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FROM HABRISBURG. Correspondence of the Agitator.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1862. FRIEND AGITATOR .- Since the day of final adjournment was known, the members seem determined upon work. Since yesterday morning one hundred and fify bills have been re-ported from Committees, but many of them are destined to fall between the two Houses. Yestorday the House passed screnty bills all of . which were of a private indure. I understand the Governor will sign the bill

which has passed both Hjuses in relation to the Tibga County Bank. He has, also, ap proved the act authorizing the School Directors =of Wellsboro, to borrow miney.

A most novel bill was read in, the Senate yesterday by Mr. Connell of Philadelphia, which read as follows : 19 10 10 10 10 10

"Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New York did, to secure the interest of said State on bonds issued for the Tioga Coal, Iron Manufacturing Company now called the Blussburg and Corning Builroy I Company, surpend the general railroad law 11 New York, so as to prolibit and prevent the construction of any railroad porallel with the Blossburg and Corn-Railroad Company from the neeting their road with the New York an Erie railroad, and having their passengers and freight conveyed to Corning except by runsing over the Bloss-

for the payment of the interest on the sum of world. \$150,000 for bonds issued by the Tingn Navigation Company, now the "hoga Railroad Company, by and whereas the holders of said guaranteed honds, by accepting, stock of the new, company, in lieu of the sa d bonds, did release the State from the phymen (of a large sum of money, and those bondholde's, now stock holders, depend upon the suci 's of the company and the protection of the F interest by the State. And whereas, it is he duty and inter-est of the State to foster and protect those inrealize the large sum relei ed; now in consideration thereof,

" Be it enacted, &c., The the faith of this commonwealth is hereby p lged that no railroad shall be authorized to? he located or conthe said relative bondholdes if are fully reimbursed. The amounts released or the stock issued in lice of their guara tool bonds shall he cancelled."

By this Bill no road can be built in Tiogu County, until the Tioga R. J. pay the sum of 5.150,000, which they will n ver do. The real ditions. meaning of this act being ty enable the Tioga R. R. to monopolize the whole business of Tioga Valley.

The act which proposed lo divorce Chas. Chubbuck and Ethlinda Chibbuck from the bonds of Matrimony has not been reported from Committee and has no chance of becoming a law.

A Bill changing the mode to lecting officers in the Pa. Reserve has been be the House and encited an exciting debate. If the act of last session the officers of the Read to Corps were arrangement that Corps has Excome the flower of the army. But it did not suit the friends of the red tape system, and i fe act above referred to, took the elective feinchise from the men, and placed the appointing yower in the affections of the American people while he scarcely been equaled this see on. Mr. Strang seldom speaks, but when hey loes, it is to the him as a man, not for a day, but for all time.



WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APR 2, 1862.

1 In the battle of Pea Ridge the most severly contested battle ever fought on this continent-the rebels employed a force of save ages, whom they made drunk before the en- There are yet left in this place, 75,000 or a 100; gazement, and in that condition set them up- | 000' troops ; they are all preparing to go. (The on our men. In their intoxication and fury they respected none of the established usages of war-neither flags of truce nor the helpless condition of wounded men; and afterwards they scalped indiscriminately both friend and foe.

The accounts of the barbarities they committed, given by apparently trustworthy correspondents of both the eastern and western papers, are too horrible to be repeated or dwelt upon. But the fact shows the desperation to ing railand, in the town of Lindley, Stauben which the rebels, in their numerous recent decounty, New Yoak ; thus preventing the Tinga | feats, are driven. It was one of the complaints of the fathers against the British government that it had authorized the employment of the nurderous Indian savages against the whites; and now we find the same odious resort on the burg and Corning railroad a first of this com- part of the insurgents. This alone should sepmonwealth did pledge the faith of this State arate them from the sympathies of the civilized

13 We are apt to lay too much stress upon the opinions of the great men of the past-the great and good men whose names will survive the wreck of all governments. We are apt to think the opinions of such men of far more consequence than those of any of the great leaders of this day and age. We are apt to think that because the wisdom of the fathers of torests, and to afford them in opportunity to the Republic, guided the ship of state safely over the stormy sea of the Revolution, their opinions ought to be followed at this time. But herein we err. Much of the wisdom of the fathers which we now read with so much satisstructed parallel with the TS ga Railroad until faction, was only applicable to the condition of things then existing. It was only when they enunciated some great truth, some abstract principle, or some political axiom, such as the Declaration furnishes, that their wisdom was applicable to all times, circumstances, and con-

