Terms of Publication.

THE TIOGA COUNTY ACTTATOR is published arety Wednesday Morning, and mailed to subscribers at the very reasonable price of

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, Is 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 pargin of each paper. The paper will then be stopped pargin of each paper. The paper will then be stopped and a farther remittance be received. By this armiting the page to t antil a larruer remission of received. By this ar-

THE AGITATOR is the Official Paper of the County. THE ADITATION AS AND AMERICA PAPER OF the County, with a large and stendily increasing circulation reaching into every neighborhood in the County. It is sent of postage to any subscriber within the county inits, but whose most convenient post office may be

hants, our whose most convenient post office may be is an adjoining County.
Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper included, \$5 per year.

BUSINESS-DIRECTORY.

CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN HÔTEL.

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

TAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON. A TTORNEYS & COULSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Court of Tiors Potter attend the Court of Tioga, Pottor and McKean nties. [Wellsboro', Feb. 1, 1853.]

C. N. DARTT, DENTIST: OFFICE at his residence near the Academy. All work pertaining to his line of Business done promptly and [April 22, 1858.]

DICKINSON HOUSE

QORNING, N.Y.
MAJ. A. FIELD, Proprietor.
Guests taken to and from the Depot free of charge.

J. C. WHITTAKER, Hydropathic Physician and Surgeon. ELKLAND, TIOGA CO., PENNA.

Will visit patients in all parts of the County, or reeive them for treatment at his house. .[June 14,] J. EMERY,

TORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Wellsbore, Tioga Co., Par Will devote his time exclusively to the practice of law. Collections made in any of the Northern Counties of Pennsylnov21,60

PENNSYLVALIA HOUSE. Gorner of Main Street and D. Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa. J. W. BIGONY, ROPRIETOR.

throughout, is no open to the public as a

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, H. C. VERMILYEA, 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 for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public. April 12, 1860.

G. C. C. CAMPBELL,

BARBER AND TAIR-DRESSER. Olio in the rear of the lost office. Everything in his line will be done ni well and promptly as it an be done in the city salo his. Preparations for renoring dandruff, and beautifying the hair, for sale and profitable. This is the common white heap. Hair and whiskers 1959. see. Wellsboro, Sept. 22, 1959.

THE CORNING JOURNAL.

George W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor. Is published at Corning. Leuben Co., N. Y., at One Dollar and Fifty Cents | er year, in advance. The Journal is Republican in olities, and has neirculation feaching into every part of Steuben County.

Those desirous of extending their business into that and the adjoining counties will find it an excellent adertising medium. Addret las above.

WELLSBORO HOTEL,

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. ARR, - - - PROPI (Formerly of the United States Hotel.) PROPRIETOR.

Having leased this well mown and popular House, solicits the patronage of the public. With attentive and obliging waiters, toget for 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, Purtraits, Pictures, Certificates Engravings, Needle Work, &c., &c., framed in the neaest manner, in plain and ornamented Gilt. Rose Wood, Black Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, &c. Persons leaving any article for framing, can receive them next day framed in any style they wish and hung for them. Specimens at SMITH'S BOOK STORE.

E. B. BENEDICT, M. D.,

WOULD mform the public that he is permanently located in Elkland Boro, Tioga Co. Pa., and brepared by thirty years experience to treat all discusses of the eyes and their appendages on scientific praciples, and that he can care without full, that dreafful discuse, called it. Vitus' Dance, (Chorea State Viti.) and will attend to any other business in the long of Dance and State Viti. the line of Physic and Surgery. Eddand Bora, August 8, 1860.

TIOGA REGULATOR.

GEORGE F. HUMPHREY has opened a ne Tioga Village, Tinga County, Pa. Where he is prepared to do All kinds of Watch, Cloud and Jewelry repairing, in a workmanlike Lanner. All

work warranted to give entir's satisfaction. We do not pretend to do ork better than any other man, but we can do as good work as can be done in the cities or clsewhere. Als, Watches Plated.

GEC EGE F. HUMPHREY. Tioga, Pa., March 15, 18 D. (ly.)

