SNEAKING TREASON.

Certain newspapers in this State, whose sympathies are all with the insurgents now striving to breaking the Union, having been obliged by stern public sentiment to modify their hitherto rapid course, now resort to the pitiful business of attempting to weaken the government and array opposition to it, by hunting up and printing every little occurrence which might seem to exhibit negligence or inattention to the comfort of the troops. These are magnified and commenfed on savagely, as showing cruelty toward tie troops, of whose interests they assume to the exclusive possession! They will not cons er how impossible it is that, say in Pennsylve, in, where this most unnatural war was suddenly forced upon us while in a wholly unprepared flate, that we should in the space of three or i ur weeks, accomplish miragles .-No doubt so, le of the rations of the troops have , not been as fall and as good as they should have been and the fare entitled to; and we are willing even to admit there may have been a few wretched ortatures who have speculated and peculated upon the wants and comforts of the brase men; severtheless we venture to say that in nearly every instance of completion on this head, their own officers were the blame-worthy party: Man') of the quarter masters of regiments and singeants of companies have had no military exp rience, and some of them, in other respects i competent for the posts they fill, have not de oted themselves to the important duty of feed og their men in the manner and to the extent demanded by the regulations.

As to the uniforms, only a comparatively small number of the aggregate body of troops supplied, ha e just cause to complain. Some of them, we intow, were not only badly made, but of very ansuitable material. But there is even some excuse for this, in the hurry they had to be got up: There was not at all times sufficient material of the right quality and color attainable at the start, and upon some lots very young girls were set to making up, who know very little about sewing. It seems that the Fourth 1 id Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments were thus st plied, as has been reported by an agent sent bothe Governor of the State to examine into the matter. But if Col. Hartranft and Col. Mc lowell, who command these regiments, had i ifused this clothing, and not have have marche | until other of good quality had been provide i, this complaint would have had no foundation. We have no doubt however, jority, they go for electing only a Domocrat to that there w I soon be an end put to this kind of wretched abbery. As to rations, we shall always hear omplaints, for which there will occasionally be grounds, as there are plenty of where they are in the minority, their leaders go Shylocks, who, like the thieves of the south on against "party nominations," and are trying a larger scale, will not hesitate to plunder wherever they can lay their hands.

All these matters are nuts for the fishy press. They have eyes only for the shady side of every question. They condemn the troops for firing on the insurgent rabble at St. Louis as a cruel ernment for seifing upon the telegraphic dispatches with a view to ferret out the traitors in our midst; they objected to the troops marching through Maryland; they see nothing in all the proceedings of the insurgents, however dishonorable, treasonable and henious, to call forth their condemnation. Even the firing into Sumter and the other aggressive acts of the enemies of the country, they pass with a mere narrative capied from rebel sheets or those in the north of the same fish-like smell as their own. All the documents issued by Jeff. Davis and his felle w conspirators; all the proceedings of their Congress, and of the Legislatures while deliberating upon the question of secession, their resolutions and ordinances, &c., are greedily seized upon and laid before their few readers in detail.

They also copy all unfavorable articles from the English and French press upon the civil tection and extension of slavery. What its calculated to magnify the rebellion—the griev- we can tell. wices which the insurgents charge upon usthe long period and the immense expenditures of blood and treasure which must ensue before the South can be subdued, and then insinuate that they will not remain subdued.

If the local press, justly indiguant at this di rect aid and comfort rendered to the enemy, bear down apon their treason, they plead the freedom of ppinion, refer to their rights under the Constitution, assail your judgment and your motives, at I wind up by claiming to be as good patriots as be rest! - Germantown Telegraph.

The New Virginia Government The New York Times has the following sketch

of the new Gevernor and Lieut. Governor of Virginia:

Frank H. Pierpont, Esq., who has been re-Bon to the United States Government, is a resident of Marion county, one of the strong Union Counties of Northwest Virginia. Mr. Pierpont, we believe, has been a member of the General Assembly of the State, and has had considerable experience. He is a Counselor-at-law by profession, and occupies a good position at the Bar. He is yet in the prime of life, being about 45 years of age. He has a fine personal appearis an carnet public speaker. He was a warm supporter of Bell and Everett at the last Presidential canens, and is now an unconditional Union man. He was a member of the first Wheeling Convention, and was a zealous opponent of Mr. Carlisle, in his efforts to effect, at part of this sheet from the Richmond Whig. that time the organization of a Provisional