> Take Henry Clay for example. In his life, no man was more traduced, villified, and belied by the self-styled Democracy, than he. Nearly Whig party, was denouced in terms of extreme bitterness. A few yoars after his death, these same men who had denounced him, could not not many days of rest.

find words strong enough with which to sing his praises, Why this change? Simply because Clay had done one or two foolish things elected by the rank and fill and under that to favor the slave power, and, being dead, was no longer a candidate for the Presidency. And yet it was Clay's fidelity to Freedom which gave him such an intense hold upon the

hands of the semmandennites quent speech dom will ever be cherished. Time cannot lesagainst the passage of the, ill His speech sen their truth. Slavery itself may become

COUNTY AGITATOR. THE TIOGA

FROM THE BUCK-TAILS. ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 24, 1862. FRIEND AGTTATOR .- We are yet where we were when I last wrote your We have been going to-morrow, every day for the past week, and have not gone yet, nor do not know when we will; but this you can, rely upon, we shall

leave this week, I think Wednesday, "There is one constant stream of soldiers go ing South. The Potomac is covered with boats every hour of the day. Divisions are leaving every day-no one knows their destination -army which is going South by water, will not be tese than 100,000, besides a large army that is going the over-land route. Their destination is, without doubt, Richmond, yet no one knows, or will know, until the death blow is struck, or the enemy runs. Elsuppose if we should find Richmond evacuated; and the rebels on their way to the Gulf, on double quick, thousands and tens of thousands in the north, headed by Field-Murshal Greely, would dress in mourning, and pine away, because there was no great battle fought to take it, and no fields red with Northern blood, no more fire-sides made desolate, and no more widows and orphans.

The weather for the past week has been every thing but pleasant-it rains nearly every night, and often three times a day. We have new kinds of tents, and carry them in 'our knapsacks. They are about the size of a large ail-cloth blanket, fixed so that we can put them together, and make a tent as large as we wish -caeb man takes one piece--three pieces make a very good tent. They are oil-cloth, and can be used for such while travelling.

The health of the army is much better than might be expected, considering the kind of weather, and the hardships we have endured the past two weeks. It is not an uncommon thing to wake up in the night and find yourself nearly afluat in water. I have seen soldiers within the past week, lie down_at night, with an oil-cloth under them, a woolen blanket next to them, and sleep soundly by the fire-side, with the rain tumbling down upon them for hours at a time, and sometimes all night.

Six or seven soldiers, were found by the roadside, one week ago yesterday morning, or the morning after our hard march, with their b'ankets for their winding sheets. They tired out and laid down by the way to rest, but death called them to the armies of another world befere that long, stormy, night, wore away.

The Press, of the 23d, infarmed us that the soldiers of the army of the Potomac, would be prohibited from sending letters home to their friends. I trust this is not true, for if our friends are as anxious to hear from us, as we are to hear from them, the time will drag slowly away, while this rule is enforced. That seems rather hard, still it may be all right.

Yesterday, I listened to a good sermon in the Chapel of the old Seminary. It seemed good all his political action as a partizan of the to once more have the privilege of sitting in a gcol warm room, and listening to the preaching of the gospel. It was the first time since last May. A soldier knows no Sabbath, and

I imagine that when we leave this place, we will have all that we want to carry-we will have all of our cluthing, three days' rations, our tents, one hundred rounds of cartridges, and our guns.

It is now evening, and I am scated in my little tent, with a good warm fire in front, and as a very bad indication of future political my comrades on every side of me, talking of the prospects of our voyare ar bother to firen- I find was taxed at the South, slaves lought not mond; another, to the Gulf States: another. up the Rappahannock, and the fourth, to Tex- | capital of importance ; as if she deserved speas; but for my part, I know nothing about itfor clearness, and strength (2) a gument, his extinct, and yet these words will live and mark but this I do know the way of a solaier is as precious scheme was af course rejected. uncertain as the way of an eagle in the air. I

Wo publish elsewhere a letter from "Crock- faith" to emancipate in the District, and a still inst but if yet the destination of the troops rennine unknown. Meanwhile the rebels have evacuated their Harlan. The bill is still before the Senate. Patteries and works at Acquia Creek. It does The President's measure for aid by the Unibatteries and works at Acquia Creek. It does not appear after this what is the support of the ted States to states adopting an emancipation right of their front in Virginia. The Merriman does not come out of her den