NEW BOOT, SHOE,

LEATHER & FINDING STORE THE undersigned, having leased the store formerly occupied by G. W. Weit, intends carrying on all the branches of the shoe and leather trade. Competent was a story when the story was the store for many the story was the store for merely story was the s tent workmen are employed in the Manufacturing De-Partment, and all work warranted to be our own ma

nufacture. READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES; constantly on hand. All kinds of Leather and Shu indings, also constantly on hand and fer sale at los mings, also constancy of the for cash of ready pay.

HIDES and PELTS taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices JOS, RIBEROLE,

ht the highest market prices Wellsboro, Sept. 5, 1860, WATCH, CLOCK,

JEWELRY STORE.

THE undersigned, b ving purchased of An-DIE FOLEY his intere it in the Clock, Watch and desires, business, respectfully invites the attention of hith the

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS. WATCHES of all discriptions for rale, and at pritest ranging from \$10 to \$150. Can sell the new langing from \$150. Can sel

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE. tan be had all kinds of SILVER AND PLATIES WARE, to suit the purchaser, and marked with any inscription or name. The above is always warranted. W. H. SMITH. Welleboro; March 15, 1861;

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.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1861.

NO. 41

RED, WHITE AND BLUE. Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean, The home of the brave and the free,

VOL. VII.

The home of the brave and the iree,
The home of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.
When horne by the red, white and blue. When borne by the red, white and blue, When borne by the red, white and blue, Thy banners make tyranny tremble, When borne by the red, white and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation, When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten down land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation;
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her fing proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white and blue.

The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither, And fill you it up to the brim, May the wreath they have won never wither, Nor the star of their glory grow dim. May the service united ne'er sever, And hold to their colors so true, The army and navy forever,

Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

Three cheers for, &c.

PLANT GORN-SOW GRAIN-MAKE FOOD PLENTY.

We have already urged the fact upon farmers that a great crop of grain will be needed this year for home consumption-that a gathering army must be fed-that the number of men usually employed in the production of food is likely to be materially lessened, which will render it imperative upon those who are left to till the earth, to leave no land idle that can be cultivated; we don't mean barely glanted, or sown, and left to grow a crop of weeds, but cul-This popular Hotel, have g been re-fitted and re- tivated, fertilized, and made to add to the great store of food next Autumn, when it will be wanted to feed a great body of men in the service of their country, or who at least have been, and have not been producing grain and roots, and meat, for their own sustenance

through the Winter. Now is the time to prepare for this want .-Now is the time to sow oats, to plant potatoes, to prepare for a great crop of Indian corn; not mercly a great number of acres, but a great surplus of grain of this most sure of all food his loyalty, raise food instead of poison. Less the first necessity of a gentleman. The rifle producing plants.

Hair and whiskers Ived any color. Call and beans, which grow very well upon land too podr to produce good corn. They should be planted with a drilling machine in the furrow of a subsoil plow, and be cultivated with a horse-hoe, to make the crop profitable.

Next in order comes buckwheat, which can be sown as late as the 20th of June, though it is safer to sow it ten days earlier. If there is any spare land left from the other crops, do not neglect to put it in buckwheat, and don't forget that the erop when ripe, can be safely stored in stucks, and will keep as well, or better, than any other grain. We mention this because we that "a store is no sore." have known farmers to gauge their sowing by It would be a sore thing if in addition to the their ability to cut and thresh at once, having the impression that the crop could not be kept in the straw.

neglected. It is very much grown at the West children left at home among us should suffer, as a hay crop, under the name of Hungarian grass, and several other humbug names, one of which is "Japanese wheat," under which name most persistent efforts are inade to swindle farmers with some of the varieties of millet-a godd and useful grain, for some purposes, and profitable to grow under some circumstances, but not valuable enough for farmers to afford to be swindled with a high price for the seed.

Besides increasing the grain and grass crops to the greatest possible extent, do not neglect the root crop. Plant beets, carrots, parsnips, ruthhagas, turnips-everything that will help to produce a greater abundance of butter, cheese, pork, beef and mutton. In all probability all will be wanted, at remunerating prices, in all the quantity that the diminished help of farmers can possibly produce.