Daniel Paleley, the Lieutenant Governor, is a much older man than Gov. Pierpont; being about 60 years of age. He is a resident, and we believe a native, of Mason County, on the Ohio River, a short distance North of the Kentucky line. He has for many years occupied a leading position in the politics of North-western Virginia. He was a member of the first Wheeling Convention, and it was he who proposed, in lies of a separation of the State, that the Convention then and there draw up a statement denouncing the treasonable action of the Virginia anthorities, and, based upon that action, declaring the government vacated by the State officers. Having done this, he proposed to organize a Provisional Government at once, and ask the co-operation of the Federal Government in maintaining it. Though his proposition was not acceded to by the Convention, owing to the opposition of Gen. Jackson, and Messrs. Willey and Pierpont, yet its outlines have been closely followed by the Convention now in session.

GEN. SCOTT'S BIRTHDAY. - General Scott passed his seventy-fifth birthday on Thursday. He received his friends at the War Department, and appeared in excellent health and most budyant spirits: The congratulations and good wishes heaped upon him were of the most enthusiastic and earnest character,

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE, 26 1861.

The war news is uninteresting. It is believed by some that the rebels will retreat from Manassas, or be attacked at that point by Gen. Scott before the end of this week. Others think action of a decisive character will be postponed until after the meeting of Congress on the Fourth of July.

We direct the attention of the editor of the Wellsboro Democrat to an article in another column, from the Germantown Telegraph, and headed "Sneaking Treason." We never doubted, and do not now question the loyalty of the editor of the Democrat, but he cannot fail to see in the last paragraph of the article referred to, a perfect photograph of one or two of his corres-

From a private letter, we learn that the Wild Cat Regiment (which includes Capt. Niles' and Capt. Holland's Companies) left Harrisburg for the South early on Saturday morning last. It is understood that their destination is Cumberland, Md. but of this nothing is positively known. The cause of their sudden departure was a rumor that Col. Wallace's Regiment was bemmed in on all sides by the rebels. and the Wild Cats and another regiment from Camp Curtin were sent to relieve them. The rumor is unfounded, and it is possible that both regiments will be ordered to their new Camp at Freedom, near the Maryland line.

THE "UNION DODGE.

"Denocracy, the same everywhere," is the stereotype clap-trap of that party. Just now; however, there seems to be a radical division between the leaders, if not the masses, of the party, North and South. The same variance is also to be seen in Pentisylvania. In Columbia county; where the Democrats have the ma-Congress, (22d inst.) in place of Col. Scranton -and they claim all the County Officers, from the highest to the lowest. But in Union county to worm in the men they first select in secret calicus, on the "Volunteer" or "Uniqu" game -anything to break down our party and build up theirs. And yet they say "Democracy is the same everywhere, North or South," in Columbia and in Union county! Will any Republinot; they denounce the coup d' etate of the Gov- cans be hoodwinked by the wire-pullets of such a party?

We clip the above paragraph from that sterling Republican paper, the Lewisburg Chronicle. It proves that the "Union dodge" has been extensively adopted by the forlorn Democracy, for the purpose of pulling down the Republican party. It is not confined to this locality; the game is being desperately played everywhere, but to very little purpose. Every thinking man knows that the permanent safety and security of the country, whether in peace or in war, is in the integrity and loyalty to its own principles, of the Great Republican party. In the South, Democracy has culminated in rebellion, proving what we have asserted for years, that in that section, Democracy meant the prowar, together with everything else presented, principles are to-day in the North, is more than

