BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BYSTAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL DAVID HART, PROPRIETOR.

The undersigned begs leave to announce to his old The undersigned negs, real to annuance to. his old inds and to the public generally, that he has taken session of the old stand, and fitted it up in good it, and intends to keep it as a Temperance Hotel. t, and intends to keep to as a member since in the pains will be spared to accommodate the traveling sins will be spared to accommodate the traveling sins good hostler always on lic. Good stabling and a good hostler always on edic. Orices to suit the times. DAVID HART.

IS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Court of Tioga, Pottor Ld McKean nies. [Wellsboro', Feb. 1, 1853.]

DICKINSON HOUSE

ORNING, N. Y.

J. A. FIELD, Proprietor, dests taken to and from the Depot free of charge.

J. C. WHITTAKER,

Hydropathic Physician and Surgeon. BLKLAND, TIOGA CO., PENNA. Will visit patients in all parts of the County, or region them for treatment at his house. [June 14,] J. EMERY, 🏰 😘

TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOW AT LAW

Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa. Will devote his exclusively to the practice of law. Collections is any of the Northern counties of Pennsylnov21,69 PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.

trof Main Street and the Avenue, Wellsboro, Po J. W. BIGONY, PROPRIETOR.

This popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and re thed throughout, is now open to the Jublic as

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, E. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR. Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

MIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern No paths will be spared for the accommodation pleasure seckers and the traveling public.

G. C. C. CAMPBELL,

BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER. 190P in the rear of the Post Office. Everything in his line will be done as well and promptly as it be done in the city salqons. Preparations for reting dandruff, and beautifying the hair, for sale ap. Hair and whiskers dyed any color Call and mp. Hair and william. Wellsbore, Sept. 22, 1859.

THE CORNING JOURNAL.

torge W. Pratt, Editor and Preprietor. Spublished at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. The real is Republican in politics, and has a circula synalis Republican in politics, and has a circula-airesthing into every part of Steuber County.

Wheelesirous of extending their businesis into that hithe adjoining counties will find it an excellent ad-using medium. Address as above.

WELLSBORO HOTEL,

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. - PROPRIETOR 1. FARR, - - - PROPR (Formerly of the United States Hotel.)

wing leased this well known and popular House, is the patronage of the public. With attentive bliging waiters, together with the Proprietor's wildge of the business, he hopes to make the stay Tellsboro, May 31, 1860.

PICTURE FRAMING.

MILET GLASSES, Portraits, Pictures, Certificates, Egravings, Yeedle Work, &c., &c., framed in latest manner, in plain and ornamented Gilt. Wood, Black Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, &c. Peruleaving any article for framing, can requive then uday framed in any style they wish (ng hung for L Specimens at SMITH'S BOOK TORE.

E. B. BENEDICT, M. D.,

VOULD inform the public that he is permanently located in Elkland Boro, Tiogo Co. Pa., and Prepared by thirty years' experience to treat all dis-au of the eyes and their appendages on scientific copies, and that he can oure with ut fail, that this disease, called St. Vitus' Di ces, Chorea th liti,) and will attend to any oth! business in tine of Physic and Surgery. Ekland Boro, August 8, 1860,

WEW FLOUR AND FEED STORE

IN WELLSBORO.

he subscriber would respectfully inform he people Wellsboro and vicinity that he has ofen d a MOUR & FEED STORE a door above Dr. (inbson's Drug Store, on Main St., hee he will keep constantly on hand as good an as-ment of FLOUR and FEED as can be found in market, which he will sell cheap for cash. Also,

Choice Wines and Liquors, Imperior quality, and warranted free from adulshelesale, cheaper than any other establishment in

Willsboro, Dec. 19, 1860. J. J. EATON. WARLESTON FLOURING MILLS .-WRIGHT & BAILEY,

aring secured the best mills in the County, are now fulom Work, Merchant Work,

in lact everything that can be done in Country 4 to as to give perfect satisfaction. FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED,

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, tione in Wellsboro, or at the mill. Cash o the code of the code of the market price.

