

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1861.

New Advertisements. Notice.—Wm. W. Babb, Sainl. Doane, Wm. Bachs, Commissioners. Notice.—Julius Sherwood. Announcements.—Morgan Seelye.

On Monday last, about fifty recruits started for Camp Curtin under command of Captain Shewood, and Sergeant G. W. Sears. They go to fill up the complement of the Wellsboro companies, accepted for three years.

THE FOURTH AT KNOXVILLE.—We have received the following note which explains itself:

HUGH YOUNG, Esq., Dear Sir: Will you please announce in the columns of the AGITATOR the fact that the citizens of Knoxville and vicinity, have resolved to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence on the ensuing fourth day of July, at this place, in the patriotic spirit of the days of '76. A full programme of which will be sent you for publication at an early day.

Committee of Arrangements.—J. H. Stubbs, D. B. Closson, N. G. Ray, and others. Knoxville, May 24, 1861.

A CONFIDENCE MAN ABOUT.—Van Duzen, the popular Horseheads landlord, has been made the victim of a confidence man: He came to his house on Wednesday, and blandly asked to hire a horse and buggy to go to Breesport. "Van," always ready to accommodate his guests, complied with the request. The fellow being gone longer than was necessary, Deputy Sheriff Staring was placed on his trail. He soon discovered evidence that the suspicious entertainment were correct. He followed him as far as Knoxville, Pa., when he lost track of the scamp. It was a large grey horse, and the buggy an open one.—Elmira Press.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?—Mr. Editor: In passing by the farm of Mr. J. Vermilyea on Elk Run, I noticed several times the last two weeks, that the waters of a small stream running through the farm were muddy, at the same time the water of other streams near by was perfectly clear, and the weather dry, so much so that some burned their fallows. In going up said stream to ascertain the cause, I discovered that a spring came out of a steep bank (about forty rods from the mouth) the water of which was quite turbid, while the water further up the run was quite clear. Will some of your readers find out and state the cause? Yours, &c., Guines, May 25, 1861. W. WATROUS.

THE "ATLANTIC"—A MARTIAL NUMBER. The June number of the Atlantic Monthly has been prepared for the army. O. W. Holmes has written for the number a magnificent "Army Hymn," to the tune of "Old Hundred" which can be sung by the troops. James Russell Lowell has prepared a most scathing article on the Jeff. Davis rebellion, showing the patriotic soldier what he is fighting against in this encounter between civilization and barbarism. T. Wentworth Higginson has contributed a graphic account of the Charleston insurrection in 1832. E. H. Derby has written a very complete paper on American Navigation. The most marked and strikingly appropriate article in the Army Atlantic, however, is a description of the march of the New York Seventh Regiment to Washington, written by one of their number, a private soldier.

THE FOURTH IN MANFIELD.—The citizens of Mansfield met at the M. E. Church, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate our National Birth-day at said place, on the fourth day of July, next. On motion, Prof. Wildman was chosen president of the meeting, and Henry Allen, Secretary. On motion of S. B. Elliott, it was resolved to celebrate the American Anniversary in the forenoon of said day, and to dedicate the Mansfield Classical Seminary, in the afternoon. On motion, S. B. Elliott, Henry Allen, John Fox, J. P. Morris, Lewis Smith, J. F. Donaldson, A. Pitts and T. L. Baldwin, were appointed a committee of arrangements for the celebration in the forenoon, and Prof. Wildman, A. P. Ross, Rev. R. N. Drake, Rev. L. N. Reynolds, Rev. R. Videman, Rev. N. Fellows, S. B. Elliott and Lyman Beach, Esq., were appointed committee of arrangements for the dedication in the afternoon. On motion, it was resolved to publish the proceedings of the meeting in the County papers. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on the evening of the 2d of June next, to hear report of committee. HENRY ALLEN.

