convention, for the purpose of arranging the contract for public printing. Speaker Hall, in the Chair. The following proposals were made. Theodore Fenn, agreed to do it for three years, at 40 per cent below the terms appoined in the Act of April 9th, 1856, and the supplement of February 28th, 1862.

George Bergner, at 38 per cent, below-A. Boyd Hamilton, at 56 and one sixteenth per cent below-Hummel and Sheffer, at 331 per cent below-Singerly and Myens, at 691 rer cent below-J. P. Kennedy, at 321 ber cent below. The Speaker decided that Messrs. Singerly and Myers, having agreed to do the prirting at the lowest figures, it was therefore given to them for three years from next June. EDUCATION.

March, 19-This afternoon the Bill in relation to Common Schools, was made the special order of the day, and has passed with many amendments since it was reported from committee. It works many important changes in the present system, but I thing in many cases, for the better. Although our present system is one of the best in the Unite States; yet a few defects were apparent in the practical workings which this Bill now before the Legislature proposes to remedy. As soon as the Bill passes the Senate, I will send a copy (2 the AGITATOR, because I know of no subject oon which our people have more interest than mis of common school education.

THE "TONNAGE" COMMITTEE.

The Committee raised by the House to inquire into the means by which the three mill tax was repealed at the last session, has been at work a long time, and have not developed anything which implicates any one. They are now at Pittsburg, examining some of the "third House," who took a prominent part in the Legislation of last winter. It matters not whether this committee is able to convict any one or not, the people of this commonwealth will always believe that fraud was practiced upon them at the last session. Some queer circumstances have transpired in committee, which I am now not at liberty to put in print, If some men are not great on "mental reservations," I am much-mistaken.

THE FALL BROOK BAIL ROAD. The Fall Brook Rail Road was killed in the Senate, yesterday. Our Senator, Mr. Benson, male an able speech in favor, of the Bill in which he canclusively showed the necessity of the road—that the present rand was a monopoly, and not suited to the wants of the people. But all arguments in many eases are of no avail, when selfishness steps in before duty .-The Philadelphia delegation in the Senate, have succeeded in convincing the remaining members of the Senate, that there "is a snake" in the Bill, and on the final passage, the Bill was defeated by the extraor linary vote of three for it, to twenty-five against. Such is but a fair specimen of the treatment many of the rural districts receive from the hands of the large cities. Anything the does not tend directly or indirectly to add to the greatness of Philadelphia, or Pittsburg is fought with a desperation next to madnes. It is contempti-ble treatment, but we shall valve no remedy until the country stands up to their rights, and act in concert in regard to their local Legislation.

A BILL. Tinga County, and creating a county fund for money so paid is to come out of your pocket the benefit of those owners of speep who have and ours. austained damage by dogs. The bill in ordinary times may be right-it may be right nowbut it is a serious question whether our people can easily bear the increased taxation, when we are already taxed so heavily

HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg has any quanity of amusements this week. Signor Blitz, Bubby, and Dr. Valentine, are holding forth at Sanford's Opera House, to crowded houses, The celebrated Hutchinson Family, are singing at Brant's Hall. Last evening, Mr. Murtoch, the celebrated American Tragedian, read, T. Buchannn Reads' well known poem, estitled "the wild wagoner of the Alleghanie," in the Hall of the House of Representatives. This evening. (the 20th,) Wendell Phillips fectures in the Senate Chamber, on the Rabellion. ADJOURNMENT