HANG THEM. We have the utmost confidence in the Administration; in the wisdom and statesmanship of each member of the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. Men of all parties and creeds profess the same confidence and illustrate their sincerity by the offer of millions of money, ships of war, and military stores. Nevertheless we submit in all humility to those who control such matters that the programme of disposing of the rebels in arms, spies and pirates captured by the loyal troops ought to be changed. There can be no possible excuse for delay. The penalty of the laws on these subjects is clearly defined. The testimony of guilt needs but little formality. cently elected Governor of Virginia, in place of We say, then, as every loyal citizen says, hang John Letcher, who vacated his office by his treathem; hang them to the yard arm, to the nearest tree or the street lamp. Why are they not hung? Is it a harmless occupation to be engaged as a spy, as a pirate, as a thief and murderer, as an armed guerrilla against the patriot soldiers of the nation? Men who are caught in either of these very innocent amusements can have but little honor upon which to get ancera full form, and florid complexion, and parole, -can have little conscience upon which to found an oath. What does a traitbr's cath amount to any way? If he perjured himself once, can he not do it again? We call the attention of our readers to an article in another If the writer reflects the sentiments of "our Southern bretheren" as he doubtless does, the sooner a few of them are hung by way of ex ample the better. Let us have no more child's play with these scoundrels. If they are taken prisoners while on the sea as pirates, or creeping treacherously to shoot our pickets or sneaking through our lines in various disguises as spies, let there be no red tape about it: Hang them up, not revengefully, but as an act of justice; and as an example.

GOV: CURTIN. The Loco-Foco newspapers of this State; always on the elect to find something in the conduct of the National or State Administra tions to find fault with, are just now making a great blow over the fact that the uniforms furnished to the first regiments of Pennsylvania soldiers were not as good as they might have been. By a process of reasoning wholly their own, they draw the conclusion that there must be peculation somewhere, and nothing is ture! easier for these croakers than to saddle the charge of such peculation upon Gov. Curtin.

When the war for the Union first began, Gov. Curtin thought with all other patriotic citizens

that party lines should not be drawn in making the military appointments of the State. This magnanimity on his part resulted in the appointment of R. C. Hule, Esq., of Philadelphia, a prominent Democratic politician as Quarter Master General. It is needless to inform intelligent residers that this officer has entire control of the army supplies, makes and ratifies all contracts for clothing, provisions, &c., and no frauds of be committed without this man's knowledge. No man believes the Governor to be a fool, and, it is not likely that he would lay himself open to such charges with the certainty of exposure staring him in the face. We say then, that if there have been frauds, neglect or inefficiency in the Pennsylvania Army Bureau, the fault is with Democratic Politician Hule.

We do not say have not said that these men or either of them, are blameable or blameless. Inexperienced men cannot construct a complete, perfect and harmonious military system in ten days, and it is not surprising that in the hurry and bustle of the begining, much was done needlessly, and much which required immediate action, was left undone. Instead of carping and howling and whiting, and making unjust charges, the Democratic papers and polticians, ought to have been thankful to the Governor, and smoothed Inefficient Democratic Quarter-Master Hale's path as much as possible! It is somewhat surprising, and strikes all intelligent people as somewhat ridiculous, that while John B. Floyd was engaged last winter in stealing \$800,000 worth of Indian Bonds for himself and his friends, not to speak of rifled cannon and ammunition for the rebels, these same Loco-Foco papers had not a word to say on the subject by way of censure.

Gov. Curtin in justice to his position and character, has appointed a Commission composed of two Democrats and one Republican to investigate these charges. The known charter of these men are guarantees for the faithful discharge of this duty. If frauds or peculations shall be proved against anybody, we shall denounce the guilty party in terms fitting the offence, without regard to his politics or position. We shall wait for the proof, and advise Democratic papers to do the same, as it is quite posible the result may prove that the rascality-if any there be-is in the same party which has illustrated it so often during the last eight

THE CONTEMPTIBLE YANKEES!

* * * When the Yankees go to Lord John Russell and tell him that Virginia, which inaugurated civilization and freedom on this continent, is one of their rebel provinces-why, his lordship, who is as thin-visaged as a razor and as scant of flesh as an Egyptian mummy, will give them a grip, which will last them a lifeime. They, the makers and vendors of tin cups and wooden clocks, the liege lords of the Old Dominion—the sovereign and independent State of Virginia! If anything could inflame the indignation and scorn which this atrocious war excites, it would be this Yankee pretension to superiority and supremacy. To be under the dominion of a lady, like Queen Victoria, distinguished by every virtue, would constitute a favorable exchange for the vulgar rule of a brutish blackguard like Lincoln. To be conshame; but for Yankees-the most contemptible and detestable of God's creation—the vile wretches whose daily sustenance consists in the refuse of all other people-for they eat nothing that anybody else will buy-for them to lord it over us-the English language must be enlarged, new words must be invented, to express the extent and depth of our feelings of mortification and shame. No, it is not possible that wescan be reduced to a state which there are no words to describe.

