in a carriage with a may religiver looked too
Southern to be stopped by Sightern pickets.]
The plan worked; the picket twenty miles from Harrish bugg, "I suppose,"
said the Louisianan, as he are up to them and stopped, "you permit South tribellizens to pass." "Certainly, sir—certainly"; pession. We don't stop Southren gentlement no ladies,' and on they passed. "We felt he cland," says Mary, "to raise a shout of truing but we had so thoroughly learned to splood our hearts and control our countenance land no one would have noticed any change to the few irrepressible tears stealing down the cheeks—tears which the observer might have interpreted as tears of grief and approxement, as we were passing out from the protection of Southern chivalry. But in reality they were tears of joy welling up from hears full of thankfulness by Rail Road. About a dozen small buildings that we had passed three the barriers, which have been erected on the shore among swhich for the last five months we had been vainly en- can be seen a commissary depot, eating saloon, deavoring to break."

They passed on to Wa detack, where they staid over night, which the state of extreme fear; for they sark the scouts about —cavalry, a part of what regular posed to have been Ashby's; but they! etalyed no emotion, passed the night unmolest d, and at dawn were again on their journey.

When within eighteen habe of Winchester, the kind and gentlemanly of Louisianian in search of his wounded in discovered that search of, his wonnded in discovered that he had been taken prisone and so concluded to stay over till the regard of the carriage. "We loft him," says Time with grateful hearts for his kindness, and with prayers that he might not fail in receiving his "wounded son," and that the term is the captivity might be shortened."

From there they passed out one, with their Southern equipage toward Vinchester, wondering why they did not for my surges the Union

ing why they did not being scross the Union pickets, and fearing that Winderester might be evacuated. At length, where in sight of the surface is inclined to be hilly, but not mouncity, they saw just showed for them a body of soldiers, which they kin with once were not repets, for they were probe Idoking fellows, and well clothed. "We were wild with excite-soil, but a few old men and children, and they ment," say they; "a littlucrozy, perhaps. We leaned out of the carriage; we waved our hand kerchiefs; we shouted first. The caps of pouring into Fredericksburg as fast as the cars the noble Ohio boys with the we had escaped can carry them from either direction—and occasionally the loud roar of distant cannon can from Dixie. Their voices were up in one loud be heard, and everything predicts that some-cheer; they gathered around the carriage; we thing of importance is in progress. Gen. Burnmost musical voices we hit ever heard-themselves the most noble log ug. gen we had ever seen. We felt that the; very our brothers. We loved them as brother i, for they were there

we loved them as brother i, for they were there as defenders of the glorie is oil Union."

They passed on into the city and were escorted to the headquagers of Gen. Piatt, to whom they related their adventures, and to whom they communicated space important intelligence, bringing to his there is intelligence that Gen. Jackson had is togenous till before. they started from Mt. Sillney, the 21st of July. and was contemplating some gapid and important movements. Gen. Past sont a guard to c .. . duct their gentlemanly deliver with his carriege a safe distance beyond four lines. As they shook hands and parted with their sable friend, he said he "hoped God would bress them on their way home up in la Pennsylvania, where I'll be bymeby, when I's done gone making money out o'delifebes." They telegraphed immediately home, and the next morning started on their journey, arriving at Williamsport the next day (Saturday), where they met a brother and sistent and Ruesday entered the old parental dwelling feet which was floating the glorious old the parental dwelling that they are once more in a land of it erty.

I cannot write you, it has latter, already too long, all that they say of the South. They assure me that we can hat ha sonception of the ruin and desolation this raise aused to the Southern people, that releaser they have been, there is nothing but depolation and ruin -that the reign of tear or exercised over the people is worse than the forst despotism—that the Valley of the Shenan publis almost an utter waste; that as a general thing not only the soldiers but the people as a wretched state of raggedness, that the e is nothing in the year of war will irretoconilly ruin the whole South; and yet, the purple, are, generally determined, though occur anally you will see slight signs of returning freason. There are

One of the girls, you know has lived in the that if the North refuse to make use of the ne-gro in putting down this rebellion, it may be prolonged almost indeshible that all our con-ciliatory policy is locked upon by Southern people with contempt is gu indication of a that we are pursuing a crushing out policy.

"Tell your people authe North," said a gentlemen whose name I am not permitted to mention, but whose opinion is entitled to respect when the girls were at all to leave a certain to- long as God gives me breath!"

