Terms of Publication. ME TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR | published

Wodnesday Morning, and mailed t subscribers to very reasonable price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUA windly in adverses. This intended to notify every what when the term for which he's is paid shall. whether when the term for which he is paid shall be expired, by the figures on the prints label on the prints of each paper. The paper will the the stopped is farther remittance be received. By this argument no man can be brought in lebt to the remember of the stopped in the

HARTATOR is the Official Paper of the County, life large and steadily increasing circuition reaching every neighborhood in the County. It is sent in the county to engage to any subscriber within the county postage to any subscriber within but whose most convenient post of fice may be Bulness Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, uper inclu-

TALL AND WINTER GOODS JEROME SMITH

Hal now on hand a LARGE and HATENSIVE DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of BLACK AND FIGURED DEE S SILKS, WORSTED GOOD'S.

Main & Figured Delaines & Cassimeres MERINOES, LADIES' CLOTH. OPERA FLANNELS, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

And in fact the best assortment of LIDIES DRESS GOO: 98 Ever brought into this County.

I have also a Large Stock of DOMESTIC GRODS

Such as Brown and Bleached Shoet was and Shirt ings; Tickings Depims, striped Shirtif is, Red and White Flannels, Brown and Bleached Cor; in Flannels, Cotton Batting, Carpet Warp, Cotton Yanc Drilling, etc., etc. · We have also a large stock of CLOTHS AND CASSIME LES,

Satinetts, Full Cloth, Tweeds, Kentucky, cans, &c.

I have also, a Large and Extensive Stack of GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING. HATS AND CAP Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Mass Ware,

Wooden-ware, etc., etc. would invite the particular attention of purchasers to my assortment of

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS which is undoubtedly the largest assertment ever brought into the county, and will be solded prices that must give entire satisfaction; and I would invite purchasers, generally, call and examine my Goods and Prices, and they will undoubtedly fand that the place to buy Good Goods and at Lon Prices is at the Stord of JEROMES SMITH. Wellshoro, Oct. 9, 1861.

> J. W. BAILEY & CO., AT THE

UNION STORE. WELLSBORO.

Are epening a fine Stock of ...

NEW GOODS lest bought at "PANIC PRICES," and I will be sold for CASH, at a little ABOVE COST, if possibl till and see the New Box B.O.D.X

call and see the New Guoring unsettled sincounts on our r.o. An persons naving unsettled sincounts on our books, are requested to settle the say's by Cash or Nate, immediately, as we intend to sal on the pay leen system, until further advices fright the seat of Wellsboro, July 31, 1861. W. BAT EY & CO.

MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY MANSFIELD, TIOGA CO., PA. The Spring Term of this Institution vill commence

March 18th, 1862, and continue thirteen weeks, Mri. H. P. R. WILDHAR. Pre-epfress.
Miss E. A. CHASE. LARGE Teacher. EXPENSES.

Tuition, Room Rent, Fuel and Board per Term, in Common English \$28 50
Tuition from \$6 00 The success of the school during the se times when able bodied young man, has been beyo de the expecta-tions of the most sanguine of its rivids. The de-putment of Penmanship is very pripular. Prof.

gives, Professor Stickney gives extra instructions to Those desiring to teach during the summer will be admitted for half or two thirds the tarm, others for full term only. Board in the Hall at \$150 per week. Booms for self-boarding can be rented in the village. All kinds of produce taken in payment for tuition and board at market prices. E. FILDMAN.

WELLSBORO' ACADEMY. Wellsboro', Tioga County, Petna. MARINUS N. ALLEN, A. M. . Principal

assuted by a corps of competent teachers. The Spring Term will commence on the 24th of Taition for term of fourteen weeks, from \$2.50 to

A Teaches' Class will also be formed. By order of Trustees, J. F. DONA (DEON, Pres't.

Wellsby 'a Nov. 27, 1881. HOE A that E INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK; CAPITAL, 81,000,000. Home Fire Insurance Company

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, CAPITAL, \$206,000.