This morning, (the 20th,) the House passed s joint Resolution that both Branches of the Legislature do adjourn on Friday, the 11th day of June, next, M. sine die. The Resolution was sent to the Seuate, and immediately passed by the strong vote of 24 to 7. 11 think this set-tles the question. They might as well adjourn then, as to sit here all sun mer, for private bills are daily multiplying. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips, was refused the Hall of the House of Representatives, the other day, but as soon as this fact was known, the Senate noted him the use of their chamber, by a vote of 24, to 7. To afford room for all that wantet to hear him, it was finally arranged that he should lecture at Brant's Hall, which is capable of holding 600 persons. The Hall was soon filled to its utmost capacity, and the entrance of the speaker was greeted with hearty applause. Knowing Mr. Philipps only by common report, and from reading his speeches, I had im agined him to be a violent, harsh man. Yehe ment in his declamation—and that he appealed mainly to the passions, ins and of the reason of his heavers. But in all this, I was greatly disappointed. Mr. Philipps, is about fifty-five un arrow, and of fine proportions. He has a finely shaped head-massive furthead and, he would be taken for a man of imarked ability anywhere. His complexion as sandy, and wears no whiskers. He spoke for an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted by immense cheers. Never before have I seen so graceful a speaker. He said a law things which were very censurable, but upon the whole, his arguments were unanswerable. Never before have I heard the abolition of shavery advocated in so able a manner. The audience left well pleased and going down the steps of the building, I heard a Democratic member of the House, say "that he was much disappointed in the man; that he voted against letting him have the Hall, but that he regretted his vote." March 21.—Bills are being reported from Cummittees in great numbers. Hundreds of

Bills will be rushed through during the remaining three weeks of the session, and half of them will not be properly considered. This is the time of the session when they say "snakes" ere easily covered up. The report is current here this morning that Yancis has been capAGITATOR

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBORCUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR 26, 1862.

Owing to the order of Secretary Stanintelligence as to the movements of the army of the Potomic, we are unable to inform our readers of the destiny of McCall's Division .-All we know is, simply, that they have embarked at Alexandria for the South, making a which is supposed to have been ordered to reinforce Burnside in North Carolina. We publish elsewhere an interesting letter from our faithful and indefatigable correspondent "Cnock-ETT" describing the march from Hunter's Mills to the place of embarkation.

There is to be no more slave hunting by the Union Army. The brave hoys who volunteered to defend the Union against rebel conspirators, are no longer to be employed in running down and delivering up poor fugitives .-The infamous Fugitive Slave Law is bad enough when enforced by the Marchal and his posse, but it is doubly infamous when soldiers whose hearts are filled with the love of freedom, are made to act as slave-hounds, without warrant of law, at the beck of a pro-slavery officer. The new Article of War passed by both Houses of Congress to remedy this evil, was last Thursday approved by the President, and goes into effect immediately, viz:

"All officers or persons in the military or usual services of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands ing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court Martial of violating this Article of War shall be dismissed from the service."

THE SIXTH OF MARCH.

The more we reflect about it the more are we impressed with the importance of the President's Emancipation Message to Congress. As we said two weeks ago, it marks an epoch .--The Sixth of March will be remembered for ages to come; as the great day on which the moral weight of the United States Government was openly and avowedly transferred from the dark side of slavery to the bright side of freedom; the day upon which the Government came out boldly and acknowledged that Slavery instead of being one of the pillars of the Constitution, was the Great National Cancer which must be removed to save the national life.

This extraordinary state paper is calculated to silence all the low, groveling, bar-room politicians who have cursed the country by their truculent harangues about the rights of "our brethren of the South" until they have led the aforesaid "brethren" to believe that their rights include the abasement of every man who does not believe in and swear by human bondage. The measure it proposes interferes with nobody's rights, not even the rights of the slave-holder. It proposes to pay him for A Bill has passed the Senate taxing dogs in his right to the labor of his slaves and the and ours.

Nearly all classes, persons, papers, and parthis recommendation to Congress. Of course there are a few exceptions. These are mainly confined to one abolition and a few democratic avowed loyalty, are secretly desirous of the success of the rebels; or to draw it more mildly, they had rather see the rebels succeed than witness the annihilation of the democratic party. It is not improbable that these patriots are so very much enlarged in their views of state craft as to believe that the abolition of slavery even with compensation, would be virtually the abolition of the Breckinridge democracy; and in this view we cannot help granting them the gratification of a dying howl. These fellows from long habit, have get so used to bellowing in behalf of slavery that even the prospect of not having it to howl for, disturbs their equanimity.

