THE TIOGA COUNTY

Constitution of the Military and the constitution of the constitut

There are not many bills of any rest to your reaters now helpre the Legislat re save the one relative to building a new Rat Rand along the Maga Valley, which in now in the Senate and has very doubtful pention. Chr members and the very doubtful pention. Che members are ver hanfal. The future of the Bill looks better than one work are. The si plement in the act incorporating the Tings (Junty Bink phesed the House yesterday and to day was sent to the Bengte. The Philade his delegation in the House pitched into its distinction in the House pitched into its final passage as they do into everything that does not took to the building up of their city and in place on the triday the Lith, Mr. Sire is read in place on the took to the annual the maties of contract to annual the maties of the contract to the contract

place, m. net to annul the ma mage con-tract between Charles Chubhack, a Ethlinda Chubback, of Wellsboro, in your g unty: From present indications, I do r t think the

Legislature will adjourn upon the 2 - tof March in accordance with a resolution son fime since instoduced: From and after ye terday the House is to hold two sessions dail and all of the important business yet remails undone. The appropriation bill was reported from Committee yesterday, which will occupy a couple of weeks before it can be perfe ted. Then comes the bill in relation to repen my the bill for the communication of the tunner law which never will will mass this talking He ise short of a comple of meeks. The repeal of the bill in retation to the Sunbury and Evil Rail Road will meet with much violent on a gion and week dritenidays will be used up u ion this.

The tunnage tax investigating committee have been hard at work for some tiecks-they have examined the Officers and mor of the Di rectors of the Pennsylvania Rail | fead, and a large portion of what is termed the "third house," and I am informed that the sfar, they wrote: " Would any man believe that I am a have failed to implicate anybody, in They, as yet have not shown that a pearty as expended to procure the passage of the BI Some of the members of last session have been sum- here without them. I will not-I cannot jusmoned before the Committee, but I have not learned of any developments. The Legislature portunity will be offered to abolish this lamentwill not adjourn until this Comm tee makes a report. There has been an intil ation that this committee was to continue their investigations all through the coming summ for political effect, hoping to prejudice the people against the powers that were and is, thereby securing the State to a straight of Breckinridge democratic ticket. But they will be foiled in this attempt. A certai (lass of men in this House have been trying by urn every thing to political account, hoping a presurrect the Buchanan Dynasty! The old Asim that " coming events cast their shade was before" is here tolerably well verified. The acommittee raised to examine into the allege of hade in the purchase of arms and clothin withe State government, for our volunteers have been at work about six weeks and thus for seen in pursuit of a phantom. They have for id nothing which will answer for a plank in it is contem plated platform, and this morning buir Chair man came in and asked for more money to pursuo the investigation. The friends of the Administration, after placing then selves right upon the record, voted to give im all the means he required and lioned be stould push his investigation to the furthest, but to be careful that some of the vengent in they intended for others, did not recoil uppatheir own devoted heads.

. There are several proposed am adments to the School Law before the legislat re: A few of lesser note, and there are thousands and of which are as follows: That thenty days tens of thousands of that party at the North shall constitute a school month; that no director of common schools hereafter elected shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office till the first Monday in June next tion is now necessary. We point to a speech shall meet annually for organization within Missouri who has always been pro-slavery as twenty days after the first Monda fin June. Watches, pleasure carriages, ar forfices of profit are taxed the same for schill as other purposes. The County Superinte dant before entering upon the duties of his off must take an oath before the Judge of the Co is of Com-mon Pleas that he will perform all is duties of Superintendent honestly, impartially, dilligent-ly and according to law to the best of skill and ability. Every teacher of a common school is exempt from military duty and from holding a

the mechanics lien law, to all repairs put upon a building by the consent of the awher. The debate upon this bill was one of the most spicy of the senson. Hopkins of Philadi phia, a mechanic, was the author of the billiand opened and the disabling of the Merrimac by our new the ball by a speech in its favor whereupon Ericsson battery iron clad gunboat, the Monihe was replied to by Mr. Williams of Alle- tor. The facts, as officially reported are these. gheny, who made a strong speech against the the Merrimac, which is said to be commanded proposed measure, upon the ground that it was building up a system of class legisl tion, which was against the spirit of our lay s, and that such things were in opposition to the judgment morning, and together with the rebel iron clad of the host lawyers in the State. Topkins, in gunboate Yorktown and Jamestown, steamed his reply, remarked that it would be quite as down towards Newport's News, where the frigwell for the interests of the State and trans. ates Cumberland and Congress were lying, sigaution of business before the Li sislature if the people would send fewer law are to Harrishurg. If his remark was not a lictly in accordance with parliamentary law it appeared Lawrence. The frigates being sailing vessels to be satisfactory to the House, it has retired, were completely at the mercy of the monster as the reporters say "with tre sidous sp-

