From the 45th Pennsy rank Regiment. Aquia Creet Station, Va.,

Sept 23, 1862.
Editor Agitator.—The forsyfifth are still at Aquia Creek Station, bu as Ehave not been with our regiment since they left Newport News, until quite recently, classurse, I cannot give you a detailed account of everything that has transpired at this post lines our regiment has been quartered here, just will let you know what has been goi graph here sines I landed, Aug. 29, On arrivi Mare I found the boys enjoying a soldier's lif generally. Companies I and K were doing propost guard duty at this point, while the other baght companies.
were in camp five miles up the Rail Road in
the direction of Fredericks Large Upon going
to quarters I found our boy! a leading numerous barrels and boxes of various sizes, the
question next arose, what are these and for whom? when I learned they were from Lanonster County, and a present to the 45th Pa. Vols. Upon investigation the barrels were found to contain new rotatoes, apples, eggs, onions, beets, cabbage and the parties, while the boxes were filled with cans of futter, and preserves of various kinds, these ware duly divided out to the different comparise, and then to the boys; the Tioga boys, of course, got a proper share. This is the sacons time our hoys have received presents from Langaster. While enjoying these luxuries man is a good wish and prayer has been offered for the kind hearted citizens of Lancaster. The beys from that county ask us where is 1 222 we answer,

The past week has been erigloyed in ship-ping stores from this places fredericksburg has been cleared of all its government stores. Sunday the 31st, was passed here in anxiety and excitement, all the timops to even the provost guard were sent out toward Fredericksburg to await the approach of the enemy who as yet has not been seen. At ege all the Rail Road and Government works were blown up and set on fire, including the bridges crossing the Rappahannock, and Potomac Creek. The explosions were terrific, and from this place the scene was indeed grand and impressing.

The 31st was general muster day, but owing to the ill state of the weather and the general excitement we were not mustered. The news has reached us of a late bate and that Pope has fallen back to Centerville the battle was stated to be at Bull's Run, the fight it is said was a hard one, we had 12,000 pien engaged at the beginning, how it term haded we have not the properties of the greater where yet learned. The question div arises, where is McClellan and Burnside on the 29th of August McClellan was at Aperandria and is probably at Washington at present. Burnside is at Aquia Creek, what he is doing I cannot learn, but he appears to be very busy. It is generally believed here that the Rebels will soon be at this point as our troops in general I believe are trying the skedsdele plan. Our sick are all removed to Alexandria. Our stores are all going on ship board as fast as possible and all will soon be ready to trike an important blow, that is to evacually after touching the match to the nice government buildings we have been so long employed a building. What the future movements will expo can conjecture, but of course they will till go to save the

Captain A. Curtin, of Cap, has been promoted to the office of Major and if he does the business as well as his predecessor he will make a good officer. Major Kilbourne was a good officer, but was obliged to: resign on ac-

count of ill health. I should have stated before this that Col. Welsh is commander of this post. Capt. Kelsey of Company K, is Proved Marshal, and Capt. Hills is captain, of Provost. Quite a squad of recruits have come to this regiment, but none I believe for the Tiogacompanies. It is hoped that Company I will soon be filled to overflowing. Come boys if the draft hasn't

Words in Season.

The "Lounger," in the last number Harper's

eekly, says:
Let us suppress he allestionists, 'cries Weekly, says: some slack-witted orator, "and the rebellion will end?" Of course it will you dear soul; and if all your fellow cipizens will been of your calibre and kidney, there wild have been no rebellion at all. If Hampder and his friends had said, "Let us surpress these fellows who cry out against ship-mency." England would have quietly submitted to the yranny of the Stuarts. If Otis and Patrick forry had shouted, "Hurrah for King George and the Stamp Act?" there would have been bloody revolution. If Mirabeau and the French people had bellowed, "Hurrah for starvation; aristofrats forever! all the trouble in France would have speedily ended. To begure, every right some alack-witted orator, "still the rebellion have speedily ended. To be sure, every right would have been anihilated, every. liberty des troyed and a few rich and reproseless people would have governed France but there would have been no difficulty, except moral rot and

general national decay.

"Let us suppress the abouttonists!" But suppose you begin at the beginning. First supdue the common sense of the people of the country; then you may subject those who influence it. It is not what you call with an amusing persistance, abolitionism, which caused the war, but the opening of the eyes of the people, so that they see. The people of this country know perfectly well that slavery is at the bottom of this rebellion. no slavery there would have help no war; just as there would have been abolitionism. The temperance movement are riggs from drunk-enness; and when a drunken man tries to bill his wife, don't you think that the tectotalers are responsible for it?

