FROM THE BUCK LATES.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Ning 20, 1862. FRIEND ACITATOR. One year 1go this bright May morning, I packed my vill e bade my parents and friends adieu, and with a burried step started for the battle field, to he up the privations and endure the hardships of a soldier's life, to defend our flog and mility and the Union bought by the blood and lives; y those who are now known only in history. A ver shall I forget my feelings as I passed from room to room, and grand at the paintings upor the walls, and every familiar object, before the patting stage bore me from the home I loved p well. What a change since that time every peper that fluttered from the press, was heade in large black letters; "Washington is safe!" "Thirty thouand soldiers in the District "Columbia!" "Scott about to fortify Arlingto: Hights!" &c., &c. But to-day, how differer every sheet brings glad tidings from the Hit of war, and we no longer think of the safe to the Capital, or the frowning forts that so round the city; but we ask the question; "I where will they make the next stand?" and w the enger eye, trace the trails along the margh s of the rivers, over hills, and through deep o thin the moun tains, to hunt out the flying during of Davis, as they retreat before the consering columns of McClellan; and if I mistak for the signs of the times, before your read a receive this, the Stars and Stripes, the problem of a nation's greatness, will again b unfurled to the breeze over the Capital of rel idom, there to float unmolested for ages, after the buzzards have picked the bones of those who conspired

The Rail Road bridge seross the Rappahannock at this point is now con plated, and the ears run nearly every hour of the day, from Aquin Creek, to Fredericksbur this gives us a daily mail, which is consider 1 s no trifling importance.

When our men first arrived a the city, the belles of this place would turn up their noses at the sight of a Yankee, and willd not even answer a civil question, but he thanged now, for there was a dancing party in own last Friday night, in which our boys took part, and I am informed by one who was there that these same southern ladies eagerly sought the friendship and company of those they would not speak to ten days before. They have always been taught that we were an ignorant and comparous race, and they dreaded our arrival a they would a band of savages, but now they begin to think the Yankees are not so bad after all, and it would not be at all surprising framy of them lost their hearts before we left

I was in Filmouth last Satirday afternoon and the town was full of con try Jonathans, who had come in to see the verse, and take a peep at the Yankees, and of 1 Lithe illiterate, dirty, ragged and degraded r this I ever saw, these Southerners can take the premium. You can tell one as far as you can te bim; they all look as though they had bee lawn through the soot bags of hard times.

The weather during the pis neek has been very hot, but as our camp is 1 good shade, we have not felt it much.

Last night the bands of the stand 8th, furnished as with splendid must be about two hours; our men all turned out in belped make these woods echo. I must say for the 6th regiment, that they have the best band in Gen. McDowell's army.

We are now under marching enders, and expect to cross the river this we let it is generally believed that there will be battle soon, not far from this place. President Lincoln is now here with McDowell, at heabt making preparations for an advance. We are all or-dered to draw an extra pair of shees, which goes to show that there is wor to be done, and the sooner it comes the better for we have no desire to remain idle, while our somrades are fighting on every side of us...

Since the order to discharge all soldiers un-fit for duty, many of the names have left for home. This is right and just for the army is no place for a sick man, just first the army is no place for a sick man, just first the army is at Wellsboro on Monday afternoon July 9, 18 sick with the fever; he was semewed from at E, S. Farr's Hotel. S. B. Elliott, camp to-night. Col. McNeil's one of the best officers in the Reserve Corps, and his absence is regretted by all, especially in a time when we expect to move at any hour.

" Segt. John Hawe, of Company A, has just received his discharge. Seet. Hawe has been known throughout the regiment for the past year, as Uncle Johnny; he is really early ears of age, an Englishman by birth and was the first to enroll his name on Capt. Holland's list, when the guns of Sumter startled the North to arms. He has nobly and fal highly discharged left Camp Pierpont, when the long marches and the stormy nights with to shelter but the lieavens, were too much for his constitution, and he was obliged to retire from the camp. He had no enemy in the regi went, and I trust,

welcomed back to old Tioga.