The tax bill will soon be in such a shape that it can be acted upon by the egislature, and the people of this Commons selth must mike up their minds to soon meet , tax to detray the expenses of our noble are y, and who will gruide the amount he is cal e upon to land immediately went down under this terrific confribute to save the life of a nation? It is shock, and it is said that about a bundred of true that our people in years got a by, have been a neavy tax paying people and taxgatherer is always an unwelcomic visitor, as rimac, Yorktown and Jamestown then engaged. Franks has sensibly realised upo more than the Congress with a heavy fire, our butteries. one occusion. But we get more than an equivalont fur everything bestowed upin the government in times like these. We should pay the government tax more cheerfully than all others. Who would not rather giv half of all fought gallantly, had to succumb to the superitribingh? Would it hip be better by far, for officers were taken prisoners, the crew were alus and out children that every u liar of our lowed to escape in boats, and the frigate was effectually orughed out, than that by giving with a sparing and grudging by id, a Slaveholding Monarchy should be carried out of a a severe fire on the enemy, unfortunately were portion of our Union! Let us the give the unable to approach near enough to disable them. government all the money it needs The flower The Minnesots also went aground. Darkness of our youth have voluntarily left hair homes and friends, and placed their live upon the alter of their country. Let us ther to our part, when the hour comes, of rendering the amount. The following morning, however, changed the

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR 12, 1862.

Postschipt.-Washington, March 11th. 1862 Manassas has been evacuated by the rebels, and our forces have taken peaceable possession.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END. We publish elsewhere in to-day's paper, one f the most important documents ever issued: by an American Statesman-a document which in itself marks an epoch in our history as a nation-one which will be read with pleasure by the treedom-loving of all countries on the face of the earth, and be discussed and commented upon in our own land for many years to come. We refer, of course, to President Line In's Message to Congress urging co operation with the States for the gradual abolition of Slavery.)

For our part we read it with satisfaction not ununingled with disappointment. It is a great step in advance, because it is the first official recognition by this Government that slavery is gnawing cancer, and that in order to save the body politic from certain death, some steps must be taken for its removal. Let us be thankful even for that. Our disappointment arises solely from the means sought to be em-

ployed to remove this curse from the republic. In the course now proposed; Mr. Lincoln has many eminent backers. PATRICK HENRY master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the inconvenience of living tify it. I believe a time will come when an opable evi'. Everything we can do is to improve it if it happens in our days; if not let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves. a pity for their unhappy lot and an abhorrence of Slavery." "I can only say," wrote Wasu-INGTON, " that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it, (i. e., Slavery;) but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority, and this as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting." In the earlier and better days of JEFFERSON, before sectional ambition had spoiled him, it was his great and leading aspiration to set on foot (and in this Manison sympathized and co-operated with him) some such logislative measure of emancipation as that for which WASHING-Toy, in the letter above quoted, pledged his influence and his vote.

So much for the dead: Among the living the idea of emangipation is seconded by every Republican Statesman, and a host of men who a few months ago were known as Democrats. Among these we find Bancreft, Dickinson, Cuchran, Furney, and a host of others whose opinions have never been expressed, who doubtless believe that abolition on emancipaevidence of this fact. Let us rejoice then that the world moves, and that in this crisis of our history so good a man as honest Abe Lincoln is at the helm of our good old ship of state.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have record to-day of a slight reverse; combined with a reactionary success of the Union Navy, at Newport News, on the James' township, borough or city office. The reverse recounts the destruction of An act passed the House to day, so extend two of our old wooden sailing frigates by the river. The reverse recounts the destruction of rebel naval monster, the Merrimac, and two iron-clad robel gunboats. The success includes the subsequent defeat of the whole rebel force. by Captain Buchanan late of the Washington Navy Yard, came out of Norfolk on Saturday nals were at once displayed for assistance from the steamers Minnesota, Roanoke and St. Merrimie and her attendant iron mailed gun-

