

(Formerly of the United States Hotel.) > is leased this well known and popular House,

With attentive an advance movement by which I hoped to cripple the resources of the enemy at Yerktonn, and especially by siezing a large quality of negroes who were being pressed into their service in building the intrenchments there. I In a moment all was light again, and we saw the magician bu-y captioning the head to the Virginians, during his tour through their State, the bodily health. "Our age," says' Horder;

high character and illustrious services, the structive to the mental as dram drinking is to 'is the reading dge," and he adds, "It would The insurgents protest that they won't pay have been better in my opinion, for the world their debts to the people of the United States, and for science, if, instead of the multitude of and yet the United States are determined to books which now overlay us, we possesed but s few works good and sterling, and which, as There is no longer the least danger that the few, would be therefore dilligently and pro-

atronage of the public. ing waiters, together with the Proprietor's go of the business, he hop's to make the stay who stop with him foth pleasant and

iboro, May 31, 1860.

PICTURE FRAMING,

ILET GLASSES, Portraits, Pictures, Certificates Engavings, Needle Work. &c., &c., framed in manner, in plain and ornamented; Gilt. od. Black Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, &c. Perwing any article for framing, can receive them med in any style they wish and hung for Specimens at

SMITH'S BOOK STORE.

E.B. BENEDICT, M. D.,

OULD inform the public that he is permanently located in Elkland' Boro, Tioga Co. Pu., and arel by thirty years' experience to treat all disthe eyes and their appendages on scientific es, and that he can cure without fail, that disease, called St. Vitug, Dance, (Chorea it, and will attend to any other business in and Boro, August 8, 1860. ~

WFLOUR AND FEED STORE

IN WELLSBO 10.

mbscriber would respectfully inform the people boro and vicinity that he has opened a

OUR & FEED STORE tabore Dr. Gibson's Drug Store, on Main St. he will keep constantly on band as good an as-stof FLOUR and FEED as can be found in inset, which he will sell cheap for cash. Also, fortment of

^{Choice} Wines and Liguors,

upringuality, and warranted free from adul which he will sell to Lumbermen and others ale, cheaper than any other establishment in. Pennethani J. J. EATON. lora, Dec 19, 1860.

ARLESTON FLOURING MILLS .---WRIGHT & BAILEY,

"ecured the best mills in the County. are now ^{10m} Work, Merchast Work,

het crerything that can be dine in Country " as to give perfect satisfaction.

^{PLOUR}, MÉAL AND **FEED**,

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, fore in Wellsborg, or at the mill. Cash or trebanged for grain at the market price. and delivered iree of charge within the corpo WRIGHT & BAILEY. store, Fcb. 13, 1861.

NEW BOOT, SHOE, THER & FINDING STORE

dersigned, having leased the store formerly Wed by G. W. West; intends corrying on all we of the shoe and leather trade. Compe-men are employed in the Manufacturing Deand all work warranted to be our own ma all kinds of · .

EADY MADE BOOTS ANC SHOES,

on hand. All kinds of Leather and Shoe to constantly on hand and for sale at low ash or ready pay. and PELTS taken in exch nge for Goods test market price. JOS. RIBEROLE. m, Sept. 5, 1860.

BOUSEHOLD FURNI TURE, L. B. WELLS, LAWRENCE VILLE. - ÷ ÷ -

and they had but a single rifled cannon aniron six-pounder. Of course, everything, must and did yield to the supposed exigency, and the prders. This ordering away the troops from this department, while it weakened the posts at Newport News, necessitated the withdrawal of the troops from Hampton, where I was then throwing up intrenched works to enably me to hold the bown with a small force, while I advanced up the York or James river. In lune village of Hampton, there were a large hundler of negroes, composed in a great mealure, women and children of the men who had fled thither, within my lines for protection, who had escaped from maurauding parties of Relias who had been gathering up able bodied blacks to bid them in constructing their batteries on the James and York rivers. I had employed the men in Ilampton in throwing up intrencliments,

and they were working zealously and efficiently at that duty, saving our soldiers from that Ilhbor under the gleam of the mid-day sun The women were earning substantially their own subsistence in washing, marketing, and faking care of the elothes of the soldiers, and mations were being served out to the men who worked for the support of the children. But by the evacuation of Hampton; rendered necessary by the withdrawal of troops, leaving me scarcely 5.000 menioutside the Fort, including the force at Newport News, all these black people were obliged to break up their homes at Hampton, fleeing across the creek within my lines for protection and support. Indeed it was a most dis tressing sight, to see these poor creatures, who Thad trusted to the protection of the arms of the 1 It was in such words as these that the chief of United States, and who aided the troops of the 1 the truitors invoked confusion to traitors four United States in their enterprise, to beithns obliged to flee from their homes, and the homes of their musters, who had deserted there and become, fugitives from fear of the return of the Rebel soldiery, who had threatened to shops the men who had wrought for us; and to earry off the women, who had served us to a worse than Egyptian bondage. I have therefore inde within the Peninsula, this side of Harmoton Creek, 900 negroes, 300 of whom are which are public is the protection of which are public dent and the second sec ally past hard labor, 175 women, 225; children under the age of 10 years, and 170 between 10

very embarrassing. and "First-What shall be done with them?