Instead of this, we must bring these enfranchised slaves back to their true condition. They have long very properly looked upon themselves as our social inferio: s-as our serfs : their mean, niggardly lives-their low, vulgar and sordid occupations-have ground this conviction into them. But of a sudden, they have come to imagine that their numerical strength gives them power-and they have burst the bonds of serritude, and are running riot with more than the brutal passions of a liberated wild beast. Their uprisings has all the characteristics of a ferocious servile insurrection. Their first aim is demolition-the destruction of everything which has the appearance of superior virtue, which excites their envy and hate, and which, by contrast, exposes the shameful deformity of their own lives.

We, of the South, sought only to separate our destinies from theirs -content to leave them to pursue their own degraded tastes and vicious appetites as they might choose. But they will not leave us this privilege. They force us to subdue them or be subdued. They give us no alternative. They have suggested to us the invasion of their territory and the robbery of their banks and jewelry stores. We may profit by the suggestion, so far as the invasion goesfor that will enable us to restore them to their normal condition of vassainge, and teach them that cap-in-hand is the proper attitude of the servant before his master: As to the robery of the banks and jewelry stores; which the gallant Col. Webb so thuch insists on—that we shall leave to their suffering poor .- Richmond Whig, May 28.

PRESENT FORCE AND EXPENSES OF THE COV-ERNNEN. The N. Y. Times states that according to a verbal statement of Gen. Scott, last week, there are now under arms and in the pay of the United States, 220,000. Nearly all of this illimence force has been raised and equipped in less then two months. To maintain this army, will require \$1,000,000 annually to each regiment, or \$220,000,000 a year. The Navy will require in addition, at least half that sum, so that with the ordinary expenses of the Governificht, we may safely put down our national expenses at this title, at the rate of \$365,000,-000 a year, or \$1,000,000 a day.

The Petersburg, Va., Indies, forty in number, phine Swan. What a jolly company to cap-

cies at the extra session in July. Of those in selves to general and earnest consideration.

A NATION BASED ON THEFT.

BY HORACE GREELEY. The fundamental idea of the Southern Confederacy, as declared by its able and acute Vice-President, is the necessary, inherent, ineradicable inferiority of Black Men to White; hence the essential fitness, universality, and perpetuity of Negro Slavery. Even were the premise admitted, the conclusion would not follow. Women are generally supposed infethe nature charged against Gov. Curtin could rior in intellectual as well as physical strength to men; yet this fact is not presumed to establish the rightfulness of chattelizing women. The history of India and China abundantly proves the inferiority of their native races to Europeans; yet who argues thence the right of the latter to make the former their slaves? If a rich and powerful citizen of any truly civilized community were to make return to a habeas cornus sued out in behalf of one he restrained of his liberty-" I so hold him because I am strong and wise, while he is weak and simple," it would be difficult to protect the traverser from the indignation of his neigh-

But it were idle to imagine that a single wrong so fundamental and so flagrant as Slavery could be cherished by a people without involving them in others still more revolting to the unbribed, undrugged consciences of the Christian world. The man who dooms the playmates of his boyhood to work for him without wages throughout long lives, and to surrender their children as they reach maturity to the auction-block and the coffle, must have his moral sense blunted to some of the most obvious applications of that far-reaching Divine mandate, "Thou shalt not steal." Hence Whitney was deliberately swindled out of his cotton-gin by communities which it had suddealy raised from squalid poverty to boundless wealth, but who could not realize that "The laborer is worthy of his hire" so long as their whole social polity was based on a primary denial of that truth. Hence, while other States have been stained with the guilt of Repudiation, none beside have plunged into it so deeply, so persistently, so shamelessly, as have most of those which now rally around the black flag of the Southern Confederacy and have committed their fortunes into the keeping of Jefferson Davis.

