THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. VII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1861. NO. 40.

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invariably in advance. It is intended to notify every subscriber when the term for which he has paid shall have expired, by the figures on the printed label on the margin of each paper. The paper will then be stopped until a further remittance be received. By this arrangement no man can be brought in debt to the Editor.

THE AGITATOR is the Official Paper of the County, with a large and steadily increasing circulation reaching into every neighborhood in the County. It is sent free of postage to any subscriber within the county limits, but whose most convenient post office may be in an adjoining County.

Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, paper included, $5 per year.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CRISTAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.
DAVID HART, Proprietor.

The undersigned begs leave to announce to his old friends and to the public generally, that he has taken possession of the old stand and fitted it up in good style, and intends to keep it as a Temperance Hotel. No pains will be spared to accommodate the traveling public. Good stabling and a good hostler always on hand. Prices to suit the times. DAVID HART.

JAS. LOWREY & S. E. WILSON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Courts of Tioga, Bradford and McKean counties. [Wellsboro', Feb. 1, '61.]

C. N. DARTT, DENTIST,
OFFICE at his residence near the Academy. All work pertaining to this line of business done promptly and warranted. [April 12, 1858.]

DICKINSON HOUSE
CORNING, N. Y.
M. A. FIELD, Proprietor.
Guests taken to and from the House free of charge.

J. C. WHITTAKER,
Hydropathic Physician and Surgeon.
ELKLAND, TIOGA CO., PENNA.
Will visit patients in all parts of the County, or receive them for treatment at his house. [June 14.]

J. EMERY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa. Will devote his time exclusively to the practice of law. Collections made in any of the Northern Counties of Pennsylvania. apr21,60

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.
Corner of Main Street and the Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa.
J. W. BIGONY, PROPRIETOR.
This popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and refurnished throughout, is now offered to the public as a first-class house.

ISAAK WALTON HOUSE,
H. S. TERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR.
Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.
THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pa. No pains will be spared to afford the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public. [April 11, 1860.]

G. C. C. CAMPBELL,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
SHOP in the rear of the Post Office. Everything in his line will be done as well and promptly as it could be in the city saloons. Preparations for removing dandruff, and beautifying the hair, for sale. Hair and whiskers dyed to any color. Call and see. Wellsboro, Sept. 22, 1859.

THE CORNING JOURNAL.
George W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor.
IS published at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. The Journal is Republican in politics, and has a circulation reaching into every part of Northern County.—Those desirous of extending their business into that and the adjoining counties will find it an excellent advertising medium. Address as above.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS.—The subscriber has just received a large assortment of Furs for ladies' wear, consisting of
HIGH CAPES & VICTORINES,
FRENCH SABLE CAPES & VICTORINES,
RIVER MINK CAPES & MUFFS,
ROCK MARTIN CAPES & VICTORINES
These promise a small quantity of the assortment. They have been bought at low prices, and will be sold at strictly low prices for cash, at the New Hat Store, Corning, N. Y. S. P. QUICK.

TO MUSICIANS.
A CHOICE LOT of the best imported Italian and German
VIOLIN STRINGS.
Bass Viol strings, Guitar strings, Tuning Forks, Bridges &c., just received and for sale at ROYS' DRUG STORE.

WELLSBORO HOTEL,
WELLSBOROUGH, PA.
L. S. BABB - - - - - PROPRIETOR.
(Formerly of the United States Hotel)
Having leased this well known and popular House, solicits the patronage of the public. With attentive attaching waiters, together with the Proprietor's knowledge of the business, he hopes to make the stay of those who stop with him both pleasant and agreeable.
Wellsboro, May 31, 1860.

PICTURE FRAMING.
TOILET GLASSES, Portraits, Pictures, Certificates Engravings, Needle Work, &c., &c., framed in the neatest manner, in plain and ornamented Gilt, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, &c. Persons having any article for framing, can receive them finished in any style they wish and hung for them. Specimens at
SMITH'S BOOK STORE.

E. B. BENEDICT, M. D.,
WOULD inform the public that he is permanently located in Elkland Boro', Tioga Co. Pa., and is prepared by thirty years' experience to treat all diseases of the eyes and their appendages on scientific principles, and that he can cure without fail that peculiar disease, called St. Vitus' Dance, (Chorea Sancti Vitus,) and will attend to any other business in the line of Physic and Surgery. Elkland Boro, August 8, 1860.