"Slavery was trying to ke the country. It had almost succeeded, "Watch!" shouted the abolitionisty. Slavery, maddened that its crime was discovered, and tand stabbed right and left. "There't there's the sensible Wickliffe and Company this comes of calling the watch! Why the sevil can't you hold your tongues? Let us saferes these fellows that cry watch! watch! and all will be constructed." quiet again !

Certainly; a dead dog or aldead nation are -both perfectly quiet. And a ration of freemen throttled, with its own consent by a slave system like ours, is the deadest and meanest of all

Hon. Galusha A. Galusta so long the popular Representative in Congress for the District composed of the countries of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tiogai and Speaker of the House of Representatives in the last Congress, has been unanimously nominal in for Congress in the new District composed Susquebanna and Luzerne. Charles Denisen, of Wilkes barre, is the candidate of the apposition, or so-called Democratic party, for the office. No doubt remains of Guow's triangplant election.

AGITATOR

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1862.

People's State Nominations.

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

. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM S. ROSS, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

County Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Wellsboro. (Subject to the decision of Conferees.) FOR SENATOR, STEPHEN F. WILSON, of Wellsboro. (Subject to the decision of Conferees.) FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

CHARLES O. BOWMAN, of Knoxville. (Subject to the decision of Conferces.) FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JEROME B. NILES, of Middlebury.

FOR COMMISSIONER, CHARLES F. MILLER, of Troga.

FOR AUDITOR, CHARLES F. VEIL, of Liberty. FOR CORONER,

JOEL ROSE, of Rutland.

FOR SURVETOR, WILLIAM GARRETSON, of Tioga.

General Election, Tuesday, October 14.

PURPOSES OF THE "NO PARTY." Ever since its organization the Republican party has professed none but the most Union loving sentiments. When defeated in the great contest of 1856, it quietly and without a murmur submitted to the constitutionally expressed will of the majority. No one now doubts in view of the history of the past two years that if the Pro-slavery Democracy had been defeated then, the rebellion would have begun then. When Fort Sumpter was fired upon and our National Flag insulted, the whole North arose like one man to wipe out the insult. Party names and party issues were forgotten in the general desire to save our liberties and our firesides. For our part we were determined: then, and are determined now that party names! and party issues shall alike be forgotten until the great question of the Union shall be decided, except so far as these shall be deemed necessary to preserve our organization. We are for a united North on this question, and we will not allow the opponents of this sentiment to move us from our determination. They tried it last year under the specious pretext of "no party"—the object being to divide the only unconditional Union party in the county, and thereby elect a few political hacks from both parties into office. The people lifted the mask from the face of the "no party" ticket, recognized the creature and sent it to rest in observed dred, marched triumphantly about town.

This year the concern starts up again under new auspices with an entire change of programme. The fact is ignored that the Repubwhole secret of the movement of these so-called not known. Union party leaders to divide the loyal masses, lies in the fact that David Wilmot, the representative man of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate must be stricken down, and a Vallandigham Democrat elected in his place. That is one of their objects, an object publicly avowed here on the day of the Convention and for which Dr. Webb, a pure-minded patriotic anti-slavery man was sacrificed, to make room for a man who pledges himself to further this scheme if he should be elected to the Legislature. Thus the people may see that been shipped off a number of days before we in order to divide and defeat the Republicans: left, and it was not until the ofternoon of the in order to strike a blow at Wilmor the great 17th, that we received orders to strike tents champion of freedom and the Union in Pennsylvania; in order to help crush out the brave men who have stood by principle through good and then started again. This time we did not and evil report, this "Union" ticket is formed. and you are all urged to vote it.

THE WAR NEWS. The rebels crossed the Potomac on Friand before noon on Saturday were in possession of Frederick, the capital of Marybut this report is not confirmed. Fugitives, picket, where we passed the night undisturbed, who left Frederick on Saturday night, re-brigade. A short time before we started back, to private property, and appointed a Provost et, unless attacked by the enemy, but this could Guard. The latest despatches from the not stop us in our work of destruction, for havthe place in heavy force, under command of bayonet charge, and in a short time had as Gen. Johnson, while Jackson was reported to be 15 miles below Point of Rocks. Poolesville was also said to be in rebel possession-their forces being arrayed in line of battle, awaiting an attack. The rebels are represented to be very exultant, and to Chickshominy, and the rout lay through a reexpress the determination to capture Wash- | gion hitherto visited by neither army, and unington, but say they will first go further north | til ours came the large fields of corn and wheat. to procure supplies.

about 15 miles from Harper's Ferry, in for they knew the inhabitants are their counwhich our forces were victorious. Brig. tr'ys enemies, even if not openly in arms-

was two killed and ten wounded. A desbe evacuated.