10 2003 delivered free of charge within the corporate.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

MASHIONABLE MILLINERY SHOP, MAIN ST., WELLSBORO. ALAIN ST., WELLSBORO. SPAULINE SMITH has just purchased hor spring AND SUMMER GOODS, have fully of Straws of all kinds, Pattern Hate, infact Hats, Flowers, Velyots, Siks of all kinds,

ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS. tolicits a call from the ladies of Wellsboro and Att Goods WILL BEAR INSPECTION,

desempare favorably with those of any establish R BLEACHING AND PRESSING lone in

Room Opposite Empire Store, up-stairs. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, E. B. WELLS, LAWRENCEVILLE.

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. VIII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1861.

[Published by Request.]
THE NORTHERN WAR-SONG, BY WILLIAM LANDERS

Rise up, noble Patriots, make no delay, The call of your country be swift to deey; The Southernislave-holders have dared to rebel— Make haste, Northern Freemen, their fury to quell. Long time they've boasted, and thought themselves

strong strong representations they've tortured too long, Yea, labored to spread their vile influence round, To turn the free North into Slave-hutting-ground.

They've tried to spread Slavery all over the land, And make the whole Nation obey their command; But they cannot do it—their triumph is past, C. N. DARTT, DENTIST,

OFFICE at his residence near the Academy. All work pertaining to his line of business done promptly and [April 22, 1858.]

Tranted:

Academy All work pertaining to Conquering to conquer he is destined to go.

Alas! how it grieves them

Alas! how it grieves them to know they are beat To know they have met with a single defeat.

To pull down the Government vainly they try;

Fight ! fight ! moble Patriots-conquer or die . Go now to the battle-field, instantly go, And never come back till you've conquered the foe. Be true to your country, your banner spread wide, Be valiant! be valiant! the Lord's on your side.

O'er the whole sunny South let your proud banner wave—
Go break off the fetters which bind the poor slave,
Where captives in bondage are now heard to groan,
Soon may the great trumpet of Freeddm be blown.

Great King of the Universe-Lord over all, Behold at thy feet we as suppliants fall; Go out with our armies and give them success, The spirit of Washington may they possess.

Protect, Lord, our President—keep him from harm, And hold him up with thy omnipotent arm. May all his opposers be quickly o'erthrown, Defend our great Nation and make us thy own.

IS A PEACE PROBABLE? LETTER FROM COLONEL FORNEY.

Colonel Forney writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Press of to-day in a hopeful spirit. He says:

"I am neither a prophet nor the son of a proph et, but I think we are on the road to an honorable and lasting peace. It will be a conquerered peace-a peace won at the cannon's mouth, sealed with the blood of traitors and established upon the basis of the old constitution, to last, let us hope, through enduring generations. There is one subject upon which loyal men may freely write, and that is the approach ing overthrow of the southern despotism, and by consequence, the proclamation of enduring peace. It is true we must reach the end through war and carnage and death. But we will reach it? When General McClellan en-counters General Beauregard he will annihilate him and will compel a surrender that will be followed, I predict, by a perpetual peace. This is bold language, but I am willing to stake my

reputation union it; and here are some of the

reasons for the faith that is in mer

"If you will reprint and read the extracts from the Baltimore Sun of this morning, you will see that Hatteras was more than a compensation for Manassts, and that the whole people of North Carolina feel the blow struck by Butler and stringham as if it had reached every hearthstone in the state. It has around them to a double sense of the power of our great government, and of the weakness of that counterfeit one which has covered them with irreparable columities. It has given voice to honest complaint, courage to an overborne patriotism, and vitality to the contempt sincerely entertained for the Richmond banditti. When this conspiracy commenced, I stated, in almost direct terms, that the southern states would be surrounded by the awful power of the federal government; eaten up by their own factions; starved out by an efficient blockade; taxed and plundered for the support of a ravenous rebellion; and because of the shamelessness of their revolt, and because of the atrocity of making slavery the pretext of a war upon Christianity and civilization, certain to fall under the judgment of every government on the face of the earth.