The sacredness of pecuniary obligations is nowhere so generally, so profoundly realized as it should be. In every community, men are found who make loud professions of religion and would be shocked by a suggestion that they are knaves, yet who prove themselves such by their treatment of their creditors. To be unable to pay an honest debt is a misfortune that may befall any one; but to contract a debt under representations of solvency which Time proves unfounded; to leave a debt unpaid, yet live in elegant comfort on the property thus beguiled from confiding creditors, this is to commit a theft whereof the criminality is aggravated by its immunity from legal punishment .-Yet how many are to-day living on property thus acquired and held who imagine themselves

honest men and Christians? But of all forms of repudiation that of refusal to make due provision for the discharge of public indebtedness is the basest because the safest. Here is a state, a county, a city, whose people suppose that they can promote their own welfare by borrowing the money wherewith to improve a river or harbor, or construct a canal or roilroad: so they borrow it, and fail in either case to realize their sanguine expectations .-The work does not pay: so they follow its bad example. They might pay their debt if they would, but that would subject them to heavy taxation-perhaps to the privation of some things deemed essential to their comfort or engentlemen, and subjected to their sway, might not drive us raving distracted with rage and shame: but for Yankees—the most contained in the standard of the st quered in open and manly fight by a nation of joyment: so they let the debt go unpaid, interselves only, not their Maker-not one single uncorrupt, disinterested intelligence. They betrny their knavery under less provocation and with less excuse than the private debtor who could pay his creditors in part, and does not because to pay would divest his family of comfort and a home.

> But to err is human, therefore pitiable, not and glory in systematic wrong-doing, is the acme of hardened guilt. If the subjects of let their notes go to protest and thus whelm thousands of our confiding merchants in the abyss of bankruptcy, had evinced any regret for the ruin they were calling down upon honored and innocent heads, their sin might have been regarded with compassion. But, as a gereral rule, those who have wantonly plunged into rebellion have seemed to exult in their ability to add the guilt of swindling to that of treason. Their letters to their betrayed and ruined Northern creditors have teemed with insult to their dupes, and in glee at aggravating fraud by indignity. That they were robbing those dupes of the savings of lives of honora ble industry-that they were subjecting their gray hairs to dishonor and their children to want-has seemed a fiendish joy to these crusaders against public loyalty and private faith. To inform their Northern creditors that they had invested the amount of their several obligations in the war-loan of the Southern Confederacy-(usually a most superfluous falsehood)-has been the standing joke of these pattern rascals, who would not have deemed their villainy perfect had they not volunteered the supercrogatory assurance that it was wholly unnecessary. The fact that most of the Northern merchants thus swindled have been devoted champions of the South throughout the past years of sectional controversy has pleaded in vain-they were Northern in location, therefore to be robbed no matter how Southern in principle and political action, Never before was repudiation so general or so gloried in as by the Southern debtors of Northern merchants since the formation of the Southern Confed-

eracy. Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida were among the earliest, the most inexcusable, the most impudent repudiators of public debts.-The fact that a leader in that most shameful robbery of the creditors of Mississippi is the chosen President of the "Confederate States," has been one invincible obstacle to their obtaining any sort of credit in Europe. Bankers and capitalists who cared nothing for Slavery, and kery in the sight of God and man. If we have were nowise unwilling to see the Cotton States not the courage to punish these traitors as the severed from the Union, and thus placed in law provides, let ue not assume the audacity of more intimate commercial relations with the linventing perjured excuses for their crimes, by factories of the Old World, were repelled by giving them daily evidences of our weakness names so unpleasantly fragrant in their memo- and credulity. The policy of "Death to Trairies as those of Mississippi and her Davis, and are drilling for fight. Their captain is Jose- peremptorily refused to have any dealings with so unpromising-or rather, so unperforming-

a partnership.

Two questions are suggested by the notorious The United States Senate will have 22 vacan- facts in the premises which commend them-

ment? Does not the permanent and inevitable loss of credit—the inability to command resources in time of urgent need—fully coun-batteries at Vienna, that the South 6 terbalance—yes, overbalance the immediate

gain felium come que labora - . 2. Can those who refuse to Labor its due 2. Can those who refuse to Labor to due faces when the muskets of the latter was recompense of wages be relied on, in the face faces when the muskets of the latter was of sore temptation, to do justice to any creditor ted in their direction, and that thus the whatsoever?

· SLOW AND SURE.

