

Terms of Publication.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR is published every Wednesday Morning, and mailed to subscribers at the very reasonable price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, in advance.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL. DAVID HART, Proprietor. The undersigned begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken possession of the old grand stand fitted up in good style.

JAS. LOVREX & S. F. WILSON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Court of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties. (Wellsboro, Feb. 1, 1853.)

C. N. DART, DENTIST, OFFICE at his residence near the Academy. All work pertaining to his line of business done promptly and warranted. (April 22, 1853.)

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

J. C. WHITTAKER, Hygienic 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. nov21,50.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE. Corner of Main Street and 2d Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa. J. W. BIGONY, PROPRIETOR. This popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open to the public as a first-class house.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, E. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR. GAINES, TIOGA COUNTY, PA. THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and boating grounds in Northern Pa. No pains will be spared to make the accommodation at pleasure to all who desire it.

G. C. CAMPBELL, BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER. SHOP in the rear of the Post Office. Everything in his line will be done as well and promptly as it can be done in the city.

THE CORNING JOURNAL. George W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor. Published at Corning, Leuben Co., N. Y., at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, in advance.

WELLSBORO HOTEL, WELLSBOROUGH, PA. E. S. FAIR, PROPRIETOR. (Formerly of the United States Hotel.) Having leased this well known and popular Hotel, solicits the patronage of the public.

PICTURE FRAMING. T. MOTT, Engraver, Prints, Pictures, Certificates in the most artistic manner, in plain and ornate styles. Rose Wood, Black Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, &c. Persons leaving any article for framing, can receive them next day, in any style they wish and hang 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 eye and those appendages on scientific principles, and that he can cure without fail the most difficult diseases called "Vitus" Disease, (Chorea Scleræ) and will attend to any other business in the line of Physic and Surgery.

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 15, 1861. NO. 41.

Table with 4 columns: Rates of Advertising, 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 12 MONTHS. Includes rates for Square, Line, Column, and other advertising formats.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE. Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean, The home of the brave and the free, The home of each patriot's devotion, A world offers homage to thee.

When war waged its wide desolation, And threaten'd our land to deform, The ark of freedom's foundation, Columbia rode safe through the storm.

PLANT CORN—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.

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 merely a great number of acres, but a great surplus of grain of this most sure of all food producing plants.

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.

Millet is another late crop that should not be neglected. It is very much grown at the West as a hay crop, under the name of Hungarian grass, and several other humbug names, one of which is "Japanese wheat."

Besides increasing the grain and grass crops to the greatest possible extent, do not neglect the root crop. Plant beets, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas, turnips—everything that will help to produce a greater abundance of flour, cheese, pork, beef and mutton.

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.

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 full capacity of the farm, and the labor employed. For grain, unlike roots and vegetables and fruits, can easily be kept over a year without any loss in value or price.

That is excellent advice. If labor is scarce, a great breadth cannot be planted, but what is sown can be made more productive.

WAR TERMS.—A casemate is a stone roof to a fort, made sufficiently thick to resist the force of cannon balls, and a casemate gun is one which is placed under a casemate.

yard manure and compost, and plow in as usual, we can drop guano, superphosphate, bonic dust or poudrette in the hill. There is manure enough wasted on almost every farm to add stores if not hundreds of bushels to the corn crop.

It is probable that although agricultural labor may be scarce, there will be a surplus of unskilled labor which farmers may, in fact should employ. Laborers now employed in many manufacturing establishments are very likely to be thrown out of employment, and so will be a great many sea-faring men engaged in the coasting trade.

The Homestead article has another very sensible piece of advice which will apply to some other besides Connecticut farmers. Let it be read and thought of: "We have one crop that might be dispensed with altogether for the present. Grain is better than tobacco. In 1850 we produced in this State over a million and a quarter pounds of tobacco with very doubtful economy to the producer, and not much benefit to the public.

"Tobacco has been considered our most profitable crop; whether it be so or not we will not discuss; we have always held the contrary, and fully believe it; still, under some circumstances on the very best managed farms perhaps it may be a little more profitable than any other. The question of profit is complex, however, and we should not reckon only the profits of a single season, for obviously thus we can come at no just decision.

Yes, do you best to provide for the worst, and then if the worst does not come, and we find ourselves in possession of a surplus, remember that "a store is no store."

It would be a sore thing if in addition to the stress of war there should be such a scarcity of food that those who go to fight Slavery from overrunning free soil would be in danger of not being full fed, or that their wives and children left at home among us should suffer, as many did in the war of the first revolution.

Who can imagine the vast addition all the golden 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?

Then plant "three grains of corn." Dig the soil deep and mellow. Sank the seed to hasten its vegetation. Keep the ground free of weeds, and the surface loose, and moist and rich. Dig in the early morning dew. There is no better fertilizer. If you plant the right kind, three grains will produce six ears, and each of these will have a hundred grains.

WAR TERMS.—A casemate is a stone roof to a fort, made sufficiently thick to resist the force of cannon balls, and a casemate gun is one which is placed under a casemate.

WHAT IS THE PROSPECT? "Let not him that putteth on the harness boast as he that taketh it off." In the beginning of all contests, the habit of disparaging and contemptuously estimating the adversary to be overcome, is an almost universal weakness of Humanity.

I. And, in the outset, let the folly be utterly hunted 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.

II. Nor will it answer to depreciate the Military resources and efficiency of the rebels. Even towards their position would fight desperately, and they are no cowards. Most of them have been trained from the cradle to consider personal bravery the very first requisite of manly character, and skill in the use of arms the first necessity of a gentleman.

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 and pervading American instinct, while theirs resists and defies it. We carry the old flag, with thirty-four stars emblazoned proudly thereon; they flaunt a novel imitation which bears but seven stars now, and cannot have more than fourteen.