The abolition paper referred to, favors the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery everywhere. 'We do not believe in this doctrine. Slavery has so degraded the mental. moral and physical condition of the blacks that time should be given to them for preparation for freedom. The amelioration of their condition as slaves, the establishment among them of schools and churches for the whites as well as the blacks should precede abolition. This last measure ought to be gradual, for the mental, moral, and physical good of both races. We know not if this be the President's idea. nor do we care. The Government is committed to the side of freedom, and it cannot take a step backward.

THE WAR.

The past week has been one of action and glory to the Federal troops every where. Gen. Halleck's department continues to be

the main theater of action. He himself remains quiet at St. Louis, "organizing victory," and with the stern promptitude of military

law ruling over his great kingdom. The military operations proper of the department move onward with equal decision. Fuller accounts of Gen. Curtis's great three day's battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, have come to hand, showing that the fighting was desperate, and the victory important and complete, resulting in the hopeless dispersion of the rebel force, with the loss of 13 cannon. from 2,000 to 3,000 killed and wounded, 1,500 prisoners, and more constantly brought in. This victory should apparently clear the way to the Arkansas River. We wait impatiently for the accounts of Gen. Curtis's further movements, but have received none thus far, except a brief announcement from Gen. Hallock that there has been another battle in Arkansae, which the Federal forces gained, capturing hree rebel colonels.

. The report that there has been fighting in New Mexico turns out to have been correct. It seems to have been part of the original plan of the great rebellion to seize all the southern belt of territories between the Mississippi and California, probably with a view of subsequenton restricting newspapers from publishing any tly annexing Mexican territory more conveniently. The movement in Southern California which was part of this depertment of the rebel lion quiekly failed. In Arizona, the Apaches swept out all the whites of every stripe. Utab has remained indifferent and inertly loyal. part of the corps d' armee of Gen. McDowell But in New Mexico, the operations of the rebels were more efficient; and a force of abou 2.000 Texans under Gen. Sibley has for some time threatened Fort Craig, where Colonel Canby, commanding for the Union, had his headquarters, with a miscellaneous little army of regulars and New Mexican volunteers. The fort protects the upper valley of the Rio Grande. which extends from north to south across New Mexico, and includes about all the habitable part of it. It stands on the west side of that river. After a considerable period of maneuvering, the Texan forces, on the 18th of Febuary, approached the fort, and a series of movements and desperate desultory engagements followed, occupying the 19th, 20th and 21st, and which had not come to a definate conclusion at the latest accounts. On the whole, the indications seemed to be that the entire invading force would be captured, as their transportation was very deficient, and the Unionists superior in numbers and supplies.

The rebel army at New Madrid, where our last week's parrative of the war left them awaiting Gen, Pope's attack, did not wait it quite long enough, but evacuated their post on the night of the 13th, leaving behind a million dollar's worth of ammunition, guns, and stores -an irreparable loss to them. Mew Madrid was promptly occupied by Gen. Pope, and being below Island No. 10 by the course of the river, though northeast of it, his heavy batteries enabled him to shut up the river effectually against any rebel retreat by water. Glorious Commodore Foote, as soon as this was done pounced down upon the Island, where some 15,000 rebels had intrenched themselves. Taking with him 8 gun-boats, 8 three-mile mortar-boats, and a fleet of transports and ordnance boats, he left Cairo at 7 A. M. on Saturday, the 15th, and came within range of the Island on Sunday afternoon. The details of the ensuing attack have not reached us, the squadron being still diligently engaged in bombarding both Island No. 10 and the rebels on the mainland. There can be but one result.

> FROM THE BUCK-TAILS. ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 18th 1862.