The Merrimac made an attack on the Cumberland with her iron prow, and fairly cut her open; then drawing off she gave ber a broadside and dashed into her again. The Cumberher crew of five hundred were lost. The Merrimac, Yorktown and Jumestown then engaged from Newport's News, playing briskly on the rebel boats meanwhile, and the enemy returning with shell. The Congress, though she then burned by the enemy. The steamer going keep the soldiers comfortable during a winter up to assist the frigates, although they opened coming on, the progress of the fight could not well be observed.

demanded of us, for the supports, he nation's features of the conflict, for the Ericason battery, gunboat Monitor, which left New York on Two fine Regiments have left has this week Thursday, arrived at Fortress Monroe at 10 for Washington. Pennsylvania his rent 10,000 o'clock Saturday night, and at daylight yester-

self only two heavy guns. The aght continued for five hours. Part of the time the Monies and Merriman wereinctually tour ing each of er-that is to services eight o block in the morning until noon, when the Merrimac drew off and was towed towards Norfolk in a sinking

anditions of the little Monigorismaid to be an injured and ready to repel another attack at any moment. She went to Fortress Monroe merely on an experimental trip, and it would appear that the experiment proved quite suc-

ogseful. THE SUICIDE OF BLAVERY

Last Thursday evening, there was a tremendous mass meeting of the citizens of New York in apposition to the restoration of Slavery. Hon. James A. Hamilton The son of Alexander Hamilton, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents, simong whom we relied the names of Geo. Bancroft, Peter Cooper, and other conservatives. Speeches were minde by Carl Shurz, M. D. Conway, and others; and letters were read from Post Master General Blair, Preston King, David Wilmot, Charles Summer! and many others. Here is Wilmot's letter in

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1862. . DEAR SIR .- Your letter of invitation to at tend a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, in the City of New York, on Thursday, evening, the 6th inst., has been received. rening, the oth met, has been received.

I am honored by your invitation, and would

be pleased, if it were convenient, to be present and participate in the proposed meeting. My public duties will hold me, here; and I can only respond briefly by letter to your kind invitation.

I heartily approve of the objects of the meeting as set forth in the call. The bonor and safety of the nation demand that the cause of this gigantic rebellion should be forerer removed. This alone will give us peace and safe-ty, honor and national respect. Slavery is the one, exclusive and only cause of the rebellion and war, through which we are struggling for national existence. It is now made clear to all, that Slavery is the deadly foe of the Union -the implicable and eternal enemy of free Government. A truly free Government, founded upon justice and right, and appealing to reason and beneficent laws for support, pever did and never can long exist in the midst of Slavery. God, in his providence, has placed Slavery within the rightful power of the nation. We must not tremble and hesitate, because of the magnitude of the labors and duties cast upon us; we must meet and discharge our duties, as men in whose hands is placed the ark of human happiness and hopes. We must and will, if true to God, our country, and the race of mankind, now and forever destroy and wipe out from this nation the accursed institution of hu-

man Slavery.

The slaveholder, by his treason and rebellion igninst the Constitution, and by the war he has forced upon the Government for self-preservation, has wholly absolved as from all constitutional and political obligations to treat his unnatural claim of property in man with any toleration whatever. When the traitor is forced by arms from his purpose to destroy the Constitution and Government, he cannot, the moment he is defeated, in his wicked purpose, plead the Constitution he made war to overthrow as the shield and protection, for his forfeited rights of Slavery. It is the right and duty of the nation to protect itself, now and in the future. We must make sure against another rebellion, greater than the one now upon us. The national life must be preserved, by applying the knife to the canter that is cating the slaves of every traitor; as a matter of policy, not of strict right, provide for making compensation to loyal slaveholders, for the temporary loss incident to the speedy emancipation of their slaves. Lyss than this we cannot do with honor and safety. We have a right to do more. We have a right, instantly and at once. to uproot and eradicate foreger any local institution, law, custom, or usage, that put in immito kill Slavery, that the nation may live.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. WILHOT. JAMES McKATE, Chairman of Committee.