Gen. Pope was on Friday, relieved of his command at his own request, in order to had ears that were partly done, they would be give him an opportunity to prefer charges against Gen. Fitz-John Porter, Gen. Franklin and Gen. Griffin, of the Artillery. It is further stated that he has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Northwest. An official war bulletin, announces that the quota of volunteers being full, and the enlistment of the militia having been completed, the necessity for the stringent enforcement of the orders of the War Department relating to these matters, no longer exists. Arrests for violation of these orders, therefore, will hereafter only be made upon the warrant of Judge-Advocate Turner, or by direction of the military commander or Governor of a State.

From Harrisburg we learn that arrange ments are being made to forward to the entrance of the Cumberland Valley, all troops at Harrisburg. If an attempt should be made to invade the State, a warm reception will await them. Citizens are organizing themselves into companies under the Governor's proclamation, which we publish in to-day's paper. The employees of the Pa. Railroad shops, numbering over 200, are drilling on the Capitol grounds. The Governor has messengers extended all along the border. The Rebel pickets are within a few miles of Hagerstown. Gov. Curtin is doing all in his power. His hope for the above their graves, and weep for those who future is based entirely upon the prompt re- risked and lost their lives in the defence of ponse of the citizens when called upon. A Adams and Franklin counties.

Advices from Gainesville, two miles beyond Bull Run, state that the rebel General A. P. Hill, has arrived there with 35,000 men from Richmond. They passed through Culpepper Court House and Warrenton. The bridge over the Rapidan has been repaired, and the enemy expect to have rail road communication from Richmond to Warrenton in a few days. A great many of our wounded were on the field up to Sunday night-their condition dreadful-many of them might have been saved had proper precautions and efforts been made. The Bucktail Brigade is in Washington, and makes a fine appearance.

We have advices that the railroad depot, at Aquia Creek, together with fifty cars and a small amount of stores, were destroyengines were all saved. Our forces held Fredericksburgh till Saturday morning. the evacuation of Aquia Creek, seized seven or eight men belonging to the Railroad Company, and, to the number of about two hun-

We learn from Louisville, Ky., that the Rebels have burned three bridges over Benson creek, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. The National troops were attacked lican party in its call made no issues except at Salt River Bridgeon Saturday, by a large that of loyalty. But it will be found that the force of rebel cavalry with artillery. Result

Maj.-Gen. Reno has been assigned to the command of the third army corps, Maj. Gen. McDowell having been granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

Extracts from a Private Letter.

From the 52d Pennsylvania Regiment. YORKTOWN. VA., August 28, 1862.

*-- I will now try and fulfill my promise, and give a brief account of our movements since we left Harrison's Landing. All the officers' baggage, and the mens' knapsacks had and prepare to march. We soon started, but after going about a mile, were ordered back to our old camp where we remained till midnight. stop going at a quick march until morning. when we halted for half an hour, which the men occupied in cooking and eating their breakfast. We marched very fast all day, and at night were 15 miles from our old camp. This may not seem much of a march to make in one day night and Saturday morning at several day, but you must remember that a trainp with points above and below Point of Rocks, and without our guns, equippage, 60 rounds of cartridges, and personal effects, is two different things, and we were very willing to prepare for a night's rest after having gone that distance; land. It is also reported that they have but after we had halted, as we supposed for the crossed the Potomac west of Harper's Ferry, | night, our regiment went two miles farther on ported the city to be in possession of about a drove of hogs were discovered in a piece of 5,000 rebels, under General Hill, who had woods a short distance off, and in a few minissued a proclamation, promising protection utes, more than a bundred men were after them.