Jackson, and the withdrawas of our lines to cality at the South, "that we shall never respect THE AGITATOR. the Government till it whips as beyond the permission to go North, givy determined to get power of resistance. We have thought you all home, or die in the attempt. Ager various plans cowards, and though some of us have learned adopted and renounced, they longht an inter- our mistake, yet the great mass of the people believe it still. You can't put down this rebel-

I had forgotten, until at this point, the finanshould go through, for the man the height of cial part of the affair of the girls adventure. cruelty and injustic to be women as they From the time they left Alabama till they got were from their homes. He was an agent of home, their journey cost them about six hunthe rebel government for the purchase of horses. The next day he started of on horseback ey, they consider it fortunate to have got rid of all they had.

> From the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment. Brook's Station, Van Aug. 9, 1862;

FRIEND AGITATOR .- Before this reaches you, your readers will have learned that the 45th has left its encampment on the James' River, and approached a little nearer to the scene of strife. where two mighty armies are preparing to meet in mortal combat to decide the fate of a nation. On the evening of the first inst., our regi-

ment passed in review before General Stevens. His opinion of the men as to material and discipline, was good; but said the arms we had (Harpers' Ferry Muskets) were not fit to go into battle, hence the reason we are stationed here instead of taking part in the impending con-

Monday morning, August 4th, we marched to the wharf, at Newport News. After the usual delay we embarked on the Steamer Elm City, a large and spacious boat; and so far as the comfort of passengers and soldiers is concerned, is equal to any I have seen. Among her passengers were General Stevens and staff. After passing Old Point Comfort, we steamed up the Chesapeake. Early on the 5th, we arrived at the mouth of Aquia Creek, where we lay at anchor until 6 o'clock p. m., when we landed.

Since the Yankees have had possession of this important point, a splendid dock has been built upon the rains of the one destroyed by the retreating enemy. It is accessable through a narrow channel to steamers of considerable draught, and is connected to Fredericksburg have been erected on the shore, among which &e., &c.

On the morning after we landed, we took the cars-an old dilapidated train-and after riding about three miles, we stopped at our present station, where we formed our camp. Colonel Welsh's head quarters are at the landing .companies I and K, are with him. Lieut. Col. Beaver, with the remainder of the regiment, is at this place. Our business is to guard that part of the Rail Road, included between Aquia Landing, and Potomac Creek, a distance of about five miles. At this place is a beautiful farm house which the officers occupy-and also a gristmill. The general appearance of the place, plainly testifies that it has once been the abode of luxury and happiness. Keen, indeed, must have been the anguish of its owner, when he left it. It is said be died of grief at the prospect.

The country in this vicinity bears the same mark of desolation which characterizes the earn a scanty subsistence by peddling apples, hands with them as it. Theirs seemed the side was at Aquia Landing, on the 5th. Gen. Stevens joined him at that place.

You, of course, have heard that Captain Nelson Whitney and Lieut. John J. Reese have resigned and gone home. They did not leave their company because they were afraid to meet the chances of war, or were tired of a soldier's life, but they did it in defense of their rights which had so long been disregarded by those who will. I trust, have to answer for the loss of their services when the country needed them most. The Captain had some enemies, but the majority of the company have abundant reasons for calling him a true friend. As for Lieut. Reese, he was the idol of his company, plain, bold and unassuming, he was a true soldier, in the bloom of his profession, and Co. G lost its best friend and protector when John J. Reese resigned his commission. Our Company is now under the command of Lieut. Samuel Haynes. Sergt. R. G. Richards is acting as our 2d Lieutenant.

But five Captains remain in the whole regiment. Major Kilbourne has resigned, and J. I. Curtin of Co. A, is acting in his stead .-Captain Haynes and several non-commissioned officers are home recruiting. The weather at and is ex officio Governor until the next elecpresent is fine and pleasant. The Tioga boys are mostly in good health and spirits, and we hope to be able to contribute our mite towards winding up this unholy and unnatual conflict which has already filled our land with sorrow, and so many mothers and widows hearts to bleed from wounds which no balm on earth can ever heal. CHARLESTON RANGER.