TIOGA REGULATOR.
GEORGE F. HUMPHREY has opened a new Jewelry Store at
Tioga Village, Tioga County, Pa.
where he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing, in a workmanlike manner. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.
We do not pretend to do work better than any other house, but we can do as good work as can be done in this county or elsewhere. Also Watches Plated.
GEORGE F. HUMPHREY.
Tioga, Pa., March 15, 1860. [y.]

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.
THE subscriber has just opened in this place a new Hat and Cap Store, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a large and general assortment of
Fashionable Silk and Cassimere Hats,
of my own manufacture, which will be sold at hard times prices.
SILK HATS
made to order on short notice.
The Hats sold at this Store are fitted with a French Conformateur, which makes them soft and easy to the head without the trouble of breaking your head to break the hat. Store in the New Block opposite the Dickinson House. S. P. QUICK.
Corning, Aug. 15, 1859.

FALL FASHIONS.
1860.
GENTLEMEN'S wear of Silk Hats, at the NEW HAT STORE in Arcade Block, opposite the Dickinson House. S. P. QUICK, Hatter.
Corning, Feb. 23, 1860.

An Old Song for a New Occasion.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming;
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh say does the star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner! oh long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should greet us no more?
Their blood has wash out their foul footsteps' pollution;
No refuge can save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner! in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes, and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land,
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation:
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
Let this be our motto—In God is our trust,
And the star-spangled banner! in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

FROM THE PEOPLE.

From Lawrenceville.

EDITOR AGITATOR: The question which now engrosses the attention of the people of this country, is of such importance that I am sure you will permit me through your columns to give the people of this county and elsewhere, a statement of the military events which have already transpired in this township, and which, undoubtedly, will call forth the admiration of all lovers of their country.

During the past two weeks our town has been thrown into the most intense degree of excitement, and the patriotism which burns in the breast of every lover of his country, and which increases, as the startling news of its danger,—and the threatening attempt of traitors to overthrow it, are heralded over the country. The first gun fired by the rebels upon the unprotected garrison in Fort Sumter, obliterated all party lines, and party prejudices. From the moment which Anderson with his 70 men were compelled to evacuate the Fort, after contending with 700 troops for thirty-four hours, and only being forced to surrender, after his provisions and supplies were exhausted, and the Fort surrounded with the flames, and then only upon his own terms—that moment the Loyal and free people of the North shook off the political issues which have divided us, and rose up as one man and declared that this Union must and shall be preserved at all hazards.—There is a unanimity of action and determination, upon the part of the North to defend the Stars and Stripes, which has always been loved and feared, and a determination to wipe out the disgrace which has been heaped upon the Government, even at the sacrifice of blood and treasure. The inheritance which was purchased by our forefathers at the price of blood dearly bought, and was transmitted to us as a heritage to be preserved, is worth our efforts to save, and we are fully confident that we, by proper exertions can save ourselves from the doom, which overhangs us if we are prepared for any and all emergencies.

On Tuesday, the notice of the Major General of the 13th Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, calling for ten thousand Volunteers from this district, to be in readiness to march at a moments warning, appeared in our midst, and created a great sensation. In the afternoon of that day the news reached us that the Brigade Inspector would be here that evening, for the purpose of inspecting our Company.—This being known, our patriotic Ladies assembled themselves together, and with heart and hands enlisted themselves in the cause, by producing for the Company a fine flag, bearing the Stars and Stripes upon its folds. The people from the surrounding country came in by wagon loads, and about 4 o'clock it was announced that the Stars and Stripes would be hoisted in a short time, and that speeches would be made during the ceremony. The crowd of anxious watchers were getting impatient to cheer that emblem of our Union, when P. Hurd, Esq., appeared upon the balcony of the Stevens House, and climbed the ladder reaching to the roof, and fastened the Flag, amid the cheers of the assembled crowd. During the ceremony Mr. John W. Ryon, and Col. Morgan, addressed the audience, alluding to the disastrous condition of our country, and appealing to the Soldiers to stand firm. That evening the Inspector came, and the Volunteer Company were formed into the ranks and marched to the Academy Hall. The necessary steps were taken, and the Company ordered to march to Troy on Thursday. The citizens of this town knew that there was an important step for them to take, in providing for the families of those who had volunteered their service, and there were ample means pledged by the citizens for their support, during the absence of their fathers. It being quite late, the people returned to their homes to spend the night and be prepared for the morrow's march.