James Cole, a private in our company, died in the hospital last Sunday night. He was a resident of Tioga County, New York. He was buried Monday, with all the honors of war .-We tried to send his remains houg to his friends, but could not. We knew it would be a great consolation to his family to have his body sleep in the old church yard in his take town, but as this was beyond our power, they can still have the satisfaction of knowing that no bra ver and better soldier ever stood in the ranks of our regiment, and that he had as good and honorable a burial as man can have, and now rests in peace in an old church yard in a shaded grave by the side of his comrades in battle, on the banks of the Rappahannock.

COL CROCKETT.

The Wilmot Proviso Complete.

The Hon. David Wilmot has fixed to see the day when the great principles he advocated when in the other branch of Congress, are adopted by a decided vote and applied to all the Territories of the United States now existing, or hereafter to be formed of acquired in any way. The world moves. This gots was taken in the United States House of Representatives,

"An Acr to secure freedom to all persons within the

torritories of the United State.

"Be it exacted, That slavery or hypfuntary servitude in all cases whatsoever, on an injusishment for crime (whereof the persons shill be iduly enswited.) shall henceforth cases, and be probletted forever, in all the territories of the United States now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way."

And why was this act passed ! Not so much because it is the true policy, is from the fact that a year of war made by the slave owners upon the Government of the Linited States has satisfied Congress that an ine thatlon causing' our national troubles shall net be extended .-The slaveholders' rebellion he and the effect of giving Congress the courage a geclare that the extension of the institution significant prohibited forever."-Bloomsburg Republican.

THE AGITATOR

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1862.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

THE PROPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire ordially to unite in sustaining the National Admin-istration in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unboly rabellion against the Unity of the Repub-lic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the periis of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth Day of July next, at eleven o'clock, on said day to nominate Candidates for the offices of Anditor General and Surveyor General, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

aon of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,

Chairman People's State Committee. GEO. W. HANNERBLY, Secretaries.

Republican County Convention.

Tioga, May 19, 1862. In pursuance of a call issued by the Chairman, the Republican County Committee met at Smith's Hotel this afternoon, and passed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, dissatisfaction has been expressed to us by many citizens of the County, with the system of nominating officers, as enunciated by the last Republican County Convention which did away with the "old delegate system," and authorized the election of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, and whereas, many inconveniences may arise from the new

system, therefore be it Resolved, that the Republican Electors of Tioga County are requested to meet in the several districts, at the usual place of holding elections, on Saturday the 7th day of June next, and that they elect two delegates to represent such districts, in a Convention to be held at Wellsboro, on Monday evening, the 9th day of June. next, to consider the propriety of restoring the delegate system, or retaining the present one, and for the purpose of electing Representative and Senatorial delegates to the State Convention which meets at Harrisburg, on the 17th day of July next, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

The Committee also appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the coming campaign, and they hope that the committees will see that notices of the above Convention, is duly posted up in their several election districts.

Bloss—Wm. Butler, James H. Gulick.
Brookfield—J. W. Fitch, E. N. Baker.
Charleston—J. G. Dartt, Joel Culver.
Chathain—Benj. Van Dusen, Reuben Morse.
Clymer—Job Rexford, Henry Steele.
Covington—John Lewis, G. M. Butler.
Covington—Boro—L. B. Smith, S. S. Packard. Corington Boro—L. B. Smith, S. S. Packard.
Deerfield—Emmer Bowon, Jere. Stoddard.
Delmar—James I, Jackson, George Coolidge.
Elk—John Maynard, Jehial Beach.
Elkland Boro—Joel Parkhurst, J. C. Whittaker.
Firmington—G. W. Horsyth, James Beebe.
Gaines—H. C. Vermilyes, J. S. Watrous.
Jockson—S. L. Parmeter, O. B. Wells.
Knoxviile—J. P. Biles, Giles Roberts.
Lawrence—Charles Baker, Joseph Guile.
Lawrence Boro—J. W. Ryon, Charles Beebe.
Liberty—C. F. Veil, Robert C. Cox.
Mainsburg—John Fox, Ahaz Robbins, jr.
Mansfield—J. M. Phelps, A. J. Ross.
Middlebury—G. P. Card, A. C. Cole.
Morris—W. W. Babb, James Doane.
Nelson—Enoch Blackwell, Henry Baxter. Nalson-Enoch Blackwell, Henry Baxter. Osceola-Duniel Coates, Morgan Seeley. Richmond-W. C. Ripley, A. M. Spencer. Rutland.—G. W. Van Allen, Joel Rose. Shippen.—E. Grinnell, H. Broughton. Sullican.—Allen Rockwell, Lasayette Gray. Tioga — John Dailey, D. L. Ajken.
Tioga Boro—O. B. Lowell, Lawis Daggett.
Union—Anson Dann, Ambrose Barker.
Ward—J. J. Denmark, Peter Cameron.
Wellsboro—John R. Bowen, H. W. Williams. Westfield-J. K. Sayles. David Claos.