Elizabeth River eagerly waiting for her. Gen. Burnside is quietly datablished at Newbern. As soon as that city was occupied, an expedition was instantly organized to attack Beaufart and Fort Macon. But the rebels fled without waiting for atidok, evacuating the town, blowing up, Fort Macon, and—as, some

accounts say-burning the privateer Nashville. But it is also said, as we prefer to believe, correctly, that she was but slightly injured, and is in the possession of our fleet. Gen. Hunter has been placed in command of

new department, consisting of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida ; and is about to sail for Port Royal, as is supposed with the design

of advancing at once. Governor Milton of Florida has ordered the evacuation of all East Florida-after he had evacuated it—and' intends (he says) to make a stand near Apalachicola. The U.S. forces now hold the whole line of the St. John's River, insluding Fernandina and Jacksonville, both ends of the railroad across the Peninsula, St. Augustine, and all the region round about, having seized without resistance two strong forts and great quantities of militany stores, the rebelfo ces running away without even a show of resistance, burning and destroying as usual. Gen. Bragg has departed from before Fort Pickens, and, with a large part of his forces, has gone, apparently, to co-operate with the rebels in the Mississippi Valley, as we hear of his proclaiming martial law at Memphis.

. There is a report that Yancey has been taken while trying to ran the blockade. If this is true, he may perhaps modify his opinion on its efficiency; but the statement needs confirma-

It has been said that Captain Porter, with his fleet of mortar-boats, has by this time attacked, and has probably occupied. New Orleans ; but there seems nut yet to be any foundatien for it, except the probability that that s bis destination.

CONGRESS.

week which has been of great interest or importance, has been the dealings of the House with the Tax bill and the increasingly clear significance of the debate on points connected

with the slavery question. The Tax bill has been daily debated in the House, but meets with incessant obstacles. The course of the discussion was briefly as follows: On the 19th, the forty general provisions which form the first part of the bill, were debated, and with a few amendments adopted. Upon reaching that part of the bill which determines and apportions rates of taxing Mr. Davis of Kentucky made haste to deliver a preposterous speech, upon the extreme pro-blakery basis which the B rder-state members of Congress have evidently determined to maintain; and which, by the way, is a very significant as well struggles over this firebrand of our nge, Mr. to be taxed. As if the South had any other cial exemptions. The motion embodying this

On the next two days the sections faxing in-

care not where we go, only that it be where we toxicating drinks came under consideration ;

ett" by which it will be seen that McCall's more absurd evention that the measure would Division expected to empark on Wednesday prevent the refeoration of the Union and ruin not but of yet the destination of the troops Maryland. Saulsburyland Powell followed on the same side, and were well answered by Mr.

policy, was reported in the Senate on the 20th, in the form of a joint resolution from the again yet; it is very probable that she will. House, with the Judiciary, committee's recom-not, as the little Monitor lies at the mouth of mendation that it pass. Coming up for debate on the 24th, Mr. Saulsbury fell into the Border-

stath bie of battle with a characteristic speech; in which he called the plan mischievous, unauthorized, and many other things. Mr. Davis offered a substitute, carefully asserting the exclusive rights of the states to deal with slavery. and providing for colonization of any slates who should be emancipated, and for compensation for them from the Government. Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment to this, that such slaves be cylonized at not over \$100 a head,

and the motion, thus altered, was lost on a tie, 19 to 19, by the Vice-President's vote. Mr. Davis now spoke against the bill; claiming that the Constitution' recognized' slavery, and that slavery was the normal condition of the

United States, freedom being exceptional. He made the usual empty claim to be opposed to slavery in the abstract, and said that his plan would be to adopt a plan of emancipation that would take about a hundred years; which, he said, would do no harm. Mr. Morrill annoyed Mr. Davis by a sly inquiry whether he meant that the Constitution recognized the existence, or the legality of slavery. Davis replied that the two were synonymous; whereupon Morrill rejoined by asking whether the Constitution recognized the legality of treason because it recognized its existence ? and left Davis floundering amongst a lot of unsatisfactory distinct tions, extemporized in his distress.

UDITOR'S NOTICE .- Notico is hereby given A that the undersigned has been appointed an Au-ditor to audit and distribute the moneys arising upon Sheriff Sale of the real estate of Joseph Rouse, on Saturday, May 10th, at the office of A. P. Cone, Esq., at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. ALLEN, Auditor. Wellsboro, April J, 1862.

