Col. Hawkin's Brigade. All went along quietly until near daylight when the bridge was nearly completed, the Engineers were tying the ends on the opposite shore when a full volley of of Rebel minnie balls arrested their attention, coming from a dark recess between the buildings on the opposite shore, killing several and wounding many of the engineers, after a few volleys from our troops supporting the engineers all was quiet. After about an Lour the artillery from our shores and the gualquats set up a terrible howling, which was quickly answered by the rebel dogs of war planted on the opposite in the rear of the City, All day this howling was kept up, taking Old Virginia's hill tops roar and reverberate with the sounds of war, long before night had set in a house in the whole city but was marked with zoin, brick walls were leveled, many of the framed houses were buried in ashes, this was done to drive the nest of sharpshooters that the city with about 200 "grey backs." About this time our division moved toward the river for the purpose of crossing, but at this moup and off for the Rappshannock, which we crossed about eight o'clock A. M., and took up our position to the left of the city and on the left of the Corps. skirmishers were thrown out and advanced as far as the rebel pickets done this day except skirmishing.

The 45th lay during the day upon the village green and in full view of the enemy's works upon the hill tops until about three P. M., when our attention was arrested by the loud barking of war dogs in front and the well known whizzing in the air that makes a man feel desperate in less than no time. Grape, canister, and shell were poured into us like hail stone. In a remarkably short time the green was vacated, but not until after three of the 45th were wounded, one of Company G one of Company H, and one of Company L Palmer B. Watkins, slightly wounded in the arm .-Soon all was quiet, and we again regarded our about ten A. M., we left the city and boved to the left and joined Franklin', right heavy firing soon commenced on both right and left, by both infantry and artillery our goys ex-pected every hour when our brive old Colonel dence and patronage of the public. Thomas Welsh would sing out for rard, and we would once more be feeding he enemy with our leaden rain, but luckily fo sus that time did not come, so we laid in our shelter in a to the left farther, for the purpose of supporting raged furiously, charge after charge was made by both parties, our men getting a little the advantage in the end. This day we lost about 2000 killed and wounded as pear at is yet down and we spread our blankets once more. About midnight we were called up fell in line and passed up to near Franklin's got, threw out skirmishers and waited theere alt. Soon our faithful cooks were seen cautio six advancing in our front, coming along curalines in as near line of battle as may be although we did not pour into them a voltey of buck and ball, yet we made as good a charge as time and circumstances would admit. Soon we received fresh orders and left Franklin to support his own troops and marched back to our old posi-tion and rejoined Sumner's left. Morning middle of December. To-day was the Sabbath and for some reason no fighting was done that is to no account, except a light skirmishing an occasional volley of musketry and now and then a little artillery mixed in ; we mad several to much as they were not in the direction of the enemy. At night we moved into a deep ravine for shelter where we were obliged to lay in the mud or upon a steep hill side which rest, but as "fortune favors the brave" we were permitted to stay here all night. The next day, Dec. 15th, we laid quiet, no fighting we were routed out and fell in and after several delays we marched up to the city. At midnight we were pointed across the pontoon bridge and set in motion. In a few minutes we were across the river and on our way to our old camp where we arrived at one in the morning and laid down but were soon wakened by the heavy pouring of rain which lasted till daylight by which move up again soon and try the thing over again. Heavy siege pieces are daily arriving here from Washington, seven were planted last night. Sigel is now here ready for the fray. Everything looks now like arother speedy movement with our army, it will irobably soon come and we hope with better success. I hardly know whether to call our last moles a trireat, a repulse, or a skedaddle, or a livle of all. I do not think the last backward upve was made

from sheer necessity but because it was policy. The weather is very warm and pleat int conaidering the time of the year. We have not had more than three inches of show at any one time this year and only two sniw squalls, GHARLIB.

The President has fixed Friday the 19th in stant, as the day on which are to be executed, at question in the massacre in Minnesota. . Joseph Holt,

AGITATOR

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA;

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1862.

OUR PLATFORM.

"THE UNION IN ITS INTEGRITY, ABOVE ALL THINGS ELSE, PIRST, LAST, AND FOREVER." Present Democratic Platform.