FRIEND ACITATOR -Since I last wrote, a thousand things have transpired which I know will be interesting to the readers of the AGITA-TOR, but my time will only permit me to give you a hasty sketch of the past four days. Last Friday afternoon, while our regiment was out on battallion drill, we received orders to march in an hour-then all was excitement-rations were to be drawn and divided among the men, while other regiments were on the road; but as that was just our lock, we went to work with a will, and about 7 o'clock in the evening we were drawn up in line of battle and started for this ties are unanimous in their hearty approval of place. We traveled seven miles that night through a country that clearly showed that a mighty army had passed over it; for there were no fences, no pleasant dwelling where happy people dwelt, but the roads were lined with litnewspapers. The latter, in spite of their the brush buts, and thousands upon thousands of teams and baggage wagons blockaded the road, while in every direction the horizon was red with camp-fires as far as the eve could extend, and the heavens rang with music, cheers. songs, and curses. Our walk that night was pleasant in comparison with the common marches of the soldier. We slept that night in a grove by the road side with no tent but the cloudy heavens, and no bed but the wet cold ground, and with the rain falling on us during the remaining half of the night. Kind readers, imagine our dreams that night, if you think we slept, and then growl and grumble because the army of the Potomac did not move months be-

Saturday morning we ate our cold breakfast by the light of our camp-fires, and were ready for a hard day's work. Soon the long roll beat, and we were ordered to march, but which way we knew not, for we had learned during the night that a number of bridges had been burned by the inhabitants whose hearts were in the rebel cause, but we were very soon headed in the direction of our old camp, and the long train moved off. At this time a fine rain was falling, and the roads were soft and slippery. We took our back track until within 3 miles of Camp Pierpont, and then turned to the right and steered our course towards Fali's Church. through the woods and fields, over the bills and through the valleys, for nine miles farther. It was 11 o'clock when we left the pike, and the rain was tumbling down in torrents. By this time we began to get tired, not having had much rest the night before; but it was no use, for the rain fell faster and faster, and the mud grew deeper and deeper, until it seemed as though one was going down through at every step; our clothes were as wet and heavy as though we had just emerged from the depth of the deep. Our knapsacks were like the Irishman's pig in the morning-hogs before nightevery strap and belt began to hurt-the rain and sweat ran down our faces, and through our eyes, until we were nearly blinded-our knees trembled like an orator when he takes the stage for the first time. But in this unhappy condition that long train moved slowly on, and for hours, only stopping at long intervals to rest, or, rather, to lie down in the mud; but we would hardly get seated, befor a loud voice from our commander, would bid us arise, "take up our bed and walk." "Then came the tug of war," for it seemed impossible to move, and one had but little choice between going and staying. This was by far the hardest day's work we ever did; not that the march was longer, but our loads were large, the mud was deep, and the rain and wind had benumbed every bone. We slept for the night at Fall's as being the fairest mode of equalizing them. Church, having traveled twenty-five long miles. He closed with estimates of the various pro-Our regiment was about three miles long, being the largest we ever had. But the worst ford .- What possible reason can have induced has not yet been told. Our regiment was the a committee of intelligent men to omit three

mile, and taking possession of a deserted camp, say why the owners of those two last items in where the tents were in good condition, with particular should be so very highly favored? blankets and stores in nearly every one. But It is outrageously unjust. Resolutions of where were the rest? Some his mile, some two thanks to Commodore Foote and his officers and miles, and some three, back sleeping in the men were passed in the Senate on the 13th and woods without tents, alone, or in squads, as the in the House next day. Senator Grimes made case happened to be. That right, that long a speech on their introduction in the Senate, in stormy night, will ever be remembered by the army of the Potomac. Many give out, and were unable to go, that never failed before. Sunday to prove that Com. Foote first conceived the morning we started for Alexandria, a distance of seven miles, but we were halted here, one mile out of town to wait for transports to take us still farther in the "land of Dixie." We and saved two million's worth of stores, had expect to leave to-morrow, whereto, we know not, only that we are going South.

