

Terms of Publication.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR is published every Wednesday Morning, and mailed at the very reasonable price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM in advance. It is intended to be a paper for the people, and will be published for them when the term for which it is paid shall have expired, by the figures on the price of each paper. The paper will be stopped if a farther remittance be received. Payment in advance is required. The Editor is not responsible for the contents of advertisements. Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper included, \$5 per year.

THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Wealthy 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, FEBRUARY 26, 1862. NO. 29

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$3 per square of 10 lines, one of three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:
Square, 3 months \$3.00, 6 months \$4.50, 12 months \$6.00
do, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00
column, 7.00, 8.50, 10.00
do, 15.00, 20.00, 25.00
Column, 25.00, 35.00, 50.00
Advertisements not having the number of insertions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly. Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads and all kinds of jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constables', and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of Tioga County for the year 1861.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS includes Sealed tax for 1860, Relief tax for 1861, taxes on unseated lands, redemption of sealed lands, and taxes on sealed lands. EXPENDITURES includes Commissioner's wages, John James late Comr., Amos Bixey, Ambrose Barker, Job Rector, and various other expenses.

Table titled 'Inquest on Body' listing names and amounts. Includes John James, T. Patterson, Wm. Murray, Mrs. Betsy Phalin, Reuben Morse, Philo Owlett, and others.

Table titled 'Improvement to County Grounds' listing amounts for various improvements like moving fences, gate hangings, and building privies.

Table titled 'New Jail' listing amounts for extra work, materials, and other expenses related to the new jail.

Table titled 'County Treasurer' listing amounts for commissions on sealed taxes and other financial transactions.

Table titled 'Total Expenditures' listing amounts for various categories like County Orders, CR, and other miscellaneous expenses.

Text block containing the names of the auditors and the date of the statement: Wellsboro, Feb. 4, 1862.

LINGER NOT LONG. Linger not long! home is not home without thee. Its dearest tokens only make me mourn; Oh! let my memory, like a charm about thee, Gladly compel and hasten thy return.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT. School Houses.—Sufficient.—Bloss 2; Brookfield 2; Charleston 2; Clymer 2; Covington township 2; Deerfield 2; Delmar 10; Elk 2; Gaines 6; Jackson 4; Knoxville 1; Lawrenceville bor. 1; Liberty 6; Mansfield 1; Middlebury 5; Morris 1; Richmond 6; Rutland 6; Shippen 1; Sullivan 7; Tioga 3; Union 5; Ward 4; Westfield 2-87.

Insufficient.—Brookfield 3; Charleston 6; Chatham 7; Clymer 3; Covington bor. 2; Covington tp. 3; Deerfield 1; Delmar 2; Farmington 4; Jackson 4; Lawrence tp. 4; Liberty 1; Morris 1; Nelson 4; Richmond 3; Rutland 2; Shippen 1; Sullivan 5; Tioga 3; Union 2; Wellsboro 1-63.

There seems to have been great neglect of duty in many parts in the selection of proper sites for school houses. In many instances, they are located in the most forlorn and inaccessible places. There are not a dozen school houses in the county with proper play grounds and shade trees; and not a few are "trespasses" upon, and "nuisances" to the public, by reason of their close proximity to the public highway.

Insufficient.—Bloss 1; Brookfield 3; Chatham 2; Deerfield 2; Delmar 8; Elk 2; Gaines 6; Jackson 4; Knoxville 1; Lawrenceville bor. 1; Liberty 2; Middlebury 2; Morris 1; Richmond 2; Shippen 1; Sullivan 3; Tioga 2; Westfield 2-49.

There is a disposition on the part of a considerable number to encourage the establishment of a large number of schools, fancying the health of their children demands a school near the parental roof. I have found a number of children less than five years of age in the school. Parents should reflect that sending their "babies" to school, "to get out of the way," is both injurious to the child and school; while directors should enforce the law and require teachers not to receive them.

posted up, in each school, authorizing the use of the specified series of books and none other. Teachers.—While we have a few competent and well qualified teachers in this county, a majority lack in qualifications and experience. The great scarcity of teachers still remains one of the chief obstacles in the way of more rapid progress. Yet, when we reflect that the compensation for teaching, in most districts, is still inadequate, and that no direct aid is brought into requisition by the State, to assist the teachers in their self-sacrificing efforts to become better qualified for their onerous duties, we must look upon this as a legitimate and necessary consequence. However unsatisfactory may be the present supply of teachers in this county, it is a source of gratification and encouragement to know, that we are far better provided for in this respect than a few years ago. Reformers must be content to see "large bodies move slow."