Thursday came, and with it, the Volunteer Companies from Knoxville and Elkland, who, added to our Company, presented a formidable appearance. About 9 o'clock the Company were ordered into the ranks and marched up and down the streets until noon; when they were formed into a line in front of the Ford House, to listen to a short speech by the Rev. Mr. Adams. His remarks were very appropriate, and at the conclusion were heartily cheered by the audience. Dr. A. M. Loop, of Nelson, was then called upon, whose patriotic remarks elicited the attention of the crowd. He appealed to the Volunteers to stand firm, and never give up the battle, until victory should again perch upon our banner. The Company were then formed into line and being preceded by the Brass Band, were marched into the Ford House dining room, where a sumptuous repast furnished by the ladies of our town was spread before them. Dinner being over, the Company were again formed into marching order, and the orders were then given for the line of march to the Depot.

1st in order came the Brass Band; 2d, citizens four abreast; 3d, the Ladies four abreast; 4th, Officers of the Company; 5th, Volunteer Company, Anderson Guards 101 in number.

The order was then given by the Marshal, Col. G. T. Harower, to march. The Band struck up Hail Columbia. It was estimated that between five and six hundred people were on the march. We were received at the Depot by the booming of cannon, and cheers of the crowd there assembled. The Volunteer Company were then marched upon the platform and the roll called. They were then ordered to keep their positions until the cars arrived. A half hour was then passed in taking the farewell of their friends, who bade them "God speed" and expressed the hope, that ere long they might again return to receive the blessings of their friends. At half past three the cars drove up to the Depot, and the Soldiers were ordered to get on in regular order. The last fond look was taken, and amidst the frenzy of cannon and mingled cheers of the crowd, the train moved off: and we wended our way back to our homes, feeling confident that should the strife continue, the brave Volunteers of this County will act their part in this great struggle for Liberty and Independence. And History will tell unborn millions, that the men of 186_ fought again under the banner that was erected at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and at Yorktown, to achieve again their Liberty and save their country. L. D. Jr.

April 27, 1861.

For the Agitator.

Enrollment of Volunteers at Tioga.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th, inst., the citizens of Tioga responded to a call to meet for the purpose of organizing a volunteer company, with the intention of offering their services to the Governor of the State, to assist in the defense of their country. The notice was short, but the glow of patriotism which the Southern Republic had aroused, found its way into the hearts of our townsmen, burning into a blaze of defiant indignation, and calling loudly upon the peaceful inhabitants of our quiet village, to arm and come up to the defense of the Star Spangled Banner. John W. Gurnsey, Esq., was called to the chair, and Byron W. Clark, was elected Secretary. Speeches were made, and twenty-eight young men put down their names as champions of Liberty, Right, Justice and their Country! May they live to honor their names and native homes in the glories of the battle for freedom!

Committees were appointed to report at the next meeting, which was to be held on Saturday evening.

Saturday afternoon and evening—the flagstaff which last Summer bore the names of Lincoln and Hamlin upon the breeze, was lowered, and the glorious "Flag of our Union" was soon borne aloft, midst the acclamations of the excited people, music by the Band, martial music, and the booming of cannon. That scene will long be remembered.

Early in the evening, the meeting convened, and great excitement prevailed. The president called the meeting to order, with appropriate remarks, and Mr. Jacob Schieffelin, chairman of Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

[Here follows a series of patriotic resolutions for which we regret we are unable to find space. We print only the most important one.—ED. AGITATOR.]

Resolved, That we at once form ourselves into a volunteer Rifle Company, and tender our services to the President of the United States, through his excellency, Governor Curtin.

C. O. Ely, Esq., was heartily called for, and responded in a very eloquent and patriotic speech. The Resolutions were adopted by acclamation; when the number was swelled to forty-six names. F. E. Smith, Esq., made some spirited remarks, and concluded by saying, in substance, that the young men were anxious to get up the company, exclusive of young men—that it would not be expected of him to put his name upon the paper, as a volunteer; but there would something else than men be required, and in stead of putting down his name, expecting now to leave his family, he would set $25.00 opposite it. This voluntary proposal was received with much applause.—There was music by the Band, and singing by some young ladies. Much excitement prevailed. Some things were said which had better not been said; but we hope recriminations will cease in the midst of times which call for united strength. The report was ordered to be printed. Adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening.