A late number of the Homestead has a good article upon this subject of increasing the crops, particularly directed to Connecticut farmets, which says:

Civil war is upon us, and it devolves new duties upon farmers, as well as upon all other classes in the community. True the country is full of breadstuffs, and provisions of all kinds are unusually abundant and cheap. But who is wise enough to tell what proportions this war shall assume, and how long the struggle will continue? It is a war of the people, of Anglo Saxon people, resolute, dogged and persistent to the last degree. Multitudes of men will be drawn from the pursuits of peace to the tented field. Large armies will have to be fed and clothed. Immense numbers of horses will be needed for them. Almost everything that the farmer produces will be in brisk demand. Hay, onth, corn, wheat, flour, pork, beef, butter and cheese will be likely to advance in price if the war is prolonged beyond the present Summer. It is among the contingencies, that we are just entering upon a conflict more bloody and prolonged than that which gave birth to the nation. It is the part of patriotism as well as of private interests to keep the country full of provisions.

Grain, especially, should be produced to the capacity of the farm, and the labor employed. For grain, unlike roots and vegetables and fruits, can easily be kept over a year withoutlany loss in value or price. Now is the time of out-sowing. If a larger breadth cannot be given to this crop, at least a little more mahure may be sown with the seeds, and the products be increased. If stable manure is exhausted, guano, poudrette, and superphosphate are still on hand, and these, when genuine are pretty certain to return their cost in

can be made more productive.

A little more manure and labor bestowed upon the same fields we now cultivate, will give us a full supply of corn for our own population. This crop is greatly helped by concena large assortment of watch guards, keys, &c., and traied fertilizers, dropped in the hill with the traied fertilizers, dropped in the hill with the second with a large such and kinds of REPAIRING done by Andie Folcy of the old stand.

W. H. SMITHT. deut that it can be increased twenty bushels to Loop holes are openings in walls to fire musk- side of the loyal States. War is a costly game, the acre by this process. While we spread the dry through.

yard manure and compost, and olow in as usual. we can drop guano, superphosphate, bone dust

likely to be thrown out of employment, and so will be a great many sea-faring men engaged the coasting trade: All these, instead of remaining idle, should at once apply themselves to the cultivation of the land, and every farmer is in duty bound-duty to his country as well as fellow man-to give such persons employment; if not as hirelings, give them an opportunity of growing something that will help them in their need to a supply of food.

The Homestead's article has another very sensible piece of advice which will apply to and irrepressibly abhorred by every haval heart. some others beside Connecticut farmers. Let if he rend and thought of:

"We have one crop that might be dispensed ith altogether for the present. Grain is better than tobacco. In 1850 we produced in this State over a million and a quarter pounds tobacco with very doubtful economy to the oducer, and not much benefit to the public. We think all the grain that can be grown upon these ocres will be needed before the year comes round."

profits of a single season, for obviously thus we admissable. can come at no just decision. . Neither should his own profits. After years of peace in money getting, we have grown selfish. Let us remember, however, that we are the State, and the State is its people. Let then the man who in sider personal bravery the very first requisite this crisis in our nation's history would show tobacco will be of no damage to the world, and revolver have been their playthings from more wheat at our own doors will be a great | boyhood, and the duel, or some "difficulty" inblessing. Sow, then, corn or wheat on the tobacco land. Let this word go forth, and if daily contemplation and frequent observation. in law-loving New-England, fear that the man ho, in spite of this sentiment, should plant the weed, would never gather his crop. There will be a good deal of wheat raised this year, and while our production is so far behind our consumption there cannot be too much. We

ought all to do our best." Yes, do you best to provide for the worst, and then if the worst does not come, and we find ourselves in rossesion of a surplus, remember

sbreness of war there should be such a scarcity of food that those who go to fight back Slavery from overrunning free soil would be in danger Millet is another late crop that should not be of not being full fed, or that their wives and as many did in the war of the first revolution.

It is the duty of those who take arms in their ands to drive back the foe, to provide against th provide against the danger of short crops. industrious labor, judiciously and economiwe must begin now. Now is the seed-time; iarvest.

Brother farmers, we urge you to plant corn. llow deep, manure well, and plant corn. American mothers, wives and daughters of merican soldiers, we urge you to plant corn.

What if every woman, who has the ability, shall plant and tend one well-fertilized hill of

Who can imagine the vast addition all the olden ears grown upon these extra stalks would make to the great national store ?-What if they were all gathered in one garner, and added to the widows' and orphans' fund? Think of this, mothers, wives, and daughters! Think what you can do, with such a trifling addition to your other labors as plant ng one hill of corn.