Fruit Prospects.—The Towanda Reporter learns from persons coming from different sections of the country, that the prospects for fruit is very poor. The apple trees are not putting out blossoms as generally as was the case last year, although in some sections the trees are tolerably well loaded—in other portions there will be but a very few apples this autumn, even if all the blossoms produce ripened fruit. There will be an entire lack of all other kinds of orchard fruits except the apple. The peach, pear, plum and cherry are a total failure. The cherry, more particularly, appears to have had fruit buds started quite early, perhaps during the warm weather in February and March, but they were killed by the succeeding severely cold weather which lasted several weeks, and even the leaf buds, on the cherry, plum, peach and pear trees, appear to have been frozen and destroyed, so that new ones are just forming, and in many cases these trees appear to have died, still by close observation new buds will be found. The wheat, and even the grass, in many places, in newly seeded meadows, is said to have been killed by the hard freeze in the forepart of March. Still the wheat is said to be looking very well in many portions of the country.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

The news which has arrived since our last issue, is of the most important character: A brilliant and successful movement has put the Government in possession of the Virginia hills, including the City of Alexandria and Arlington Heights. The first advance into the enemy's territory has been made, and Secession flags no longer float in the face of the National Capital. The most illustrious of these now lies at the feet of a young and gallant officer, who was murdered while flushed with the excitement of his capture. In place of it, however, floats the Stars and Stripes, and the dead soldier goes to a grave indeed honorable.

For twenty-four hours many regiments of the Washington troops had been in readiness for instant departure, though none knew the nature of the service to be performed. At last, on Thursday night, at midnight, the order came to move. The Firemen Zouaves, under the lamented Col. Ellsworth, proceeded in steamers from the Navy Yard to Alexandria. The 7th, 12th, 25th, New York; 1st Michigan; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, New Jersey; two corps of regular cavalry; two guns of Sherman's battery; and several companies of District Volunteers, passed over the Long Bridge to the Virginia shore.—The 5th, 8th, 28th, and 69th, New York, went from Georgetown over the Chain Bridge. In all, there were about 13,000.

The troops, on reaching the Virginia side, were stationed at various points to guard their position, while the Zouaves landed in boats, and took possession of Alexandria. The two guns of Sherman's Battery cleared the streets by their single presence, and a troop of Secessionist Cavalry, a remnant of the Rebel force which fled from the town, was captured.

On landing, Colonel Ellsworth, with a party of five picked men, immediately proceeded to the telegraph office, in order to prevent any information of the arrival of Federal troops from being sent into the interior of the State. They proceeded, for this purpose, up King street, at double quick time, and on passing the Marshall House, and observing a large Secession flag flying from a staff on the roof, they at once entered the hotel, and went up through the house to the roof, and the Colonel at once hauled down the Secession flag, and taving the American flag they, gear with them, he fastened it to the running-gear of the staff and attempted to haul it up; but, from some unknown cause, he could not raise it higher than at half mast, where it remained flying, ominous of the fate of its gallant defender.

On retiring from the roof, the party were met on their return by Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Hotel, who issued from a side door of the upper hall, just as Brownell, followed by the Colonel, was coming down the attic stairway. Jackson at once raised a double barreled gun he had in his hands, and aimed it at Brownell, who immediately struck the gun on one side with his sabre musket. Jackson then turned his aim on Col. Ellsworth, who was in the act of rolling up the flag in his possession, and fired, the shot taking effect, and literally tearing the Colonel's breast to pieces, penetrating his heart and causing instant death. Almost simultaneously with the aiming of Jackson's gun at the Colonel, Brownell aimed and fired at Jackson, and as the latter fell forward dead—the ball having penetrated his brain—Brownell caught him on his sabre bayonet and made sure work of him. The flag that Col. Ellsworth hauled down was a very large one, no less than 17 feet in length, by about 6 in width. It had the death's head and cross-bones marked across the bars of the flag.