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 seeking its dismemberment. We know that there are individuals in these States whose hearts are with Jeff. Davis & Co.; but they are a very insignificant fraction of the whole.

V. The people of the loyal States are more intelligent, ingenious, inventive, mechanical, than the mass of those who will be brought in to the field against them. From any Northern brigade, you may at the same time choose the fittest man to rebuild a broken bridge, to repair and run a railroad, and to scale and fight a ship of war, leaving the brigade still effective for the field.

VI. The preponderance of wealth, and credit, and industrial efficiency, is greatly on the side of the loyal States. War is a costly game, and every year's improvements in projectiles

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 rifling muskets, in making cartridges. We have the sympathies of the civilized world, and can borrow millions abroad where the rebels would be refused thousands.

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.

Such, hastily stated, are our reasons for believing that, with wisdom and energy at headquarters, the Union will be upheld and the rebellion crushed out. That this end will be attained through perils, sacrifices, discouragements, disasters even, we know; but it will secure a nobler heritage of peace and prosperity to our country and our children.

LIES. A cause that is based upon lies can no more flourish than a house can stand whose foundation is on the sand. The truth of this scripture Mr. Jefferson Davis will live to witness, and possibly may testify thereto in a more conspicuous manner than he would wish.

It is not pleasant to us thus to speak of any fellow-creature, not even Mr. Jeff. Davis; but then, as we know, to apply to him another Scriptural phrase, that "he is a liar, and the truth is not in him," and that thousands of lives and millions of treasure are to be sacrificed to the ambition of him and his fellows, we do not care to stop to choose our phrases, or to mince them if we did.

If any one thing has been made more manifest than another throughout this Secession business, it is that the leaders dare not trust the People. The question of a separate Confederacy has never yet been submitted to their either as a whole people or as separate-State sovereignties, and never will be, simply because the leaders do not dare.

Nor is this the only way in which they show their fear lest the truth should be known. The newspapers of the South are full of lies, and common rumor more than justifies its ancient reputation, for not even by an accident does it blunder upon the truth.

THE WATTS PENNSYLVANIA DETACHMENT FIGHT.—When the Berks County and other interior troops were on their way toward Camp Curtin, the officers had a conference over the news of the taking of Fort Sumter, and the fact that, after thirty-six hours' cannonading, no life was lost. One honest Dutch officer could not understand how this could be done; but another officer, better posted in modern warfare, assured him that it was all owing to the astonishing improvements in modern science, which had made the art of war so perfect that forts might be battered down, and cities bombarded, and yet not a single individual be killed.

way the North can raise any troops is by throwing open all her jails! And this is not accident; it 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 traitors together.

On this theory the otherwise inexplicable attempt to conceal the slaughter at Fort Moultrie had 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 innumerable lies of his last message, simply in accordance with a consistent 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 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 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 shot which did the most execution was the shot first fired; the first bullet, pulled down immediately from the Mercury's board, and which announced the killing of thirty 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 as upon the soldiery kept back in reserve, should be disastrous. Therefore Lieut. Rhetz, who was wounded by this early shot that killed so many, was not hurt at all, except by a slight tumble over a gun-carriage. So the soldier whom Mr. Thompson overheard speak of "bright work" located it not at Point Comfort, where he came from, but at Fort Moultrie. We only yesterday asked Capt. Doubleday if any of his shot entered the embrasures at Moultrie, and we have his positive assurance that they entered them and tore them away, though what they may have done within, he of course did not know. We also have Capt. Doubleday's assurance that, after the agreement to evaluate great numbers of engineers and clerical men were brought to them. Was it because their own experience had been so terrible that they wished to extend to their dying and mutilated the aid of science and the comforts of religion? Why should Senator Wigfall have braved that perilous passage across the harbor, with shot and shell falling thick around him, exclaiming, when he reached Sumter, "For God's sake, can there not be a stop put to this?" A stop to what? The waste of powder and ball, which hurt nobody, but which might have hurt Wigfall in that foolish passage—foolish, that is, with no other motive than this?

How long can a movement last that rests on no better foundation than this?—Tribune.

For the Agitator. TO FAT HOGS CHEAP AND HAVE GOOD PORK.—Farmers having land that will produce corn, can raise good pens which are more valuable than corn, and may be fed as follows:—Two barrels are more convenient than one, for the pens need soaking twenty-four hours to make them tender. The plan generally adopted is this; put as many in a barrel as will last one day, with the milk and other slops usually saved for swill, and prepare them each morning. Hogs fed on peas will not eat corn afterwards until starved to it.

We know a farmer who took the premium on hogs for two of three years. These hogs were fed on peas. T. O. Hoelias.

THE WATTS PENNSYLVANIA DETACHMENT FIGHT.—When the Berks County and other interior troops were on their way toward Camp Curtin, the officers had a conference over the news of the taking of Fort Sumter, and the fact that, after thirty-six hours' cannonading, no life was lost. One honest Dutch officer could not understand how this could be done; but another officer, better posted in modern warfare, assured him that it was all owing to the astonishing improvements in modern science, which had made the art of war so perfect that forts might be battered down, and cities bombarded, and yet not a single individual be killed.

Patriotic Incident.—At the Boston meeting to summon recruits for Fletcher Webster's regiment, the following telling incident occurred:—The chairman notified the meeting that subscriptions would be received, when a little boy promptly came forward and said, "This is from Stephen Decatur, sir." It proved to be a check for \$100. The father stood by and proved to be blind. He is an officer of the navy who lost his sight in the service, and a nephew of Commodore Decatur of the last war. Nine checks were given which made the hall ring; five thousand dollars were immediately subscribed for the regiment, which is to leave this week. One hundred young ladies were making garments for the men.