"Has not this horoscope been already more than half accomplished? McCullech is flying into Arkansas; Magoffin cowers before the federal authority and the decree of the ballot in Kentucky . Hardee is retreating along the Mississippi; Rosecranz is holding Lee and Floyd and Wife in check; the Baltimore mob. manacled and allent, glares powerless at the feet of General Dix. It is even rumored that the 'grand army' that now threatens McClellen on the shores opposite Washington will break up and hissolve. Meanwhile the blockade is stretching its long arms, and will presutly hug the whole Confederacy in an iron and wooden embrace. The Union men of all the slave states will shortly rise from whispered complaint into open denunciation, and the most potent enemies of the rebellion will speedily be found in the states now under its thral dom. So that you see that my prediction is op the eve of fulfilment-that peace is to come from the efforts of our soldiers, and not from the intrigues and treachery of those who can and humiliation of the North.

see nothing dishonoroble in the degredation "The intelligence of the death of Jefferson Davis seems to be confirmed. When Stephen A. Douglas was called away, a fiendish exultation was exhibited in many of the secession papers. The malignity with which they punished his independence survived his death and rioted over his grave. Let us set a better example, now that the great leader of the secession tyranny has been summoned before the Eternal Bar. He was an imperious and postive public man. * * * If I have any reason for regretting his death, it is because, if he had lived, his indomitable and desperate character would have driven his followers to a more speedy defeat than may now overtake them.-Who is to be his successor remains to be seen. There is not one of the the banditti who may be called his equal. The Vice-President, Stephens. with his feeble, fragile frame, could not endure the weight of labor and of shame. Hunter is a timid, selfish, parrow man, who never rose to the dignity of a bold fight, and who never figured, save as the follower of another. Toombs is an uncertain, vapid, noisy gascon; Slidell distinguished only for the venom of his politics; Benjamia personally disgraced by revelations affecting his personal integrity; Yancey

markable only for his pyrotechnic oratory. I think our secession friends should beware lest some unexpected chief should leap into the saddle of their dead Cid. The brains and conscience of the South, after such a dispensation, are undoubtedly with the Union men of the South."

PANIC-STRICKEN SOLDIERS.

The question is often asked, will troops that have ever fled from a battle-field in a panic ever get over the demoralizing effect? We have, in reply, only to say, that panies are not uncommon things in war, and are not confined by any means to new levies, such as composed our army at Bull Run. Napoleon I, with an army composed of his best veterans, suffered from two panies, among the most disgraceful recorded in military annals, yet the same troops a few days afterwards achieved brilliant victories.

In the month of July, 1848, the Italian army, under Charles Albert, was marching toward Mantua, for the purpose of besieging that important fortress; the Piedmontese Secretary of War, General Bays, commanded the advance. eleven thousand strong. All went well with the Italian army, and victory seemed within its grasp. The enemy, under the Austrian Marshal Radetzky, was fortified in Verona, and an Austrian Governor was there. One fine mornparliament at Turin,) as the advanced troops marched along, a shot was suddenly fired out of a solitary house, a mill seat. The tirailleur raised the cry, "the Austrians! the Austrians!" and precipitately retreated. The cry was repeated by a whole battelion, which at the same time wheeled about and marched back at double quick time. The movement soon degenerated into a wild run. The fright communicated itself to the other troops, and in a short time the whole advance corps of eleven thousand men were dissolved into an ignominious rout, and, in spite of their commanding general, fled for more than ten miles, until their course was arrested by the approach of reinforcements. Gen. Bava resumed his march the next day, and it was ascertained that the shot was purely accidental on the part of the people in the mill. There were no Austrians

within miles. But the most remarkable case of panic is of such recent occurrence, that it must be familiar with most intelligent people. At the battle of Solferino, a French corps of fifteen thousand picked troops ran some fifteen miles back to Brescia, because five straggling Austrian huzzars suddenly appeared on the road, their object being to surrender themselves as prisoners to the French. A graphic description of this most disgraceful affair was published at the time, from the pen of H. J. Raymond, of the New York Times, who saw the panic.

The battle of Rosbach, which was fought November 5th, 1757, bears a strong resemblance, in many particulars, to Bull Run. On the occasion referred to, Frederick the Great, with 25,000 men, attacked the combined army of the French and Imperialists, fifty-four thousand strong, under the command of the French Two French Regiments Duke, de Soubiso. fought for a half hour, and then the whole army began to waver, and finally the entire force broke, abandoning arms, artillery and camp equippage. The rout was continued for more than forty miles from the battle field.