It is against orders to fire a gun when on pickvicinity says that the rebels still hold ing surrounded the drove, we made a gallant much fresh meat as we could conveniently carry. The squealing made by a score of stuck bogs, was deafening, and if there were any rebels within ten miles of us, they could have

easily told that the Yankees were coming. Our army came down the peninsula on the line of the James' River, till it reached the and orchards of fruit had remained undisturbed. but our men took anything entable without re-A battle took place at Martinsburg, Va., straint from the officers of their own conscience, tr'ys enemies, even if not openly in arms.— Williamsburg, we halted and staid there the know it by our murdered teamsters, and their rems inder of that day, and the next. Near Gen. White telegraphs to Gen. Wool, at refusal to sell provisions to our men, and, as is our camp was an apple orchard that was well Baltimore, that 400 rebel cavalry attacked natural, they took whatever they wished, though loaded with fruit, and after we grew tired of

of 50 prisoners, horses and arms. Our loss thing but provisions. There was large fields of corn on every plantation that was cultivated, and which was in just the right condition for patch from Cincinnati states that General roasting and boiling, and when our rest of fif-Buell has ordered the City of Nashville to teeh minutes came at the end of every hour's order would come to "fall in," and then if they carried until the next halt and then finished .-At the end of the third day's march, our division encamped near a field of 300 or 400 acres of corn, and I doubt if ten bushels of corn can be harvested next fall from the whole piece.-There was also an abundance of apples, pears, peaches, and plums, mostly ripe, and these suf-

fered in a like proportion. Our second day's march was as rapid as the first, and about 4 o'clock, halted for the night, four miles on this side of the Chickshominy. About noon, while marching by the side of a moving train of artillery, a cannonier attempted to mount a caisson, but his foot slipped and his head came beneath the ponderous wheel of day were ordered inside of the fort. Until with the wagon, and in an instant his life was in a few days, the town has been guarded by a thrown himself before the idel Juggernaut, of the 8th N. Y. Militia. This is a 3 months' regthe Hindoos. His remains were placed in an liment, whose time has expired, and they left ambulance, and when the train stopped for the yesterday for home. night, were buried, and until the final resurrection day, will repose on the banks of the

Chickahominy. not equaled by the sufferings of those acciden- and decide whether slavery or freedom should ally wounded, and by the victims of linger- | rule the Western Continent. ing disease, which makes death welcome when it finally comes to their relief. In a great army like ours, deaths from disease are constantly occurring. The solemn notes of the death main western gateway, are full 30 feet in highth march are ever heard-the wailing notes of the on their front, and with an everage width of 18 muffled drum, are never silent. The blanket feet at the top. Most of the way the walls are that protected them from the cold and storms in life, is now their shroud in death, and in the columbiads. Part of the way on the water batrude soldier's grave, in a land of traitors, and far away from their Northern homes, they lie where no loving mother or fond sister can kneel the best government a nation ever had.

We crossed the Chickahominy on a pontoon large number of arms have been sent to bridge, which was built across the stream about two miles from its mouth. The river here is over half a mile in width, but it retains its unusual width only for a short distance above the bridge, and this is caused in a great measure

by the tide flowing up from the James River. As you may not be acquainted with mode of constructing pontoon bridges, I will give you a artillery service, and we now have three drills short description of the one on which we crossed | daily, of one hour each, on the heavy guns of the Chickahominy.

The boats that support the bridge, are about 30 feet in length, and 8 in width; they are built flat on the bottom, and are rounded on only a few feet distant from each end. These, with their portion of the bridge, are rowed to their position lengthways the stream, with a of them being in a state of starvation. Most distance of about 15 feet between each boat .--Timbers are laid from one boat to another, and on these the planks are laid and secured; each boat has its anchor, which is cast to prevent the bridge from being carried away by the current. This is but a poor account of them, but and hold this place. CECIL-A. DEANE. I have had but a poor chance to learn their

mode of construction. After leaving the Chickahominy, our route lay more to the left and toward the interior, cd by the National troops. The arms and | and about 10 o'clock, we reached Williamsburg, 8 miles from our camp of the night before .-Here a few of our company bought a good meal for 50 cents each, and I happened to be The people there, as soon as they heard of one of the number. It seemed very awkward to me at least to sit at a table where we ought to act like decent folks, and I guess they thought we were a pack of starved savages, by the way the warm biscuit and butter, and other good things disappeared, which our secesh landlord provided for us-and with our gun equippage on, and gray with dust, we certainly to the organizations so to be formed, agree- will be happy to show to those who may favor must have been a pretty hard looking set. But ably to the provisions of that act. it was the first soft bread we had tasted in over four months, and if Jeff. Davis could have seen to give due opportunities for drill and inus eating, he would have though for a certainty struction, all place of business be closed that his supplies were being cut off, and his ar- daily at three o'clock, P. M., so that persons

my in danger of starving.