When the Colonel was shot, he dropped the flag, tore open his dress at his breast, and fell on his face exclaiming, "My God!" The blood from the terrible wound deluged the accused flag on which he fell. Our informant took his Bowie-knife and cut a piece of the blue portion of the flag from it, and has it now in his possession. It is bathed in the blood of the murdered Colonel. He states that there are fourteen prisoners confined in the upper rooms of the Marshall House, and the only view they have in sight, is that of the dead body of the murderer, lying on the floor of the hall where he fell, pierced by the bayonet-sabers of the remainder of the party, who were with the Colonel on the roof. A cannon is planted in front of the house, and the building guarded strictly by a large force of the Zouaves. The body of the Colonel was taken to the Navy Yard, under the escort of a party commanded by Lieut. T. B. Pendergast of the 71st, formerly a volunteer in the troupe of the Bryant Minstrels.

Col. Wilcox of Michigan now commands in Alexandria. The 60th New York Regiment, in the course of yesterday, took several hundred rebel prisoners. Other captures of men and property of various kinds were also made.—Among the prisoners taken, were several notorious Secessionists, including Dr. Byloe and Capt. Shafer, long the pests of Washington, on account of their cowardly treasonable sentiments.

It is said that 9,500 Confederate troops are between Point of Rocks and Williamsport, and that among them are 300 Cherokee Indians, armed with the ancient weapons of their barbarous warfare. Between Point of Rocks, eight miles below, and Williamsport, twenty-three miles above Harper's Ferry, there are 35 pieces of cannon, Washington was full of rumors of fighting in various quarters, and of movements on the part of the Federal troops. But none of them were well founded. It now seems probable that an advance is very soon to be made on Harper's Ferry, which is said to be commanded by cannon opposite. Great apprehension exists in the Cumberland Valley of an invasion from Virginia. There are great numbers of cattle and horses which could be seized, and something like a panic prevails. Campbell's Flying Artillery, six companies, have been ordered to Chambersburg, Pa. News of a startling

character comes from Baltimore. It is said that the Government has gained full and accurate information of a deep conspiracy in that city against the Federal authorities, in which are involved many of the leading citizens. If this is the reward, the leniency hitherto shown, is to meet very little further forbearance will be extended toward these traitors.

Our latest Washington dispatches report all quiet in Alexandria, as far as any rebellious disturbance it concerned, though the troops were busily engaged all along the Virginia side of the river in making entrenchments. It is not known how far the advance troops have gone into Virginia, but it is thought that they have pressed on to the Manassas Junction on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 27 miles from Alexandria. This point is of importance, as the passage of rebel forces northward could be prevented by holding it. If this movement has taken place, there will probably be an engagement soon at or near that point.

It is said that there were on Thursday 12,000 troops at Richmond, with others arriving on every train; some of these were leaving probably for Culpepper.

As to the position of the British Government, the declaration of Lord John Russell in Parliament; that as to the letters of marque, there was a precedent in the case of Greece, when it separated from Turkey; the right of that country to issue letters of marque was allowed, and the law officers of the crown, who had been consulted, had declared that such a right would belong to the Southern Confederacy, comes with a commentary which at once explains its meaning, and proves that the British government is only taking a position which it has the right to assume under the law of nations.

The commentary is in the shape of proclamation, which warns British subjects against accepting of letters of marque, or sailing in Davis's privateers, and refuses to protect those who do; from any punishment which may be inflicted upon them, as pirates by our government. It also refuses to permit the condemning of prizes by Confederate privateers in British ports.

This, though, perhaps not strictly demanded by the law of nations, is an act of courtesy which we have a right to expect from England and France. In the Crimean war, those governments requested the favor of a similar restriction from the United States, and their request was at once granted. Should they refuse now to reciprocate in the matter, we would have a right to regard it as a lack of courtesy and consideration on their part.

What the British government will not do, is to assist in destroying the privateers of Davis, as pirates under the law of nations; and this we have no right to demand of them. On this point the Evening Post quotes from Wheaton's Law of Nations:

"Until the revolution is consummated, whilst the civil war involving a contest for the government continues, other states may remain indifferent spectators of the controversy, still continuing to treat the ancient government as sovereign, and the government de facto as a society entitled to the rights of war against its enemy; or may espouse the cause of a party which they believe to have justice on its side. In the first case, the foreign state fulfils all its obligations under the law of nations, and neither party has any right to complain, provided it maintains an impartial neutrality."