SLAVERY AND THE GOVERNMENT .- The position of the Administration on the subject of slavery cannot be misunderstood by any who honestly desire to arrive at the truth. laws of Congress will be faithfully carried out; colored regiments will not be accepted thectly South to clothe them are in and that from all by the government. Mr. Lincoln told the West they can learn from intelligent sources, another ern deputation so a fortnight ago, though at ern deputation so a fortnight ago, though attemps have since been made to represent the matter in a different light. But Mr. Lincoln is very cautious not to commit himself in the future. Those who know him best have no still some secret Union treates the South, they say; but yet they are registering shy, timid and silent, longing for the south arms of peace, and ready to co-operate with the florernment whenin the field. If the Rubel leaders then succaml, slavery in the states will not be touched South for about five years, soid they both had except so far as the legislation of Congress been absent about two gears. One of them has had great facilities for perming the true feeling in the north of Alabam and elsewhere, and they both express their most decided opinion in their rebellion, then the President will make that if the Newly metals and the strong strategio points, the Rebels persist that if the Newly metals are the strong strategio points. use of slavery to utterly crush them. I fully believe this to be his position upon the subject. It is neither so strong and radical a position as some journals ascribe to him, nor so "conservative" and pro-slavery a position as other pusilianimous spirit; and that the only way to journals persist in asserting that he occupies, put an end to the rebedien is to make them feel — Correspondent of Post. -Correspondent of Post.

> When Col. Daniel McCook read the dispatch announcing his brother's murder, he exclaimed, "I will never take another Rebel prisoner as

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN. OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

Republican Convention, Friday, Aug. 22 General Election, Tuesday, October 14.

Tinga County claims the Banner once more. The first company at Camp Curtin, for three years or the war under the last call, was Captain Sofield's from this Borough.

Now is the Time.-After Friday next the payment of bounties by the Government censes entirely, and on the 1st day of September drafting will commence. These are facts worthy of note.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 1st says: The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."-It is a singular fact (which may be proved by a very little observation) that the class of persons in whose mouths this expression is most frequently to be found were origipally sympthizers with secession, or at best conditional Union men. And the expression is almost invariably quoted, not to condemn and rebuke those who are in arms against the government, endeavoring to destroy it, but against those who are endeavoring to put down the re-

We print this week from the Lowell (Mass.) Courier a letter written by J. Emery, Esq., of Borough, to his brother, describing the escape of his two daughters, Mary and Marthis from Seceshdom. The letter was not written for publication, but is none the less interesting on that account. All who know these ladies will read; the letter with profound interest. It confirms what we knew before that these Southern people have suffered privations and have made sacrifices to preserve slavery, tenfold more than we have yet suffered to preserve freedom. Let us learn a lesson of endurance from our enemies."

Certain Democratic and semi-secession papers persist in affirming that the emancipation of the slaves of rebels strengthens the chuse of rebellion, whereupon the Tribune proposes thus to test the point:

If there be a single person who honestly doubts that an open, bold, vigorous, defiant emancipation policy would send to estengthen and save the Union, let him test the point by an infalliable ordeal. He can hardly fail to know some one who sympathizes, more or less thoroughly, with the rebels. Let him inquire and ascertain whether this sympathizer with red-handed treason favors an emancipation policy and wishes; to see it adopted. If it is calulated to strengthen the rebellion, he will want it adopted; if not, not. Reader! if you have a shadow of doubt in the premises, be good enough to apply the touchstone!

THE WAR NEWS.

-The placid confidence in the faithfulness of their slaves, which the Rebels lose no opportunity of impressing upon our minds, is a transparent falsehood; else why did the Confederate Government some time since decree that every negro found with arms in his hands should be immediately shot. All black men accompanying the Union army who are taken prisoners are at once sold into Slavery. Nothing but the fear of the North prevents them from selling white prisoners also.

-Beriah Magoffin, the traitor Governor of Kentucky, has resigned, and so has his sympathizer, John E. Fiske, the President of the State Senate. James F. Robinson, a thorough Union man, has been chosen in Fiske's place, tion. Magoffin's President of the Military Board, John B. Temple, has also resigned .-Magoffin ought to be put under arrest, as he will otherwise very soon turn up as a Rebel General.

-Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox, and many other Union officers of all grades, are at last released, and are in Washington to-day. A meeting was held in New York yesterday, to make preparations for the reception of Col. Corcoran, and a Committee has gone to meet him at Washington.

-The latest advices from Gen. Sigel's and Gen. Pope's headquarters indicate that the Rebels are disposed to resist the passage of the Rapidan, and are heavily re-enforcing Jackson, the main body of whose army is between Orange Court House and Gordonsville. But the stories are so conflicting and contradictory that but little reliance can be placed upon them.