Moral Instruction.—The scriptures were regularly read in about 70 schools. No moral instruction, I believe, was imparted by means of a text-book in any of the schools; and in but few orally. This branch of education seems to be neglected.

Visitations.—I have visited all the schools in the county once during the year (except two or three not in session during my visitations), and 120 the second time. Owing to the number of schools, the shortness of the term, the extent of territory to be traversed, and the many almost impassable roads, I found it impossible to visit each school twice.

I made it a practice in my visitations, first, to take a seat and quietly observe the workings of the school, methods of instruction, order, &c.; after which, I call for classes, and, with the teacher, go through with a brief review; following with a short speech to the scholars, in which I take occasion to urge the necessity of regular and prompt attendance, industry and order in school, the benefits to be derived from a good education, and the evils of ignorance; and in these short addresses, I have had the pleasure of speaking words of encouragement and admonition to about 7,000 youth, and I trust, not wholly in vain.

In these gatherings for mutual consultation and exchange of opinion, valuable information is imparted and received; a noble emulation generated; and a general bracing up effected for useful work in the school room. Teachers go home with a broader faith in the responsibility and importance of their profession, and with lighter hearts and firmer resolves to succeed. The only thing to be regretted is that so many of the younger and more inexperienced teachers, through an ill-founded timidity, stay away.

Covington, Charleston and Liberty kept up district institutes during the winter term, with the names of about 70, 17 and 14 teachers respectively, upon their rolls. Each held about six meetings during the winter term. The principle of district institutes is a good one, when carried out properly into execution. Covington required the teachers to attend an institute every alternate Saturday, or teach a day in lieu of it, and at least one of the board was present to see that the teachers complied with this requirement.

is favorable and improving. People of discernment and reflection, who have watched its workings, have become satisfied that the system is no Utopian scheme, but founded, from necessity, upon principles of wisdom and expediency; and would look upon its abandonment as an unfortunate step backward toward the dark ages. A few short-sighted, misanthropic capitalists, generally without a family to educate, constitute about the only class of "crackers" against the principle of "taxing them to educate their neighbors' children." Yet they contribute without a murmur to build bridges over which they never pass, and to erect jails in which they never expect to take lodgings.

Plans for the year.—1. Rigid adherence to the law, with a determination to enforce it according to its "reason and spirit." 2. Examination of teachers, as heretofore, in fall and spring. 3. Visit the schools winter and summer as heretofore; hold as many educational meetings and give as many educational lectures, as health and other duties will allow. 4. Call two county institutes. 5. Induce teachers and directors to organize district institutes, as far as possible. 6. Co-operate with directors whenever practicable. 7. Divide my time equally among the schools. 8. And finally devote my time to official duty.

Amendments to the School Law.—With the amendments proposed at the last session of the Legislature, I shall be satisfied for the present; hoping, however, at no distant day, our schools will be maintained by a uniform tax throughout the State, and the poorer counties relieved of their high tax and short term, and put upon an equality with the richer and more able counties. As it is now the burden is quite unequal.

Home Agencies.—Our academies and high schools have done and are doing much to prepare our teachers. Their agency is materially felt in the common schools, for the better. County Papers.—It is with pleasure that I refer to the earnest co-operation of the county papers in every movement calculated to further the interests of the schools and elevate the character of our youth. They evidently appreciate the importance of education.

The War.—The war excitement will no doubt influence and disturb our schools; yet schools are the last thing that should be effected by the war. FROM THE BUCK-TAILS. CAMP PIERPONT, Va., Feb. 6, 1862.

Mud, mud, mud, in-doors and out-o-doors—in short, taking our quiet little city as a standpoint, the view is a wilderness of mud. The weather has been so bad for the past three weeks, that all drill has been dispensed with, and we have done no duty but what was absolutely necessary. As for an advance movement, it is now, and will be for the next two weeks, an utter impossibility. The consequence is, that military news is a very scarce article just now in camp.

"Pumpkins" has got taste, at least, and do not know but what he may yet make a convert of the SOBER-BOR.