And farther: "If the foreign state professes neutrality, it is bound to allow impartially to both belligerent parties the free exercise of those rights which war gives to public enemies against each other; such as the right of blockade, and of capturing contraband and enemy's property."

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.—The chivalric "gentlemen" who have mutinied against the Union and the Constitution, because they cannot bear to be on an equality with "mudsills," have been now six months under arms and preparing for their boasted military subjugation of the nation. In these six months, besides a great deal of bragging and some lynching of defenceless men and women, they have accomplished the following things: Seven thousand of them, after months of preparation, fired on our flag, and after immense efforts succeeded in dislodging seventy men from Fort Sumter. They have poisoned two United States soldiers. They have stabbd one in the night. They have succeeded in placing one keg of powder under one of the national buildings. They have made an unsuccessful attempt to poison a regiment of United States troops.

These are warlike achievements, of which the Thugs or the mutinous Sepoys of India would not have boasted more completely than do Davis and his crew.

There is every reason to believe that the Montgomery mutineers are a very warlike set of people.

SHORT COMMENTS.—The men of war blockading the mouth of Pensacola Bay, have stopped the supplies of the rebel forces investing Fort Pickens. General Bragg has hitherto obtained his provisions from convenient depots at New Orleans and Mobile. Hereafter he will have to get them from Montgomery. Unfortunately, the railroad which has projected some years ago between Pensacola and Montgomery, and which is the only railroad connecting Pensacola has, is not yet completed. At last advices, fifteen or twenty miles of very bad ground; remained to be graded and laid with rails.

It is not impossible; therefore, that the "gentlemen" who have been enjoying camp life at Fort Pickens, may presently come to short rations—which the gentlemanly stomach is not accustomed to. "A little more bread and pork; General Bragg," will be the cry in camp; and it may happen that these chivalric "gentlemen" will be set to the ignominious work of digging and carrying dirt, lying asleep, and fastening rails. It will be a novel experience to them to be thus working for their bread and butter. It may have a wholesome effect.

At the South the rebels hang loyal men. At the North we only make dis-loyal men hang—the stars and stripes:

THE RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.

PLAIN WORDS FROM ONE OF THEM. TIOGA, May 23, 1861. EDITOR AGITATOR, Dear Sir: I never before had occasion to make any "personal explanations" (as they are called in parliamentary assemblages); but I deem it but just that the truth should be known about an affair, which now seems only a subject for slander.

One month ago there was a scene took place in our pleasant village, the like of which I never before had seen, and which I hope never again to see. About sixty young men from our little village and its vicinity, were about to leave their homes in support of that great cause which has so suddenly aroused such a commotion of popular feeling as the world has never before seen. A mighty revolution was upon us—armed rebellion in support of Secession and Slavery against Freedom our great Republic to its very centre, and that beautiful temple of Liberty which our fathers reared, seemed about to crumble into ruins. Carriers by night, and the regular mails by day, brought us the most exciting and alarming news. Our Capital, christened by the sacred name of Washington, was in imminent and immediate danger of attack from the hosts of Secession; and every news letter but awakened keener apprehensions for the safety of the whole country. Men were besought to lay down the implements by which they gained a livelihood by honest toil, and to come up immediately, to the defence of their country, and, as they had reason to expect, their homes and the treasures dearer than life, which they contained. Patriotic and worthy gentlemen promised that the wives and children, and in such an event, the mourning widows, (for we had every reason to expect such results) should be well cared for. This sacred appeal to the patriotism of the young and old, was responded to with enthusiasm; and the noble-hearted mother, often the gray-haired father, took the hands of their dearly-loved sons, and with tears rolling down their cheeks, bade them "Good speed" in the noble cause which they had espoused.

It was indeed a severe trial to break so many tender cords—to be so desolate so many happy families; but the sacrifice was cheerfully made, under the impulse that the cause which demanded it, was the cause of human right, freedom and civilization, and that the God of battles would support and care for us in the hour of danger.