On motion the Committee adjourned to meet at Wellsboro on Monday afternoon July 9, 1862, Chairman

A correspondent of the Williamsport Bulletin suggest the name of Wm. Waldo Willard, Esq., of that place, as a candidate for Congress in this District. The writer speaks of him as "a gentleman in the prime of his powers, of fine education, of high moral character, and an able and vigorous writer and debater, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the duties of a soldier, from that day until we the Government and politics of the country." Should we fail to secure the nomination of a man from this county, we could cordially support Mr. Willard. He is well and favorably known here to many of our citizens, and would do honor to the District in Congress.

> Besides Mr. F. E. Smith, of Tioga, (suggested by a correspondent, as a candidate, through this paper two weeks ago,) we have heard the names of Mr. John W. Guernsey, of Tiogs. W. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, and Judge Hale, of Center County,-the president incumbent. -mentioned as probable candidates.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. In an article printed in this paper three weeks ago, we called the attention of the public to the flagrant and open violations of the liquor laws daily perpetrated in our midst without protest from those whose duty it is to see that these laws are rigidly enforced. We have reason to believe that the article referred to has produced much good in arousing the public mind to the enormities of the traffic. Responses have been received from Tioga, Covington, Elkland and Lawrenceille, and the facts have been disclosed that in the towns named, not a license exists, although liquors are sold openly and above board in both taverns and groceries. In on Monday of last week. The sillowing is the this Borough, a society is in course of organization for the purpose of elevating public sentiment on this subject, and to enforce the laws. We nak temperance men to see to it that some such society be organized in every community where this curse of civilisation prevails.

At the approaching session of Court, the Grand Jury has a duty to perform which should be done fearlessly, and that duty is this, namely: to indict every man who has been engaged in selling liquors without livense; and to indict nel and his quarters were respectfully pointed those who, having licenses, have sold to minors

ieve that nothing but the most summary means can be effective.

But besides the Grand Jury and the Consta-There are a number of applications for license now advertised, to be brought before the Court, It is your duty to contest the application of accommodation of the public does not demand

it. Those who suffer from the wholesale sale of liquors (and how few families do not in some way suffer?) and those who are daily witnesses of the disgusting exhibitions of drunkenness in our streets, ought to make it their business to protest against the granting of licenses at all, and more especially ought they to protest ont license.

Men and women of Tiogs County, this business is in your own hands. We trust it may receive your earnest and prompt attention. It is not the business of the Judges to search for objections to petitions regularly presented .--Remember then, that if wrong, drunkenness, and incendiary fires follow in the wake of rumselling, it is you who are to blame, and that you must bear the burdens until you remove them by your own exertions.

The Tribune of Tuesday says that s dispatch has been received from General Banks at the War office, in which he announces that his whole force has crossed the Potomae in good order, and that he now holds both banks of the river. His loss has been severe, but how large may. That he made a gallant fight, and a masterly retreat is evident, as he had only about 4,000 men opposed to 15,000 or 20,000 of the enemy. Where they were he does not state, or whether he apprehended a further attack. But as he commands his position, he no doubt feels able to repel any attack they may make upon

As to whether Jackson the rebel General has been re-enforced by Johnson, we have no information. It may be that Jackson, satisfied with his success in dislodging Banks, has made no advance, or he may, if he has been re-enforced, be making his way into Maryland at some other point. Nor have we any intelligence from McClellan's army that gives us any | are permitted to cross. light. There is nothing to show whether Johnson still maintains his position before Richmond in full force or not.