I will inform you of every thing that trans pires, if it is possible for me to do it; yet I He closed with a culogy of the navy, and a shall often have to write as I do to-day-with reference to the Monitor, and the importance no chair but old mother earth, and no desk but of her example in naval warfare. - The Senate

my knapsack. The country between Fall's Church and Alexandria, is the finest I have yet seen in Vir for his bravery in covering an open barrel of ginia. The face of the country is good, but it powder with his own body while the magazine has been worn out and ruined by the cursed was on fire during the attack on Elizabeth institution of slavory. I always, from my ear. City. Davis has been rewarded by promotion liest recollections, had a natural hatred for to the rank of gunner, which he will doubtless that Southern institution, but that hatred grows fill with credit.-Ashley's bill, reported to the deeper and stronger, as I see the ignorance and House from the committee on Territories on immorality which follows in its train, and the the 12th, empowers the President to establish desolated country, dilapidated towns and cities | provisional governments in the rebellious states which might hum with industry, with the grass until their people shall construct new ones growing in their streets. I have often heard it themselves. This was violently denounced by said that the slaves were not capable of taking Border state semi-unionists and Northern Demcare of themselves, but if they are nor, the poor ocrats as impracticable, unjust, incendiary, insouthern whites are not, for they only differ in human, and unconstitutional; of which epicolor, and in very many cases the clothes are thets the last appears to be the only correct the only distinction between the slave and the one; and the bill was tabled by 65 to 56. It

niaster. The city of Alexandria, next to Cumberland, | ted .- Mr. Ashley reported along with this ter-Maryland, is the most forsaken and dilapidated ritorial bill, another for a territorial governplace I ever saw. Hundreds of houses are deserted, and the whole city looks as though it was built before the flood, and had never repair. The old Jackson House, where Eilsworth fell, is on King St., and is three stories high. partly brick and partly wood. The old sece-h flag-staff is still standing on the top of the house. But of all the holes that ever was built to hold a man, is the slave pen, now need for a guard get we apprehend, about a nomination more house. I would describe it if I knew what to than they deserve.—The bill to abolish Slavery compare it too, but I do not, for nothing but a slave-pen can be compared with it. The outside of the pen bore this inscription- DEALER IN SLAVES.

The Alexandrian Seminary, is a splendid building, and is situated two miles out town on | ping, and Senator Davis one to colonize all a high and beautiful hill, in the midst of a persons freed under the act. Senator Hale splendid grove; it is in a lovely spot. Six argued forcibly for it in a speech on the 18th miles up the river, the great Capital looms up The same bill was the same day reported to -Alexandria, two miles in front, and to the the House from committee, with majority and right, broad plantations spread out, with the minority reports, and was sent back into combright waters of the Potomad winding slowly down between the hills. It is a grand place for one to fit himself for the great battle field House passed, on the 12th, a bill providing for of life; but it is now used for a hospital.

with us 100 rounds of carriages, 40 in our ting the Newfoundland fisheries; and also the boxes and 60 in our knapsacks. This is a load | Senate bill to adjust the act for settling New without anything else; but therses and mules Gran ida and Costa Rica claims .- The Federal cost money, and soldiers volunteer. But even Government comes but seldom and indirectly that is far more reas nable than marching an in contact with educational interests; scarcely army twenty-five miles one day in the wind, at all except in giving away vast quantities of rain, and mud, to lie idle the fext. Such acts need an explanation, for we were once within three miles of our old camp, where good tents and stoves were standing idle, and those in command must have known that steamers were not ready to take us off.

Col. CRECKETT.

The Merrimac and Monitor.