"THE UNION AS IT WAS when slavery ruled it, and the Constitution As IT-IS. as slavery in terprets it."

OUR NORMAL SCHOOL.

The citizens of Tioga County, and particularly the people of Mansfield, have reason to congratulate themselves upon the acceptance by the State of their Seminary as one of the State Normal Schools. The advantages to the educational interests of the county arising out of this action by the State authorities are so numerous that we cannot enter upon them largely at this time. We can now only take a general glance at the importance of this trust committed to the people of the County, and content ourselves with a few facts in regard to it.

Normal Schools for the education of teachers, were established in Prussia as early as 1729. If we only had the necessary data, it with her sable shroud the once splendid city of would be a gratifying task to inquire and Fredericksburg was a broad field of ruip. Not determine whether that nation owes its superior educational advancement to this fact, or whether the establishment of these schools in the first place was the result of an inborn love were in nearly every house on the river of intelligence on the fact of the people and banks. At sunset the 1st Division of our the government. It is a fact well known that Corps crossed the river and took possession of there are fewer adults in Prussia who do not know how to read and write, than in any other nation in the world. Napoleon saw the adment orders came to return to their old quare vantages to be derived from these schools, and ters, which I assure you was done with a right they were established in France in 1810. In good will. Early next morning we were again 1829 Massachusetts established one at Lexington, and twenty years later Pennsylvania established one in the Southern part of the State. Normal Schools now exist in every Free State in the Union, and perhaps in some of the which were drove in, no infantry firing was Slave States. They have become a necessity, ust as free schools are a necessity to our advanced civilization.

The success of the first Pennsylvania Normal School at Millersburg was so marked that our Legislature was induced a year or two ago, to divide the State into twelve Normal School Districts. Ours is the fifth, and includes the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Wyoming, Lycoming, Sullivan and Susquehanna. We have reason to feel proud that our county has been selected as the seat of the Normal School, and it is but justice to say with Mr. Johns in his eld position and bivouacked for the night. At note to this paper of last week, that this sucday light we were up and had out coffee, cess comes as a just tribute to the energy, self sacrifice, and untiring zeal of the good people of Mansfield and vicinity, to establish an institution in their midst worthy alike of the confi-

Perhaps it would not be appropriate for us to express opinions in regard to the modes of instruction, the organization and government, deep ravine patiently waiting further orders and the courses of study, of our Normal School. and the points of attack, on his responsibility, which come towards night and we moved off These will be promulgated in due time, and we shall then be better prepared to speak of Franklin's right. At this time the battle them. We feel assured, however, that under such teachers as Messrs. Reynolds, Wildman and Johns, and their assistants, they cannot fail to be all that they should be. The instilearned. At ten o'clock, evening, all quieted tution at Mansfield now enters upon a new career of usefulness, and we bespeak for it that lively interest on the part of our people which its importance demands.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

The Tribune's Washington Correspondent sums up the rumors affoat in regard to the changes in the Cabinet in his letter of Monday. It is stated that Mr. Seward tendered his resignation as Secretary of State on Wednesday and that Secretary Chase also has resigned. soon dawned and a pleasant day it was for the The latter fact was officially made known in the Treasury Department a little before noon on Saturday.

No other resignations have, it is believed in spite of all rumors to the contrary, been tenmoves during the day but thesedid no samount dered. To the best information, neither the resignation of Secretary Seward nor that of Secretary Chase has yet been accepted, and it is not known that the President has determined made one think of leaning up against one of to accept the one or the other. Under this old Pennsylvania's hill sides for a few moments state of facts, it may be true, as is believed in high quarters, that Secretary Seward expects to be prevailed upon to withdraw his resignawas done except skirmishing. At night we tion. It is rumored, indeed, that a number of again laid down expecting to remain in peace Pro Slavery Members of Congress have assured through the night, but at ten in the evening the President that they will support his Administration if he will restore the portfolio of the State Department to Mr. Seward.