The Homestead Bill.

Speaker Grow, who has been among the leading and most effective advocates of the Homestend principle, furnishes in a private letter a some favorite officer. At the entrance of each synopsis of the law recently enacted by Con- tent is constructed a bower, these are also decgress, providing free homes to actual settlers orated according to the taste of the inhabitante, free. on the public domain.

He states that all the lands owned by the

Any person who is a citizen of the United bellion, can make the entry, on payment of ten dollars, and the fees of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office. That is all the settier has to pay at any tin o.

The act takes effect on the 1st of January next, and requires a residence and cultivation of five years, to perfect the title.

Any person can enter, under this act, and on which he has a pre-emption claim.

In the same letter Mr. Grow thus speaks of the labors of the present Congress: "This Congress is redeeming in good faith all its pledges to the people.-What you said of it a few days ago was eminently just. It may seem to the country to move slowly, but no Congress before it has, in the same time, accomplished so much for the future greatness and glory of the republic-

The national capital free forever. Slavery forever prohibited in all territories.

The public domain set apart and consecrated n free homes and free men.

The Pacific Railroad authorized. The policy of gradual emancipation inaugurated; besides war measures."

From Niles' Company, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 17, 1862.

You will remember when I last wrote from Manassas it was with a promise to give you in my next a description of the fortifications in that vicinity, and I intended to do so but hav ing learned that your able correspondent, "Col. Crockett" had forwarded you a description of the description of the deserted Rebel works at the above place, I deemed a repetition useless. Since then we have marched by easy stages to this place, at which we arrived about two weeks ago. The country through which we have passed since leaving Manassas is one of the finest I have seen in Virginia, barrin' the sile (as Pat would say) which the inhabitants tell me is none of the best. Nothing of interest occurred to relieve the monotony of the march save that now and then at the places we would encamp for the night a stray unsuspicious grunter would come too near the camp for his own safety and would suddenly find himself transformed into fresh pork; one case in par-

ticular I will mention which happened at one of our night encampments and which will go to show the intense hatred with which we are the country. Soon after we had stacked arms and while we were busily engaged preparing our evening meal a woman came tearing into camp. Now if I was to pass my opinion as to that woman's condition it would be that she was mad some. She demanded to see the Coloout to her; she proceeded in the direction indicated and upon seeing the Colonel broke out

through and then in a gentlemanly manner the Constitution, without some great principle a nature as so man a quite immaterial how the through and then in a gentlemanly manner the Constitution, without some great principle a nature as so man a quite immaterial how the through and then in a gentlemanly manner the Constitution, without some great principle a nature as so man a quite immaterial how the work appears on the wrong side. Strength of all importance, and when the work is wholly the principal difference between the conspicuous, if the under thread is fine sent war and that of the Revolution.

The constitution of the Revolution of the Revolution.

The constitution of the Revolution of the Revolution.

The constitution of the Revolution of the work appears on the wrong side. Strength of all importance, and when the work is wholly the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the work appears on the wrong side. Strength of all importance, and when the work is wholly the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the work appears on the wrong side. Strength of all importance, and when the work is wholly the constitution of the constitution subsequently bowever that the boys had been present war and that of the Revolution.
to her house and effered to buy and pay for all There is one thing very true: that you can to her house and offered to buy and pay for all