CAMP PIERPONT, Va., Feb. 16, 1862. It will be good news for the friends at home, to learn, as they doubtless have, ere this, that the grand advance of the Union armies, has at last commenced. I can assure them that the news of the brilliant victory of Gen. Grant, at Roanoke Island, and of Gen. Canby, and Commodore Foote, in Kentucky and Tennessee, sent a thrill of joy through the hearts of the soldiers of the army of the Potomac. Although, as yet, we have had no hand in, we are eagerly watching the movements elsewhere, and with full confidence in the genius of our leaders, will patiently bide our time. The good time, though long coming, is at last at hand, and with plans all perfected, armies organized and equipped, our Government the stake we are fighting for, we will know no such word as fail. The movements, thus far, have resulted in victory after victory, and so will they go on gathering strength from each new success, until our banner shall again float over every foot of American soil.

The dispatches from those parts of the seceded states, where our armies have been victorious, tell us that the sight of the old flag, brought tears of joy to the eyes of people who have been made the victims of traitors and treason. What a fearful responsibility the leaders of this miserable rebellion have assumed, by plunging a happy and contented people into a senseless fratricidal war. But the scales are falling from the eyes of the people, and they begin to see that they have been deceived; that the war they have been led into, by deceit and misrepresentation, is an unjust, and unholly one. They see, now, too late, that the mad ambition of a few reckless politicians, has brought to their doors, the guant forms of misery and want. Doubtless there are many among them who in their heart of hearts, have ever cherished a feeling of love and reverence for the old banner, the institutions and laws, under which they have grown up, been protected, prospered and happy; and they who have never done any wrong must suffer with the guilty, only hoping and praying that the end may soon come. May God grant that the energy now displayed, may be kept up, until a speedy and permanent peace shall dawn upon us, and we shall again be a united and happy people. The night has been dreary, dark and long, but the dawn is coming at last, and the end is not yet; more widows and orphans must be made; more homes and firesides made desolate; other names must be enrolled by the side of those of Ellsworth, Lyon and Baker, ere the dark stain shall be wiped out, and peace shall again scatter its blessings over our land.

Can any punishment be devised that will be adequate to the crimes of the men who have brought all this evil upon us? No, a thousand times no! They are Arnolds, all, and should be scourged through the world, hunted by the misery they have caused, and dying, have their names handed down to future generations as ignominious and degrading.

It is reported about camp this morning, that there is to be a large draft on the army of the Potomac, to reinforce the army in Kentucky. As yet, I have learned of but one regiment from our immediate vicinity, that is going; that is the eighty-sixth New York, it is a fine body of men, and will be likely to make a name for itself, if the men have a chance. I do not think that any of the Pennsylvania Reserve will be taken from here at present; they will be kept here to keep the rebel army at Centerville, and Manassas, on the defensive, until, as the result of the flank movements of Genl's. Burnside and Grant, they are compelled to evacuate their boasted Gibraltar, or be beaten in their entrenchments. I must own it would not surprise me a great deal, to wake up some fine morning, to find they had taken their back track, and left us to take peaceful possession of their deserted works at the above place. There is one thing certain, however, their positions in front of us will not be tenable for them a great while; though I have never believed it to be part of the plan to attack them behind their masked batteries. Events are so shaping themselves, that they will have to evacuate, surrender, or come out and fight. If the latter, we need have no fears for the result. For the former, its my opinion they will not get much rest for the future. So mote it be.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BURNSIDE. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C., ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 10. To Maj. Geo. B. McClellan, Commander U. S. A. Washington. GEN: I have the honor to report that the combined attack upon this Island was commenced on the morning of the 7th by the naval and military forces of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of 6 forts, 40 guns, over 3,000 persons, and upwards of 3,000 small arms. Among the prisoners are Col. Shaw, Commandant of the Island, and O. Jennings Wise, Commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded and has since died. The whole work was finished on the morning of the 8th inst., after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge on the center of the island, and pursuit of the enemy to the north end of the island, resulting in the capture of prisoners, the fleet, meantime engaging and silencing the shore battery opposite it. Our forces advancing in the direction of the battery in the center of the Island, the Rebels were soon driven behind entrenchments, where they rested. Eight mortars were landed from the fleet to serve our Army as field artillery. About mid-day Hawkins's Zouaves and the 10th Connecticut regiment under General Foster, made a dashing bayonet charge upon the battery commanded by young Wise, wading knee deep through mud and water to get at the Fort and yelling like so many Indians. Meanwhile a detachment was made on the right by Gen. Keibo, and on the left by Gen. Foster. This attack from three sides, decided the fate