These rumors obtain credence among Republicans here, because they believe that the course of Mr. Seward, whatever his intentions were, has been too often in harmony with that time the troops were nearly all over and most of the Demogratic foes of the Government. It of the pontoons taken up. To-day is Wednes- is proper to add that the action of the Senaday and all is quiet again, but we expect to torial Caucus was dictated not by personal feeling to Mr. Seward, but by a belief widespread and entertained by the best men in the but to prevent this she has advised the other Senate that the Secretary of State was not unreservedly in favor of energetically prosecuting the war.

On Friday evening the Senatorial Committee of nine met the Cabinet at the White House by invitation of the President, and had a protracted interview, lasting five hours. In the present unsettled condition of affairs little speculation concerning the probable composition of the new Cabinet, should one by formed is inculged in. Among names mentioned for the various offices are those of Senators Collamer, Fesrenden, Wade and Sumner, General there are so the Indians convicted of brutal Wadsworth, Mayor Opdyke, Speaker Grow and she would not have proposed peace to the husbands might accept them and return.

THE WAR NEWS.

A brief dispatch from Fortress Monros announces the capture of Kinston, N. C., by the expedition under Gen. Foster. He captured five hundred prisoners and eleven picces of ar- de Lhuys in behalf of France." tillery. Kinston is the county seat of Lenoir county, and situated about 35 miles northwest from Newbern, and somewhat over 30 miles from Goldsboro', on the main road connecting the latter towns. From this it would seem as if, the ultimate object of the expedition is the liberty, there was no cruelty, no rapine, no center on the road running from Richmond to Charleston and Savannah.

save that two shots were fired from our hill-side batteries to disperse the gathering bands of rebels on the plains opposite. Official report of our losses in the late battle reduce the number were but slightly hurt. The rebels acknowledge the loss of two brigadier generals-Cobb of Georgia, and a general from Mississippi, whose name they did not disclose.

Their officers bear testimony to the great bravery of our men, and speak of the success of their plan which led to the attack by our hundred prisoners, instead of one thousand as was at first reported.

A telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Sullivan to Gen. Bosecrans, states that Gen. Dodge's cavalry had a fight with Forrest near Corinth on Thursday. Col. Napier han reinforced Forrest with three thousand cavalry and four cannon. They were endeavoring to cut off supplies from Gen. Grant. Morgan is reported to have made northward movement to cut off the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Van Dorn, with 50,-000 men, is said to have joined Bragg at Stevenson, Ala. The report is not credited by the federals. The force of rebels in Tennessee is estimated at from 70,000 to 80,000 men.

A letter from an officer of the blockading fleet at Savannah says that the rebel steamer Nashville lies in the great Ogeechee river, fenced in with torpedoes, and with one man aboard ready to blow her up upon the approach of our gunboats. She is effectively blockaded, and will probably never leave her anchorage in rebel hands.

The Committee to inquire into causes of the check received at Fredericksburg returned last night. They represent the army to be in the most effective condition and in the best of spirits; ready, indeed, to fight the last battle over again forthwith. For temporary shelter-not for Winter quarters-the soldiers are building huts, and in various ways fill leisure time with pleasant labor to increase their comforts. Our oss in killed they set at about 1,500, and in wounded and missing at some 8,000 more.

Of the heroism displayed by the troops in storming and all but carrying very strong positions, they speak in the warmest terms. The result of the Committee's investigation will not transpire, save through its report. There is, however, reason to believe that it will establish the fact-of which we are authoritatively assured from another quarter-that Gen. Burnside selected the points of crossing the river, and not in pursuance of orders from Washington; but nevertheless, the Committee will not pronounce a severe judgment upon him, but will declare the movement, although rash and ill-judged, and adopted against the advice of some of his best officers, to belong to that class of military operation the ill-success of which is properly to be ascribed to the fortune of

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES. Translated from the Correspondence of the Courier des Etats Unis.