These Companies have complied with the State law Applications for Insurance received by CHARLES L. SILMENS,

Wellsboro Tioga County, Penns. Wellsbore, Jan. 15, 1862.

WELLSBORO POST OFFICE. Mails close as follows: The No. he in (Tioga, Coraing, Cleveland, New Xork; &c.) I., 1.45, A. N. The Southern (Troy, Philadelphia, Whitington, &c.,) at 7.45 a. x. The Jorsey Shore; (Mortes, Cedar Run, &c.,) and the Ceudersport (Pine Greet, Gaines, West (Pike, &c.,) at 2 p. M., every Tuesday and Friday. California Mails leave New York the 1st, 11th and 11th of west productions.

An Overland Mail for Catifornia beaves St. Louis wice a week. Letters for this Mail should be marked

All letters alleged to contain valuable enclosures hould be registered.

For Masters are instructed to retain all mail mat-

H. S. Junian

16. 12, 1862.-3 moe.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. VIII.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1862.

NO: 34

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

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

LADIES' GOODS. READY MADE CLOTHING. CLOTHS, JEANS, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,

GROCERIES. PROVISIONS.

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 OFFICE. Wellsboro, Feb. 5, 1862.

CORNING CHEAP CASH STORE. \$20,000

WORTH OF DESIRABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES. HATS & CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS.

GROCERIES, &c., now en hand for sale chesp for CASH or produce, at

CASH PRICES. The subscriber invites all buyers to call and look

through his stock assuring them that they can ALWAYS DEPEND depend on finding (all the goods wanted)

In His Stock,

saving them the trouble of running around, and also giving them the CHANCE OF SELECTING

from a large and varied assortment of NEW GOODS.

This fact is the more important, as but few mer-chants are keeping their usual assortments of goods owing to the

TIMES AND OTHER TROUBLES.
All kinds of goods here advanced largely and it is

to sell lower than ever, as is the fashion, but we CAN AND WILL sell GOOD GOODS as cheap (if not cheaper) as any

HOUSE IN THE TRADE. All Our Purchases

CASH OR PRODUCE (which has been our rulefor years) we have no bac

CHARGE UP to our Customers but can

GIVE THEM the benefit of the

SAFE RULE.

Customers from a distance can save enough in a SMALL BILL OF GOODS, TO PAY

Call is Solicited.

JAMES A. PARSONS. No. 3 CONCERT BLOCK,

CORNING, N. Y.

Feb. 12, 1862.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

The subscriber has opened a BOOT AND SHOE SHOP over ANDREW CROWL'S Wagon Shop, where his prepared to do all kinds of work in his line,

ON SHORT NOTICE. The patronage of the public, is respectfully so-icited. L. A. SEARS.

licited. Wellsboro, Jan. 15, 1862.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court oder of the Orphan's Court to me directed, I will sell at public vendue on Saturday, the 5th of April next, at the Court House, in Wellsboro, at 2 o'clock

A certain lot of land in Delmar township, being A certain lot of land in Deimar township, being roperty of the late Priscilla Colton; bounded east by the road leading from Stony Fork to Wellsboro, south by R. W. Campbell and Wm. Francis, west and north by Wm. Francis—containing 20 acres, with 8 or 10 acres improved, and a good frame dwelling house.

ISRAEL STONE, Adm'r. Feb. 26, 1862.

NEW COOPER SHOP.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has opened a COOPER-SHOP

CROWL'S WAGON SHOP.

and is ready to do all manner of work prompt and to order, from a gallon keg to a fifty barrel tub. Repairing also done on short notice.

O. F. ELLIS.
Wellsboro, May 8, 1361.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James Merrell late of Liberty township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authorizated for attlement to the subscribers. thereigned for settlement to the subscribers.

G. F. VEIL, C. C. MERRELL, Feb. 12, 1862. WM. L. KEAGLE,

tr blonging to any invividual until his arresinged.

If is be in arresers—for postage be hald.