Panics lave even seized men in fortified camps and cities. After the battle of Jens. October, 1806, Murat came with three cavalry regiments before the Fortress Steittin, and asked an unconditional surrender. He had, strange as it may seem, no infantry or artillery, still the Prussians at the moment were so panicstricken that they surrendered the strong fortress to a weak cavalry force. Remberg, the commander, had six thousand men, one hundred and fifty cannon and plenty of provisions. Napoleon was so astonished at the result, that he wrote Murat, jestingly, "that he would melt his guns, as Prussian fortresses were best taken by cavalry."

It must be observed that these strange panics, every one of which took place among teteran regular troops, were without cause. They did not, as at Bull Run, follow a severely fought battle, where the enemy was reinforced, but from the effect of pure hallucination of the mind. Beside these mentioned instances of panics, our disaster at Bull Run properly takes its place as a repulse of a reconnoisance in force. It was nothing more, and would never have assumed other importance if twenty-four hours had elapsed before any report had been made to the public. We repeat that in every instance the panic stricken European Soldiers subsequently fought with superior valor. In the case of our own troops, Bull Run will serve as a stimulus to new deeds of heroic action.

A SPY OF THE REVOLUTION.—In the year 1776, when Gov. George Clinton resided in Albany, there came a stranger to his house one cold wintry morning soon after the family had breakfasted. He was welcomed by the household, and hospitably entertained. A breakfast ordered, and the Governor, with his wife and daughter employed in knitting, was sitting before the fire, and entered into conversation with him about the affairs of the country which naturally led to the enquiry of what was his occupation. The caution and hesitancy with which the stranger spoke aroused the keen sighted Clinton. He comumnicated his suspicion to his wife, and daughter, who closely watched his every word and action. Unconsious of this but finding that he had fallen among enemies, the stranger was seen to take from his pocket something and swallow it. Meantime Madame Clinton, with the ready tact of women of those troubled times, went quietly into the kitchen and ordered hot coffee to be immediately made, and aided to it a strong dose of tartar emetic; the stranger delighted with the smoking beverage, partook freely of it, and Mrs. Clinton soon had the satisfaction of seeing it produce the desired result; true to scripture "out of his own month was he condemned." A silver bullet appeared, which upon examination was dispatch for Burgoyne. He was tried, con- guilty of such an offense again ?' demned and executed, and the bullet is still ' preserved in the family.

distrusted because of his northern birth, and re- CURIOUS HISTORY OF A SOLDIER.

At the head of a file of men on their way from new York to Washington, through this city, we recently encountered a man who has probably seen as much of real life as any person living, Louis Napoleon alone excepted .-Captain B., ten years ago, was a log-outter or wood-chopper in the Clearfield pineries, working in the employ of ex-Governor Bigler. He lived in a cabin entirely alone, miles away from any settler, and where the silence of the forest was broken by no other sounds than the strokes of his ax or the baying of his dog when upon the track of a deer. He was bitten one day in midsummer, by a monsterous rattlesnake, but never losing his presence of mind, he dog out the wound with his hunting knife, and pounding into powder his blackest tobacco pipe, he moistened it with saliva and bound it upon the wound. The poison was drawn to the surface by this application, and, excepting a rigidity of limb which still remains, he experienced no fur-

ther ill effects from the deadly bite. On one of his few visits to the town of Clearfield, for a supply of tobacco and whiskey, he chanced to save from drowning the child of a wealthy citizen, who rewarded him by a present of three hundred dollars. The man never returned to his cabin, but receiving the wages due to him, he set out for Philadelphia. where he engaged a teacher, and in a brief period ing, (so Gen. Bava relates in his report to the taught himself to read. He was preaching shortly after this, but finding himself pursuing a mistaken vocation, he blossomed out as a cancer doctor, in which capacity he travelled over the entire West and South, returning to New York with about three thousand dollars. He married a wealthy widow in New York, who died a month after her marriage, leaving him heir to her every dollar. He made a second venture six months afterward, his wife eloping at the end of the honey-moon with a native of Hamburg returning with a pile to his own city. Disgusted with the sex, he eschewed woman' society, and went to speculating in patent rights, and with a sort of success that in a year cleared him out of the last dollar.