We are sure that the Emperor has decided to do without the concurrence of the other powers, and to make alone the proposition of a truce to the Cabinets of Washington and Richmond .-Intimations of this kind are published in L'esprit Public, and are corroborated by a letter, without signature, directed to the Connstitutionnel, to answer the objections of the Journal des Debats and of the Revue des Deux Mondes. It says that "the state of things is now the most propitious for a reconcilliation and pacification such as the friends of the United States ought to wish for." "To-day," further writes this correspondent, "the friends of the United States can yet make an appeal to the general interests of the Republic, to the old sentiments of fraternity, to the glory conquered under the same flag, and though many excesses on both sides have exasperated the feelings it may not be impossible to re-establish honorably for all a Union which had raised so high the name, the wealth and the strength of our common country. At all events if the separation was considered inevitable, the ulterior relation of the two republics could, under the influence of an oppertune reconcilliation, preserve the character of kindness and esteem always necessary to the business intercourse of both.

"They who, government or private persons, should have some reason, good or bad, to wish the exhaustion of the United States, and advise non-interference, until her last children may have cut each others throats, do not understand the position (role) of France. Having had the glory to help in the foundation of that Republic, she can neither wish her rain, nor look upon it unmoved. France could recognise the South if this were forced upon her, great powers not to wait until the time comes when war shall have ruined not alone the conquered but also the conquerors."

The writer then proceeds to argue the soundness of these views and concluded as follows: "England in refusing to interfere at this time, wishes to be forgiven for the exploits of the Alabama and other pirates fitted out there. over which the conscience is not quite easy. and now she promises to let the North and the South cut each others throats as long as they wish to. Is not this proof of disinterestedness perhaps in America that France has been more Americans at a time when she herself was ma- Simultaneously with eyes flushing patriotic

States would be sure to thwart if they could, Having sought to give them that liberty of ed; "We won't have our husband return exaction in such a moment is certainly the best cept with arms in their hands." And when proof of the purity of the motives of M. Droun the Union troops entered the town they at once

Good Behavior of the Negroes." For the last twenty-five years the great bugbear with which all agitation on the slavery question was sought to be repressed, was that if any great movement should be made toward capture of Goldsboro', an important railroad robbery, no crime too awful to be imagined, that would not be committed by the emancinated or rebellious slaves. And now I desire, in this house of God, and in the presence of his All was quiet on the Rappshannock Monday, praying people, to give thanks to him, that four million of heathen-poor, despised, despailed, much suffering and long-outragedhave been put on the tantalizing edge of emancipation, and there for two years, where they could see their prayers for freedom almost anto about 1,400 killed and 8,000 wounded; in swered, and that they have behaved themselves all, 9,400. A large portion of the wounded so discreetly, so patiently, and so Christianly, that there can be, neither in the North nor it the South, any just cause of offence. And the strongest argument to-day why they should be emancipated is, that they deserve emancipation who have behaved themselves so well. Where has there been one servile insurrection, or one atrocious murder, by the hand of slaves? There have been thousands of murders by the hands of their masters, but none by theirs, troops so fatal to us. They captured but two though they have suffered the most aggrava-

ting wrongs.

Gen. Mitchell told me that when he held a hundred and fifty miles of the Tennessee river. he was enabled to do it because he had intelligent slaves in his employ who kept him advised of the movements of the enemy. As a reward for their fidelity, he gave his pledge of honor that they should not be returned to slavery; but when he was called to another field, Buell gave them right back into the hands of their masters-and the sufferings of many of them are over now!

Hundreds and thousands of atrocities, such as white flesh could not bear, have been practiced upon these poor creatures; and yet where can you find a single instance in which they have shown themselves bloodthirsty or revengeful? And is this fact no argument for thanksgiving? It is to me, for our sakes, for their sakes, and for the sake of their masters .-- H. W. Beecher's Thanksgiving Sermon.

List of Jurors for January Term, 1863.

GRAND JURORS. Union-Jay Whitehead.

Clymer-Orson Pemberton, Geo. Harey, Clark W. Beach. Farmington-Wm. H. Baxter, Oliver H.

Blanchard, George G. Seeley.
Deerfield—Charles G. Hoyt, Jeremiah toddard.

Knoxville-Augustus Alby. Chatham-Ebenezer R. Burley. Rutland-Selah Frost Tioga Boro-George B. Mann. Westfield-Peter Bush. Liberty-Isaac Fulkrod. Sullivan-Alexander C. Smith.

TRAVERSE JURORS-FIRST WEEK. Chatham: Lucien Beach, Nehemiah each. Daniel Baker. Nelson: Samuel Hazlett. Lawrence: Cephas C. Miller.