UDITOR'S NOTICE .- Notice is hereby given A that the undersigned has been appointed in Au-ditor to audit and settle the account of C. H. L. Ford and M. P. Orton, Executors of the estate of James Ford, dec'd, at the office of A. P. Cone on Saturday, 3d day of May at 1 oclock P. M. April 1, 1862. THOS. ALLEN, Auditer.

E XECUTOR'S NOTICE-Letters testamentary estate of John Sheives late of Jackson township dee'd., notice is hereby given to those indebted to make im-mediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to L. B. SHEIVES, E. B. GARRISON, Executors.

April 2, 1862.*

SHERIFF'S SALES .- By virtue of a writ of feri facias, issued out of the C D facias, issued out of the Common Pleas of Dau-phin county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House in Wellsboro. Tioga county, Pa., on MONDAY the 28th day of April 1862, at 10 o'-clock in the forencon, the following described property to wit:

A lot of land situated in Delmar township, bonnd ed as follows: on the north by land of II. Stowell and Conrad Gunther, east by lands of John Grimes and Henry Daifing, and south and west by land of Pheips, Dodge & Co., known as the "Job Green" lot. and part of warrant No. 4207-containing about 150 Acres, Wu, D. Bailey being the balf owner, ALSO-A lot in the Borough of Wellsboro, bounded as follows: on the north hy Andrew Crowl and A. P. Cone, east by Water Street, south by A. S. A. F. Cone, east by white strength, solve and the strength of the strength

MILLINERY. MRS. M. W. SHEARMAN, MILLINER.

TREES! TREES! FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING APPLY Price, 20 Cents

E0118 H619 2 00.10'T

Frice, 20 Cents. Summer Apple-Early Harrest, Early Summer, Autumn Apple-Gravenstein, Fall Pipun, Autumn Apple-Gravenstein, Fall Pipun, Winter Apple-Baldwin, Newton Pipus, In Island Greening, Ladie Apple, Peck Pipus, bardton None-Such, King, Yallow Bellowir, Jan bardton None-Such, King, Yallow Bellowir, Jan ern Spy, Talman's Sweeting, Seek no.farlish, Mignonne, Pay's Russett, Hereford's Pernalish the. Greeo, Wagoner. Crab Apple-Liarge Red Siberian, Smil Link Kellow, do.

Pear, Price 50 Centi,

Feit, frice 30 Cents Summer-Madalieno, Bloodgood, Dastoni sei ling, Summer, Franc Real, Rostiezer, Ostanfi sei mer Bartlett. Autumn-Fondanto d'Automne, Seckel, Virtha Beuree d'Amstin, Flemish Beauty, Osedars ville, Stevens' Genesee, Urbaniste, Napoleon, lien du Dix, Cushing, Blucher's Meadow, Beil de Mart Oswego Baurre, Golden Beure of Biller, bei Bose, Woodstock, (

Vicar of Wakenena. For extra bized Pear trees we shell extra pine

Cherry, Price 39 Ceut. Black Heart, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Dwy Tata. Ital. May Duks, Early Parpis Guia, da Black, Guy's Barly White, Napoleon Bigara, da ber, Yellow Spanish, Beauman's May, Hellard B, garreau, Golden Drop of Herrington, Plums, Price 50 Cents.

Duano's Purple, Lawrence's Favorite, Wathing, Huling's Superb, Matteson's Favorite, Smith' 0, leans, Jefferson, Magnum Bonum, Imperial Gan.

Peach, Price 18 Cents. Crawford's Early, Melocoton, Bergen's Telley, weet Water.

Grapes.

Isabelly, Catawba, Concord, Dians, Rebeer, Date vare, Hartford Prolific, White Sweet Waler, Black Burgundy. English Gooscherries

Several Varietes. - Currants.

Cherry, White Dutch and Red, do. Ornamental.

Norway Sprude, European Silver Fir, Seeth Re, Balsam Fir, Amprican Arborvitte, Siberian de, M. ropean Larch, Green Forsythes, White Flowing Dentzin, Gracefal Dentria, Althen, Chinese Weight Deltimous halls Box Thream of the Deltimous Baltimore belle Rose, Queen of the Praires, Willey Baltimore belle rose, queen or ine rentrer, miler, The above we offer for sale at our Novery, day are handsome and of superior quality, here all her transplanted and will bear removing with safety. In digging and packing care will be taken, and the charge for packing will be the cost of materials use Trees will be delivered at the Tioga depot free the invite all to visit our Nursery rade Trees will be uprivered at the visit our Nursery salar ebarge. We invite all to yisit our Nursery salar for themselves. Orders should be sequine salar B. C. WICKHAW, Tioga, March 19, 1862.