"Only three grains of corn. mother!" let vere child cry, in all the month of May, and flant it, and then follow the Scriptural injuncon, "Dig about and dung it," until it grows

nd bears fruit. The waste bones of a single dinner, burned corn. The waste, the sweepings, the slops, the fæces, of a small family, mixed in a tub, and carefully applied as a liquid manure, would fertilize a hundred hills of corn; aye, more,

ould add a hundred bushels to the crop. is vegetation. Keep the ground free, of weeds, and the surface loose, and moist and rich. Dig h the early morning dew. There is no better grains will produce six ears, and each of these will have a hundred grains.

Men, women, children-all who love your country-all who have a single superficial foot of the surface of that country-we ask you to rlant one hill of corn. Thus you can serve your country in its hour of peril. You can, with your feeble hands alone, provide a surplus of grain. Seeing your spirit, your strong-handed relatives will be animated to renewed and greater exertion and each and all throughout all the corn-growing region of States, unpolluted with Slavery will plant one more hill of born.

a fort, made sufficiently thick to resist the force of cannon balls, and a casemate gun is one cation. An embrasure is a hole or opening through which guns are fired from fortifications.

WHAT IS THE PROSPECT?

"Let not him that putteth on the harness or poudrette in the hill. There is manure boast as he that taketh it off." In the beginepough wasted on almost every farm to add ning of all contests, the habit of disparaging stores if not hundreds of bushels to the corn and contemptuously estimating the adversary o be overcome, is an almost universal weakness It is probable that although agricultural la- of Humanity: Unreasonable, immeasurable bor may be scarce, there will be a surplus of confidence of success has ruined too many a upskilled labor which farmers may, in fact gallant leader and righteous cause. Let us conshould employ. Laborers now employed in sider, then, with all possible impartiality, the many manufacturing establishments are very prospects of the Union cause in the struggle now opening.

I. And, in the outset, let the folly be utterly thooted of supposing that the rebels will not fight. They will, they must fight, and that desperately. A peaceful adjustment is a sheer impossibility, and has been from the hour that the iron hail was first rained on the walls of devoted Sumter. The men who planned directed. executed, and even those who in any manner incited; that, fiendish act, are traitors to the United States, and as such are instinctively They have burned their ships, and retreat is henceforth impossible. Any peace that may be made must involve their signal triumph or their utter humiliation. If there were no other obstacles to a half-and-half settlement, the position of the Army and Navy officers whom they have seduced from their loyalty would be insuperable. Here are great numbers of sworn defenders of the authority and flug of the Union, from Gen. Twiggs down, who have been dved in a treason so black that no Government "Tobacco has been considered our most not utterly broken down could consent to overprofitable erop; whether it be so or not we will look it. | Can the traitors agree to abandon not discuss; we have always held the contrary, these officers, without support or profession, to and fully believe it; still, under some circum- the cold charities of a frowning world? Could stances on the very best managed farms per the Government consent to their restoration to haps it may be a little more profitable than the rank they have betrayed? If it could. any other. The question of profit is complex, would loval and faithful officers consent to serve however, and we should not reckon only the with and under them? The idea is utterly in-

II. Nor will it answer to depreciate the Milia man who has a patriotic soul calculate only tary resources and efficiency of the rebels.— Even cowards in their position would fight desperately, and they are no cowards. Most of them have been trained from the cradle to conof manly character, and skill in the use of arms volving peril to life, are with them themes of goes forth with a will and becomes the And, while we are confident that a majority of entiment of the people, we should, even here the Southern People are at heart Unionists today, we judge that seven-eighths of the fighting force-the "Chivalry" - of the Slave Statesthe young, the daring, the ambitious, the desperate have been drawn into the meshes of the rebellion. They have many of the very best of our late Army officers, and their soldiers will at first be better led and handled than ours. Such are the advantages with which they will enter upon the contest, added to which it must be fought on ground which they know thoroughly and we very impersectly, in the midst of their resources and at a distance from ours while tensof the inhabitants of the seat