bidden, and if such a charge can be brought home to any one he is severely punished. We are now encamped about a mile from nock River; upon the opposite bank lies the we are in the right. All of which, perhaps, quiet city of Fredericksburg, a place contain- is superfluous; for probably very few readers ing in better days a population of some eight of the AGITATOR doubt it, against the indiscriminate sale of liquors with- thousand inhabitants. It has been formally These considerations are important to be rethousand inhabitants. It has been formally interest the second with my household helper percentage occupied by a few troops from this Corps within membered. When we wish to estimate the issed with my household helper, and long for the corps when the corps when the corps within the corps within the corps when the corps within th occupied by a few troops from this Corps within membered. When the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more the past few days only. When the movement relative strength of the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more than made upon this place the advance guard war, or the length of time required to restore tensively known and used. Most heartly deliver the force the constitution under the Constitution of the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more than the constitution of the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more than the constitution of the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more than the constitution of the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more than the constitution of the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more than the constitution of the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more than the constitution of the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more than the constitution of the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more than the constitution of the opposing forces in this the time to come when they will be more than the constitution of the opposing forces in this constitution of the opposing forces in the constitution of the opposing forces in t was made upon this place the advance guard war, or said length of state to Constitute desire that every clergyman's wife shall possess consisting of detachments from the 1st Pa., and consolidate the Union under the Constitute desire that every clergyman's wife shall possess and the Ira Harris cavalry under command of tion, modified and interpreted by the effects and Col. Bayard of the 1st had quite a brisk skir- demonstrations of this war. We sre well aware a mother and wife to have much more leaves mish with a party of the enemy's horse about that for the last generation a warfare has been two miles back from the river. The rebels had carried on by the people and sections of this cultivation of herself, family, and the parish them opened a fire upon our men; the Boys led slavery under the Constitution; that the slave

by Col. Bogart (now Brigadier General) dashed power wielded the patronage and sovereignty in and after a short but sharp fight forced the of the government for the purposes of extend-Rebels to retreat across the river, they burning ing the area of its dominions, and thus by this both bridges at this point. We have commu- popular power extraneous to the Constitution, nication with Fredericksburg by means of a and not at all anticipated by the fathers of the pontoon bridge, the other bridges are being rap- Republic, to mould the power and patronage of idly repaired as is also the Rail Road from the government in the interest of slavery, and Acquis Creek landing on the Potomso to this thereby to convert the free government of this

It would be hard to imagine a more miserable can detect; the curse of slavery seems they have contrived to live at all. Since our change for the better in provisions both as reergy shall turn to account the natural advanta-

We have a beautiful camp here; the Boys have tastefully decorated the grounds in and about the camp with evergreens. A row of small cedars border the parade ground, and at an arched or gothic entrance way decorated with every device which the taste could suggest to beautify it, and interwoven is the name of the whole tends to give our camp a picturesque and beautiful appearance.

The boys are all well and in good spirits, and Government are open to settlement under it in are looking eagerly forward to the time when quantities not exceeding 160 acres to each per- they will be allowed to return home. It seems to be the general opinion here that the war is about played out and that the Rebels will not are becoming demoralized, and their masters, ity, that he has leased the store owned by A. P. CON fight por risk a general engagement, por do I desperate. They have retreated until their feet States, or has declared his intention to become believe they will, at least at Richmond; they become sore, and their consciences end have been decided by the beautiful the beautiful the beautiful th of a family, or has served in the military or place after evacuating their stronghold at York- cut off, their ports all closed, or held by the nanaval service of the country during this Re- town. They are flying now and that they may tional army, with everything at famine prices, never have a chance to rest until they sue for and their shinplasters at heavy discount, with peace is the wish of SOJER BOY.

For the Agitator. The State of the Country.

It is sometimes well to look over our shoulders and scan the events of any given period. if we would note the changes that have been

teaches. Our country, its institutions and national mon the trencherous waves of uncertainty, this great waste and fraud upon themselves, their country, and the commercial prosperity cellor of the (English) Exchequer, in his late speech, compared this Rebellion to the American Revolution; and seemed to foreshadow its success, even in the face of our late brilliant victories. He seemed to reason very candidly, and to sympathise with both sections in this "deplorab'e struggle." True, it is a deplorable struggle; and why? Because there is no reason for it-no great principles at the bottom of the Rebellion which entitled it to be classed with justifiable revolutions. This would not be a "deplorable struggle" if there was anvthing to struggle for on the side of the legitimate authority of the country; but rather, a glorious struggle, a battle for the Right, and hence, worthy of success. He tells us that the English did not want for victories; but that when they had fought and conquered, they were nd nearer the end which they sought, than when they began; all of which is true; but