He secured a position upon the police force of New York, and in the course of his duty, came upon a discharged convict. The convict gave him certain information, the truth of which he could not doubt. A heavy robbery had been committed on the Continent. The convict had been engaged in it, and know where the plunder was still secreted. The rover purchased the secret from the fellow, went to Europe, disclosed it to the authorities, and was made the possessor of a reward amounting to about \$8,000 .-With this money he returned to New York, and then to Philadelphia. At the Girard House one night he met a Texan, who won from him four thousand dellars at a single sitting. The society of the gambler charmed him, and he went with him to Galveston, taking the remainder of his capital with him. He went upon a ranche, and was engaged in sheep grazing, with

Hon. Amos Kendall as a near neighbor. Secession broke out at last, and our rover was compelled to fly by night to Galveston, where he got upon a vessel bound for Cuba without any other possessions than the clothes upon his person. He was twice wrecked in returning to New York, where he arrived a mere bundle of skin and bones. After alternate wealth and poverty, starvation and luxuriodeness, nakedness and dandyism, he at length turns up as an officer in a military company, asking only to give his life for the cause of liberty. He leaves n Texas a fine ranche. His sheep, he supposes, have long since been confiscated to feed the rebel army. For his real estate he has no fears Its confiscation, when United States laws return in force, will be a mere form, and that United States laws will again be enforced in Texas, as well as in Secessia in general, he firmly be lieves. Such men as he are the best possible soldiers. They not only avenge the wrongs of the North, but are fighting for their own property. The more we have of them the better .-Philadelphia North American.

"FAMOUS JOHN W. DEAN."

The "Editor's Drawer" of Harper's Monthly for August, is as usual crammed full of good things, and here is one of its articles. We have been assured by an officer of a regiment stationed at Camp Wilkins, that the story is

literally true, with the exception of the name. "Being at Camp Wilkins fat on near Pitts burg | last week" writes a lady friend, "while watching the evolutions of a battalion drill, a captain of one of the companies attracted my attention. I turned to my friend and inquired his name. 'Why,' said he, 'that is the famous John W. Dem.' I said 'Why famous? I never heard of him.' 'He is famous for the form of oath he administered to his men at their enlistment, which was this: "You solemply swear to obey, fight for and maintain the laws of the Federal Government and Constitution, and support John W. Dean for Captain of this company." Upon inquiry I learned that the reason the last clause was inserted was because he had been quite active in getting up a company before, and when they elected their officers he was left out, so this time he was determined to make it sure.

"After the company was filled they met for the purpose of electing officers. Being formed in line, Mr. Dean stated to them that the first duty of a soldier was strict obedience to the orders of the officers, and any one guilty of any act of insubordination would be dealt with in the most summary manner. Officers were to be voted for viva voce. Mr. D. immediately nominated himself for Captain, there being several 'Ayes' distinctly heard. Without call ing for the contrary, he inimediately declared himself elected. Things worked smoothly, all being declared unanimous until the vote for Orderly Sergeant, when there was a 'No heard from the rear rank. The Captain immediately rushed in seized him by the collar and gave him a thorough shaking, at the same time exclaiming, 'You scoundrel, how dare you show signs of mutiny and insubordination so soon after the instructions I gave you unscrewed, and found to contain an important Take your place in the ranks and never be

known in Capt. Dean's company."

For the Agitator.
PLOWING AND FRUIT CULTURE. ANSWER FOR "ENQUIRER."

NO. 6.

EDITOR ACITATOR. -In the ACITATOR of Aug. 14th, are several questions asked by "Enquirer," and answers to them solicited. I had hoped to have seen them all snswered before this time, but as they have not been, I propose to give my views on some of them.

First, "Is fall plowing preferable to early spring plowing for spring crops? If so, in what respect?" I answer it is, on all soils, except sandy. First, because the ground is in better condition to work, and the work can be done better and cheaper. If plowed in the fall, the action of the weather on the ground during winter, will pulverize the furrows, and leave the ground more light and porous than if plowed in the spring. And it will enable you to get your crops in at least ten days earlier, which is very desirable for all early crops, as a general rule are much better than late ones.

Drag the ground in the spring with a cultivator-drag, if you can get one, as it is much better for this purpose than the ordinary drag. The plowing should be done early in the fall. October is the best month to plow. If you defer it until late, the ground is generally wet, and sometimes frozen, and then the work cannot be done as it should be. Spring plowing is very likely to be done when the ground is wet, and then if there be any clay in the soil, it will become dry and hard on being exposed to the sun a few days, and then no amount of dragging or hoeing, can get it in good condition for a crop that year. By good, deep, fall plowing, this difficulty is obviated; for the mellow ground will absorb the water that would otherwise remain on the surface, and the surface of the plowed ground will become dry, and ready for listen to their ambitious plans; and more, they cultivation by the drag, when it would be to wet to plow.