Post Office open from 7 a. m. to 8 2 m., every day,

Sanday excepted.

Hugh Kouse, P. M.

Sanday excepted.

Hugh Kouse, P. M.

Sanday excepted.

Hugh Kouse, P. M.

Sanday excepted.

WING HEMLOCK BARK WANTED.—Smooth

Tring back of the first growth, will be said 25

Tomo per 100 weight, of this grare positing, at
the Brooklyn American near Tiogs.

The Brooklyn American Science of the grare positing. The Brooklyn Tannery near Tiogs.

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For the Agitator. MAN LIKE A RIVER.

In youder wood a little spring
Is bubbling forth, a crystal fount,
And moving on, a tiny thing,
Doth ever many barriers mount.

And gaining strength, as down the bill Each little stream its wibute pays, Until no more a little rill, But mighty river meets your gaze;

A river on whose liquid breast, Gay boats and steamers proudly ride, Bearing with a noble sest, Many a trust to ocean's side.

Giving ever of its treasure, To the ocean's boundless store; Yet it lessons not its measure, But while giving gathers more.

How much like man this crystal stream, So weak and frail when life began; But with each year's progressive gleam, New strength is added to his span.

Although each coming year brings cares, If man is true unto the test, He like the noble river bears. Many a load for which he's blest. And as the man with generous heart,

Is always mindful of the poor, He like the river does his part, And ever giving gathers store. And when man nears death's waveless sea, And Jurdan's coast be doth descry,

How happy he who then can say, ... "My work is done,—in peace I die." And though the man has passed away, His words and deeds will never die; But still move on—with silent sway, E'er tending towards Eternity. WARD, PA.

KITTIE H. THE CABIN BOY.

A CAPTAIN'S STORY.

On my way across the sound I fell in with two old sea captains John Streeter and Asa Morton-with whom I had some slight acquaintance. Capt. Streeter was about three score, and had fullowed the sea most of his life. Morton was considerably younger, but still a seaman of much experience. The subject of abolition of flugging in our navy came up in course of conversation, and Capt. Morton expressed himself decidedly in favor of that time-honored institution, the cat-o'-nine-

tails. "I am not prepared to say," remarked Capt. Streeter; in reply, "that the condition of our man-of-wars-nien will be in every case benefitted by the abolition of flogging, though I am sure it might be so. I mean that the officers have it in their power to do away with all kinds of punishment. I mean, of course, for such offences as are usually punished on ship-

"For my part," said Morton, "I shouldn't care to take command of a ship, if the power proper were taken from me."

"Well," said Capt, Streeter, "I used to think just so. In fact, there were but few masters more passionate or severe than I was. Men used to run away from me, and on more from the violence of men whom I had abused. I used the cat and the rope's end almost as freely as I used my tongue; and I used to wonder how I had the luck to get such bad

When I was about forty years of age I took command of the ship Petersham. She was an old craft, and had seen full as much service as she was capable of seeing with safety. But her owners were willing to trust a valuable cargo in her, so I wouldn't refuse to trust myself. We were bound to Liverpool, and nothing unusual happened until about the eighth day out, when we ran foul of a small iceberg. It was early in the morning, before sunrise, and happy to say that he has been prevailed upon to re-main with us. Besides the daily in str/ctions that he Expenses of Coming. Inot above six or eight feet of ice were above the water, it having nearly all been melted in All Goods warranted as represented. An early the warm waters of the Gulf Strenm. I did not think we had sustained much injury for the shock was light; but I was very angry and gave the lookout a severe thrashing without stopping to inquire whether he could have seen the icoberg in time to escape it.