our case. They saw that "Freedom's battle once begun, Though buffled oft, is ever wen," and then they knew that they could not conquer America unless they could extinguish that love beneath the weight of defeats and reverses .-The noble lord, does not distinguish between regarded by the Secessionists in this part of Freedom and Slavery,-fighting for Right, and the North, are only an excuse for rebellion against law and liberty as opposed to slavery. They comprehend the difference: The one was a struggle for Liberty, the other for Slavery; and though after having been urged and even compelled to wage war against their own brethren, without any high and noble principle to

about this result. We ask this, because we be through and then in a gentlemanly manner the Constitution, without some great principle a nature as to make it quite immaterial how the

bles, the citizens have a duty to perform.— the pigs and chickens she could spare and she not exterminate a principle; and if there were replied "that she would see them rot and care any, the least cause for this war, founded in the ried off by the buzzards before she would sell principles of justice, it would have been better them to the thieving Yankees." Now I suppose for us to have taken them at their word, and them to the thieving Yankees." Now I supposed for us to have taken them as the first of the pidity of its work, the strength of the new and by the pidity of its work, the strength of the pidity of its work. It is your duty to contest the application of the Boys inferred from this that as the mistress "let them alone." Dut instead of this pidity of its work, the strength of seam the those whom you know to be personally untit to was secesh it was "like mistress like pig," and with them a struggle for power, and by the pidity of its work, the strength of seam the conduct the sale of liquors, or who ask a li- as they (the pigs) showed no disposition to sentence of the whole civilized world, the right conduct the sale of liquors, or who ask a lins they (the pigs) showed no disposition to sentence of the whole discount of the work and rice remay the cense to keep a tavern in a locality where the submit quietly they were bayonetted without is upon our side. It must certainly lie on one thicker portion of the work and rice remay the cense to keep a tavern in a locality where the submit quietly they were bayonetted without is upon our side. It must certainly lie on one thicker portion of the work and rice remay the mercy. It must not be inferred from this that side or the other, for it never sleeps; and without giving a reason in our own favor, we cerit is customary for the soldiers to turn robbers; on the contrary all marauding is strictly for tainly could prove that it is not with them, (which is too plain to be questioned, and which therefore we will not undertake) and from this therefore we will not undertake and it the worker, are all in my humble estimation it follows, that in as much as they are not in the worker, are all in my humble estimation and on the northern bank of the Rappahan- the right, they are in the wrong, and therefore

barricaded the road with rails and from behind country, to determine what are the bounds of country, into a despotism trampling upon the rights of man, and subordinating everything, God-forsaken place than is this same little town even the fair fame and prosperity of our bithhe was unable at the date of the dispatch, to of Falmouth. There is a cotton and a grist erto great country, to the behests of that power may. That he made a gallant fight, and a mas. will here which are the only signs of industry which was bent to rule or ruin. This warfare however, was by appealing to reason, the conto have settled down upon it like a pall. The sciences of men, and the dictates of humanity. No proposition was made by any considerable portion of the people, to interfere with slavery as it then existed; but its non extension was insisted upon by the party which came into power by the election of Lincoln to the Presidency. This party had asserted its principles, and battling for them by appealing to the reason of the people, succeeded. The Rebels took the opposite side, and held that slavery was national. Upon these principles they appealed to arms, and thereby forced the North, either to abandon its sacred principles and espouse people, of which only the poorer classes are No proposition was made by any considerable left, gaze upon us with mingled fear and portion of the people, to interfere with slavery wonder. They seem to have no end, no aim in as it then existed; but its non extension was life whatever; the necessaries of life are exor- insisted upon by the party which came into bitantly high and it is a wonder to me how power by the election of Lincoln to the Presiadvent here however there has been a great and battling for them by appealing to the reagards quantity and price and I hope yet to live the opposite side, and held that slavery was to see the the time when Yankee thrift and en | national. Upon these principles they appealed ges of the country. Fredericksburg appears to to abandon its sacred principles and espouse be a pleasant place viewed from this side of the cause of universal slavery, or to try the the river which is the only one allowed us as right of supremacy by "the ordeal of battle." yet, as none only those upon military business The issue was thus made, and the war begun by the Rebels: if they should succeed, their principles would thus be established by force: if they should fail, the contrary. This war, in short, was chosen by them as the means of determining what the interpretation of the Constitution should be: and they having thus and they having thus and the restore the original functions. if they should fail, the contrary. This war, in the entrance of each company ground is reared | stitution should be; and they having thus appealed to force to settle a question which we wished to be settled by debate, and reason. I cannot see why, if they fail, their cause does not fail also; and that the territory of the United States thereby is acknowledged to be