Soon we were on the way. Home, friends, the generosity of those who ministered to our wants in so trying an hour, all bound us more firmly than ever to the mission which we had set out with best intentions, to accomplish.—Our sympathies never went out in such profuse and earnest support, as to those generous men and women whom we left behind.

Arrived in Camp Curtin—the situation of affairs began materially to change. Insufficient authority, and unguarded enthusiasm, had hurried more than three times the number of men from our County, which the Government could accept for any length of time, or upon any conditions. It soon became apparent that we were just too late to get into the service upon the conditions under which we left home. The quota of United States troops was obtained, and it was found that we could not get into service in accordance with the terms of our enlistment. We went for three months, it was all that was required; of course we would have been just as willing at the end of that time to go on for another term, and undoubtedly more so, for the trials of parting were over. But we were required to enlist for three years, entirely unexpectedly to us, as the proclamation of the President was only for three months. By competent authority we were told "that the State already had more men than it wanted, or could care for;" that our County would not be allowed to furnish, probably, more than three companies, (and now it seems only two,) that we would be honorably discharged, and might return to our homes; that men were being discharged every day. All these conditions were laid before us, and we were called upon to decide for ourselves. We had been three weeks from home, wearing out our own clothes, and having spent all of our money, we were already almost in a destitute condition for the future, as far as we could see, as we had no promise of any pay from the State, and our pride would lead us to refuse further contributions from our friends at home, so long as our future course was uncertain, for we had already been quite an expense to them, (thanks to their timely aid) plainly seeing that the cause in support of which they contributed was out of our reach; that we could not even have the privilege of risking our lives in its defense. Do our townpeople think that we ever would have turned back; if we had seen the least reasonable chance to do as we expected to do when we left our homes? Then why trust us in so sacred a cause? Why not have put it in safer hands—in your own hands? We were most of us men—we left you in tears, as we are not ashamed to own, for our hearts are in the cause—we have no fear of death, more than other mortals—then why not believe us when we say we would cheerfully face death for such a purpose?

We had lived upon uncertainty for three weeks, and it was pretty hard feed, for we were on our own expense, and have no prospect of getting any remuneration for our time, though we were willing, and would have been glad to have completed the contract on our part. We did not consider it to be to the interest of the State, or our own interest, for us to lie in Camp Curtin, wasting our time; and eating up the bread and beef which we have to help pay for, when we might be better earning something, and taking care of those interests which are just as important as fighting for our country.—Our duty was then at home—we came—but though we have had to foot the bill this time, both in means and in reputation to a great extent, still we are ready at any moment, to risk our lives; and leave our homes, if we are needed to defend the principles which are at stake in this conflict.

The N. Y. Express has seen fit to ridicule our (Grow's) Congressional District, for the action we have taken in this case. We assure the worthy (?) conductors of that Journal, that our sentiments in the inauguration of the present lamentable crisis, were not such that we were forced by the pressure of popular sentiment, to raise the flag of our Country through fear; but that our hearts were on the right side already, and we were saved the humiliation of turning so ignominious a summer-sault in the sight of outraged civilization. That we are sincere—that we will turn out to a man (there are four readers of the Express in this vicinity) when needed, without regard to time, or turns. We are not cowards, though the Express (having had considerable experience in the baking-down system) may think us such. We perhaps have enough enemies already, but we had rather meet our open foe, than a concealed miscreant, and we heartily wish for the good of the coun-

try, that all their false pretenses, skulking around bishing the public opinion, who the North, were among their old friends and laborers, the Secessionists of the chivalric age, where they would soon receive their just reward. There may yet be a time which will try the true patriotism and courage of all who at that time comes, I give it as my opinion, and those who so recently volunteered in good faith will cheerfully come up to the defense of our country. In the mean time, let us be united, let us question the bravery of no man, let us see fit to change his course for his own sons, so long as he is not actually needed. Respectfully, JOAN S. MITCHELL.

COMIC STATE OF THINGS AT MONTGOMERY.—Capital without any capital. A President without any precedent. A Secretary of Treasury without any treasure. A Secretary of the Navy without any navy. A Secretary of the Interior without any Interior. A Secretary of Foreign Affairs without any foreign affairs. A Postmaster General without any office. A Judiciary without any judges, and, in fine, an Administration without a tail.