III. But, on the other hand, they fight to divide and belittle the Republic, while we struggle to preserve and uphold its integrity. Our position in this war chimes with an intense the danger. It is our duty, who stay at home, and pervading American instinct, while theirs resists and defies it. We carry the oid flag, short, to provide that they are as abundant with thirty-four stars emblazoned proudly there on; they flaunt a novel imitation which bears cally directed; can possibly effect. To do this but seven stars now, and cannot have more than fourteen. Every American long resident et us all do our duty, and trust God for the in distant lands is heartily with us; so is every Old-World republican: so is every one who hopes and prays that all North America shall ultimately constitute one great, glorious Republic. The value of this identity of our cause with the spontaneous and fervid impulses of "Young America" can hardly be over-esti-

of war will engerly give information to their

leaders where one will venture to give any to

mated. IV. The people of the loyal States are far more unanimous and hearty in the struggle for the Union than are the people of the Slave States in steking its dismemberment. We know that there are individuals in these States whose hearts are with Jeff. Davie Co.; but they are a very inconsiderable fraction of the whole; while in the South, the unerring test of the Ballot, while voting was still measurably free, proves the Union still strong in the affections of millions. Virginia, North Carolina. Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and even Arkansas, have voted since Lincoln's election that they would not be dragged out of the Union; and, though that vote has in most instances been practically circumvented by the conspiraand pulverized, will more than fertilize a hill tors, the record still stands. Georgia, Alabama Mississippi, Louisiana, were carried by the Secessionists through a desperate struggle; in Louisiana, the Unionists claim to have cast a majority of the popular vote, as also in Alabama; while thousands were bullied into vo-Then plant "three grains of corn." Dig the | ting Secession tickets by the cry, "You have oil deep and meilow. Soak the seed to hasten repeatedly, explicitly, resolved that you would secede if a Republican were chosen President: now stand up to that resolve or confess yourselves liars!" Thousands voted thus in order fertilizer. If you plant the right kind, three to frighten the Free States into concessions which would give them an excuse for remaining in the Union; they never really meant to break out of it. Poll the whole American people to-day; and we are confident that twothirds of them would vote to have the Union preserved. It is impossible that this preponderance should not be felt in the pending strugglê.

V. The people of the loyal States are more intelligent, ingenious, inventive, mechanical, than the mass of those who will be brought into the field against them. From any Northern brigade, you may at the same time choose the fit men to rebuild a broken bridge, to repair and run a railroad, and to scale and fight a ship WAR TERMS .- A casemate is a stone roof to, of war, leaving the brigade still effective for the field. This is not true to a like extent of any other brigade in the world, certainly not of any which is placed under a casemate. A barbette that obeys the orders of Jeff. Davis. And it can the same purpose. A gentleman from Virginia, gan is one which is placed on the top of a forti- not fail to tell on the fortunes of a campaign. VI. The preponderance of wealth, and cred-

it, and industrial efficiency, is greatly on the and every year's improvements in projectiles in chains at Washington, and that the only garments for the men,

and gunnery renders it more so. The longest purse beats the sharpest sword, when they are found on opposite sides. We command the seas; we are at home in the gold mines; we can beat the rebels ten to one in casting cannon, in riffing muskets; in making cartridges. We have the sympathies of the civilized world, and can borrow millions abroad where the rebels would be refused thousands. We have no servile class that needs watching, and no shadow of dread of "a fire in the rear." We excel in growing food, and digging coal, and working iron and steel, in mining copper, weaving cloth, and making wares; and if we were cut off from all foreign trade for twenty years, we should come out the richer and stronger for the stricture. We depend on the staple like Cotton that must be exported in order to be reafized. In short, we go into the contest as a wellappointed army would engage one composed of

artillery alone. VII. Finally, the armies of the Union are and long will be composed of Volunteers only, or men whose hearts are in the work, while the rebels have already been compelled to resort extensively to drafting or to bullying men into their service. Fort Sumter was invested by military compelled to serve, many of whom detested the rebellion and its authors. In every seceded State, men are constrained to enlist under penalty of being robbed and hunted out as "Abolitionists"-that is, Unionists. As the contest proceeds, and the monstrous lies concerning President Lincoln, Gen. Scott; the North, the Black Republicans, invasion, subjugation, &c., &., wherewith the South has been crazed, shall be gradually exposed by the march of events, it must be that thousands of those thus driven in to the rebel ranks, being disabused, will escape from their vassalage or refuse to raise fratricidal hands against the detenders of the Union.