By the long succession of defeats which the Rebels have suffered, they begin to look about them to see whether there is any justice in their cause, and whether there is not another question which concerns them more porticularly, viz: their personal safety. The rank and file the certain prospect of becoming entirely worthless, and only evidences of treason instead of CAMPHENE, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c value, it is time they begin to think, "to see on which side their bread is buttered."

Then the slaveholders are learning that there is a balm in Giliad which the national Congress threatens to apply, to their slaves, by which wrought in it, and learn of the lesson which it their color and condition in society, will be most materially changed; and that if they do not go back to their plantations and set their "propfame have been for the last two years, lashing erty" at work, they may be bleached into men with white souls at least, if not, skins; and passing the ordeal of trial, and encountering also that their property which consists of other the dangers of destruction in a wasting war, things capable of ownership, may change and of ruin in an ignominious submission to hands, if they persist in their active treason. traitors and their demands. Nothing like the To be sure, some say, these proposed laws are present rebellion has been known in the history unconstitutional; but the Rebels can't raise of the world; where a large portion of the this objection; because they have not hesitated people of a great country have been so irre- to act without consulting that sacred instrusistibly carried away by the force of imaginary ment. The article has not yet been ingrafted wrongs, and by such strategy, mere wild, base- by authority of which they fired upon Fort less enthusiasm and excitement, as has been Sumter, and committed sundry other acts, debrought to bear upon the Southern common rogatory to the rights and powers of the napeople, and by which they have led to commit tional government. Such, however, are grave questions; and we should be very careful in determining what the powers of the governof the world. The Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Chan- ment are under that instrument; because we are acting not only for ourselves, but coming ANATOR JUSTITIAE. A good Sewing Machine.

> The following letter of Mrs. W. D. Wilson, wife of the Senior Professor of Hobart (N. Y.)

College, will be read with interest by those about purchasing a Sewing-Machine. As Mrs. Wilson speaks from experience, having tried all the leading machines, her opinion is deserving of more than ordinary consideration.

GENEVA, N. Y., March, 1862. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co .- Gen-

I have had the comfort of using one of your valuable sewing machines full three years; and since I have had sufficient experience to consider myself thorough mistress of its workings there is a reason for it which does not apply in I have been desirous of giving public testimony of its excellence, and also of expressing (with thousands of others my gratitude to the inventor of an aid in using (that scourge of the female world) the needle. Before purchasing this machine I was quite familiar with the work of liberty which burned only more brightly and working of the Wheeler and Wilson, and Singer machines, and was quite prejudiced in favor of the W. & W. Having at that time an opportunity to see some very nice work done their wrongs assumed to have been done by the amount of thread used from the under New Cooper Shop. The undersign the North tree only on every first the amount of thread used from the under the respectfully information of Welling on the contract of Welling of the contract of Welling on the contract of spool forming the looped or chain stitch produced a more elastic and durable seam than opposite could be accomplished by any machine-not making such a seam. That of itself influenced and is ready to do all manner of work prompt an order, from a gallon keg to a fifty barrel tub.