-Morgan the land pirate, is said to have made another foray into Gallatin, Tenn., burning dwellings and hanging a number of Union

-By way of New-Orleans we have Union accounts of the fight at Baton Rouge on the 5th inst. The Rebel reports alleged that they (the Rebels) were beaten on the first day, in conscquence of the non-arrival of the ram Arkansas, but that subsequently they had captured the town and all the Union forces. As our accounts are up to Thursday, they effectively dispose of this fiction. The facts are these; Learning that our forces at Baton Bonge were greatly weakened by sickness, Gen. Breckinridge gathered about the neual proportion, or double the number, got the ram to promise as.

sistance, and andertook the capture of the place. | the field and volunteers to fill up new Regi-He had two Louisians, two Mississippi, six Kentucky, two Tennessee and one Alabama -in. all 13 regiments, 13 cannon, and a large guerrila force. We had the 4th and 30th Massachusetts, 7th Vermont, 6th Michigan, 14th by that time, the incomplete regiments will be Maine, 9th Connecticut, and 4th Wisconsin consolidated and superfluous officers mustered seven regiments and three batteries. The attack was made at 4 a: m., and a hotly-contest- mente will be received and paid the bounty and ed battle continued until 10 o'clock, when the advance pay until the 1st day of September. Rebels retreated in great disorder. We, lost Fourth, The draft for three hundred thouaccording to the best accounts, from 200 to sand militia called for by the President will 300 killed and wounded a most valuable officer be made on Monday, the 4th day of Septem-300 killed and wounded, a most valuable officer (Brig. Gen. Williams) being killed. The Rebels and five o clock, P. M., and continued from day lost many more than we did. It is said that to day between the same hours until completed. Gen Lovell was killed-not Mansfield Lovell, but his brother. A Gen. Roggies is also re- filled up by volunteers before the 1st day of ported killed, and Breckinridge is said to have lost hie right arm. A private letter says that our men buried 257 Rebels on the field, and that they acknowledge a loss of 600. The same letter says Gen. Allen, Rebel, was killed, and Gen. Clark mortally wounded-dying next day. The ram Arkansas was attacked next morning by the Union gunboat Essex, set on fire by our shells, and utterly destroyed. The Rebel story that she got out of order and was blown up by her crew is false; she was fairly and squarely whipped, and blew up from the fire set by the shells of the Essex. The sum total is-Breckincidge went out to take Baton Rouge with a force more than double that to oppose him; he was fairly and severely whipped, losing several field officers, and the famous ram Arkansas was apportioned by the Governors among the sevdestroyed the next day.

From Sofield's Company.

CAMP CURTIN, August 15, 1862. FRIEND AGITATOR-It is not because I wish to immortalize my name by displaying my superior ability as a literary man in the columns of your paper, that I ask for room for my epistle, but to fulfill the promise to parents, brothers, sisters, and friends in general, of the brave boys who started with me, to write to them, concerning their welfare and whereabouts-I humbly ask you to find space for this, and by so doing, confer a great favor on me, because I cannot find time to write them all separately, while through the medium of your columns they can all relieve their anxiety, for if they all are not, they ought to be subscribers for your paper.

The boys are, at present, enjoying, the best of health and spirits, with the exception of James I Jackson, Nathan Palmer, who is suffering from a severe Abel Nickerson, lameness just below his knee, the occasion of which, he says is as strange as it is painfulhe thinks of coming home soon, providing he gets no better. They all seem to be frantic with joy to think that they have taken the oath, Bingham Trustees, which gives them the privilege of helping to wipe out this damning treasun that has sent many a darling son, brother, father and husband, to their last resting place, true martyrs for their liberty and their country; and scattered desolation throughout the once peaceful and happy homes of the North.

The camp is full of excitement at present, in consequence of the poisoning of four men this morning, by eating apples, bought of apple women who have heretofore infested our camp since our arrival, but it is done away with now, and all fruit and cake peddlers are forbidden to enter the camp. The camp orders now are to destroy the contents of all provision baskets, and mob the renders out of camp. A colored specimen of a contraband was just now mobbed out, he had been bold enough to set the camp authorities at defiance, and came in peddling cakes and pies in a covered wagon then he was attacked by the moh and before his niggership could escape, his carriage was about torn in pieces and he barely escaped with his life. When the boys were sworn in this morning, the Provost Marshal asked them if they were three years men? When answered in the affirmative, he said, "I am glad to hear it, because you have showed your patriotism by enlisting for that length of time, and you will be discharged by the time the nine months

men are." Our camp was visited by General Wool and staff, last Wednesday. He assured the men that they would not be needed long; he is a fine looking old gentleman and was received with cheers in all directions. The camp now contains about 25,000 men, most of whom are for nine months. Regiments are going out every day, and companies are coming in. Your humble servant expects to start in a few days

for Harrison's Landing.