FROM THE BUCK-TAILS. CAMP PIERPONT, Va., March'2, 1862 FRIBND AGITATOR .- Last Wednesday was a pleasant day, and it was an exciting one. A. report came into camp that a rebel shell had our men had gone out to give them battle. Ev- make it certain to the more southern, that in ery hill-top was covered with soldiers with glas- no event will the former ever join the latter in ses, watching with an anxious eye the movements of our men, which were in sight on a because in my judgment gradual and not sudhigh hill near the picket line, marching to and fro, and throwing a few fire-balls over into the contested ground, between the two lines of pickets. Late in the afternoon, we received orders uny reports before him, can readily see for to prepare ourselves with three days' rations, and be ready to start at a moment's warning. this war would purchase at fair valuation all The evening was stormy, and as dark as the tombs of Egypt; but rain or no rain, darkness or daylight, were obliged to draw our rations and cook them. One standing a few rods from his tent, on a night like this, seems surrounded by an immense circle of lights, which through control of the subject in each case to the State the rain and blackness, has the appearance of and its people immediately interested, it is proilluminated cities in the distance. The night | posed as a matter of perfectly free choice with wore away, and morning came, but no move came with it; still the preparations went onevery thing had the appearance of a grand and general move every one was ordered to dispuse of all unnecessary cluthing and baggage, the lise-many disposed of their blankets for a mere song, keeping only one for their own use, (for that with our other clothing, in all one can much of Uncle Sam's change, in buying up old ces, and put the profit into his own pocket, or ment is not able to procure any more.

Friday morning we were mustered in. Flying reports reached us every hour of the dayone hour, Banks had crossed with fifty thouand the next, that he had attempted to cross lead to important practical results. and was driven back, and the next, that the whole army of the Potomac was about to march | God and to my country, I carnestly beg the atten-

preparations were made and are still being made the whole length of the line—no newsboy erossed the bridge one man was allowed to leave camp, that every one stood ready to sling his knapsnek, and shoulder his gun at the first t of the drum. But all this preparation was, no doubt, for the purpose of a ding Gen. Banks who were at that time bringing his are nd no Ball's Bluff to lament over because he had no Gen Stone to betray his plans, and stain the Potomac with innocent blood.-

of Dranesville, and from that day, until now, wherever our army has marched, rebellion has faded like frost-work before them, until that huge monater, to-day, like a wounded reptile, is drugging his slimy form back to his den, to disappear forever.
This morning, the sun rolled up as bright as

he ever did in May; but shortly after neon, it began to snow, and continued until it was about one inch deep, just wet enough to make good snow-balls. So just at sunset, two grand armies met upon Buck-tail Hill, and fought one of the most desperate and bloodless battles that ever was fought upon the battle-fields of old Virginia. No bugle sounded the charge, and no gallant Kano urged on the men, yet they fought until the darkness of the night compelled them to stop, but they quit with a determination to renew it again in the morning, but morning came, and a gentle rain bad melted the snow, so thus ends the snow ball battle between Companies, A and G.

By request of a number of friends, I write the following facts: Some time last Eall, Benjamin Oglen, of Ping Creek, came into our camp, for the supposed purpose of visiting the boys and taking a peep at military life; but he, no doubt, had other objects in view, for when he was ready to return—shortly after pay-day he freely offered to take all the money from the soldiers back to their friends in safety, which they wished to send. This was considered an act of kindness, and as no one questioned his konesty, he got about \$600, but not one cent of it ever reached its destination, which was an act so mean, dishonest and contemptible, that he ought to be hunted down if he flees to the ends of the earth. One thing is certain, if he ever makes his appearance in this camp again, the same drummer boy who sent a nice double engle home to his wife and little ones, and lost it, will have the privilege of "muffling his drum," and marching his cold carcass off to some bone-yard. When we left our homes last Spring, it was to fight the enemies of our country, and we took a sciemn oath before God and the Stars and Stripes, to fight all the enemies of our country, whether from the North or the South, and that man who will rob the soldier of his brend, or the soldier's family of the comforts of life, is a meaner man than the one who robs the Govern- ges, and all goods by express. ment of its cannons and its forts.

COL. CROCKET. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message: Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of

Representatives: I recommend the adoption of a joint resoluby your honorable bodies, which shall be sub-

succeeding his election and that Directors on the outside of this sheet by a citizen of very substance and life of the nation. The nat and the country, there is the end, but if it does tion must make a proclamation of freedom to command such approval, I deem it of impor-

government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurprection entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to achieve the self-preservation. The leaders of the 21st ult., GILES C. SEELY, youngest son of Henry becaused on the index of the preservation. means of self-preservation. The leaders of the nent peril the national life. We have a right knowledge the independence of some part of knowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the stave duty just one week before his death, but he did not consider his ituation alarming until it was too late to render him any assistance. The body was embalmed and brought home for burial his next older brother accompanying him. The lumin for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the for burial his next older brother accompanying him. The such and section. To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all States initiating it. The noint is not that all the States tolerating slave. point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all initiate emancination but that while the offer is equally made to been thrown into our pickets, and a brigade of all, the more porthern shall by such initiation their proposed confederacy. I say initiation den emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view any member of Congress, with the census tables and treashimself how soon the current expenditures of the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the general government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring as it does the absolute

hem.
In the annual message last December, I them. thought fit to say the Union must be preserved, and bence all indispessable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but delibeprivates being allowed only what they can car rately. War has been made, and continues to ry upon their backs, and captains, only a vapractical re-acknowledgment of the ontional authority would render the war unbecessary, and it would at once cease. If, hewever re ng) and are now shivering for the want of sistance continues the war must also continue, them, for Friday night was by far the coldest and it is imposible to forsee all the incodents night that we have had here this winter. I see which may attend and all the ruin which may no reason why there could not be teams enough follow it. Such as may seem indispensible or get to carry blankets and clothing sufficient to may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle must and will come. The campaign, unless Gen. Cameron has spent so, proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether ring-bone toothless horses, at extravagant pri- the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private that of his political friends, that the Govern- persons and property in them, than in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the pronosed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is sand med, and was marching for the rebels, recommended in the hope that it would soon In full view of my great responsibility to my

whole army of the pre prediction of clock Saturday night, and at daying yester whole army of the protonac was about to march of the pre prediction of the protonac was about to march of the protonac was about the protonac was about to march of the protonac was about to march of the protonac was a

THE GOVERNMENT TAX BILL. Washington, Monday, March 3, 1862. The following is an abstract of the Tax bill reported to day:

ident of a commissioner of internal revenue, with a salray of \$5,000 per annum, his office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks.

The country is to be divided as the Presi dent may direct, into convenient collection districls, with an assessor and collector appointed by the President for each district, who shall lind. The tide of war was turned by the heroes image power to appoint such deputes as may be necessary.

The bill provides for a duty on spirittious.

liquorsiof 15 cente per gallon; ale sud litter; \$1 per barrel; stem or leaf tobaco, 3 cents per pound-to add, when manufactured, 5 bents, and on chars, 5, 10 and 20 cents per pound, according to value; on lard and linseed oil, burning fluid and coaPoil; 5 cents per gallon; 51 Hoog Skitts do do refined coal oil, 10 cents per gallon; gas, per 20s Balmoral Skitts. per pound; printing paper, 3 mills per pound; soap, 5 mills per pound; salt, 4 cents per 100 pounds; sole leather, I cent per pound; upper leather, one-half cent per pound; flour, 10 cents per barrel; all other manufactures, 3 per centum ad galorem; on railroad passengers, 2 mills per mile of travel; commutation tickets, 3 per cent; steamboat travel, 1 mill per mile; omnibuses, ferry-boats and horse railroads, 3 per cent on gross receipts from passengers; advertisements, 5 per cent on amount of re-ceipts annually; for the use of carriages, annumlty, from \$1 to \$10, according to value; gold watches, \$1; silver watches, 50 cents; gold plate, 50 cents per ounce; silver plate, 3 cents per ounce ; billiard tables, \$20; on slaughtered cattle, 50 cents each; hogs, 10 cents each; sheep 5 cents each. Licensesfor bankers, \$100; auctioneers, \$20; whole sale dealers, \$50; retail dealers in liquors, \$20; retail dealers in goods; \$10; pawnbrokers, \$50; rectifyers. S100; brewers, \$50; hotels, inns, and taverns, graduated according to rental, from \$5 to \$200; enting-houses, \$10; commercial brokers, \$50; other brokers, \$20; thes ters, \$100; circuses, \$50; bowling-alleys, \$5 each alley; wholesale peddlers, \$50; other peddlers, from \$5 to \$20; coal-oil distillers, \$20. Income-three per cent on all over \$600, deducting the income derived from dividends, &c. which are taxed separately; railroad bonds and dividends of banks and saving institutions, 3 per cent; payments of all salaries of officers in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, including Senators and Members of Congress, 3 per cent; legacies and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons, from 1 to 5 per cent, according to the degrees of relationship, and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers; all patent medicines, telegraphic messa-

DIED.

In Charleston on the 6th March, ELLA, daughter of Isaac and Emma Ann Wheeler, aged 10. In Lyndon, Whiteside County, Itt., at his residence, of typhoid fever, on the 21st ut., CHARLES 8. DEMING, aged 72 years.
(Elmira pupers please copy.)

In Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1862, of typhoid fever, Mr. ARVINE D. PATCHIN, aged 21 years,

10 months and 21 days.

The subject of this notice left his wife and friends to serve stantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abol shment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end, but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the State and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact so that they may begin to consider whether to accept of reject it. The federal government would find its highest interest in

"Here will we rest, here build our hopes, Nor murmur at his rod, He's more to us than all the world,

The deceased contracted a severe cold while out on picket

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN IS continually in peril if she is mad enough to neg-lect brinattreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, CONELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice-immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or im-moderate menstruction, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Puins in the hable remedy for retaines, rios, Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nerv-ous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatu-ral condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of Fluor Albus or Whites, they effect a speedy

oure. TO WIVES AND MATRONS. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are offered as the only safe means of genewing interrupted menetrus.

tion, but LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND That on that very account, if taken when the interrup-tion arises from natural causes, they will inevitably prevent the expected events. This CAUTION IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, for such is the ten-

dency of the Pills to restore the original functions of the saxual organization, that they inevitably arrest the process of gestation.

Explicit directions, stating when, and when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Doi.

A virtuable Pemphlet, to be had free, of the Agents.

A virtuable Pemphlet, to be had free, of the Agents.

Pills sent by mail promptly, by enclosing price to the Agent.

Sold by druggists generally.

R. B. HUTCHINGS; Proprietor,

For sale at Roy's Drug Store.
Dec. 11, 1861.-ly. 20, Cedar st., New York.

- GORNING WHOLESALE DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, KEROSINE OIL,

ALCOHOL, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, W. D. TERBELL.

Country Merchants supplied with these articles at

NEW YORK PRICES. Corning. Feb. 28, 1863,

with a GREAT REDUCTION SALE STILL CONTINUES AT

Dormaul's Bee Hive

otton Butts per roll... Charge in 85 Fancy Dress Silkersting Musling.
38 Embroidered Draperic Musling.
38 Embroidered Draperic Musling.

Every article will he sold as advertised.

An early call will most, passredly, secure a good bergain at DORMAUL'S BEE HVg. Elmira, Feb. 19, 1862. Holden's Block,

> BULLARD & CO. ARE NOW

apr. 17-ms.

in respectors recessors

FULLBLAST

THE OLD STORE

B. B. SMITH THREE DOORS BELOW

WELLSBORO HOTEL

WITH A FULL STOOK

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, de. de.

* STBOUGHT IN ADVANCE.

OF THE

PRESENT WAR PRICES,

MILL BE-SOLD-308 MILLIAM

A K D[

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

PRICES BELOW New York Wholesale Prices.

> 高点1.1/4·15 CALL AND LOOK

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Wellsboro, Dec. 18, 1881.

JOHN R. BOWEN BEGS leave to state that having "removed" from

"OLD EMPIRE STORE" across the street to his present location, he is now prepared to furnish his old friends and casemers with a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, LADIES' GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, JEANS, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TO THE TART

TEAS, COFFEE,
TOBACCO, &C., &C., At a very small advance upon

New York Prices. The highest market price paid for all kinds of PRODUCE. Remember the place. First Store below the POST ORFICE.

Wellaboro, Feb. 5, 1862. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subsett-bers on the estate of James Merrell late of Liberty township, decid, notice is heraby given to those in the second of the seco

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