I am well aware that this part of the seam was I am well aware that this part of the seam was or habitual drunkards. If the Constables of the several townships and boroughs in the county, shall do their duty under their oaths of office, sufficient proof can be obtained to bring of the same sort, the Colonel quietly heard her they cannot barricade the brave defenders of part of the work done in any family is of such in the colonel quietly heard her transported to the first growth, will be paid to desert a bad cause even, when once as a nobjection to your machine, but I with "I say sir, your men have hardly broke cling to in the hour of defeat they may not be infirmly believe that no person who has used it firmly believe that no person who has used it young bark of the first growth, will be paid to desert a bad cause even, when once as a family worker long enough to test its mertite to 40 cents per 100 weight, of this years peeling to the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of this years peeling the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of this years peeling to the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of this years peeling the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the first growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the first growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the first growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of the first growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 named as an objection to your machine, but

if is very nest and not at all unsightly, and quite as ornamental as work can be done with the needle. The machine is so easily manged that is child of ordinary ability can work with ease to itself, and safety to the machine readiness with which it passes from a thin to ease with which it is speeded, the case with which the needle is placed or changed the case with which the needle is threaded the small amount of oil requisite to its perfect running and the direction the work moves, relative to unsurpassed, and I think unequalled by any other machine. I do not write this undried. ly, for I have had frequent opportunities of testing the work of other machines, and may day I think I am more and more perfectly at one of your superior machines, as they enable and time to devote to the mental and spiritual I have written this for my own gratification, and to assure you, gentlemen, that I am ready and willing to do all in my power to encourage and extend the use of the Grover & Baker Sew. ing-Machine. Meanwhile, if any part of this note will avail anything, use it as you deem expedient. Yours with respect. Mrs. W. D. Wilson, wife of Sen. Prof. o

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hobert College.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN

S continually insperil if she is mad enough to age.
Lect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which
we thirds of her sex are more or less subject. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS, prepared from the

TO WIVES AND MATRONS. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are offered at the ly safe means of renewing interrupted men

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND That on that very account, if taken when the inter

the sexual organization, that they inevitably are

the sexual organization, that they inevitably and the process of gestation.

Explicit directions, stating when, and who the should not be used, with each Box—the Price Ges be lar each Box, containing from 40 to 50 Pills.

A valuable Pamphlet, to 5. had free, of the Agest Pills sent by mail promptly, by enclosing price to the Agent. Sold by druggists generally.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, For sale at Roy's Drug Store.

Dec. 11, 1861.41y. 20, Cedar st., New York.

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Family Groceries & Provisions,

SUCH AS FLOUR, MEAL, AND FEED,

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which he will sell cheep FOR CASH. Also a large assortment of fine BRANDIES, GIN WINES, OLD RYE AND WHEAT WHISKEYS,

also Manufactures a superior article of CORN WHI KEY, which he will sell to Lumbermen, Hetel Ket WHOLESALE,

Cheaper-than any other establishment in Northe Pennsylvania. Wellsboro, Jan. 15, 1862.

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The Spring Term of this Institution will comme March 18th, 1862, and continue thirteen weeks. Mrs. H. P. R. WILDMAN..... Miss E. A. CHASE..... Mr. ISAAC STICKNEYPenmanship. EXPENSES.

Tuition, Room Rent, Buel and Board per Tern

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Tuition from \$2550 to \$650
The success of the school during these times wh
the country's need demands the services of ere
able bodied young man, has been beyond the expect
tions of the most annuaire of its friends. The partment of Penmanhip is very popular. Prostickney is a master of his profession. We are me happy to say that he has been prevailed upon to main with us. Besides the daily instructions that gives, Professor Stickney gives extra instructions those desiring it for a reasonable compensation. those desiring it for a reasonable compensation,

Those desiring to teach during the summer be admitted for half or two thirds the term, others full term only. Board in the Hall at \$1.50 per wo Rooms for self-boarding can be rented in the rills All kinds of produce taken in payment for this and board at market prices.

Feb. 26, 1861.

E. WILDMAN E. WILDMAN

MOHAWK CHIEF!



OHAWK CHIEF will serve but forty M the ensuing season. For description, the inculars. E. A. SMEAI ee Circulars. Tioga, April 30, 1862.

and vicinity, that he has opened a COOPER-SH

CROWL'S WAGON SHOP,

Wellsboro, May 8, 1861.