Extracts from a Private Letter.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11, 1861. DEAR MOTHER. * * * I have not slept any for three nights and days, and have seen some pretty rough times. I suppose you have seen the report of the battle that has been going on here in the paper long before this time. but I will give you a few particulars. About noon on Saturday we discovered smoke coming from Norfolk channel and soon saw the much talked of Rebel steamer Merrimac approaching Newport News. Then come the or der for our battalion to march to the supposed scene of action. It is twelve miles from our camp and in one hour after we received orders we were marching into the besieged camp .--About half a mile from camp the first shell we saw burst within ten rods of us making the dirt fly far and near. The horses started a little, and perhaps some of the rider's hearts beat faster than usual, but it was rib time for fear and we pushed on, the shells bursting all around us. At last we come to the bank of the river. (the bank is shaded by trees) and what a sight met our eyes. The rebels had finst struck the Comberland and she sunk in less than ten minutes. Then the rebels turned their attention to the Congress another of our frigates, and soon made ber show the white flag, all the while shelling the camp. Our gun's fired their shot straight and hit the rebel bont almost every time, but the shot would glance off the same as a drop of water on the stave. The rebel shell went over our heads the most of them, some striking within fifteen feet of us and tore up the ground and then spea on in their mur-derous flight. As it was getting late the rebel boat left, and the next morning she had the most splendid sight I ever saw. Some times they were miles away and then they would run together, all the time firing, but the rebels were whipped.

CONGRESS. In the department of finances there has been considerable debate and some adtion. The bill to fix the pay and emoluments of the army was taken up in the Senate on the 13th. After some debate about details, a motion was made to strike out section 9 of the hill, which was lost upon a tie by the casting vote of the Vice-President, This section deducts 10 per cent. from all Government salaries excepting those of the President, Vice-President, U. S. Supreme and District Judges, and non-commissioned officers and privates of the army; and the bill then passed, 37 to 2 .- The Tax bill was discussed during the week, in the House, in committee of the whole. Mr. Morrell, on the 12th. explained the reasons of the committee for framing the bill as it stands; saying that the public debt will probably be, by 1863, \$1,000, 000,000 or thereabouts; and that the revenue must be 50 or 70 millions for interest on this. 60 millions for ordinary expenses in consequence of the rebellion; that the bill was to than at any other establishment of the kind in the raise those amounts; was accommodated to the condition of each state and of the country; and that the taxes were laid on many articles ductions, etc., and of the taxes they would afonly one which got good quarters for the night, very heavy items of "property" from their list? ind saye costs, that I may still be a sud we got ours by going beyond the town one These are coal; cotton; slaves. Can any man | Kuoxville, March 26, 1862. 6m.

which he gave a brief history of the Western flotilla and its operations, and cited evidence idea of the Fort Henry and Donelson expeditions, that he and Grant would have taken Nashville some days somer than was the case, not Halleck prevented, and that but for the same reason he would have shelled and taken Columbus and the whole rebel army there. voted on the 13th, that the Naval committee inquire about a proper reward to John Davis is not probable that the measure will be adopment for Arizona, including the Wilmot Proviso complete, which may probably pass, in one shape or another.—The Pacific Railroad bill was made a special order in the House, for Tuesday, March 25 .- The Senate has refused to confirm the nominations to be brigadiersgeneral of Daniel E. Sickles and of Paul R. George, two thorough politicians, who thus in the District of Columbia came up in the Senate on the 12th, was debated, and various amendments adopted, including one to repeal any conflicting Maryland or District laws. Senator Morrill offered one to punish kidnap mittee again .- Respecting our foreign relations not very much business was transacted. The a commissioner to meet others from Great A new order-we are now obliged to take Britain and France to adopt means for proteclands to the states for schools, and in overseeing very slightly the Smithsonian Institution. The death of President Felton of Harvard University, having left a vacancy in the Board of Regents, Mr. M. Pherson of Pa. nom inated to the place, in the House on the 12th, President Theodore D. Woolsey of Yile College, a scholar of high reputation, a wise administrator, and a gentleman every way eminently fit for the place. Senator Dixon had before nominated, in the Senate, Henry Bar-

> nard of the same stater AN ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council

the authority of the same.