Plow as deep as you can, and turn the furrows smoothe. Do not forget that you own the through the world silently, and unnoticed, like land clear down! I believe that if all our up the feather that falls from the wing of a soaring land farms could be sub-soiled, our crops would | bird. be increased one-fourth, or more; and the subsoiling would not be required oftener than once in three years. Put on all the coarse monure, or straw you have, or can get. Spread it evenly in the furrow, and plow it under. This wil help to absorb the water in the spring, and will prove beneficial, both in a wet or dry season.

Much more might be said in favor of fall plowing, but as it is now generally practiced on all our upland, it is not necessary, for I am satisfied that one thorough experiment will satisfy any intelligent farmer that it is preferable. Second, What varieties of fruit for orchard

culture, are best adopted to this climate?" Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries, can be cultivated with profit in this county. No county can produce, finer apples than we grow in this county. But little attention has been paid their views of other things. They do their own to the cultivation of pears, until within a few work in their own way, and live and dic, peace, years, but wherever the experiment has been properly tried, it has proved successful. Third, "What is the best method of prepar-

ing the soil for orchard culture?" Deep plowing, and thorough manuring, are Springfield Republican. all that is necessary, if your ground is dry .-Always select dry ground for an or

possible, but if wet, then it must be thoroughly drained. Under-draining, is best. Dig the holes twice as long as the roots of your tree, and four or six inches deeper than you intended to set it. Fill in of the surface soil, until you have the required depth, and then cover the roots with fine, rich soil. When the hole is half full, throw in some water, then fill up the hole with dry earth. If the season is dry, mulch your trees, if you expect them to do well. This is simply putting about the roots some coarse manure, chip-manure, or anything that will keep the ground moist. Spring setting is decidedly best for fruit trees. Go to the nursery yourself; oversee the taking up and packing of your trees, and set them out as soon as possible, following the directions given above and you will not loose one tree in a hundred.

Floral Home, Sept. 9, 1861.

CULTIVATOR.

"REBELLION" IN A TERRITORY .- The National Intelligencer says: "While the Hon. Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War under President Pierce it will be remembered that grave political controversies, finally degenerathe adherents of two Legislatures respectively assuming to represent the people of that Territory. The body sitting at Lecompton was recognized by the administration of Mr. Pierce as the only legitimate depositories of the legislathe organic act constituting the Terrritory .-The body sitting at Topeka was regarded as dispersed by the Federal authority. these circumstances it was on the 3d of Sep- day .- Chicago Journal. tember, 1856, Mr. Secretary Davis wrote as follows to Gen. Persifer F. Smith!

open rehellion against the laws and constitu- flag of their adopted country in the day of its tional authorities, with such manifestations of trial, is the subject of universal remark and of a purpose to spread devastation over the land the warmest applause. There are no better as no longer justifies further hesitation or in | men in the camp. | None fought more bravely dulgence. Patriotism and humanity alike re- at Manassas; none hate Secession more thorquire that rebellion should be promptly crushed oughly: out."

On the same day, he made a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for two regiments to be mustered into the service, and to be at the call of Gen. Smith. Then it was right to put down "rebellion" by arms, and to march militia from other States to aid in enforcing the laws.

A DARK WEEK FOR THE REBELS .- As the week of the Stone Baidge disaster was a dark week for the friends of liberty, so the present week is a darker one for the rebels. The loss of Hatteras Inlet, the wreck of their chief privateer, the desertion of their cause by northern journals which formerly lent them some aid. the prodigious activity of the federal government, the new animation of our armies and the revived energy and spirit of all the loyal states, are dreadful signs for them. May their gloom deepen and darken with every coming week "No instance of mutiny has since been until their infatuated counity has come to an this unhappy civil war to a speedy concluend .- Eccning Post.

Rates of Advertising.