Second, What is their state and candition tions of the Department.

"The first question, however, may herhalts be er, in order that he may wound him. answered by considering the last. Are theses men, women, and children slaves ? Are they

By the reception of which, are the Rebels most to be distressed, by taking those who lave wrought all their Rebel masters desired, masked their battery, or those who have refused to labor and left the battery unmasked.

had five days previously been snabled to mern: "I have very decided opinions upon the sub-for the first time, the first company of Light ject of this order. It does not become me to Artillery which I had been empowered to raise, criticise it, and I write in no spirit of criticism, but simply to explain the full difficulties that surround the enforcing it. If the enforcement of that order becomes the policy of the Government, I, as a soldier, shall be bound to enforce it steadfastly, if not cheerfully. But if left to my own discretion, as you may have gathered from my reasoning, I should take a widely dif-

ferent course from that which it indicates. "In a loyal State I would put down a servile insurrection. In a state of rebellion I would confiscate that which was used to oppose my arms, and take all that property, which constituted the wealth of that State and furnished the means by which the war is prosecuted, beside being the cause of the war; and if, in so doing; it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objection might not require much consideration. "Pardon me for addressing the Secretary of War directly upon this question, as it involves

some political considerations as well as propriety of military action. "I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

JEFT. DAVIS ON TREASON ---- Jeff Davis in the summer of 1858, in Faneuil Hull, pronounced an anathema upon traitors and treason in language to be remembered when he is captured, and the leaders banded with him in the sacrilegious attempt to overthrow the sacred edifice of the Constitution which they had sworn to support, and which has given them their wellfare. It was in such words as these that the chief of short years ago :

Among culprits, there is none more odious to my mind than a public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution-the compact between the States binding each other from the common defence and general welfare of the other-yet retains to himself a mental reservation that he will war upon the principles he has sworn to maintain, and upon the property rights, the protection of which are part of the

It is a crime to low to be named before this as sembly. It is one which no man with self-resand 18 years, and many more coming in. The pect would ever commit. To swear that he will questions which this state of facts presents and he pect would ever commit. To swear that he will support the constitution—to take an office which States, and to use it as a means of injuring a portion of the State of which he is thus the representative, is treason to everything honor-"Upon these questions I desire the instruct able to man! It is the base and cowardly at-I tack of him who gains the confidence of anoth-

The Boston Post asks : "Who wants a betfree? Is their condition that of men, wongen, ter 'National Him' than' Gen. Scott ?" The and children, or of property, or is it & marel Hartford Courant answers: "Nobody, Mr. relation? What their status was under the Post. We can get along with that and 'Uncle Constitution and laws, we all know. Whet has Psalm.'"

bleeding trunk. Diligently he worked, and for some moments, apparently, to no purpose. All at once, however, he slapped the dead soldier smartly on the back; immediately the man arose, felt anxiously round his neck, looked foolishly around, and descended amidst the audience. This is a veritable affair, and thereare living within three hundred miles of Phila-

delphia those who can vouch for its truth. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S JOURNAL.

We were shown a few days since at the P. O. Department, the first journal of the Post-

master General, being for the year ending Out. 5, 1776. This journal was kept by Dr. Franklin, and contains accounts of thirty eight officers, and shows the proceeds of the year to have amounted to £713 9s 94d, [less than \$3,-500.] The book contains about two hundred pages, only about sixty of which are written upon, and contain the entire working of the post-flices for that time. The following is the hst of offices : Philadelphia, Cambridge, Bristol. Trenton, Princeton, Elizabethtown, Stamford, Fairfield, New Haven, New London, Salem, Ipswich, Middletown, Springfield, Newburg, Wilmington, Head of Elk, Hartford.

Charles town Bal imore, Annapolis, Upper Maliboro, Bladensburg, New Castle, Chester Town, Queenstown, Talbot, and Lancuster. Dr. Franklin was appointed by the British in

1752, with a salary, with his confiderate, of six hundred pounds, "if they could get it." This experiment brought him nine hundred pounds between Boston and Philadelphia would leave once a fortnight. He was removed by the British, but Congress appointed bin Postmaster yards, is fixed on all the Enfields. General, at a salary of \$1,000, which was doubled on the 16th of April, 1779, and increased to \$5,000, December 27th, An Inspec-tor of Dead Letters was also appointed at a sulary of \$1000. On the 7th of November, 1776. Dr. Franklin was succeeded by Richard Bache. In 1790 there were seventy-five miles of post routes. The General Post Office was then in

New York. In 1790 Samuel Osgood, of Pennsylvania, was Postmaster General at a salary of \$1,500. Timothy Pickering was appointed August 12, 1781, at a salary of \$2,000. Joseph Hubberchaw was the last Postmaster General appointed by Washington' (April 20, 1795.) In 1796, the General Post Office was removed to Washington,

In 1802 the Government ran its own stages, and cleared \$11,000 by carrying passengers.-Washington Republican.