My cabin boy was named Jack Withers. He was fourteen years of age and this was his first voyage. I had taken him from his widowed mother, and had promised her that I would see him well treated—that was, if he behaved himself. I soon made myself believe that he had an awful disposition. I functed that he was the most stubborn piece of humanity I had ever came ecross. I made up my mind that he had never been properly governed, and resolved to break him in. I told him I'd curb his temper before I had done with him.

and he told me I might flog him more if I wished it. I felt a strong inclination to throw ing the danger. the boy overboard, but at that moment he staggered back against the mizzen-mast from absolute weakness, and I left him to himself .-When I reasoned calmly about the boy's disposition, I was forced to acknowledge that he was the smartest and most faithful lad I had ever seen. When I asked him to do anything he would be off like a rocket; but when I roughly ordered him to do it, then came the disposition with which I found fault.

One day when it was very near noon I spoke to him and told him to go below and bring up my quadrant. He was looking over the quarter rail and I knew he did hear me, and the next time I spoke, I ripped out an oath, and intimated if he did not move I would help

him. "I didn't hear ye," he said in an independent tone. .. "No words," sáid I.

"I s'pose I can speak," he retorted, moving slowly towards the companion way. His looks, words, and the slow careless was in which he moved fired me in a moment and I grasped him by the collar.

"Speak to me like that again and I'll flog you within an inch of your life," said I. - "You can flog eway," he replied, firm as rock.

a rope, and beat him until my arm fairly far away, so low down, with such a dense mass sched; but he never winced.

"How's that?" said I. "There's a little more life in me you'd bet-

ter flog out," was the reply.

And I best him again. I best him till he sank from my hand against the rail; and then I sent one of my men for my quadrant.— When it came and I had adjusted it for my observation, I found that the sun was already past the meridian, and that I was too late. This added fuel to the fire of my madness, and quickly seizing the lad by the collar, I led him to the main hatchway, and had the batch taken off. I then thrust him down and swore I would keep him, there till his stubbornness was broken. The hatch was then put on, and I went into the cabin. I suffered a good deal that afternoon, not with any compunctions for what I had done, but with my own temper and could-and he saved us, surely saved us from a bitterness. It made me mad to think that I watery grave. could not conquer that boy-that I could not break down his cool stern opposition. "But I will do it," said I to myself, "by the heav- through all his delirium; and when his reason ens above me, I'll starve him into it, or he shall die under the operation."

After supper I went to the batchway, and called out to him, but he returned uo answer; so I closed the hatch and went away. At ten o'clock I called again, and again I got no answer. I might have thought that the flogging had taken away his senses, had not some of the men assured me that they had beard him, not an hour before talking to himself. I did not trouble him again until morning. After breakfast I went to the hatchway and called out to him once more. I heard nothing from him, nor could I see him-I had not seen him since I put him down there. I call-d out several times but he would not reply-nnd yet the same men told me they had heard him talking that very morning. He seemed to be calling on them for help, but he would not ask for me, I meant to break him into it. "He'll beg before he'll starve," I thought, and so I determined to let him stay there. I supposed he had crawled forward to the forecastle bulkhead, in order to make the sailors hear him. Some of the men asked leave to go down and look for him, but I refused. I threatened to punish

the first man that dured to go down. At noon I went again, and as he did not an swer me this time I resolved that he should come to the hatchaway and ask for me ere I went any more. The day passed away, and when evening came I began to be startled. I thought of the many good qualities the boy had, and of his widowed mother. He had been in the hole thirty-six hours, and all of forty without food or drink. He must be too weak to cry out now. It was bard for me to give up, but if he died there from absolute starvation it would go harder with me still. So at length I made up my mind to go and see the batch taken off and I juniped down on and boxes alone.

A little way forward I saw a space where point I crawled on my hands and knees. 1 short distance farther I saw a wide space which I had entirely forgotten, but which I now remembered had been left open on account of a break in the flooring of the hold, which would have left everything that might have been stowed there resting directly upon the thin

planking of the ship.

To this place I made my way and looked down. I heard the splashing of the water, you are deeply concerned to know they are and thought I could detect a faint sound like the incoming of a tiny jet or stream. . At first I could see nothing, but as soon as I became used to the dim light, I could distinguish the faint outlines of the boy at some distance from me. He seemed to be sitting on the broken floor, with his feet stretched out against a cask. I called out to him and thought he looked up. . "Jack, are you there?"