That the country, doomed to enumorous, unprecedented loss and waste by this most wanon, flagitious rebellion, should clamor for its summary suppression, is natural, human, unaroidable. That young soldiers should insist on being led to battle the day after their enlistment, need excite no surprise. Having volunteered to fight for the Union against. Secession, they cannot see why, since there are Secessionists in arms against the Government, they should not be allowed to let drive at those rebels. But the considerate must be aware that a great army is a vast and complicated machine, which annot be properly constructed in a breath.-Men are indispensable—the first and most important requisite-but arms, provisions, muniions, uniforms, equipments, are likewise essential. Nay, tents, wagons, pontoous, forage, must also be provided. And for a nation so peaceful and unarmed as ours to call Two Hun- to one is now the average, ten "good to dred and Fifty Thousand raw Volunteers into F. F. V.'s to oversome one mud-sill, the field, guard securely a belligerent frontier difference, which our brave volunteen; of over a thousand miles, and prepare to as- dily accept. sume a vigorous offensive, with a main army of One Handred Thousand strong, sustained by formidable and active columns on both flanks. is not very slow work for two months, which is about the time which has elapsed since the fall of Fort Sumter. Not our soldiers only, but our people also,

hould realize that the time is not wasted which troops not yet a month from their own firesides devote to drilling, marching, accustoming themselves to move by brigades and divisions, and learning how to handle and carry their arms so that they shall be dangerous to the enemy, and to him slone. Every regiment that has had two montas of tent life, well improved, will go into battle more effective with eight hundred men than an utterly green regiment with one thousand. Courage, most men and nearly all soldiers possess; but courage alone is no security against panic and flight, when suddenly opened upon by unsuspected and inaccessible batteries, or decimated by rifle-shots from an ambuscade. Courage alone may make a fair soldier, but discipline must be added to constitute an effective army. To advance through a hostile country, swarming with foes who prefer firing at sentinels to fighting battles, and who devote their mental energies to contriving traps and deadfalls, is to brave hazards which undrilled troops are rarely fitted to encounter with safety. We have been, and still are, auxious to hur-

ry forward as many good, thoroughly equipped regiments as possible, for we believe they will drill more earnestly and improve faster on the Potomac than on the Connecticut or Hudson. But whenever General Scott shall say he has men enough in hand, our hurry will be over .-Henceforth, we rest in our confidence in the rare abilities and half century's experience of the Lieutenant-General. If he says Advance! we shall feel sure that the signs are right; if he says 'Halt!' or says nothing, we shall believe that he had excellent reasons for just that. If he shall be enabled, by waiting a month, to take Richmond as cheaply as he took Harper's Ferry, who would not prefer to wait? Meanime, the rebel treasury is empty, with over One Hundred Thousand names on their payrolls, and provisions twice as dear with them as with us. Rely on it, we can better afford to wait than they can, and will gain thereby in proceed surely, at all events-that secured; then so fast as may be. Remember Big Bethel! −N. T. Tribune.

ELEVEN MONTHS .- We are able to announce on unquestionable authority, that Lieut. Gen. Scott has so far matured his plans for the war as to inform the President and Cabinet that the exchable: to exalt villainy into a principle last secession flag shall be torn down, the authority of the federal government reinstated on President Davis who have felt constrained to hung or driven out of the country, within eleven months from the day when Fort Sumter was surrendered. About the 4th of March next he will hand over the Union, safe and sound, to its constituted and constitutional authorities. Old Lundy Lane takes his time to map out the campaign and put his forces in the best fighting trim, and then he always wins at the time of day he agrees to. He has taken the contract to wind up the disunion business within 11 months from the thirteenth of April and he will do it.

We understand that it is a part of General Scott's plan to occupy Virginia and Tennessee completely on or before the twentieth of July. Sixty-five thousand Northwestern treops will move down the Mississippi as far as Memphis, under Generals Fremont and McClelland, and remain in camp until the sickly season is past, when they will move on toward the Balize, there meeting the conquering army of the East and celebrating Washington's birth day in New Orleans .- Chicago Tribune.

PAROLE.—The Parole of Honor, which is sought to be made binding by an oath of allegience, is becoming more and more ridiculous every day. The idea of administering one oath to a set of men who have already violated another, strikes us as bad policy. The traitors who are taken priseners while in the act of assault on the troops of the government will be willing to accept any terms to be released. An oath is of no consequence to them. If Jeff. Davis was in the hands of General Scott to-day, he would pawn his soul to be released to-morrow. He would swear any oath to be permitted to go free on his parole of honor. What would such a perjury be to the perjury that has already sealed his soul for an awful punishment? Nothing, mere nothing, when weighed in the balance with his other crimes. We trust, then, that the farce of administering oaths of allegiance, and setting men up as good and loyal citizens who are arrested in armed hostility against the government, will stop, It is a moctors" alone will restore peace to the country.