Fall of King Cotton. B. GEER, AGENT, IS now receiving and interfs keeping contasty on haud, a large assorting to of DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE; åc., åc., åe., which he will sell at the least possible advance from cost upon which a man can live, 🔅 CALL AND SEE. No Charge for Showing Goods. Lawrenceville, March, 25, 1862. BLACKSMITHING:

THE undersigned wishes to announce to his fag. increases and the second secon

BULLARD & CO.,

ARE NOW 11 FULL BLAST! A T THE OLD STORE -------B. B. SMITH, THREE DOORS BELOW 11. THE 1.1 WELLSBORD HOTEL, WITH A FULL STOCK 25 DRY GOUDS, GROCERIES, &o., de., 1° . BOUGHT IN ADVANCE OF THE RA dies of EC Margarate PRESENT WAR PLICES, ົາ, 1 ANĎ 11. WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH OR PRODUCE, 1191-11-11915 1191-11-1 · · · 1 5 **A** T - -. PRICES BELOW New York Wholesale Prices. 1 CALL AND LOOK BEFORE -PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. Wellsbore, Dec. 18, 1861. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. -- Letters testmentary getate of Issee Hagar, late of Sullivan township, deo'd., notice is bereby given to those indebted to make immediate paymen., and these baying claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to ISAAC SQUIRES, Executor. HUGH YOUNG, P. M. Sullivan; March 26, 1862.

The only business of Congress during the

purpose and commands attention. This bill should not choose who are the laid them against the enemy. Mr. Elliott has read in place in act changing

the mode of criminal proceedings in Tioga County a synopsis of which is is follows:

" Sec. 1, Provides that Jutiges of the Peace shall have jurisdiction in regard to the follow-ing offenses: Blasphemy; digturbing public worship, or other public assem? ly ; open lewdness; cruelty to animals; silling unwholesome provisions or adu'terated siquors or medicines; assault and battery; lar end, where the article stolen does not exceed the value of ten dollars; cheating boarding bruse keepers: dows, doors, or other portions of a dwelling or out house.

Sec. 2, Provides that when an individual charged with any of the abova crimes, shall the same effect as sentence' problemced by the Court of Quarter Sessions."

Sec. 3, 4, 5, If the defendant prinds not guilty, and desires to be tried by a jury if six persons, the justice shall write down the names of eighteen good . and lawful mint citizens and in which the offence shall have b en committed and each party shall strike one each and alternately, until six only remain, and if the paruses are roady to proceed to think, such trial shall at once be had; but if not jeidy the defendant shall give good sureties far his appear. auce on the day of trial which shall not be less than two nor more than five quys from said

first hearing. See. b, 7, 8, 9, Provides for schemoning ju-rors, administering oaths &. and also that the orpt that in no case shall the County be liable for the same, and that the finding of the jury

in cases of *fact* shall be final. Sec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Provides that the case may be removed by writ of certiorari on well taken the case shall be sentiback for trial. All fines shall be paid into the school fund of the district in which the offence shall have been committed. The Justices fees for a trial by jury are two dollars and the jury fees fifty cents per day, which together with the constable's and witnesses fees are chargeable in the bill of costs. The trial to be conflucted in all cases the same as in the Court of Quarter Sessions. No penalty to extend further than imprisonment in the County juil."

Two Congressional apportion gleat bills have been presented. One keeps Tiugn as at present, and one offered by Mr. Ceelnik places Tiaga with Potter, Bradford and Scrquebanna. I do not think our District will by changed. The weather, here is warm and the reads mostly ásied üp. TRANE,

1631

When the Democratic newspapers cite Henry never can pass this Legislature of and y judg Clay as the great Compromiser between Slavery ment, it is a direct insult to the intelligence of and Freedom, set them not forget to say how cur brave friends who have lift their homesi earnestly he looked forward to the adoption of and friends and placed everything upon the altar of their country. As hing as the best the policy of Mr. Lincoln's late Message to minds and intelligence of the country is in our Congress. Let them remember that in 1849 volunteer army, I can see no reason why they Mr. Clay recognized slaves as "fellow men who ments are in progress on both sides; and there normal condition of any man, or race, or

> Men should be careful not to confound opinions of policy and expediency, with opinions of abstract principles. The former are for the moment : the latter for all time.

color.