Sec. 1. That from and after the date hereof, no cattle, horses, sheep, geese or, swine shall be permitted to run ut large in any of the public streets or highways of this Boro, and any owner or owners of any cattle, horses, sheep, geese or swine as aforesaid permitted. cattle, norses, sneep, gees or swine as aircessid per-mitting, or knowing them to run or be at large within the streets or highways aforesaid shall, upon convic-tion, pay a fine of not less than fifty cents, nor more than one dollar for each and every offence and for each and every of the cattle, horses, sheep, goese or swine, so found offending as aforesaid, one half of said fine to go to the informer, and the balance to be paid into the hands of the Boro Treasurer.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons leaving, put-ting, permitting or causing to be placed or left within the limits of any public street or highway of this Boro, any wagons, curts, lumber, logs, drays, ploughs, farming utensils, or any obstructions or rubbish whatever, subject to a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than two dollars for each and every offence; and it shall be the duty of the Supervisor and Constable, or any other citizen of this Boro, for each and every neglect, or retained to obey the provisions of this ordinance to prosecute the offender and remove the

obstructions. , . SEC, 3. It shall be the duty of each and every person or persons owning, or helding land within the limits of this Boro, fronting respectively on any or the streets or highways, now existing, or which may hereafter exist in said Boro, to build and maintain a side walk of p.ank, boards, or gravel in the following manner, viz. Loof plank or boards they shall be placed crosswise upon good and sufficient bed sills to be four feet wide and placed not less than one foot from the fence and filled between the fence and walk with gravel. The gravel walks shall be five feet wide and not less than one foot thick, the same to be constructed of hill gravel. The aforesaid walks are to be built fight with the Monitor, and I think it was the under the direction of the Burgess and Town Council, who shall direct the building of walks of one of more planks in width when more is not necessary. and to relieve persons from building any walks when they are not actually required for the convenience of the Boro. All walks to be completed within thirty days after receiving notice from the Burgess and Town Council under the penalty of having the said walks built by the Boro authorities and a charge of 20 per cont. in addition to the amount of constructing the same.

K. PARKHURST, Burgess.

Attest, J. G. PARKHURST, Clerk.

SPRING FASHIONS. S. P. QUICK, HATTER, No. 135 Water Street, Elmira,

eeps constantly on hand a general assortment of FASHION SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS. Also all kinds of Soft Hats and Cups, Furs for Ladies &c. Hats made to order. Call and leave your measure ure, and then you can have a Hat to fit you. Prices to suit the times. Quality warranted, Elmira, March 19, 1862.

The Knoxville Foundry. CONTINUES in full blast and is in the best run-ning order, where you can get Stores, Plows, Road Scrapers, Cutting Boxes, Sugar Kettles &c., &c., of the most approved patterns, and made in the best

LESS PRICE

country.

Machinery made and repaired in good style on short notice.
All kinds of produce, old iron, copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for castings.

A liberal discount made to CASH PURCHASERS. P.S. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle

WITHOUT DELAY. and saye costs, that I may still be able to do a credit business in part.

J. P. BILES, Proprietor.

TREES! TREES! FOR SALE, THE POLLOWING APPLE Price, 20 Cents.

Summer Apple—Early Harvest, Early Strawbury,
Autumn Apple—Gravenstein, Pall Pippin, Poris
Juneting, Rambo, Jersey Sweeting.
Winter Apple—Baldwin, Newton Pippin, Rivie
Island Greening, Esopus Spitzenburg, Boston Bund,
Ladies Sweeting, Ladie Apple, Peck's Pleasast, St.
bardton None-Such, King, Yellow Beliffour, Bert,
Sern-Spy, Talman's Sweeting, Seek-no-farther, Deta
die Green, Wagoner.
Crab Apple—Large Red Siberian Server Crab Apple Large Red Siberian, Small Red, & Yellow, do.