Monday evening—Messrs. Power and Wilson of Wellsboro, came into town this afternoon, with banners flying, and informed us that General Harding would be here to-morrow, to see our company organized. The meeting which was intended for to-morrow, was called to-night. Hon. A. Humphrey President; Messrs. Joseph Fish, Col. Johnston, and A. Hunt, or as more familiary known, Dick Hunt, were Vice Presidents. There was the greatest interest manifested by all the prominent Citizens. By some ungrateful means, the calumny that Dr. Humphrey is not in favor of the present course of the Administration, has obtained quite general currency. He signified in patriotic language, his eagerness to do all he possibly can, by contributing even to the last farthing, if needs be, to support the war; and that when it becomes necessary and reasonable, he would, himself, volunteer in the service of his country, and in support of human rights. There will be no want of support, if all do their duty, as will Dr. Humphrey.

Patriotic and feeling remarks were made by Messrs. Ely, Smith, T. E. DePui and others. The Borough Council generously declared that all families, and others whose friends enlist for the defense of their country, shall be provided for. Mr. Hunt proposed that a supper be given the company on the evening before its departure, and headed the subscription with $5. The proposition was received with great cheering. Over one dozen teams and wagons were offered to convey the men to Troy. The Band were solicited, and consented to be present at the banquet, and to accompany the volunteers to Troy.

[We learn that A. S. Turner, Esq., of Tioga, paid the fare of the entire company by railroad to Troy, and generously presented them $100 besides. ED. AGITATOR.]

Perhaps it is the last time they will all act in this capacity, as several belong to the Company.

The force will be inspected to-day, (Tuesday) and expect to set out on Thursday. The roll was again presented for signatures, and an aggregate of fifty-five names was obtained. It was late in the night when the meeting adjourned, but the feeling had not abated in the least. This is a very imperfect account of the facts, and in the midst of such exciting news; it will fill perhaps too much space in its present shape. Fifty men are thus raised up in the Tioga vicinity to fight for their Country; and if necessity require, one *hundred* more will respond to the call of their Government

BYRON W. CLARK, *Secretary.*

From Central Pennsylvania.

SELINS' GROVE, Snyder Co., April 26, 1861.

OF RAFTING.

FRIEND YOUNG.—Were you ever in Dutchland? Come down here and let me introduce you. That you hail from the Pine Creek District, will take off the edge of strangeness. Delegations from "them parts" annually float in here. Their visits are mostly in the spring, when the snow is burning off, they jump aboard their boards, and "tie-loose." The water being up, they are expected down. Shad and raftsmen, dip their oars in the Susquehana about the same time. The one paddling north, the other south. Your "pine boys," are well known along the river. The "platforms" on which they stand, are highly respected by the people this way, and are very frequently adopted as their own, after experiencing a goneness in the pocket.

Did you ever ship as a hand, and go to tide on a raft? Then I need not tell you that the largest liberty is indulged in by the "crew," from the moment they feel the water dancing beneath them, till they bring up on the home stretch. No matter of what age, they are all boys. And wherever night comes down upon them, it finds a jolly company. Item. A large fleet was anchored in the bend of the river, just opposite this place, a few evenings since. Hearing the strains of martial music (a very busy fellow just now) the "hands" formed into line, and single file in military style, went out for to see. Joining in the exercises already on the programme, they tossed up their hats with the rest of our citizens, for the Union. This done, they hired the band to march them about the streets, and back to their cabins, on the the rolling deep. They seemed to enjoy the thing hugely.

OF THE DUTCH.

I intimated above that this was Dutchland. Fact. Germany is mostly accountable for the *status* of things here. *Das Vaterland* is visible in the countenance, the speech, the whole style and make of the sons and daughters here, and in central and southern Pennsylvania.—Did it ever occur to you, that in getting up the Dutchman, the contract was more honestly filled up, and shook down, than in the lank Yankee? Whatever else may happen to the broad Hambergean, he stands in little fear of losing his balance, and falling over. It is possible he might roll over. The Pennsylvania Dutch, are a race by themselves. Their speech is a perfect jibberish, and no language at all. Thank heaven, they mostly talk English about here, though back in the country, a very bogus dialect is used, an attempt at German abounding, and only respectable English used, as they put on their good clothes, occasionally.

The farmers about here, are no respectors of persons, but they are of cattle. I have traveled back into this county some. It frequently astonishes a Yankee, to see in the distance what appears to be a large magnificent seminary or public building of some kind, three stories high, a hundred windows, each one having shutters, and neatly painted, turn out on nearer approach to be a barn, with an insignificant hut close by, where the owner and his family stay. A Dutch farmer's stock (with the exception of his daughters) "fare sumptuously every day."