FREMONT'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Tribune thus effectually disposes of the slanderous fulsehoods about General Fremont's firing woods; and maliciously breaking win- extravagance : "The army that Gen. Fremont peaceful possession in Missouri, and has defeated and driven Price into the wilds of Western Arkansas, numbered about 60,000 men .--plead guilty, the justice upor proper investi-gation shall pass sentence, which shall have The army of the Union is about 600,000 men, of ten times as large. As \$200,000,000 for 600,000 men are spent in a hundred days, then the proportion spent of that sum for 60.000 men for the same period would be \$20,000,000. "But Gen. Fremont expended only \$14,000,qualified electors of the town h p or borough 000 to put on foot, to organize, to arm his 60,-000, men, and to build the gunboats which have since done such signal service, and to do all the other things which signalized that campaign, instead of \$20,000,000. There is no what like the Merrimac, which they are pushgetting away from such a fact as this. He er- ing to completion at Mobile and New Orleans. pended actually one third less, a thousand miles And there are also increasing murmurs against from the seat of government, surrounded with obstacles and harassed on every side, than he failure of his financial, diplomatic, and adminwas entitled to according to the standard set up istrative plans. On the whole, the situation nizing all slaves thus freed: Mr. Pomeroy, jury shall have full power over the costs, ex- everywhere else. And yet with all this, he ac-

tually did, and was on the point of doing what elsewhere months of preparation were still necessary to accomplish. Now is it not about Alabama. It consisted of a bundred and thirtytime that gigantic slander about Fremont's ex- six vessels. Many indications of Union feelpoints of law, and if the writ shall have been travagance, with all the rest, was dead and buried ?"

> WHAT IT COST .- The following item is given in the late news from England :

"The expense to England of the Mason and Slidell affair, is understood to have cost £364. 000."

We opine that 13 millions of dollars is paying pretty dear for a whistle that the Times suid was the most worthless booty that Eng- will be of importance in the esupaign. land could contend for" and "she would have done just as much for two negroes."

An Iowa regiment has a rale that any man session, not publishable, indicate important opwho utters an oath shall read a chapter in the erations; but whether these will result in fight-Bible. Several have got nearly through the ing or in the peaceable reoccupation of territo-Old Pestiment · : i

can deal the death blow to this unholy war and a sudden and unaccustomed access of silly which has distracted our once happy country, and separated many happy families forever. COL. CROCKETT.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

Immense preparations and immense moveare less blessed than we are," and that he are many signs that unless some signal reverse treated with scorn the idea that slavery was the should interrupt the progress of the Federal arms, the heavy work of the war will be over during the spring.

The state of things within the Confederate limits presents some striking features. There seems to be an attempt to fortify and hold a second line of defense nearly along the northern limit of the Gulf states from Memphis to? Chattanooga, the obstinately maintained position at Island No. 10 being an important outpost. It is impossible to say accurately what has become of the rebel forces in Viginia, but a message has been sent throughout the Southwest by two rebel Congressmen, importing that raised, equipped, and armed, and now holds Davis himself is coming down there, and wants every man to take a weapon and come out and join him in a last desperate struggle. It may therefore very probably be his plan to resign altogether, and stake all the fortunes of his waning conspiracy upon the results of a Southwestern campaign; and he and his fellow-ringleaders are without doubt contemplating. as one of the most desirable points in this plan. the facilities offered by it for their escape, as a last resort, over the line into Mexico : a prospect which, it is hoped, may be effectually clouded by a complete possession of the line of the Mississippi by our forces.

There are signs at the same time that the rebels are expecting great things from the steam rams, or inpregnable batteries, somewhat is considered the imbecile inactivity of Davis's war policy, and the general entire ceeding days. Mr. Doolittle, while he would of the rebals is sufficiently uneasy.