"Yes, help me! For heaven's sake help me! Bring men and a lantern-the ship has sprung a leak !"

I hesitated, and he added in a more eager tone: "Make haste-I'll try and hold it till you

come back." lantern and three men. Three of the timbers who die before their time lies upon your head. were completely wormeaten to the very heart, "The blood of thy brother crieft against thee and one of the outer planks had been broken from the earth." O whatever it costs, put a In reply he told me I might kill him if I it, so I made my men brace themselves up more the blood of the innocent. Do not hire liked; and I flogged him with the end of the against it before I lifted him up. Other men another to shed blood; do not pay him for mizzen-top-gallant balliards till he could hardly were called down with planks, and spikes, and doing it. - Whether you are a Christian or not, stand. I asked him if he had got enough, adzes, and with much care and trouble, we fi- show yourself a man! Be not more savage nally succeeded in stopping the leak, and avert | than a lion or a bear!

where the icebeg struck us.

ough to see that if it gained an inch more, it Wesley. must all go, and the ship would be lost and perhaps all hands perish. He saw too, that if he could keep the broken plank in its place, he might stop the incoming flood. So he sa him and that the first are strong, that the last are hole of every body's business; self upon it, and braced his feet against the fleet, the second and third are exceedingly And I did flog him. I cought up the end of cask, and then called for help. But he was an awest, and all are exceedingly hard to heat." When But he eve of hattile,

of cargo above him, that his voice scarcely reached other ears than his own. Some of the men heard him, but thought he was talking to

htmaelf. And there he sat, with his feet braced, for four and twenty hours, with the water spurting in tiny streams all over him, drenching him to the skin. He had thought several times of going to the hatchway and calling for help; but he knew that the plank would be forced in if he left it, for he could feel it heave beneath him. His strength was failing him-his limbs were racked with pain-but he would not give up. I asked him if he should not have given up if Land not come as I did. He answered that he should not have done it while he had life in him. He said he thought not of himself-be was ready to die-but he would save the rest if he

That boy lay sick almost unto death: but I nursed him with my own hands-nursed him refurned, and he could sit up and talk, I bowed myself before him, and humbly asked his pardon for all the wrong I had done him. He threw his arms about my neck, and told me if I would be good to him, he would never give me cause for offence; and he added as he sat up again, "I am not a coward-would not be a

From that hour I never forgot those words and from that hour I never struck a blow on pourd my ship. I make men feel that they are nen-that I regard them so, and that I wish to make them as comfortable and happy as possible; and I have not failed to gain their respect and confidence. I give no undue license, but make my crew feel that they have a friend and superior in the same person. Nine years sailed in three different ships, with the same crew. A man couldn't be hired to leave save for an officer's birth.

And Jack Withers remained with me thirteen ears. He was my cabin boy; one of the foremost hands; my second mate; and the last time he sailed with me he refused the command of a new barque, because he would not be seperated from me.

Testimony Against Slavery.

"Tell me not of rights-talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves, I deny the ght-I acknowledge not the property. The grinciples, the feelings, of our common nature. se in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the senence is the same that rejects it. In vain you ell me of laws that sanction such a claim There is a law above all the enactments of haman codes—the same throughout the world, the same in all times—such as it was before the daring genius of Columbus pierced the sources of power, wealth and knowledge; to another, all unutterable woes; such it is at this Jack might easily have gene down, and to that day; it is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy, that man can hold property in man!"-Lord Brougham.