A Union man, lately from Tennessee, reports that the private secretary of the Governor has already written out death warrants for leading Union men, among them Etheridge and Johnson, to be issued on the 9th. The tone of attendance, 31 will be Republicans and 15 op- They arenosition.

They are1. Is repudiation ever a profitable experistatement, especially as to Ethoridge. the Memphis journals seems to corroberate this

A New Use for Niggers.-It is stated by persons in the vicinity of troops placed in front of themselves dred and fifty negroes to receive the fa Ohio men, but that the former fell fatal passed over them and killed six of the

whom they were set up to protect. The Southern gentry are intent on the most of their negroes. The idea of them as a sort of living breastwork is But Cuffee, having, been taught hamily very low at the approach of armed with The device was worthy South Caroling The manœuvers of the darkies, if notes cording to the "School for the should be a caution to their master, groes object, in a very practical way, between the Rebels and danger.

The Virginians have always boostels. F. F. V. could worst a dozen mud-si has been proven to be a mistake by the testimony. When Ellsworth's Zonaver to attack Alexandria, a despatch was Richmond saying that: "a thousand a marching on Alexandria, therefore see thousand good and true men for defend

Military men have discovered a ner, for intoxication, which we believe, down in the books." It is nothing to raw potatoes, which are cut up in Es eaten without salt. An ordinary "" it is said, will cure the most obstinate half an hour.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce the name of FORD, of Clymer Township, as a candidate for b. Commissioner, subject to the decision of the

We are authorized to announce the name of F. MILLER, of Mitchell's Creek, (Tioga In as a candidate for the office of Commissions to the decision of the Republican Convention We are authorized to announce the name of BLACKWELL, of Nelson, as a candidate for the Commissioner, subject to the decision of the

We are authorized to announce that BEVIN BOWEN, of Deerfield, will be a candidate for the Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republica

We are requested to state that MORGAN ME Osceola, will be a candidate for the office of Court rer, subject to the decision of the Republican Co

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READY PAY All persons desiring to buy Goods for Chi do well to call and examine my stock of

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before making purchases elsewhere, as the its be disposed of at unusually low prices for list Tioga, May 8, 1861.

INDEPENDENCE DATE The Coming Anniversary of our National

lence will be celebrated in -- FARMINGTON, TIOGA CO.Ph in the Grove near the Methodist Church, in financiatic citizens are respectfully invited to part OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President-O. H. BLANCHARD. Vice Presidents.-R. H. Butler, B. S. Mullet . Kemp.

Secretary.—H. B. Turk.
Marshal.—R. T. Hall.
Assistant Marshal.—R. W. Hall. Committee of Arrangements. L. Peck. N. H. Crippen, L. Robb, Geo. Cr. ppen, Harri, Ofrators of the Day. John W. Ryan, Eq.

encevilles

Reader of the Declaration.—H. B. Turk Good music will be in attendance.

June 12, 1861. 4w. By order of the Communication

KNOXVILLE

BOROUGH ORDINANCE Be it enacted by authority of the Burgen of Council of the Borough of Knoxville:

That the act of the said Council, passed by 1. D., 1851, and amended and published its 1853, be further amended so as to exclude it of the side walk on the south side of Main state walk of Main state walk on the south side of Main state walk of M tween Water street and the west end of the Brithe provisions of said act.

And also to extend the side walk from the line of H O Standard

line of H. G. Shorts lot to the east line of and Also that the side walks shall be graded blood from the side walks shall be graded blood that the top of the pavement will be than six inches, nor more than ton inches the grade of the ditch alongside as fixed by the two distances of the ditch alongside as fixed by the top of the spentile approximation. Also that good plank or gravel walks at the Street Commissioner and Council will be in lide of Flag pavements if desired by part and council was a find that the time for completing said the tended to let Sept. 1861.

Attest N. G. RAY, Gerk.

Knoxville, June 12, 1861.

FOR SALE.

A large FAMILY CARRIAGE, in good easy terms. Also a BUGGY. Enquire at him Office.

Wellshoro, May 22, 1861.