Pear, Price 50 Cents.

Penr, Frice 30 Cents.

Summer—Madaliene, Bloodgood, Dearborn's Seel.
ling, Summer Franc Real, Rostiezer, Oaban's Summer Bartlett.

Autumn—Fondants d'Automne, Seckel, Virgilia,
Beuree d'Ametis, Fiemish Benuty, Onundara Falina,
Stevens' Generee, Urbaniste, Napoleon, Henry 41,
Oix Cushing, Blucher's Meadow, Bezi de la Meta,
Oswego Beurre, Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Brung
Rose, Woodstock.

Winter-Lawrence, Gloat Morceau, Passe Calan Vicar of Wakefield. For extra sized Pear trees we shall extra price.

Cherry, Price 38 Cents. Black Heart, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Don't Late Red, May Duke, Early Purple Guine, Lan Black, Guy's Early White, Napoleon Bigarren, An-ber, Yellow Spanish, Benuman's May, Helland E. garreau, Golden Drop of Herrington.

Duane's Purple, Lawrence's Favorite, Washington, Huling's Superb, Matteson's Favorite, Smith's Oc-leans, Jefferson, Magnum Bonum, Imperial Cage, Peach, Price 18 Cents. Crawford's Barly, Melocoton, Bergen's Yelley,

Grapes. Isabelly, Catawba, Concord, Dians, Rebetes, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, White Sweet Water, Black

Burgundy. English Gooseberrien

Several Varietes. Currants, Cherry, White Dutch and Red, do.

Ornamental.

Norway Sprace, European Silver Fir, Scotch Fir, Norway Sprace, European Sliver Fir, Scotch Fir, Balsam Fir, American Arborvitæ, Siberian de, Reropean Lorch, Green Forsythes, White Flowing Dentzia, Graceful Dentzia, Althea, Chinese Veirilia, Baltimore belle Rose, Queen of the Praires, Willey.

Baltimore belle Rose, queen or the Nursery by The above we offer for sale at our Nursery by def anderior quality, bare all ben are handsome and of superior quality, have all be transplanted and will bear removing with mety. In digging and packing core will be taken, and the charge for packing will be the cost of materials and Trees will be delivered at the Tioga depot free of charge. We invite all to visit our Nursery and my for themselves. Orders should be sent in early. 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,

CABINET AND CHAIR SHOP on Main Street, opposite H. W. Dartt's Wagon Shey, o keep constantly on hand were ral assortment of

Cahinet Ware.

ande of the best materials, and by the best workers. Also Coffins made to order, and as cleap as can't procured elsewhere, accompanied with a Hearss. Also Chairs of every variety from the BEST deve to the CHEAPEST, to

Suit Purchasers.

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

The undersigned having had many years experience, both in France and in this country, feels cost dent that he cannot be excelled in either of the sherr mechanism-and further would recen

mend the public to CALL AND EXAMINE his workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB STICKLIN.

Wellsboro, March 19, 1862.

BLACKSMITHING!

THE undersigned wishes to announce to his feet mer Customers in Sullivan and vicinity, that notwithstanding his, embarrassments for the last size nunths they will find him at his shop in Main with a good new stock of Iron and material ready to wait on them on reasonable terms.

J. A. ELLIS.

March 19, 1862.-6t. BULLARD & CO.

ARE NOW

IN FULL BLAST!

A T THE OLD STORE

---0T---

B. B. SMITH, THREE DOORS BELOW

WÉLESBORO HOTEL,

WITH A FULL STOJE

---OF---

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &., &

BOUGHT IN ADVANCE

OF THE

PRESENT WAR PRICES,

AND

WILL BE SOLD

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

AT .

PRICES BELOW

New York Wholesale Prices.

CALL AND LOOK

BEFORE

PURCHASING ELSEWHERS.

Wellsbore, Dec. 18, 1861.