SPIT IT OUT .- At the Battle of Buonville, one of the soldiers received a bullet in his faw hone. just under one of his ears, the bullet grazing the bone, and lodging in his mouth. Surgeon Cornyn, seeing him bleeding, approached him and examining the wound, asked him where the bullet was .- "Spit the d-n thing out," was the brief reply, as he started for the front to see some more of the fun."

How TO KILL BED BUGS .- Chain their hind legs to a tree, then go round in front and make

will turn their backs on him draw on them at first sight.

Confederate troops will shake in their shoes, foundly studied .- Sir William Hamilton. for the poor fellows have no shoes to shake in: This Government has determined, and wisely

people, that our independence shall be conquered .- Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle.

Which do you suppose is most likely to conquer your independence-Jeff. Davis or Old Abe.

The Southern organs dare Gen. Scott to strike before he is ready. That's a cheap way of gaining a character for daring.

Dear Tennessee, don't be distressed because you are undone. Gov. Harris and Gen. Pillow will do you.

The Disunionists call Old Abe "The Gorilla." How do they like the gorilla warfare?

THE ENFIELD AND MINNIE RIFLES .- The Enfield derives its name from from the place where it is made, namely, the government armory at Enfield, England, and it is in most respects like the American army rifle, made at Springfield, Mass. The barrel of it is formed of the best charcoal iron; its length is thirty-nine one sixteenth of an inch deep. The pitch of the grooves is six feet and nine inches. A holin debt. In 1757 he gave notice that the mail low conical ball, with a plug of boxwood placed in the base is used in this rifle. A graduated back sight, set for ranges from 200 to 1,000

> The Minnie rifle derives its name from Lieut. Minie of the French infantry, who first applied the hollow expanding bullet to the army rifie, and by whose exertions it was first brought into actual army use. The French 100758 in depth, and one turniin six feet. The bullet is hollow and conical, and weighs 494 grains; no wedge is now used. Formerly elearmy's rifles, but these have been dispensed with so as to render the arms more simple .--The back sight of the rifle is elevated at seventyeight of an inch above the barrel.

A French soldier of the line aims at the sure to strike him within or at 289 yards distant. When firing at a greater distance, he uses his thumb nail for a back sight, by placing it across the barrel, and by long practice in judging of distances by the eye, he obtains wonderful precision in his aim. The special corps of Chasseurs and Zouaves have elevating sights on their rifles.-Scienlific American.

Some one winds up a sketch of a journeyman printer with the following: "The world is his country-he basks in the sunshine of every cli mate. The bones of his courads whiten alike the plains of Mexico the hillside of the crimes. and the barren wastes of the Arabian desert.

At what point do armies generally enter hostile cities. At the puint of the bayonets.

A gentleman, on a visit to Washington one determined, and is sustained therein by the day very coply opened the door of the Senate Chamber, and was about to pass in when the door keeper asked, - "Are you a priveleged member ?"

"What do you mean by that " asked the stranger!

The reply was, "A governor, an ex-member of Congress, or a foreign minister."

The strarger replied that he was a minister.

"From what court or county, if you please ?" asked the official.

Very gravely pointing up, the stranger re plied., "From heaven, sir !"

To this the door keeper waggishly remarked : "This government at present holds no intercourse with that foreign power."

This was during Buchanan's administration.

ABERNETHY AND HIS MATCH .--- A lady on one occasion entered his consulting-room and put before him an injured finger, without saying inches; 580 of an inch; it has three grooves, a word. In silence, Abernethy dressed the wound, when instantly and silently the lady put the usual fee on the table, and retired. - In a few days she called again, and offered the finger for inspection. "Better ?" asked the snrgeon. "Better !" answered the lady, speaking for the first time. Not another word followed during the rest of the interview .-- Similar visits were made, at the last of which the patient held out her finger perfectly healed. "Well' was Abernethy's monosyllabic inquiry. "Well." was the lady's answer. "Upon my soul, madrifles have four grooves, .02758 inches in width, am," exclaimed the surgeon. "you are the most rational woman I ever met with !"

A LIAR .- Among the many anecdotes of rating sights were fixed on all the French Buena Vista one heats all others. An Arkansas soldier being wounded, asked an Irishman to take him off the field. The latter did so by assisting him to mount, and strapping him on his horse, the Irishman riding before. During

the ride the wounded Arkansian had his head waistband of the for, and with rifle sight he is cut off by a cannon ball, unknown to his companion .- Arriving at the surgeon's quarters the Irishman was asked what he wanted.

"I brought this man to have his leg dressed," said Pat.

"Why," replied the surgeon, "his head in shot off !"

"The bloody liar !" exclaimed Pat, looking; bahind him; "he tould me he was only shot in the leg.

HOW TO MAKE & ZOUAVE .- We get our information from one of the French drill sergeants himself, thus :

"Take a recruit-keep him forty-eight hours --nothing to eat; den march him forty-eight hours-nothing to eat; den let him fight like thunder forty-eight hours-nothing to cat; det by gar he one E daye?"

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mouths at them.