Brookfield: Jesse Gardner. Bloss: Levi Mills, Abram L. Bodine, R E. Cross.

Sullivan: Ephraim Smith, Geo. F. Smith. Westfield: E. P. Hill, Wallace Gilbert. Jackson: C. A. Updike, Thomas Tabor, John Inscho, jr. Clymer: A. B. Tanner.

Tioga: Vine DePui, Abram Prutsman. Middlebury: H. Locey. Delmar: Isaac F. Fields, Thomas Allen, Smith Wilson, Daniel Fields.

Liberty: Wm. Kimple, Henry Kimball, Jackson J. Werline, William Fulkerson, Martin Cass, John Hart.

Mansfield: S. B. Elliott. Charleston: Charles Close. Rutland: Lafayette Backer. Wellsboro: Mathew Borst. Covington: Richard Marvin. Farmington: Rufus Rutter.

TRAVERSE JURORS-SECOND WEEK. Charleston: Chas. Cooledge, Josiah In-

Bloss: Robert Scott, James . Mitchell, Asa Husted. Delmar: Asahel Fellows, Hiram Horton, Villiam Campbell, Newell Campbell.

Richmond: D. C. Holden, Delos W. Hubbard. Deerfield: Oliver H. Wood.

Middlebury: J. E. Andrews, Philander Jackson: Henry Graham, George Hud-

Union: L. B. Randall, P. B. Harrington. Farmington: Carlos C. House. Ward: Stephen Segar, T. O. Hollis,

Erastus Kiff. Thomas J. Hall. Brookfield: Jacob Grantier, Sam'l Tubbs, Benjamin Cure. Mansfield: Horace Davis.

Lawrence: Henry Kirkendall. Gaines: H. C. Vermilyca, Charles Rex-Clymer: C. P. Douglass, David Casc.

Tioga Boro : James Dewey. Rutland: Bethuel Bentley. Nelson: George H. Baxter. Elkland: Leander Culver.

BRAVE LOYAL WOMEN .- During the possession of Danville by the Rebels, a gentleman was called across the street by two young women, each with an infant in her arms whose husbands having been members of the home-guard which made the attack on the guerrillas at Shelby's farm, were refugees in this city. They inquired anxiously after the news and the state of affairs, and said that their husbands were refugees, and that they. were helpless and dependant. The gentleman showed them a copy of the terms upon which the Dictator, Colonel Grigsby, graciously permitted the home guards to return, to wit: to and sympathy quite touching? They will think deliver up their arms and pledge themselves not to bear arms against the Southern Confed. Machiavelian, and though if inspired by the eracy while within its lines; and intimated reverses of the grand Italian politician, still that these terms were not hard, and that their

king war against Mexico, which the United fire and with most emphatic words, these young women, poor, friendless, and helpless, exclaimraised the Stars and Stripes on their lowly dwelling, and there they proudly floated in the breeze when their husbands did return with arms in their hand. May God preserve their babes and give them many others to be raised by such mothers to the future defenders of their native State and country.

> A TERRIFIC OFFENCE. - A sub-lieutenant in the British navy has been found guilty, by courtmartial, of having spoken to his commander while having his left hand in his pocket, and been "adjudged to be severely reprimanded, and admonished to be more careful in future.

> NAVERN LICENSE.—William H. Slosson has filed his petition in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Tioga county for license to keep a public house of entertainment in Lawrenceville, and his application will be heard on Wednesday the 28th day of Jauuary, 1863, at 2.7clock P. M.
>
> L. F. DONALDSON, Prothonotary.
>
> Dec. 24, 1862.

Mansfield Classical Seminary and State Normal School.

> DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, Harrisburg, Dec. 11, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of the Mansfield Classical Seminary, located at Mansfield, in the county of Tioga, by resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Board on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1862, on file in this Department, made formal application on hie in this Department, made forms application to the State Superintendent for the privileges of "An Act to provide for the training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State," approved the 20th day of May, 1857, and the supplement thereto, approved the 14th day of April, 1859; and

Whereas In pursuance of said application the State

Whereas, In pursuance of said application the State Whereas, In pursuance of said application the State Superintendent of Common Schools, together with Hon. Geo. Smith, of the county of Delaware, Hon. A. L. Hayes, of the county of Blair, Dr. C. T. Bliss, of the county of Blair, Dr. C. T. Bliss, of the county of Bradford, "competent and disinterested persons," appointed by him, with the consent of the Governor, as Inspectors, and C. R. Coburn, Superintendent of Bradford county, A. N. Bullard, Superintendent of Systems Property Hugh Cogstles. perintendent of Susquehanna county, Hugh Castles, Superintendent of Lycoming county, and H. C. Johns, Superintendent of Tioga county, did, on Thursday, the eleventh day of December, 1862, personally, and at the same time, visit and carefully inspect said school, and upon thorough examination thereof, and of its by-laws, rules and regulations, and of its general arrangement and facilities for instruction, by written arrangement and facilities for instruction, by written report, on file in this Department, approve the same, and find that they fully come up to the provisions of said act and its supplement, and did certify the same to the Department of Common Schools, with their opinion that said school has fully complied with the provisions of said act and its supplement, as far as can be done before going into operation under them.

Now, THEREFORE, In pursuance of the requirements of the seventh section of the act aforesaid.

Union—Jay Whitehead.
Ward—Geo. N. Beardsley, Reese Thomas.
Charleston—David D. Kelsey, Josiah
Rees, Adam Klock, Elmer Bacon, William
Wilkerson.
Nelson—James Cook.
Clarater David D. Kelsey, Josiah
Rees, Adam Klock, Elmer Bacon, William
Wilkerson.
Nelson—James Cook.
Clarater David Da liabilities and restrictions contained in said act and In testimony whereof, I have hereunto

SEAL. Set my hand and affixed the seal of the Department of Common Schools, at Harrisburg, this 11th day of December, 1962.

Tho. H. Burnowes, Supt. Common Schools.

WELLSBORO BOOK STORE. Nó. 5, Union Block.

THE subscriber, baving purchased a new stoch in addition teather well selected stock he had on hand, is prepared to accommodate the public by 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

Il 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 com lets repository of

CLASSICAL, HISTORICAL, POETICAL SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Blank Books, Paper Hangings,

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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,

Sargeant's, Town's and Willson's Readers, at the low-Spelling Books .- Sanders', Websters &c.

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Latin, German, French and Greek Text Books; on hand and purchased to order. Watches, Jewelry, Picture Frames, Paper Hang. ings, Christmas Toys, Fancy Articles, Maps, Pic.

tures &c. All orders promptly attended to. Wellsboro, Nov. 26, 1802. J. F. ROBINSON.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jas. H. Root, late of Morris Township, dec'd, all persons having claims or domands against said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber.

NAMELY C. POOT NANCY C. ROOT, Amr'x.
Morris, Dec. 3, 1862.

Estray.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, about the last of September, a Brindle Heifer Calf.— Any person or persons claiming the same, will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Wellsboro, Dec. 10, 1862.*

Estray.

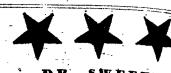
STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on on the 25th of November, 1862, two colts, one a on the 25th of November, 1862, two colts, one a yearling bay, with a white stripe in his face, with one white hind foot. The other, a sucking colt, color, sorrel. Any one giving information where they can be found, will be liberally rewarded.

GEORGE M. HALL.

Farmington Hill, Dec. 10, 1862.9

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—The Collectors are requested to settle the balance of their duplicates at December Court without fail. The demands upon the Treasury makes it necessary that this should be strictly complied with and it is hoped none will need further office, HENRY B. CARD, Wellaboro, Nov. 5, 1862.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS, School Teachers, parents and guardians, are invited to call and examine Willson's School Readers for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.



INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGG STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NER. VOUS DISORDERS.

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

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is un? rivaled 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 This Liminette will ease rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has nover been

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENE. RAR LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restors 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 wictim of this dittressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of

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

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected.

The werst case may be conquered by this Liniment

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, UL-CERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dn. Sweet's Ispat. LIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to direct Also, Chilblains, Trosted Feet, and Insect Bites and

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

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

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

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