OF THE WAR.

I hear that "Uncle Sam" is likely to have a fight. That is the rumor about here. And some folks actually think there is some truth in it. Is there any news of the kind with you?

If not, and he actually gets into a brush, I'll manage to send you an account.

But really, are'nt we in the midst of stirring times? This rascally Southern hollo-boo, fills all the land. You hear what is going on in other places. Here we are stirred up from the bottom. Several are already off for the seat of war, and as I write, a company that have just formed, are electing their captain, while confusion and the din of music, stun the ear. The justice of the peace—my next neighbor—has his office open for recruits, and general head quarters. He is "an old soldier boy," and his name heads the list. We have raised several liberty poles, and flags without number, are fluttering to the breeze. If the South want a test of our mettle, don't let us be niggardly, I say. The government has been spit upon, her flag insulted enough, in God's name, to satisfy the most Job-like soul. Down with the traitors! Phlebotomy seems to be the only practice they can appreciate. Those fellows have uncapped a volcano, that will cover them with the red lava of annihilation. We are called upon to defend our country, and as they

"In Rome's quarrel
Spared neither land, nor gold,
Nor limbs, nor life, nor son, nor wife,
In the brown days of old,"

So let it be with us. Victory is with us, and the right.

"Conquer we must,
Our cause is just;
And this be our motto,
In God is our trust."

A. L. E.

P. S. Business is of no account, save the brass button factories. Might'nt we as well all "enlist?" Those staying at home, will spoil for the want of something to do.

Since writing the above, I have a fine (meaning excellent, of course,) letter from Wellsboro. Truly, you seem to be awake; and a respectable delegation just on the point of spying out the Southern country. May they bring back a good report of themselves. E.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, April 30, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The present unparalleled exigency in the affairs of our country, has induced me to call you together at this time. With an actual and armed rebellion in some of the States of the Union, momentous questions have been thrust upon us which call for your deliberation, and that you should devise means by legislation for the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, the honor and dignity of our State, the protection of our citizens, and the early establishment of peace and order throughout the land.

On the day of my induction into the Executive office, I took occasion to utter the following sentiments:

"No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania, and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and fellow-countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize, in the broadest extent, all our constitutional obligation to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity.

"Ours is a National Government. It has within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed; and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the national Union at every hazard."

It could scarcely have been anticipated at that time, that we should so soon be called upon for the practical application of these truths in connection with their support and defence by the strong arm of military power.

The unexampled promptness and enthusiasm with which Pennsylvania and the other loyal States have responded to the call of the President, and the entire unanimity with which our people demand that the integrity of the Government shall be preserved, illustrate the duty of the several State and National Governments with a distinctness that cannot be disregarded. The slaughter of northern troops in the city of Baltimore, for the pretended offence of marching, at the call of the Federal Government, peaceably over soil admittedly in the Union, and with the ultimate object of defending our common Capital against an armed and rebellious invasion, together with the obstruction of our Pennsylvania troops when despatched on the same patriotic mission, impose new duties and responsibilities upon our State administration. At last advices the General Government had military possession of the route to Washington through Annapolis; but the transit of troops had been greatly endangered and delayed, and the safety of Washington itself imminently threatened. This cannot be submitted to. Whether Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise, there can be permitted no hostile soil, no obstructed thoroughfare, between the States that are undoubtedly loyal and their national seat of government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceable passage of our people armed and in the service of the Federal Government. But we must be fully assured of this, and have the uninterrupted enjoyment of a passage to the Capitol by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government. This must be attained, peaceably if possible, but by force of arms if not accorded.

The time is past for temporizing or forbearing with this rebellion; the most causeless in history. The North has not invaded, nor has she sought to invade a single guaranteed right of the South. On the contrary all political parties and all administrations have fully recognized the binding force of every provision of the great compact between the States, and regardless of our views of State policy, our people have respected them. To predicate a rebellion, therefore, upon any alleged wrong inflicted or sought to be inflicted upon the South is to offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So will the civilized world and history judge this mad effort to overthrow the most beneficent structure of human government ever devised by man.