Such, hastily stated, are our reasons for beheving that, with wisdom and energy at headquarters, the Union will be upheld and the rebeilton crushed out. That this end will be attained through perils, sacrifices, discouragements, disaters even, we know; but it will secure a noble heritage of peace and prosperity to our country and our edildren. Through the to the Land of Promise, and it will be steadfastly trodden by a brave and loyal people. - N. I.

LIES: scripture Mr. Jefferson Davis will live to witness, and possibly may testify thereto in a more This Southern Confederacy is certainly based no distant period. He must be a wise and a wary | because their own experience had been so terriman, and a man of many resources, who can ble that they wished to extend to their dying deceive a fellow creature to his mortal hurt; and mutilated the aid of science and the com-

ficed to the ambition of him and his fellows, than this? we do not care to stop to choose our phrases, or to mince them if we did. This gigantic re-, no better foundation than this? Tribune. ballion, of which he is the head, was conceived in Slavery, begot in fraud, and feeds and grows fat on lies.

If any one thing has been made more manifest than another throughout this Secession can raise good peas which are more valuable busness, it is that the leaders dare not trust the People. The question of a separate Confederncy has never yet been submitted to them either as a whole people or as separate State sovereignties, and never will be, simply because them tender. The plan generally adopted is the leaders do not dare. It is very true, and this; put as many in a barrel as will last one we hasten to do them the justice to acknowledge it, if there were no reason for fear, they would still be prevented, by that haughty contempt they feel for all who are not of their own class, from consulting either the wishes or the wards until starved to it opinions of the people in relation to the matter. But as, after all, "mud-sills" are quite as hogs for two on three years. These hogs were necessary and useful in their way as the more ornamental parts of the architecture of human society, it is the fear of the expression of their wishes and opinions that has, barred the submission of the question of Becession to their

Nor is this the only way in which they show their fear lest the truth should be known. The An equally strict surveillance is exercised over Orleans, and, we presume, of other places, who wish to avoid suspicion, and to insure a chance of the transmission of their letters, send them safe alternative, when time fails in the examination of a large mail. A Southern gentleman, who left a South-Western city a week ago, is shocked and amazed at the state of to summon recruits for Fletcher Webster's regithings at the North. "We know nothing of ment, the following teiling incident occurred: it at the South," he declares; "it is all studi- The chairman notified the meeting that subously kept from us!" "Great God! we are lost!" exclaims another, when he sees the un- promptly came forward and said, "This is from expected ununimity and activity of the North, which in his section also they are not permitted for \$100. 'The father stood by and proved to to hear of. Further north, where it is still so be blind. He is an officer of the navy who distorted and so maxed with lies, as to answer lost his sight in the service, and a nephew of not mot more than sixty miles from Norfolk, informed us a few days since that the two posi- | Five thousand dollars were immediately subtive statements implicitly relied on in that sec- scribed for the regiment, which is to leave this tion are, that Gen. Scott has resigned, and lies | week ... One hundred young ladies were making

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 personare of 10 ines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for eyest subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yaarly ad-

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Square,	٠.,	[4]	\$3,00	\$4,50	\$6,00
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do.		-	15.00	20,00	30,00
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				ill he publishe	

dered 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.

way the North can raise any troops is by throwing open all her jails!

And this is not accident; is is a system. The truth will be fatal to the cause of Secession. Let the South once know that the North is a unit-that it has rallied as one man to the defense of liberty and our time-honored government; that they have been deceived most grossly by their own leaders; most cruelly by the promises of Northern traitors in and out of office, and Northern newspapers equally vile, and the fear of the traitors is that the people. hitherto inactive or only unsympathetic, will rise in their strength and crush treason and On this theory the otherwise inexplicable at-