DR. BELLINGHAM'S OILMENT.—The Agency of this universally famous article, stimulating the growth of beard, which, scaly hair, is now confined exclusively to highly respectable firms of Messrs. Hovey, Hageman & Co., of New York, thus giving American purchaser a double guarantee of usual recomendatory merits. The announcement of the New York agency is a feature in our advertising column.

MARRIED. In Wellsboro, at the Presbyterian Church, on the 23d inst., by Rev. J. E. Calkins, Mr. CHARLES OSGOOD, and Miss MARY JOSEPHINE, both of Wellsboro, Pa.

In Oxford, N. Y., on the 13th inst., by Rev. W. C. Cobb, Mr. CLARENCE WILCOX, of Wellsboro, to Mrs. HANNAH L. COMSTOCK, of Oxford, N. Y.

Just as we expected.

DIED. At Lawrenceville, Pa., on Friday evening last, SARAH KILBURN, widow of Hon. H. D. Kilburn, mother of Mrs. John C. Knox and Major L. Kilburn, U. S. A.

Announcements. We are requested to state that MORGAN SEELYE, Oscoda, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to me, either by judgment, note, or book account, are requested to call on or send me by post, in full, at once, or the claims will be put in process of collection. Call upon either H. Sherwood, Attorney, Mrs. Julius Sherwood, at Wellsboro, May 29, 1861. JULIUS SHERWOOD.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received for the construction of a public road in pursuance of an act of Assembly, from Babbs Creek near house of Young Campbell, to the County line, in a southerly direction, by the way of Harrison making a distance of about three and a half miles. Particulars will be communicated on application to the subscribers. SAMUEL DOANE, Co. May 29, 1861. WM. BACHE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. REV. W. BULLARD has just returned from the West where he has been lecturing for several weeks, and will give a WAR LECTURE at the Court House in this Borough on Sunday evening, June 24, 1861, May 22, 1861, 2d.

UNION STORE, WELLSBORO, PA., J. W. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors. Dealers in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, HATS, CROCKERY, NAILS, GLASS AND HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS, ETC. CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, HAMS, PORK, FLOUR, and all kinds of FARM PRODUCE, at the lowest Cash Prices. Wellsboro, May 8, 1861.

NEW GOODS! VERY CHEAP FOR READY PAY.

T. L. BALDWIN Has and is now receiving a large and various stock of SPRING AND SUMMER MERCHANDISE, Composed of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS and CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, WOODEN WARE, and in fact all Merchandise called for in the market all of which will be sold at the PANIC PRICES.

READY PAY. All persons desiring to buy Goods for CASH, do well to call and examine my stock of MERCHANDISE before making purchases elsewhere, as the stock will be disposed of at unusually low prices for Cash. T. L. BALDWIN, Tioiga, May 8, 1861.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.—The following persons have filed their petitions with the Court of Quarter Sessions of Tioga County for License to keep inns or taverns in their respective wards, and a hearing upon the applications will be had at the coming in of the Court in the afternoon of Wednesday, first week of June Court, next: Middlebury.—H. H. Potter, Bloss.—Daniel McVoy, B. R. Hall, Joseph T. Morris.—James S. Campbell, Wellsboro.—J. W. Bigony, E. S. Farr, Rufus Peck, Jackson.—Gates, Hill, Knoxville.—J. H. Stubbs, Gaines.—Horn, Barre, H. C. Vermilyea, Delmar.—James S. Cole, Liberty.—Joel H. Woodruff, May 8, 1861. J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk.

NEW COOPER SHOP.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has opened a COOPER SHOP opposite.

CROW'S WAGON SHOP, and is ready to do all manner of work promptly, orders from a gallon keg to a fifty barrel wagon, pairing also done on short notice. O. F. ELLIS, Wellsboro, May 8, 1861.

TEN THOUSAND BARRELS best Port at \$10 per barrel, or 10 cts. per gallon. REPLY.