I have in company with Albert Russell, been sworn into the 6th Regt. Pa. Reserve, Co. II. for reasons best known to ourselves; but although we are going to leave them, our best wishes are with them. They are all good boys and their officers are good, kind, and indulgent. and will in time make fine disciplined men.

Before I am done I wish to say a few words to those young men who could not leave on account of their harvesting. Boys you must be by this time, pretty well along with your work; if you are not, hurry up; get your sisters to go out and help you, for your country needs your help, the sooner you come the better it will be for you, and those that have gone before you. Only think! they are lying on the banks of James River, and all places on the frontier, suffering everything, sickness and exposure to the Southern bullets, anxious to see this accursed rebellion end, so that they can get home to their loved ones, while you are They have no more claims on their Government, than those that are waiting at home, satisfied if they can bribe others to go for the sake of a bounty to fill up the quota and to save them from being drafted. Men this is no time to wait; step forward while the iron is hot and help to raise an army which alone will late Superintendent of common schools of the county strike terror into the very root of secession. —and the latter the present incumbent, are too well Rally, men, rally ! one good, earnest struggle, and we will once more have a government under which to live in safety. I must close for dress parade, when I get down on Jmes River I will try and write something more interesting if it will be acceptable. Yours in haste, GARIBALDI.

Important Orders from the War Department. The following important orders from the war department of Washington, were received at headquarters in this city last evening:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. His Excellency Gov. CERTIN:

Ordered 1st. That after the 15th day of this month, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new Regiments, but only to rolunteers for Regiments now in

ments now organizing but not yet full. Second, Volunteers to fill up the new Regiments now organizing, will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed

Third, Volunteers to fill up the old Regi Fifth, If the old regiments should not be September, a special draft will be ordered for

the deficiency. Sixth, The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field in the regular or volunteer service will under any circumstances be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President. EDWIN M. STANTON, (Signed.) Secretary of War.

2:20 P. M. Gov. Andrew G. Curtin:

SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington, Aug. 14, 1862.

Additional regulation for the enrollment and raft of militia ordered.

Eighth. That in filling all requisitions for militia the quotas of the several States will be eral counties, and, where practical, among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties, and subdivisions for all volunteers herotofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SPECIAL COURT.

A SPECIAL COURT will be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, by the Hon. Ulysses Mercur, commencing on Monday the 20th day of October next, to continue two weeks, for the trial of the following causes, viz:

vs. Stephen Babcock, H H Dent. vs. Stephen Potter, vs. A C Ely, vs. Timothy Brace, J N Bache, Bingham Trustees, vs. John Drew et al, vs. Stephen Potter et al, Bingham Trustees, vs. J N Bache Exr. vs. Peter Green, vs. A H Foster, vs. W. E. Dodge, H M Lattin et al,

vs. Henry Colton SECOND WEEK. vs. Admrs of E B Gerould. vs. Anson Buck et al,
vs. Edwin Dyer,
vs. H Davis et al,
vs. A P Cone,
vs. David A Clark,

J F Donalison Bingham Trustees, vs. David A Clark,
vs. Martha J L Clark et al,
vs. George B Colegrove et al,
vs. Joseph Stafford et al,
vs. H. S. Hastings,
vs. Augustus Andrus et al
vs. Edwin Inscho et al. Wm Bache, Bingham Trustees,

Aug. 20, 1852. J. F. DON ALDSON, Prothiv. I IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tiogn, Aug. 15, 1862. Hill, Mrs. Hulda Larris, Wilber Andrew, Mrs. Sarah Brakeman, Judson Carpenter, Mrs. Minerva Mooney, Marrin, James Carman, G. W. Preston, Norman Potimer, Mrs. A. Pratt, Miss L. E. Clark, H. W. Davey, Augustus Ford, Alpheas C. Rider, Wm. D. Stevens, Jefferson J. Sanders, Katie E.

Harris, Angeline Wirts, Miss Pannie Persons calling for any of the above letters, will lease say they are advertised.

LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

Mansfield classical seminary. mansfield, tioga co., pa.

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence Sept. 9th, 1862, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. E. WILDMAN, A. M., Principal and Professo of Mathefantics and Aucient Languages. Rev. N. L. Revnolds, A. M., Professor of the 2 ural Sciences and the Teacher's Department. HIRAM C. Johns, A. M., Professor of Penmauship Normal and Commercial Departments. Mr. L. A. Ridgeway, Prof. of the German language.

Mr. J. W. Morris, Assistant in English Departu Mrs. H. P. R. Wildman, Preceptress and Teacher of the French language and Belies Letters. Music Teacher.

EXPENSES. Tuition in Com. English Branches, por term, \$4 75 Higher English Branches, Muthematics and Ancien Lunguges,
Modern Languages and Hobrew, each, extra
Music—Piano or Melodeon,
Use of Instrument,

Use of Instrument, Room rent, each person, Board in the hall, per week, Fuel per term, if two occupy one room,

Incidentals per term, 22 It will be seen by the above announcement of a Faculty for the coming year, that the Trustees are determined to spare no reasonable pains to furnish the school with a competent Board of Instruction. Seven foreign languages, including Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Hebrew, will

be taught, if required.

The Teacher's and Normal Departments, under the supervision of Profs. Reynolds and Johns, will afford all the facilities of a Normal School, in which stu-dents are especially drilled and trained to become practical teachers. The trustees have already taken measures, which it is expected will be consummated early in December, for offering and having the Semi-

nary accepted by the State as a State Normal School.

The Department of Penmanship, Book-Keeping, &c., offer all the advantages of a Commercial Cellege. The Seminary is under contract, to be finished and furnished by the 10th of September next. It waiting to saw whether they are going to draft ings in nerthern Pennsylvania, and will afford excel-or not before you can come to their rescue.— lent facilities for these regions to obtain a thorough scientific and practical education

Special attention is given to the health and physical education of the students. Nothing need be said to recommend the Principal to the confidence of the people, as his conduct of the Seminary for the past two years, has placed him fully before the public as one of the educators of the coun-try. Profs. Reynolds and Johns—the former, the and too favorably known to need further notice to recommend them to the public. Students coming from a distance will have their rooms furnished those from within a few miles will bring their own furnishing, except bedstead, table, chairs, wash-stand

All students furnish their own towels, wash-bowls, pitchers, pails, mirrors, &c. Rooms for self-boarding can be had in the village at reasonable rates. If accommodations enough for self-boarding cannot be had in the village, rooms for that purpose, under certain restrictions will be furnished in the Seminary by sturestrictions will be furnished in the Ser depts furnishing their own cook-stove.

Students pay from the time they enter to the close of the term, without any deductions, except in cases of protracted illness.

All kinds of produce taken in payment. Terms of payment, one half in advance; the remainder during the term.

W. COCHRAN, President.

Wat. C. Ripley, Secretary.

Mansfield, July 23, 1862.

CONCENTRATED LYE, for sale st

ROY'S DRUG STORE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

attlife it -

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.

DE. J. C. AYER: I do not healtate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Complex, Inducenza, and the concentrant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHER RY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN KNIGHT, M. D. BRIMFIELD, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esc., of Urica, K. I. write: "I'm ised your Rzcrosal myself and in my family ever my representation to the best medicas for in the proper out. With a bad cold I should scope pay by the dollars for a bottle than do without it, or the sec.

Croup, Whooping Cough, Inflament

Group, Whooping Cough, Innuence Springfill, Miss, Feb. 7, Illa.

Brother Aver: I will cheerfully certify your Fixed he too best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping each croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of you fairly in the South appreciate your skill, and commit your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONELIN, M. B.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Monterey, Ia., writes, 3d Jan. 183. had a tedious ilndiuenza, which confined me in dorn a weeks; took many medicines without relife; sally by your Pectoral by the advice of our clergymen. The ideas relieved the soreness in my threat and lungs; less the one half the bottle made, me dompletely will Torms cines are the cheapest as well as the best we can by, so esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor as friend.

Asthma or Phthisic and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856. WEST MANCHESIES, FR., PCD. 2, 122A.

SIR: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing mariellal cures in this section. I has relieved several from slarsh symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man whas labored under an affection of the lungs for the last factor.

HENRY L. PARES, Merchant years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Myrchast.

A.A. RAMSEY, M. D., Albion, Monroe Co., Iowa, write
Sept. 6, 1855; "During my practice of many years In
found nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral for giving a
and relief to consumptive patients or curing such as
a curable."

curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the meet to
ling proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in
effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been knows white ured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Sant auman aid can reach; but even to those the Cherry Peter affords relief and comfort. ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1884

AFTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 184.

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