tempt to conceal the slaughter at Fort Moultrie has a purpose, and the gigantic lie of Mr. Jeff. Davis, that Fort Sumter was taken without the loss of a single life, is, like the other almost in-numerable lies of his last message, simply in accordance with a consistant plan. If there is such a thing as historical evidence of a fact, it may be considered proved that the number of lives lost at Fort Moultrie was several hundred. We have the testimony of four different persons, differing in their opportunities for observation, to the same fact, of which they were all eyewitnesses. If any doubt could be thrown upon the statement of the two German soldiers, not because they may not be trustworthy; but because they are unknown, or upon that of the gentleman published yesterday, because his name which we were not at liberty to give, was not given that objection cannot be made to the testimony of Capt. Corson, a well-known citizen of Staten Island. And now, to the testimony of all three, comes the singularly corroborative negative evidence of Mr. Thompson, who was at the head of the mailing department of the Charleston Mercury all last winter, and who during those eventful Sumter days was at his post. It will be remembered that one of the other witnesses stated that the abot which did the most execution was the shot first fired; the first bulletin, pulled down immediately from the Mercury's board, and which announced the killing of there men by a single shot was early in the day. Perhaps at that moment was conceived the notion of concealment, lest the effect upon the Southern mind generally, as well Red Sea, not around it, lies the appointed way as upon the soldery kept back in reserve, should be disastroys. Therefore Lieut. Rhett. who was wounded by this early shot that killed so many, was not hurt at all, except but by a slight tumble over a gun-carriage. So the soldier whom Mr. Thompson overheard speak of A cause that is based upon lies can no more brightful work located it not at Point Camive and flourish than a house can stand whose mings, where he came from, but at Fort Moulfoundation is on the sand. The truth of this trie. We only yesterday asked Capt. Dubledny if any of his shot entered the embrasures as Moultrie, and we have his positive assurances conspicuous manner than he would wish. that they entered them and tore them, away, though what they may have done within, he upon falsehood in morals and statecraft, and if, as seems probable, it has no other chance for a Doubleday's assurance that, after the agreeshort-life existence than the active promulgament to evaluate, great numbers of surgeons tion of lies, it must come to a speedy end and at and clergymen were brought to them. Was it that wisdom has not yet been given to man forts of religion? Why should Senstor Wigwhich can cozen and cheat a nation out of its fall have braved that perilous passage across existence.

It is not pleasant to us thus to speak of any fellow-creature, not even Mr. Jeff. Davis; but Sumter, "For God's sake, can there not be a then, as we know, to apply to him another stop but to this?" A stop to what? The waste Scriptural phrase, that "he is a liar, and the of powder and ball, which hurt nobody, but truth is not in him," and that thousands of which might have hurt Wigfall in that foolish lives and millions, of treasure are to be sacri- passage-foolish, that is, with no other motive

How long can a movement last that rests on

For the Acitator. TO FAT HOES CHEAP AND HAVE GOOD PORK .-Farmers having land that will produce corn. than corn, and may be fed as follows :- Two barrels are more convenient than one, for the peas need socking twenty-four hours to make day, with the milk and other slops usually saved for swill, and prepare themeach morning. Hogs fed on peas will not eat corn after-

We know a farmer who took the premium on T. O. Horis. fed on peas.

.THE WAY THE PENNSTLVANIA DUTCHMEN FIGUT. When the Berks County and other interior troops were on their way toward Camp Curtin, the officers had a conference over tha news of the taking of Fort Sumter, and the fact that, after thirty-six hours' cannonading, nonewspapers of the South are full of lies, and life was lost. One honest Dutch officer could common rumor more than justifies its ancient not understand how this could be done; but reputation, for not even by an accident does it another officer, better posted in modern warfare blunder upon the truth. A censorship of the assured him that it was all owing to the astonpress, or that sense of honor known even among ishing improvements in modern science, which hieves, forbids Southern journals, and the few had made the art of war so perfect that forts Southern persons who have the intelligence or might be battered down, and cities hombarded. the ability to take a Northern newspaper, to and yet not a single individual be killed. The promulgate the intelligence from the North .- honest Dutch son of Mars listened attentive'v and in surprise at such remarkable results all correspondence. Prudent merchants of New- Suddenly his sace reddened, and with a blow of his fist upon the table, which sounded like the discharge of a Columbiad, he exclaimed, "Den. by tam, dey had petter not pring town our unsenled, well aware that no seal is regarded Duchmans, for dey are so dam shtupid mid except to secure the destruction of a letter as a science, dat dey could not go into a fight mitout killing somepoty.'

PATRIOTIC INCIDENT. -At the Boston meeting scriptions would be received, when a little boy Stephen Decatur, sir." It proved to be a check Commodore Decatur of the last war. Nine cheers were given which made the halls ring: