# TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR. THE

#### FROM THE BUCK-TALLS 1. . . .

THE

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

THE CAUSE.

It scems almost absurd as well as ridiculous

a refute the pro-slavery newspaper assertions,

that this war was brought upon the country by

abolitionists. But these fellows under tand

the close of the war, some new concessions will

The cause of the rebellion is thus noted by

" For myself, I was one who desired to post-

none, or rather hoped altogether to avoid, the

collision which has taken place, trusting that

suciety, by degrees, would have worked itself

resolution of the community. But Slavery has

hand to strike a deathblow at our existence as

a people. It has avowed itself a desperate and

determined enemy of our national life, of our

unity as a republic; and hence-forward no

man deserves the name of a statesman who

would consent to the introduction of that ele-

ment of weakness and division into any new

territory, or the admission of another slave

state into the Union. Let us hope rather that

and that Virginia and Maryland will soon take

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The publication of the recent Military Or-

ders of the President of the United States, di-

recting a vigorous advance on the Rebels at all

points, reorganizing the several Military De-

partments, and placing John C. Fremont at the

head of one of them. relieving Gen. McClellan

from the command-in-chief of the armies of the

United States, and resuming it himself, direct-

ing all the independent Generals to report direct-

ly to the War Department, and dividing the

Army of the Potomac into five distinct army

corps, under the command respectively of Gens.

McDowell, Sumner, Hintzleman, Keys, and

Banks, Gen. McClellan retaining the command-

in chief of this army alone, placing Gen. Buell

under the orders of Gen. Hallock, and assign-

ing to Gen. Fremont the new Mountain Depart-

ment, composed of Western Virginia, Eastern

Kentucky, and East Tennessee, gives renewed

confidence in the wisdom and ability of Mr.

The responsibilites suddenly devolved on

Gen. McClellan, were too vast and his duties

too multifarious for any untried man. They

would have overtaxed the intellect and power

and Pennsylvania."

Lincoln.

HUNTER'S MILLS, Va., March 12, 1862. FRIEND AGITATOR .- Last Monday morning the grand army of the Potomac, mide the long looked for move, and took the first step for the Gibraltar of the South. Through some mistike we did not get marching, oglers until about 11 o'clock, but by noon we were in line of battle and on the road. We to the pike until within about two miles of I knnesville, and then turned square to the left and took a direct Suthern course, and the shortest cut through the woods and fields to this place where we arrived about seven if the evening, that a lie well stuck to, is, for their purpose, as having traveled 18 miles over the hills and good as the truth ; and their purpose is to give through the mud. This was one of the hardest aid and comfort to the enemy by placing the marches for a short one, that we even had, and it was worse because we had be n confined in | Unionists in a false position, in hopes that at cimp so long, but it was McChills orders to zuschithis point that night, and is we did not be-made to the slave drivers, who now seek to get started until noon, we were polized to do a ruin because they cannot rule. big day's work in seven hours. Thrie M anday ; morning a bright and beautiful raidbow had made its appearance in the heaving, which give Figns of a storm. 'It did rain bin it was only no less a personage than the Hon. George Binaroft, the well known historian and a life, for a short time, and then was cool and nice long Dimograt in on oration delivered by him traveling the rest of the day. Ve camped that at New York on the 22d ult., in which be said : night on the ground, but luckily for us we were near an old straw stack, which we made good use of. Shortly after we had intited it began to rain, rained about one hour and hen cleared 1 CT but the wind blew a regular gelejall Light, which made it very unpleasant. But in order clear by its own innate strength and virtue and to guard against cold weather, vo filed like spoons all snug together, but it was no sleep, forced upon us the issue, and has lifted up its the wind was too hard for us. About midnight I took a tramp around the camp, being too cold to sleep and found the boys all in good spirits, some buried in straw trying to sleep, some cooking coffee, but the greater portion standing around large fires spinning yarns, and talking of the long anticipated battle which was expected to commence at day break on the following morning. But morning tame, and no deafening peals of distant guns were heard, lint on the contrary the rebels had abandoned their long held and strongly fortified position, and had moved southward, and if is well for the predicton of Washington will prove true, them that they had, for the 255, 00 men who are now on their way for the Euton S.ates their places as free States by the side of Ohio would have rolled over them like an innundation, and as Gen. McClellan said when he left Washington to lead on the van of this mighty army, he would "take Centerville and Manassas, or rain a shower of shot and shell into them two feet deep."

We have made no more since Monday, for there is nothing to do in this part of Virginia ; I think we will move in the morning, but which way, no one knows, for all sorts of sumors are afloat. One hour we are going on through Manassas, and the next we are going aboard of a fleet to take a quicker course to the South. We are encamped on the ground where we had our first skirmish last fa'l. The ground where that man was shot has been, measured and found to be just 1000 yards.

The celebrated Hunter's Mills s an old worn cut grist mill, about half as laige as one of our northern country mills. So joi, see a small place, like some men, may in it es of war, by some small circumstance, hant in me down to after ages. I have not attemp edge describe the excitement around us, for ho pen or tongue c in do it. Every hill-top and valley for miles and miles around, sings with invite and echoes with deafening cheers.

Finer weather could not be-orday it is so warm that a man is comfortable with his coat off, and many of the boys are satisfing in the mill pond.

The Rail Road bridge near his place has been burned by the rebels.  $\mathbf{A}$  the comical sights that man ever thought of san be seen on

terson's Brigade. The Rebels fought desper- this huge corporation. But such, I apprehend, | and on the 10th, Mr. Browning opposed it quite AGITATOR ately, using stone in their cannon when their shot gave out. The force is stated at 35,000, HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR-& PROPRIETOR. including 2,200 Indians under Albert Pike .--The Rebels were utterly defeated, and put to WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 19, 1862. rout.

Gen. McClellan has issued the following address to the army of the Potomau':

HEADQUARTERS ABUY OF THE POTOMAC. FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., Mar. 14, 1862. SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE PUTOMAC:

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armios were, to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country.

The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General are worth a dozen viotories. The preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The Army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, and excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure prestige of vistory. The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may prove to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you scattering, indeed. In South Carolina, where wish to be-on the decisive battle-field. It is the slave outnumbers the free population, this my business to place you there. I am to watch rebellion was hatched. Charleston has always over you as a parent over his children, and you been full of disloyalty. There the Stars and know that your General loves you from the Strips wer first fired upon. In Maryland, Kendepths of his heart. It shall be my care-it has tucky, Tennessee and Missouri, there are comever been-to gain success with the least possible loss. But I know that if it is necessary, you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us! Tictory attends us!-Yet I would not have you think that ours is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you, that you have brave foes to encounter-foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you great heroic exertions, rapid and long great government like durs, to aid and sustain marches, desperate combats, privations, perhaps. We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud conciousness that we belonged to the Army on the Potomac!

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

Major General Commanding. FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Agitator.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1862. Two of the ablest discussions that have occurred in this Legislature for many years, have just closed, and votes last evening were taken upon the questions. The one in reference to re-instating the tonnage duties upon the Pennsylvania Rail Road, has been before the House almost every day for three weeks, and any amount of speeches have been made upon it, pro and con. It has been one of the ablest discussions to which I have ever listened. A few members have eminently distinguished themselves, but a fair proportion of the talk upon this, as upon other questions, has been for a local purpose-that is to make capital ppon which to bring the members back again. The

is not the law. Such a decision has neither as earnestly. Mr. Wilson offered in the Senate common sense, nor common justice, and let the on the 10th a resolution for an iquiry into the Senate if it dare, refuse tile wishes of our peo- naval contest at Newport News, and charged ple, plainly expressed in this Hall last evening. the Government with being-responsible for the Last evening, a rote was reached in the Sen- disasters of that occasion. The pay of our ate, upon the Resolution, instructing our mem- | army chaplains is to be \$1,200. Resolutions of bers of Congress to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Gulumbin, upon such terms as will be just towards the loyal slaveuwners. A rambling debute has been kept up ization; etc.; petitions for a bankrupt law, a almost the entire week, upon this resolution .--The whole field of party politics has been dis- ment, Mr. Sherman telling the Senate however cussed. The various issues that were discussed to cut down their own pay first; A bill to up in Tioga County, in [1856, and [1860, have oblige steam boats, etc., to carry mails at propaken up the time of the Senate for an entire week. The resolution was carried by a party vote, the entire Democratic delegation, voting against the resolution. | When this resolution is taken up in the House, I expect a strong debate, and my impression is, that it will not pass in its present shape. Every time the slavery question is raised, a tender point is touched upon, and I have even heard Republican Representatives express their disapprobation of this

neasure. President Lincoln's late message appears to e well received, and the entire press of the country approve of his views. I cannot imagne why any true, loyal, man, can object. - Sla ery, all must admit, is the sole cause of this iccursed rebellion, and why should not the states have pecuniary aid to rid themselves of this cancer upon our body politic? It would be an easy task to demonstrate that this system is the cause of our present troubles. In all the free state, the people are loyal. In the border states, where the slave element is not as strong. a healthy Union sentiment prevails, while farthe South in the cotton states, union men are paratively few slaves, and in these states, there has always been a strong feeling in favor of the old government. Then why should we object to aiding the nominal slave states, in their efforts to rid themselves from this admitted evil? This is not without precedent-England opened ber treasury, and gave freely to her West India colonies, to enable them to manumit their slaves -and who should object to our national capital standing upon free soil? Does it become r

this institution, when it is trying to crush out result of this war, but it is to be hoped that when it is ended, this question will be settled Senator Denavan, of Philadelphia, has introduced a Bill to prevent free negroes from set-

Mr. Strang, this morning, read in place a

verse winds, which vessels must meet on their To-day; 64 Lills were reported from commities, and should the Begislature continue in passage to Baltimore. The dear ones at home do well in supplying us with the choicest of pasession all summer, it would find enough to pers, besides their best wishes expressed with-

Day before yesterday, the Republican Editors of this State, met in convention at this place, and adjourned over until next month. 1. am told that they were unanimously in favor of standing or falling apon the doutrines of the Republicin party. Yet I think their action will, in a great measure, be goverened by the steps. action of the State Convention.

Here, but no one pretends to know the future of endurance of a Napoleon. Had he been vote might as well have been taken three weeks political operations. An efforts will be made ago, but members were anxious to put them. to unite the Union Democrats, composed of FRANE.

TREES! TREES! Ċ FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING APPLE, **Price, 20 Cents. Price, 20 Cents. Price, 20 Cents. Summer Apple-Early Harvest, Early Strawberr, Large Yellow Bough, Golden Sweet, Red Astrachan. Autom Apple-Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, Porter Juneting, Rambo, Jersey Sweeting. Winter Apple Boldwid, Newton Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Esopus Spittenburg, Boston Rumet, Juneting, Rambo, Jersey Sweeting. Winter Apple Boldwid, Newton Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Esopus Spittenburg, Boston Rumet, Juneting, Rambo, Jersey Sweeting. Winter Apple Boldwid, Newton Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Esopus Spittenburg, Boston Rumet, Juneting, Rambo, Jersey Sweeting. Winter Apple Boldwid, Newton Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Esopus Spittenburg, Boston Rumet, Juneting, Rambo, Jersey Sweeting. Winter Apple Boston Rumet, Juneting, Rambo, Jersey Sweeting. Winter Apple Boston Rumet, Juneting, Rambo, Jersey Sweeting. Juneting** Price, 20 Cents.

er rates; a bill to codify the laws of the Dis-

trict of Columbie; a bill for seven great pub-

lic institutions to supply or keep arms and

military stores, and another to establish navy-

yards and depots on the lakes, No foreign

business came up except the bill to pay over to

Hanover our share of the cost of abolishing

FROM A TIOGA BOY.

FORTRESS MONROE, March C. 1862.

FRIEND AGITATOR -- Notwithstanding the

rude buffeting of the wind, double rations of

rain, and a delightful state of the "Sacred

Soil," the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry still sur-

vives. While our brothers on the Potomac have

cls are not bullet proof. Here we are, away

down on that place which is said to be "out of

the world"-Old Point Comfort-anxiously

to mingle in the fray. Beyond, lies Great Beth-

el, (that huge Bugbear,) which has been held

up by the rebels as impregnable, and as the

scene of our most grevious defeat. Next, is

Yorktown, which Englishmen remember as the

place of the closing scene in the struggle be-

lis, with his large and well disciplined army,

surrendered to Washington and his raw re-

We are quite used to hardships, but must

confess that our optical nerves gave way, in a

measure, when our late Orderly Sergeant (now

Capt. Victor A. Elliott) bade us good bye. He

said, (in parting with us,) "boys, I go, but not

to lay aside my armor! No, never again shall

this sword (pointing to the weapon at his side)

be sheathed, until the last rebel is driven into

the Gulf of Mexico." We loved him both as

an officer and a brother; with him we spent

our younger days. God bless him, is the earn-

Uncle Sam has not entirely discarded us from

his memery, but in various ways seeks to sup-

ply our wants. Our mails come very regular,

taking into consideration the storms and ad-

Capt. N. E. Calkins, gave in his formal res-

ignation, on Tuesday, the 4th. He will leave

for home in a few days. When he is gone, we

will try to fill his place with some one fit to oc-

WHO ARE THE TRUE FRIENDS OF THE COUN

TRY ?--- Mr. Forney, in a letter to the Press, in

discussing the question of the future policy of

he Government, in relation to the set

ate Secession associates. He says:

J. H. C.

in the most dainty little white envelope.

est prayer of Company F.

"I long to be there, I long, oh I long to be there !"

tween the two countries, where Lord Cornwal-

10th.

cruits-and

Yellow, do. Pear, Price 50 Cents.

Summer-Madaliene, Bloodgood, Dearborn's Seed, ling, Summer Franc Réal, Rosturzer, Osband's Eun.

ling, bummer riske Avan, average average ben-mer Bartlett. Autum-Fondante d'Automne, Seckel, Virgalie, Beuree d'Awatis, Flemish Benuty, Onondaga, Fulto, Sterens' Genesee, Urbanisto, Napoleon, Henry ith, Dix, Cushing, Blucher's Meadow, Beri de la Motte Oursean Banrie. Golden Beurre of Bilbon, Pare Oswego Beurre, Golden Beurre of Bilbon, Beur Bose, Woodstock.

Bose, Woodstock. Winter-Lawrence, Gloaf Morceau, Passe Colmar, Vicar of Wakefield. For extra sized Pear trees we shall extra prices. the "Stade dues" on the Elbe, which passed the house on the 5th and the Senate on the

Cherry, Price 38 Cents.

Black Heart, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Down't Inte Red, May Duke, Early Purple Guine, Late Black, Guy's Early White, Napoleon Bigarreau, Am-ber, Yellow Spanish, Behuman's May, Holland Bi-garreau, Golden Drop of Herrington. Planns, Price 50 Ccn1s.

Duane's Purple, Lawrence's Favorite, Washington, Huling's Superb, Matteaon's Favorite, Smith's Or. eans, Jefferson, Magnum Bonum, Imperial Gage, Peach, Price 18 Cents.

in a degree immortalized themselves at Fairfax. Crawford's Early, Melocation, Bergen's Tellow Dranesville, and other places; and the army Sweet Water. in Kentucky have proved to a fraction, that

Grapes, Yankees, and Tioga Boys, know how to fight. Isabelly, Catawba, Concord, Diana, Relacta, Dela-vare, Hartford Prolific, White Sweet Water, Black While at Port Royal, Donelson, Roanoke, and Nashville, it was clearly demonstrated that reb-Burgundy.

### English Gooseberries. Several Varietes.

Carrants.

### Cherry, White Dutch and Red, do. Ornamental.

Norway Spruce, European Silver, Fir, Scotch Fir, Balsam Fir, American Arborvitæ, Siberian do., European Larch, Green Forsythes, White Flowing Dentzia, Graceful Dentzia, Althea, Chinese Weigilis, Baltimore belle Rose, Queen of the Prairies, Willow,

The above we offer for sale at our Nursery; they are handsome and of superior quality, here all been In digging and packing erre will be taken, and the charge for packing will be the cost of material used. Trees will be delivered at the Tioga depot free of charge. We invite all to visit, our Nursery and see for themselves. Orders should be sent in e B. C. WICKHAM.

Tioga, March 19, 1862.

## War! War for the Union!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a

CABINET AND CHAIR SHOP on Main Street, opposite H. W. Dartt's Wagon Shop, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

## Cabinet Ware,

ande of the best materials, and by the best workmen, Also Coffins made to order, and sy the dest working, Also Coffins made to order, and as cleap as can be procured cleewhere, accompanied with a Hestse. Also Chairs of every variety from the BEST down to the CHEAPEST, to

### Suit Parchasers.

Also Turning of all kinds done to order and to mit CUSTOMERS.

The undersigned having had many years expen-ence, both in France and is this country, feels conf-dont ibut bo cannot be expelled in either of the above branches of mechanism and further would recemmend the public to

CALL AND EXAMINE bis workmanship and prices before purchasing else-where. JACOB STICKLIN. bere. Wellsboro, March 19, 1862.

### BLACKSMITHING :

THE undersigned wishes to announce to his for-mer Customers in Sullivan and vicinity, that

tling in this state, and there will be a strong effort made to pass it.

ther relating to proceedings in Equity.

do.

cupy it, and follow in his predecessor's foot-

State politics begins to agitate the public mind

our national existence ? No one can tell the finally, one way or the other. We want no more wars over it.

bill for the perpetuation of testimony, and an-

every side of us. Whatever the boys find that they want, they take without an invitation. My time is short and I will only describe one of the many objects of interest in this ) lace, and that is a school house. This temple of learning is situated on a little knoll, and rears its lofty slab covered dome about 13 feet up among the scrub pines. It is built of loga and is ten by twelve in sides, five feet six inches between the floor, and the rough loge on which the upper story is laid, here a door, or a thing which was made for one. -- a window with six lights of glass, 8 by 10, and a port in the end for another. In this room which is chinked with mud in sides, is situated two benches made of slabs, which reach the whole length of the house, and a desk for the school marm. This desk-well I wont try to describe it, for if I did none would believe me. I could not Lut think as I stood, or rather stooped and gazed upon this grand structure, that if a child could learn in such a desola 1, hole, he must have a longing for an educati al. It is a fact that this is the only school how e we passed in for the Southern Confederacy ( ing Old Crock- ) their tents, arms, ammunition, everything. The ett" is no judge.

I know nothing of the future movements, for I see no prospect of a fight, for the South, like the barbarous nations of the old world, are bound to flee before the onwart march of the - n my of the North, and burn 1 ser homes and desolate their country whereve they go.

C)LI CROCKETT.

FAITHFUL MINISTERS OF HELLIG.-In examining the vessels at the various wharves we find among the curiosites of our commerce the brig Mirauda, just in from Truxille with a cargo of Honduras Sarsaparilla for D. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. So particular are this firm as to the articles used in compo nding their vatious remedies, that they hav this drug, like some others they consume, ga used for them by a skillful agent of their pw big the tropical r gions of its growth. He info migus that there i.re nruny species of this pl att but two of which are really valuable in medicine; the qualities of these are also affeired by the time of gathering, mode of curing, etc., operations which in that region of unr lighte workmen. imposes a heavy labor upon h mis One of the inert varieties-of Sarsaparill grows wild in our own forests, while severe dihers, nearly worthless, abound in Central a d South America. The intelligent agent assi, let us that the virtues of this drug had never bein fully told, and that the reason of the low steem in which many hold it is manly due to he importation of such induces of the worthless varieties. His accounts of his trips of Jonduras and, his basiness excessions along the full of Dulce and the rivers of Montagua and Santiago and among the adjacent mountains siere of intensa interest.

We can but commend and hot or dis employers for the faithfulness and and gri with which is at least one of the reasons why their medines are held in such excludinary favor

originally called to the command of the Army of the Potomac simply, we believe he would have avoided some grave errors which his multifarious and complex duties have opensioned. Now that he is relieved from an enormous and excessive burden, we trust that his future triumphs in the field may efface all memory of his past short-comings; and that a grateful country will be enabled to inscribe his name high on the roll of her patriotic soldiers who have served her with eminent fidelity and success.

The news from New Madrid is still meager, but highly satisfactory. The place is ours; though the South Loasted that it was impregnable, we took it with little trouble. No rebel flag now waves in Missouri. After several days' fighting, and a number of ineffectual att mpts on the part of the gunboats of the encmy, to dislodge Gen. Pope, the rebels evacuated traveling 18 miles, and if that lont speak well the place in a panic on Thursday night, leaving spoils are valued at over \$1,000,000. Our heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th instant, within eight hundred yards of the enemy's works, and we opened fire at daylight on the 13th instant, just thirty-four hours after

the guns were delivered from Cairo. During the whole of Thursday our lines were

drawn closer around the works of the enemy, under a futious fire of sixty pieces of artillery. The foar of an assault upon their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night. Many prisoners were taken. Our loss is about 50 killed and wounded. Hollins, who was in command of the Rebel gunboats, has once more gone down the river .-New-Madrid being below Island No. 10, should the Rubels attempt to retreat that way before the expedition of Com. Foote, they will be cut off by the forces of Gen. Pope. ' Com. Foote was at Hickman at 41 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, with his gunboats and mortar rafts, and probably ere this has made an attack upon the Rebel stronghold below, that is supposing they have not effected another evacuation .-Should they attempt to reach the Tennessee shore to escape Foote and Pope, our forces at Paris may come up in time to cut off their retreat. Thus the Mississippi is practically clear to Memphis, as Forts Randolph, Pillow, and Harris will probably not long retard the progress of our victorious flotilla. Latest advices from the battle of Pea Ridge,

Arkansas, state that as near as could be ascertoined, our loss was 600 killed and 800 to 1,000 wounded. The Rebel surgeons, who came to they execute their trust as ) histors to the dress the wounds of their fallen, acknowledge public health, as d we suspect has this course a loss of 1,000 killed, and from 2,500 to 3,000 wounded. We took 1,600 prisoners, and 13

selve right upon the record. Yesterday the such men as Judge Shannon, Spenker Rowe, House held three sessions, devoted exclasively P. Frazer Smith, John W. Forney, and many to the final discussion of this Bill, and reached others, with the Republicans upon a State ticka vote about twelve o'clock last night and on et, pledged to a vigorous posecution of the war the final passage, the yeas were 70, nays, 28. against the hard-shell Democracy Whether Oaly eleven members outside of Philudelphia, that attempt will succeed remains to be seen. voted against the Bill; but I am afraid that it I have heard Republican members express will stick in the Senate. The position was bold | themselves for, and against it. But we are ly taken by the friends of the Road, that this making history very fast just now, and the next Legislature could not inquire into the means thirty days may change the looks of things by which this Bill was passed last winter, and very much.

that if it was unconstitutional, this Legislature could not repeat it, if third persons had acquired vested rights under the Bill. It seems to me that this is a very dangerous doctrine, and if true, the liberties of the people are in a very unhealthy condition. John Scott, of Huntingdon County, made "the speech" in favor of the Road, and held, that if the Legislature recommending the passage of some resolution "were bribed," it made no sort of difference, similar to the following : and that the "acts and motives" of a preceeding Logislature, could not be reviewed, by a sucseeding one. To me, this is an abhorrent doctrine. What becomes of that old maxim, "that state for the inconveniencies, nublic and private, pro-there is no wrong without a remedy?" Suptrine. What becomes of that old maxim, "that pose that a corporation is able to buy up a maority of the Legislature, and transfer to them the permanent revenues of the State ; has the in the House by Mr. Conkling. In the former State no remedy? Take the case in question ; it was laid over under the rule. In the latter, suppose, as is alleged, that improper influences Mr. Conklin failed to carry the previous queswere extended over the last Legislature, and on it, 59 to 67, althought the vote to suspend that an unjust and unconstitutional act was the rules to admit it to be differed was 86 to 35; passed; it is clearly a gross outrage upon the and the remarks of the border state men, and people, and have they noiremedy? Have they Northern "conservatives" and impracticables no means by which they may regain their indicated an intention to debate it, as they rights? The facts in this case, are briefly as may very properly do. Indeed, a debate, on follows: In 1846, the Pennsylvania Rail Road the motion did follow next flay, in which it was received her charter to run a road from Pitts- poposed by Wickliffe of Ry., Biddle of Pa., burg to Philadelphia, along the line of the Crittenden of Ky., who said that the borderpublic works of the State, and to comepensate state men had consulted on the motion," and the State for the depreciation of her works, the manted it posponed; and was defended by Rail Road agreed to pay a tax of five mills per Messrs. Diven and Olin of N. Y., Fisher of ton, per mile, upon all the freight that passed Del., and others. Mr. Cankling now moved over the road. In a few years, she came before the previous question again carried it, and the the Legislature, and asked that the tax be ro House adopted the resolution by 88 to 31.duced to three mills per ton, which was con- The slavery question also made its appearance ccded. In 1858, she neglected to pay her tax, in the shape of the bill enacting a new article and last winter about \$800,000 were due the of war, forbidding officers and soldiers from state. Executions were issued upon the judg- surrendering fugitive slaves which was passed ments, and while they were pending a Bill was in the Senute on the 10th by 29 to 9, after introduced into the Legislatue, not only to re- three insidious ammendments, offered by Meslieve them from the tonnage duties, but to com- ars. Davis and Saulsbury, had been voted mote the \$800,000 already due. The Bill down by four or five to one. And the usual passed, and it is alleged, and believed, that sev- series of petitions for emancipation was offered. eral hundred thousand dollars were used to se- Some legistation of some importance was had cure its repeal. This \$800,000 was already applied to the sinking fund of the State. It had ment came up in the Senate on the 10th, was been collected from our people carrying freight amended by adding to it the cavally reorgan. over this road, and by a dash of the pen, it was ization bill, the number of regiments in this trunsferred into the pockets of this company. last made 30 instead of 40, Wilson showing Was this not a gross outrage upon the people ? that the bill woold save \$2,900,000 a year, in-This tax amounted to \$300,000 per year, and stead of increasing expense, as some of the without any consideration, was given away for 'newspapers have charged ; and the bill then all time to come. The people, in their sov- passed the Senate, omitting a provission for ereign capacity, last October put a brand upon bounties on volunteers joining the regular all those who thus bartered away their reve- army. There was a long debate on the sutler nues. Yet men stand up here and contend that question in the House on the 10th. It ended by the people have no redress! If they have none, the adoption of a bill requiring suffers to post our theory of government is but an illusion .- up a list of their stock and prices! forbidding If one Legislature, under the pretended cover them to farm out their office, or to sell to a of a contract, can vote away the taxing power, soldier more than to the value of a fourth of agh sut the civilized wor with N. Y. City pieces of cannon; 10 of which were captured and the revenues of the people, we shall ere his pay. On the 5th, Senator Morrill made a and 3 by Cal. Parts long find ourselves ontiroly under the control of strong speech in favor of the confiscation bill;

CONGRESS.

The Congressional proceedings of the week have not been marked by many salicht features : the only occurrence of great importance being the transmission to the House on the 6th. of President Lincoln's very temarkable message,

Resolved, That the United States onght to co-oper-te with any State which moyndopt a gradual "abol-schment of slavery, giving to such state pecuniary aid, to be used by such a state in its discretion to compen-

S continually in peril if she is mad enough to neg-This resolution, in somany words, was moved leat or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which wo-thirds of her sex are more or less subject. on the 10th in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, and DR. CHEESEMAN'S FILLS, prepared from the enne formula which the inventor, CONELUS L. CHEESEMAN, M. D., of New York, has for twenty cars used successfully in an extended private pracice-immediately relieve without pain, all disturban ces 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 monetruation, and are the only safe and re-liable remedy for Flushes, Sick Hendache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nerv ous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasme, Broken Sleep ant 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 TO WIVES AND MATRONS. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are offered as the

imons to its betrayers."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!

only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, 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 18 BSOLUTELY NECESSARY, for such is the ten dency of the Pills to restore the original functions of the sexual organization, that they inevitably arrest the process of gestation. Explicit directions, stating when, and when they should use used, with each Box-the Price One Dol-lar each Box, containing from 40 to 50 Pills. A valuable Pamphlet, 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. the sexual organization, that they inevitably arrest

SPRING FASHIONS.

S. P. QUICK, HATTER, No. 135 Water Street, Elmira, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of FASHION SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS. Also all kinds of Soft Hats and Caps, Furs for Ladies, cc. Hats made to order. Call and leave your measure, and then you can have a Hat to fit you. Prices to suit the times. Quality warranted, Elmira, March 19, 1862.

DEACON SKINS WANTED,-Thirty to Forty conts will be paid for a sound skin and free from cuts or holes, at the Brooklyn Tannery near Tioga. Feb. 12, 1302. 3 mos. H. S. JOHNSTON.

notwithstanding his embarrassments for the last size after the war, speaks of the attempt. of the mon hs they will find him at his shop in Mairsurg with a good new stock of Iron and material ready to wait on them on reasonable terms. J. A. ELLIS. Breckinridge Democracy, to effect such reconstruction as will bring back into power their March 19, 1862.-6t.

"Thus it is that we find them opposing all BULLARD & CO., legislation which looks to the condign punishment of the rebels, and to the forfeiture of their property. Such acts being, according to ARE NOW their theory, in violation of the Constitution. mustingt be attempted. They will clamor for N. a trial by jury for Buckner, Floyd, Benjamin. Davis, and Beauregard, and, when this is con-BLAST! FULL ceded, will intrigue for their acquittal, hailing the decasion as another opportunity to offer a premium for treason, and to divide and degrade the people of the loyal States. Cold and callous while their country is bleeding at all its THE OLD STORE veins, they will be most merciful and magnan------B. B. SMITH, THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN THREE DOORS BELOW THE WELLSBORO HOTEL, WITH A PULL STOOR DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, de., de. BOUGHT IN ADVANCE OF THE PRESENT WAR PRICES, ÁRD WILL BE SOLD TOR CASH OR PRODUCE, A T PRICES BELOW New York Wholesale Prices. CALL AND LOOK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. Wellsboro; Dec. 18, 1861.