

FROM THE BUCKLES.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 20, 1862. FRIENDS AGITATOR.—One year ago this bright morning, I packed my valise, and with my dear friends and relatives, I stepped into the sacred arena of a soldier's life...

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1862. PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in maintaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unwholly rebellion against the Unity of the Republic...

Chairman People's State Committee. GEO. W. HAMMERLY, Secretary. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

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...

The Committee also pointed 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.

On motion the Committee adjourned to meet at Wellsboro on Monday afternoon July 9, 1862, at E. S. Farr's Hotel.

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about this result. We ask this, because we believe that nothing but the most summary means can be effective. But besides the Grand Jury and the Constables, the citizens have a duty to perform. 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 those whom you know to be personally unfit to conduct the sale of liquors, or who ask a license to keep a tavern in a locality where the accommodation of the public does not demand it.

Men and women of Tioga 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 rum-selling, 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 a dispatch has been received from General Banks at the War office, in which he announces that his whole force has crossed the Potomac in good order, and that he now holds both banks of the river. His loss has been severe, but how large he was unable at the date of the dispatch to say.

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.

Spencer Grove, who has been among the leading and most effective advocates of the Homestead principle, furnishes in a private letter a synopsis of the law recently enacted by Congress, providing free homes to actual settlers on the public domain.

He states that all the lands owned by the Government are open to settlement under it in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to each person. Any person who is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such, who is twenty-one years old, or the head of a family, or has served in the military or naval service of the country during this Rebellion, can make the entry, on payment of ten dollars, and the fees of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office.

From Niles' Company. CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 17, 1862. You will remember when I last wrote from Massachusetts 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 having 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.

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.

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

through and then in a gentlemanly manner inquired into the matter, and upon finding it was the truth paid for the pigs. It turned out subsequently however that the boys had been to her house and offered to buy and pay for all the pigs and chickens she could spare and she replied, "that she would see them not and carried off by the buzzards before she would sell them to the thieving Yankees." Now I suppose the boys inferred from this that as the mistress was seceded it was "like mistress like pig," and as they (the pigs) showed no disposition to submit quietly they were bayoneted without mercy. It must not be inferred from this that it is customary for the soldiers to turn robbers; on the contrary all marauding is strictly forbidden, and if such a charge can be brought home to any one he is severely punished.

We are now encamped about a mile from and on the northern bank of the Rappahannock River; upon the opposite bank lies the quiet city of Fredericksburg, a place containing in better days a population of some eight thousand inhabitants. It has been formerly occupied by a few troops from this Corps within the past few days only. When the movement was made upon this place the advance guard consisting of detachments from the 1st Pa., and the 8th Va. cavalry under command of Col. Bayard the 1st had quite a brisk skirmish with a party of the enemy's horse about two miles back from the river. The rebels had barricaded the road with rails and from behind them opened a fire upon our men; the Boys led by Col. Bogart (now Brigadier General) dashed in and after a short but sharp fight forced the Rebels to retreat across the river, they burning both bridges at this point. We have communication with Fredericksburg by means of a pontoon bridge, the other bridges are being rapidly repaired as is also the Rail Road from Aquia Creek landing on the Potomac to this place.

It would be hard to imagine a more miserable God-forsaken place than is this same little town of Falmouth. There is a cotton and a grist mill here which are the only signs of industry I can detect; the curse of slavery seems to have settled down upon it like a pall. The people, of which only the poorer classes are left, gaze upon us with mingled fear and wonder. They seem to have no end, no aim in life whatever; the necessities of life are exorbitantly high and it is a wonder to me how they have contrived to live at all. Since our advent here however there has been a great change for the better in provisions both as regards quantity and price and I hope yet to live to see the time when Yankee thrift and energy shall turn to account the natural advantages of the country. Fredericksburg appears to be a pleasant place viewed from this side of the river which is the only one allowed us as yet, as none only those upon military business are permitted to cross.

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 the entrance of each company ground is reared an arched or gothic entrance way decorated with every device which the taste could suggest to beautify it, and interwoven is the name of some favorite officer. At the entrance of each tent is constructed a bower, these are also decorated according to the taste of the inhabitants, the whole tends to give our camp a picturesque and beautiful appearance.

The boys are all well and in good spirits, and are looking eagerly forward to the time when 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 fight nor risk a general engagement, nor do I believe they will, at least at Richmond; they cannot expect to hold that comparatively weak place after evacuating their stronghold at Yorktown. They are lying now and that they may never have a chance to rest until they see for peace is the wish of SORE BOD.