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

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desired marked upon them, will be published until or-dered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, ex-ecuted neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's, and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

QUIET PEOPLE

Did you ever think, ambitious, energetic, hustling reader, man or woman, what a bless ing it is that the great majority of the people of the world are not like you? If you have not, stop a moment and consider, and you will thank fortune that it is so. Men that never talk at town meetings, that don't try to become postmasters at every change in the administration, and don't stick their elbows into you in a crowd, are very likely to pass unnoticed through the world, and you have the mistaken notion that they never did you any good .-Women who tend to their baking and babies who never talk scandal at sewing societies, and don't insist on making the tour of the fashionable watering places every summer, live and die nobodies in the estimation of all but their immediate household circle. Thank God for just such nobodies. What a hubub we should live in else! The very thought of it is painful, how much worse would be the fact.

Quiet people must be those angels in disguise that imaginative persons talk so much about. Very likely they will never do us any positive good; the blessings we receive from them are negative, and we pass them by unneticed. They let us alone, and the inhabitants of Secessia are not the only persons who wish to be let alone; we all of us have had thus feeling more times than we can tell. We get tired of the incessant rattle of the machinery of society, and long to shut down the gate .-Then we appreciate the unobtrusive attention of our quiet friends; they don't talk to us when they wish to be silent, or at least they only address us with that silent language of the eye, which expresses so much but never wenries us. They never bore us by making us never anger us by telling us of our faults. They don't flatter us when present, and don't slander us when away. Indeed, they pass

It is doubtles wisely ordered that some men should be willing to be the leaders of society, and should enter the lists as candidates for the honors of the world. There are men who can no more restrain their ambition than they can dam up the ocean. Their blood grows stagnant in the country, and they rush to the city to engage in its more active and more exciting pursuits. Their goal is ever before them, never reached, and they are happy only from incessant toil. But the mass of mankind always come in and go out of the back entry of life and are never seen in the parlor or in the great thoroughfares. They are substrata of mankind, rarely seen, but supporting the rest. logical opinions, the newspapers gives them ful, contented and happy. Let us never sneer at quiet people, then. They fill their appropriate places exactly, and perform their duties faithfully. Can as much be said of us?-

THE TOWARD AND SCALPING KNIFE -- IL appears to be a fact that the rebels have persuaded several of the more savage of the Western Indian tribes to join them in their war against the Union. The Seminoles, Creeks, Camanches, and several other tribes, the rebel journals declare, have become their allies, and are now being organized under Albert Pike, of Arkansas, and others, to take the field against the Union men of the West.

Kansas is to be first invaded her people massacred and scalped, and the country desolated by savage warfare-and these atrocities are to be extended into adjoining States and Territories.

The temahawk and the scalping knife are to he called into requisition, by the leaders of rabellion who have prided themselves upon their honor, chivalry, and "nobility of nianhood." We are to have barbarian atrocities inangurated, equal in savage brutality to the Sepoy butcheries in India.

Our homes are to be destroyed by the merciless blood-hounds of the wilderness-our wives and children to be tomahawked and scalpedthe Territory of Kansas was the theatre of and the rich fields, the prosperous towns, the happy households of the West are to be swept ting into civil feud. The contest arose among away by the fury of incarnate flends, thirsting for blood horrors.

Is there a Western man who still hesitates as to his duty in this crisis? If so, let him be warned by the exultant announcements of the Southern journa's, that they have formed as tive powers capable of being exercised under alliance with the Indian savages, and will lead them into a barbarous and desolating crusade against our fire-sides. The pressure that will revolutionary, and, as such, deserving to be finally force us all to appreciate and perform Under our duties, is becoming more irresisitble every

The Boston Post says: The readiness and "The position of the insurgents is that of heartiness of the Irish in rallying around the

"And why should they not? Old St. Patrick, they Drove the snakes out of Ireland one fine Summer's

day.
Secession snakes crawl on the old sacred soil;
That would make a whole nation their victim and They must be rooted out by no hearts that are faint, By no hands that are feeble-und Pat is the Saint!

THE HON. LEWIS CASS ON THE DUTY OF ALL. -That distinguished veteran and patriot, Gen. Lowis Cass is doing all he can to crush this rebellion. His position is the true one. We ask the attention of those Democrats who appear to be undecided as to whether they shall support party or country to the following extract from one of his recent speeches:

"He who is not for his country is against her. There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all zealously to support the Government in all its efforts to bring