"Men-huyers are exactly on a level with menstealers! Indeed you say, "I pay honestly for my goods; and I am not concerned to know how they are come by." Nay, but you are; honestly come by; otherwise you are partaker with the thief, and are not a jot honester than he. But you know they are not honestly come by; you know they are procured by means nothing near so innocent as picking pockets, house breaking, or robbery upon the highway. You know they are procured by a deliberate species of more complicated villainy, of fraud, robbery and murder, than was ever practised by Mahommedans or Pagans; in particular, by murders of all kinds; by the blood of the innocent poured upon the ground like water. Now it is your money that pays the African butcher. You therefore are principally guilty of all these frauds, robberies and morders You are the spring that puts all the rest in I waited to hear no more, but hurried on motion. They would not stir a step without deck as soon as possible and returned with a you; therefore the blood of all these wretches and would burst in at any moment the boy stop to its cry before it be to late; instantly. might leave it, whose feet were braced against at any price, were it a half of your goods, dethe cask before him. Half-a-dozen little jets of liver thyself from blood guiltiness! Thy hed. water were strenming in about him and he was thy hands, thy furniture, thy house and thy wet to the very skin. I saw the plank must lands are stained with blood. Surely it is burst the moment the strain was removed from enough; accumulate no more guilt; spill no

"Perhaps you will say: "I do not buy any The plank which was stove in was six feet slaves; I only use those left by my father. long and eight inches wide, and would have let : But is that enough to satisfy your conscience in a stream of water of that capacity. It would i Had your father, have you, has any man living have been beyond our reach long ere we could a right to use another as his slave? It cannot have discovered it, and would have sunk us in be, even setting revelation aside. Neither war a very short time. I knew it must have been nor contract can give any man such a property in another as he has in his sheep and oxen. Jack Withers was taken to the cabin, where Much less is it possible, that any child of man he managed to tell his story. Shortly after should ever be born a slave. Liberty is the I put him in the hold, he crawled forward and | right of every human creature, as soon as he coked about for a snug place to be in, for his breaths the vital air; and no human law can limbs were sore. He went to sleep, and when deprive him of that right which he derives he awoke he heard a faint sound, like water from the law of nature. If, therefore, you have streaming through a small hole, he went to the any regard to justice, to say nothing of meropen place in the cargo and looked down and cy, or of the revealed law of God, render unto he was sure he saw a small jet of water spring- all their due. Give liberty to whom liberty is ing up from the ship's bottom. He leaped due, to every child of man, to every partaker down, and in a few minutes found that the tim- of human nature. Let none serve you but by bers had given wholly away, and that the his own act and deed, by his own voluntary stream was increasing in size. He placed his choice. Away with all whips, all chains, all hand upon the plank and found it broken, and compulsion! Be gentle toward all men, and discovered that the pressure of the water withsee that you invariably do unto every one, as
out was pressing it inward. He had sense enyou would be should do unto you."—John

Saxe says that Vermont is famous for staples -----men, women, maple sugan, and horses;"

## Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 persquare of 19 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will by charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly ad

vertisements: \$ MONTHS. 6 MONTHS. 12 MONTHS. \$ 5,00 \$ 6,50 \$ 8,00 \$ 7,00 \$ 8,50 10,00 \$ 12,50 \$4,50 6,50 9,50 9,50 Square, do. do. do. - Column, - -20,00 35.00 80.00 50,00 25,00 Advertisements not having the number of insertices desired marked upon them, will be published until or-

dered out and charged accordingly. Posters, Handbills. Bill-Hends, Letter-Heads and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, cx-equited nearly and promptly. Justices', Constable's, and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

FROM WHITNEY'S COMPANY.

Extracts from a Private Letter. FORT DRAYTON, OTTER ISLAND, S. C., Sunday, March 16, 1862.

\* \* \*- I received your letter last Tuesday, and would have answered immediately; but a very serious secident had just befullen our regiment, and no one was allowed to write home, until the colonel had written a letter for publicution, to prevent any ill feeling that might arise among those most interested. The facts of the case are—as near as I can learn—as follows:

On the 12th inet., Companies G, (Capt. Whitney,) and H, (Capt. Scheifflin,) of Tioga County, and Company K, of Lancaster County, started for the main land, scouting. They staid on Fenwick Island, that night, and next morning at two o'clock, started for the main land to take some rebel pickets, supposed to be quartered in a house about a mile from the boat channel. Capt. Whitney was left at the boat with a part of his company, and the rest were divided between the other two companies who marched toward the house, Company K, taking one direction and going on one side of the house, and Company H taking another, and going on the opposite side. The fog was dense, and the morning dark, and as Company H advanced to the mouth of a lane, (where they expected tofind the "secesh,") hearing footsteps, Captain Scheifflin challenged the coming party, but for some reason, was not heard, and each party thinking the other to be enemies, ordered the men to fire. A volley was poured from both sides, when Lieut. Col. Beaver, who was with Company K, gave an order in so loud a voice that Capt. Scheifflin recognized it just in time to save another volley that would have caused many of our gallant comrades to bite the dustalong with those who had fallen but a few moments before.

Capt. Rambo, of Company K, and a corporal of the same company, were killed. Seven privates of the same, were wounded, and one of Company H, slightly wounded. One of the wounded men died night before last, and was buried to-day, with military honors. Poor fellow! no sister, or mother, can visit his last resting place, and but one thought is left to comfort them-he died for his country !

The corpses of those killed on the field, were sent home. The Colonel offered the band a furlough, so that they could escort them, if any of the company went; but the Lieutenant said he would take them alone. Lieut. Rees' swordstrap, was shot off; his sword falling to the ground.

The companies had negro guides, and when they ment, one of the "woolly heads" stuck out his eyes "about a feet," which shone so brightly, that one of the men took them for a target and "bluzed away." Next day, "Cuffy" showed his cap, riddled with ball and shot. The whole affair is a sad one, indeed. The flag is at half ment, wears a melancholly look.

On Thursday, we heard a heavy firing in the direction of Savannah. All supposed that Fort Pulaski was attacked by dur troops, but news came next night of an attack which the rebels had made on our men, who were planting a battery on Tybee Island, with which to storm Pulaski. Our troops succeeded in taking three gun boats, one of which was iron clad.-Cannon balls would not penetrate her thick sides, so they boarded her with cutlasses, and took her in a hand to hand fight.

Good news continues to come with each mail boat, and I think the "day of penticost" is near at hand; so I will not think of going home until war is over, unless the bands gent "walking papers," and I do not think they will. The buye are all well "bodily," and will be "spiritually," when the shock of this dreadful catastrophe has subsided. One thing only will I ask, and that is-"write often," for most assuredly does a letter "soften the pain of absence" to the poor soldier.

P. S .- We have just seen a curiosity. It is an old darky (just arrived) 112 years of age. He is "stone blind," with "wooll" as white as snow, and says he was servant for an officer in the revolution. If he hasn't any teeth, I think he must be the identical "Old Uncle Ned." "who died long ago, long ago," arisen from the dead, with a white cotton wig on. P. W.

Thackerny, on his first visit to the country, was introduced to Mrs. C, one of the ladies of so iety. Thinking to be witty, he said: "I am happy to meet you, Mrs. Chave heard, Madam, that you were a fast wom-

"Oh, Mr. Thackery," she replied, with one of her most fascinating smiles, "we must not believe all we hear. I have heard you were a gentleman,"

The great English wit admitted, afterwards, that he had the worst of it.

A Bachelor was rather taken aback a day or two since as follows :- Picking up a book, he exclaimed, upon seeing a wood out representing a man kneeling at the feet of a woman; · Before I would ever kneel to a woman I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it." And then turning to a young woman, he inquired: "Do you not think it would be the best I could do?" " It would undoubtedly be the best for the woman," was the reply.

An old lady down East, having kept a hired man on cold liver nearly a month, said to him one day, "why John, I don't think you like liver." Oh yes, said John, "I like it verv well for five or six hundred meals, but for a steady diet, it don't go quite so well." The old lady cooked something else for the next meal.

A "secesh" lady in Tennessee, recently asked; one of our volunteers how far back the Northern army extended, and received the following

answer: "By Golly, Madam, it reaches to the North pole, and when I left two other regiments were trying to get in."

He is a contemptible fellow that sneaks through life on tiptoe, with his cars at the key-