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 wrought in it, and learn of the lesson which it teaches. Our country, its institutions and national fame have been for the last two years, lashing upon the treacherous waves of uncertainty, passing the ordeal of trial, and encountering the dangers of destruction in a wasting war, and of ruin in an ignominious submission to traitors and their demands. Nothing like the present rebellion has been known in the history of the world; where a large portion of the people of a great country have been so irresistibly carried away by the force of imaginary wrongs, and by such strategy, mere wild, baseless enthusiasm and excitement, as has been brought to bear upon the Southern common people, and by which they have led to commit their great waste and fraud upon themselves, their country, and the commercial prosperity of the world. The Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor 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 sympathize with both sections in this "deplorable 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 anything 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 so near the end which they sought, that when they began, all of which is true; but there is a reason for it which does not apply in our case. "Freedom's battle once begun, Though but lost off, is ever won?" and then they knew that they could not conquer America unless they could extinguish that love of liberty which burned only more brightly beneath the weight of defeats and reverses. The noble lord, does not distinguish between Freedom and Slavery;—fighting for Right, and against it. The Southern people know that their wrongs assumed to have been done by 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 cling to in the hour of defeat they may not be inclined to desert a bad cause even, when once exposed, yet they must soon be convinced that they cannot barricade the brave defenders of

the Constitution, without some great principle behind which to intrench themselves. This is, briefly, the principal difference between the present war and that of the Revolution. There is one thing very true: that you cannot exterminate a principle; and if there were any, the least cause for this war, founded in the principles of justice, it would have been better for us to have taken them at their word, and "let them alone." But instead of that, it is with them a struggle for power, and by the sentence of the whole civilized world, the right is upon our side. It must certainly lie on one side or the other, for it never sleeps; and without giving a reason in our own favor, we certainly 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 it follows, that in as much as they are not in the right, they are in the wrong, and therefore we are in the right. All of which, perhaps, is superfluous; for probably very few readers of the AGITATOR doubt it.

These considerations are important to be remembered. When we wish to estimate the relative strength of the opposing forces in this war, or the length of time required to restore and consolidate the Union under the Constitution, modified and interpreted by the effects and demonstrations of this war. We are well aware that for the last generation a warfare has been carried on by the people and sections of this country, to determine what are the bounds of slavery under the Constitution; that the slave power wielded the patronage and sovereignty of the government for the purposes of extending the area of its dominions, and thus by this popular power extraneous to the Constitution, and not at all anticipated by the fathers of the Republic, to mould the power and patronage of the government in the interest of slavery, and thereby to convert the free government of this country, into a despotism trampling upon the rights of man, and subordinating everything, even the fair fame and prosperity of our hitherto great country, to the behests of that warfare which was bent to rule or ruin. This warfare however, was by appealing to reason, the consciences 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 the cause of universal slavery, or to try the right of supremacy by "the ordeal of battle." 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 shown by them as the means of determining what the interpretation of the Constitution 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 free.

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 particularly, viz: their personal safety. The rank and file are becoming demoralized, and their masters, desperate. They have retreated until their feet have become sore, and their consciences entirely satisfied. With their great metropolis cut off, their ports all closed, or held by the national army, with everything at famine prices, and their shiplusters at heavy discount, with the certain prospect of becoming entirely worthless, and only evidences of treason instead of 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 belm in Giliad which the national Congress threatens to apply, to their slaves, by which 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 "property" at work, they may be bleached into white with white souls at least, if not, skins; and also that their property which consists of other things capable of ownership, may change hands, if they persist in their active treason. To be sure, some say, these proposed laws are unconstitutional; but the Rebels can raise this objection; because they have not hesitated to act without consulting that sacred instrument. The article has not yet been infringed by authority of which they fired upon Fort Sumter, and committed sundry other acts, derogatory to the rights and powers of the national government. Such, however, are grave questions; and we should be very careful in determining what the powers of the government are under that instrument; because we are acting not only for ourselves, but for coming generations. AMATOR 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.—Gentlemen:

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 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 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 with the Grover & Baker, I was convinced that the amount of thread used from the under spool forming the looped or chain stitch produced a more elastic and durable seam than could be accomplished by any machine—not making such a seam. That of itself influenced me in my decision to try a Grover & Baker's. I am well aware that this part of the seam was named as an objection to your machine, but I firmly believe that no person who has used it as a family worker long enough to test its merits will find it an objection. By far the greater part of the work done in any family is of such

a nature as to make it quite immaterial how the work appears on the wrong side. Strength is of all importance, and when the thread is wholly conspicuous, if the under thread is fine enough, it is very neat and not at all unsightly, and quite as ornamental as work can be done with the needle. The machine is easily managed with ease to itself, and safety to the machine. Its quiet and unobtrusive movements, the rapidity of its work, the strength of seam, the readiness with which it passes from a thin to a thicker portion of the work and vice versa, the ease with which it is spoiled, the ease with which the needle is placed or changed, the ease with which the needle is threaded, the small amount of oil requisite to its perfect running, and the direction the work moves, relative to the worker, are all in my humble estimation unsurpassed, and I think unequalled by any other machine. I do not write this unwarrantedly, for I have had frequent opportunities of testing the work of other machines, and every day I think I am more and more perfectly satisfied with my household helper, and long for the time to come when they will be more extensively known and used. Most heartily do I desire that every clergyman's wife shall possess one of your superior machines, as they enable a mother and wife to have much more leisure and time to devote to the mental and spiritual cultivation of herself, family, and the parish. 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 Sewing-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. of Hobart College.

SPECIAL NOTICES. IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN. Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, CONSELIN CHEESEMAN, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disorders of the menstrual discharges, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act directly on removing the pains that accompany difficult or moderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Fluxes, Sick Headaches, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of a morbid condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of Uterus Albus or Whites, they effect a speedy cure. TO WIVES AND MATRONS. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND That on that very account, if taken when the intermission arises from natural causes, they will inevitably prevent the expected event. This CAUTION IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, for such is the tendency of the Pills to restore the original functional condition of the sexual organs, that they inevitably arrest the progress of pregnancy generally. Explicit directions, stating when, and in what dose, should be used, with each box—the Price per Doz. each Doz. containing from 40 to 50 Pills. A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free, of the Agents, who sell by mail, enclosing price to the Agent. Sold by druggists generally. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, For sale at Roy's Drug Store, Dec. 11, 1861, 20, Cedar-st., New York.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of WELLSBORO and vicinity, that he has leased the store owned by A. P. CONNORS one door east of FARR'S HOTEL, on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF Family Groceries & Provisions, SUCH AS FLOUR, MEAL, AND FEED. KEROSENE OIL, BURNING FLUID. CAMPHENE, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c., which he will sell cheap.

FOR CASH. Also a large assortment of fine BRANDIES, GIN WINE, OLD RYE AND WHISKY. CHEESEMAN also manufactures a superior article of CORN WHISKY, which he will sell to Lambermen, Hotel Keepers and others, at a cheap price. WHOLESALE. Cheaper than any other establishment in Northern Pennsylvania. J. J. EATON, Wellsboro, Jan. 15, 1862.

MANFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY. MANFIELD, TIoga CO., PA. The Spring Term of this Institution will commence March 18th, 1862, and continue thirteen weeks. E. WILDMAN, A. M., Principal. Mrs. H. P. WILDMAN, Superintendent. Miss E. A. CHASE, Music Teacher. Mr. ISAAC STICKNEY, Penmanship Teacher. Tuition, Room Rent, Fuel and Board per Term, in Common English, \$50.00. Tuition from \$20 to \$50.00.

Those desiring to teach during the summer of 1862, are admitted for half or two thirds the term, unless full term only. Board in the Hall \$1.50 per week. Rooms for self-boarding can be rented in the village. All kinds of produce taken in payment for tuition and board at market prices. Feb. 26, 1861. E. WILDMAN.

MOHAWK CHIEF! Those desiring to learn during the summer of 1862, are admitted for half or two thirds the term, unless full term only. Board in the Hall \$1.50 per week. Rooms for self-boarding can be rented in the village. All kinds of produce taken in payment for tuition and board at market prices. Feb. 26, 1861. E. WILDMAN.

MOHAWK CHIEF will sew but forty four stitches in the same length of thread. For description, terms see Circulars. E. A. SMITH, Wellsboro, April 30, 1862.

NEW COOPER SHOP.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has opened a COOPER SHOP opposite Crow's Wagon Shop, and is ready to do all manner of work promptly, in order, from a gallon keg to a fifty barrel tank, painting also done on short notice. O. F. ELKINS, Wellsboro, May 6, 1861.

YOUNG HEMLOCK BARK WANTED.—Some young bark of the first growth, will be paid to 40 cents per 100 weight, of this year's peeling, the Brooklyn Tannery near Tioga. Feb. 13, 1862-3 mos. H. S. JOHNSTON.