The leaders of the rebellion in the Cotton States which has resulted in the establishment of a provisional organization assuming to discharge all the functions of government power, have mistaken the forbearance of the General Government; they have accepted a fraternal indulgence as an evidence of weakness, and have insanely looked to a United South, and a divided North to give success to the wild ambition that has led to the seizure of our national arsenals and arms, the investment and bombardment of our forts, the plundering of our mints, has invited piracy upon our commerce, and now aims at the possession of the National Capital. The insurrection must now be met by force of arms; and to re-establish the government upon an enduring basis of asserting its entire supremacy, to repossess the forts and other government property so unlawfully seized and held; to ensure personal freedom and safety to the people and commerce of the Union in every section, the people of the loyal States demand, as with one voice, and will contend for, as with one heart, and a quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer the call to arms, if need be, to wrest us from a reign of anarchy and plunder, and secure for themselves and their children, for ages to come, the perpetuity of this government and its beneficent institutions.

Entertaining these views and anticipating that more troops would be required than the number originally called for, I continued to receive companies until we had raised twenty-three regiments in Pennsylvania, all of which have been mustered into the service of the United States. In this anticipation I was not mistaken. On Saturday last, an additional requisition was made upon me for twenty-five regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry; and there have been already more companies tendered than will make up the entire complement.

Before the regiments could be clothed, three of them were ordered by the National Government to proceed from this point to Philadelphia. I cannot too highly commend the patriotism and devotion of the men who, at a moment's warning, and without any preparation, obeyed the order. Three of the regiments, under similar circumstances, by direction of, and accompanied by officers of the United States army, were transported to Cockeysville, near Baltimore, at which point they remained for two days, and until by directions of the General Government they were ordered back and went into camp at York, where there are now five regiments. Three regiments mustered into service are now encamped at Chambersburg, under orders from the General Government; and five regiments are now in camp at this place, and seven have been organized and mustered into service at Philadelphia.

The regiments at this place are still supplied by the Commissary Department of the State. Their quarters are as comfortable as could be expected, their supply of provisions abundant, and under the instruction of competent officers, they are rapidly improving in military knowledge and skill. I have made arrangements to clothe all our regiments with the utmost dispatch consistent with a proper economy, and am most happy to say that before the close of the present week all our people now under arms will be abundantly supplied with good and appropriate uniforms, blankets and other clothing.

Four hundred and sixty of our volunteers, the first to reach Washington from any of the States, are now at that city; these are now provided for by the General Government; but I design to send them clothing at the earliest possible opportunity. I am glad to be able to state that these men, in their progress to the National Capital, received no bodily injury, although they were subjected to insult in the city of Baltimore, such as should not have been offered to any law-abiding citizen, much less to loyal men, who, at the call of the President, had promptly left their own State, in the performance of the highest duty and in the service of their country.

A large body of unarmed men, who were not at the time organized as a portion of the militia of this Commonwealth, under the command of officers without commissions, attempted under the call of the National Government, as I understand, to reach Washington and were assaulted by armed men in the city of Baltimore, many of their number were seriously wounded, and four were killed. The larger part of this body returned directly to Philadelphia; but many of them were forcibly detained in Baltimore; some of them were thrust into prison, and others have not yet reached their homes.

I have the honor to say that the officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry. This body is now organized into a regiment, and the officers are commissioned; they have been accepted into the service, and will go to Washington by any route indicated by the Federal Government.

I have established a camp at Pittsburg, at which the troops from Western Pennsylvania will be mustered into service, and organized and disciplined by skillful and experienced officers.

I communicate to you with great satisfaction the fact that the banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money that may be necessary for the common defence and general welfare of the State and the nation in this emergency; and the temporary loan of five hundred thousand dollars authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of the 17th April, 1861, was promptly taken at par. The money is not yet exausted; as it has been impossible to have the accounts properly audited and settled with the accounting and paying officers of the government as required by law, an account of this expenditure cannot now be furnished. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have established a system of settlement and payment, of which I entirely approve, that provides amply for the protection of the State, and to which all parties having claims will be obliged to conform.

A much larger sum will be required than has been distinctively appropriated; but I could not receive nor make engagements for money without authority of law, and I have called you together, not only to provide for a complete re-organization of the militia of the State, but also, that you may give me authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow such sums of money as you may, in your discretion, deem necessary for these extraordinary requirements.

It is impossible to predict the lengths to which "the madness that rules the hour" in the rebellious States shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate. We know that many of our people have already left the State in the

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged $1 per square of 12 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 12 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:

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¼ column,	8,00	9,50	12,50
½ do.	15,00	20,00	30,00
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Advertisements not having the number of insertions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's, and other BLANKS constantly on hand.