A strong Federal expedition has ascended the Tennessee River, with tronps intending to the bill, because, he said, slavery existed in the make a lodgment in the region of Northern | District without any law. And he put a very ing were found, a large number of 'Alabamians coming in to join the Federal army. An Alabama Union regiment is to be raised. The positions of the rebel troops in that region are not clearly known, but they are susposed to have 50,000 or 80,000 men distributed in small bodies where they can be quickly assembled, Important action will in a little time take place in the Mountain Department, where Gen. Fremont is to take the field at once. He will

The movements of Gen. McClellan and the main army of the Potomac are thus far totally

secret to the public." Various facts in our posry, we have not the means of judging.

and misplaced joking wasted some of the time of the House. No amendments of much im portance were added to the provisions of the bill, except to enact that the taxes laid shall apply to spirits manufactured before as well as after the date fixed for the bill, May, 1862; and that wholesale liquor dealers shall pay \$100 a year for a license. A motion to impose a license fee of \$50 instead of \$20 on retail dealers failed. Some other amendments were adopted on the 24th, giving Tennessee until Dec. 1, 1862, to assume her portion of the tax,

and exempting from small brewers h license fee of \$25 a year, from brokers one of \$50, and from land warrant brokers one of \$25. On the 25th there was more senseles joking

nothing being done of the work before the House, except to impose a few additional license fees. Mr. Blair of Ms. moved to amend by taxing slaves for life \$5 each, and for a term of years \$3. After debate, and violent opposition by the Border-state men, the motion was defeated, by 63 to 41.

The slavery question, besides Mr. Wickliffe's sufficiently remarkable effort on the side of the Juggernaut, was debated with much earnestness in the discussions in the Senate upon the two progressive measures now before it, the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and that for aiding states which may adopt an emancipation policy. These debates have shown that the position of the Borderstate men does not a whit differ from that of the extreme traitors, except that they do not now claim the right to introduce slavery into territory now free. But they do not disclaim any such right. And their course plainly indicates a determination no less stiff than Yancev or Mason could feel, that their black palladium shall not be touched nor harmed.

The bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia came up in the Senate on the 19th, and was debated then and on the sucvote for the bill, was urgent in favor of colothe shrewd Senator from Kansas, on the other hand opposed paying masters anything under close question, whether in some cases it was not the slave who should be paid ?. Would the Senate, he asked, let a master turn off to die an old slave who had worked for him for forty years, and then pay that master for him? Mr. Willey, on the 20th, professed to give the Border-state platform on this question ; and while be undertook to assert that he was not a pro-slavery man, and to be in favor of the President's recommendation and of a gradual emancipation, he nevertheless would not vote for the bill, would have no emancipation without kolohave a competent force, and his operations nization, and no movement until after the warwas entirely concluded ; and he also intimated clearly enough that the measure was dut of Lowrey J. G. the question at any rate. On the 25th Wilson Lackey Joel sketebed the history of slavery in the District, and powerfully, showed the justice of the Miner, Philip Olmstend S. L. measure, Mr. Kennedy made a "solemn pro-

test" against the bill in the name of Maryland, with the sustomary claim that it would be !! bad

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April 1, 1862.-3m.

To Farmers and Dairymen.

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s pronnunced by Farmers and Dairymen in New England, and by all in this State who have tested it fairly, to be the best churn now in use. -

churn took the premium at the County Fair This held in Wellsboro' two years ago, and we have the names of many reliable farmers in this County and and adjoining ones, who offer their testimony in its favor, and in fact would not be without one. The churn is simple in its construction, less liable to get out of ropair than any other, and is sold at less prices than most patent churns, with equal ca less prices than most patent courns, with equal ca-pucity and far less merits. We manufacture four size, respectively, No. 2, 3, 4, 5, price \$4,00, \$5,00, \$6,00, \$7.00. All orders will be promptly attended to. Town and County rights for sale at reasonable rates. 2.0- All infringements on this patent will be pros cuted forthwith.

All orders must be addressed to the proprietors for R. C. & H. C. BAILEY. Tioga, April 2, 1862.

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Heflin George S. Smith W. B. Hakes Lucy, Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please my they are advertised. LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, March 30, 1862. Ogden A. F. Palmer Mrs. Sarah Bailey S. B. Bowen Cook C. Sligh Belle Dimmick P. Scranton Loretta Dimmick Clark Sampson Ralph (Fereign) Grierson Mrs. B. Traverse Louisa 3 Talor James Toby Mrs. S. M. Grierson Mrs. M. J. Grierson Chas. Harmon Mrs. E. Velza Linda M. Hotchkins Miss E. Wilcox Calvio Harris Miss A.

Wado Miss Alma Willamee John Youngs Mrs. Edward Laforce Miss M. J. Young Mrs. Elizabeth Zeigler Emmannel of the above letters, will

Persons calling for any of please say they are advertised