The inhabitants of Williamsburg have mostly remained at home, still they are thorough secessionists, as has been plainly shown by their actions, for when our army passed through there last spring, nothing was to be seen of them sed heavily on her military resources. I am except by an occasional glimpse through a half closed shutter. The darkies only showed their dens; but as their safety requires that they heads above the tops of the walle; but no restraint could hinder them from showing their ivories to their fullest extent. Now, however, when our army was on the backward march they swarmed at the doors and porticoes, and grinned with a fiendish delight on our dusty and sunburnt soldiers, who pludded wearily through their dusty streets.

Two miles this side of Williamsburg, we came to the battle field of the 5th of last May. You may remember my having written to you after the battle, stating that for two days I was engaged in helping bury the dead of both armies. The graves of those that were buried in the cleared land, are now covered with thick weeds, five or six feet in hight, and the graves can only be found by parting the rank weeds from above them. Part of the battle was fought in a large body of fallen timber that had been cut by the rebels, to give their guns on Fort Magruder, a wider range.

In this the rebels were posted, and into this the Jersey Blues of the Excelsior brigade, made their resistless bayonet charges, and where the most of our men were slain. In removing the killed and wounded from the fallen timber we often found the bodies of those that had been wounded, and who had crawled into the thick tree tops where they had died, and it was with great difficulty that their bodies were found; in fact, they were never all found, for in going to a spring to fill my canteen with water, I passed over a portion of the ground which has been burnt over during the summer, where I saw the white and burned bones of a number, who, in the agonies of death, had crawled beneath the thick fallen timber, where they had died. In some instances, the long bony fingers still clutched the barrel of the deadly rifle, and which they thus retained in their grasp, long after the life of its owner had departed. I have seen men go down never more to rise, when struck by the demon, minie ball, and torn in pieces by the bursting shell, and in every stage of decomposition, but I have never seen anything half so horrid and repulsive, as were these charred and ghastly skeletons, whose eyeless sockets and cheekless faces still seemed to gaze and grin with a ghastly power at the looker on. Thus they lie and the bones of friends and foes are mingled together. After having marched six miles this side of

his position, and were defeated, with a loss in no instance have I known them to take any eating it, our Yankee boys rigged up an old It Cures Headache in Ten Binton position, and were defeated, with a loss in no instance have I known them to take any eating it, our Yankee boys rigged up an old It Cures Headache in Ten Binton position, and were defeated, with a loss in no instance have I known them to take any eating it, our Yankee boys rigged up an old It Cures Headache in Ten Binton position, and were defeated, with a loss in no instance have I known them to take any. cider mill and went to making cider. . The fear of the Yankees must have been great by the owner of the plantation, for when they came he emigrated in such haste as to leave his stock and nearly everything else to the mercy of the murching, fires would spring up as if by mag a vandals which was not very lenient, if I am to ic, and roast corn would be all the go until the judge by the amount of fresh meat that was brought into camp while we were there.

After remaining here about one and a half days, we again started, and after a two hours' march, reached Yorktown. We were told we would take shipping at Yorktown, and the men were very willing such should be the case, for their long marching in the dust and sand, had made most of them foot sore. But when we reached the town, we did not halt, but passed it and its immense breastworks, and forts, and the men began to put on long faces, as they came to the conclusion that they would have to march to Fortress Monroe, 20 miles distant .-After going about three miles, we halted and formed our camp, but next day, removed it within half a mile of Yorktown, and the next day were ordered inside of the fort. Until withcrushed out as quickly as though he had regiment of French and German Zouaves, and

Yorktown is not as large as Wellsboro, but as small as it is, it has drawn the attention of the civilized world, for here it was expected, Man seems to take a painful pleasure in de- and with good reason, too, that two mighty arcribing the horrors of the battle field, but it is mies would meet in the deadly shock of battle,

The main fort that surrounds Yorktown, is by far the strongest of any I have yet seen; Fort Monroc, excepted. The walls near the mounted at short intervals with 8 and 10 inch teries, these immense guns are not over 10 yards apart, and with furnaces for heating solid shot, directly in their rear. These guns are nine feet in length, and about two and one half feet in diameter at the breech. They are mounted on a huge revolving carriage, and can be ranged in any direction: Each carriage is marked, "General Magruder," while on the gun is stamped the names of the makers. The columbiads weigh 8,800 pounds each. The were spiked by the rebels when they evacuated this place, but Yankee ingenuity has drawn the spikes, and they are now in perfect order. Our whole regiment has been turned into the

of the fort. Heavy artillery and light infantry tactics, are entirely different, but the former is quite easy to learn, and we are rapidly acquiring skill in their use, to enable us to make a big racket with them, if necessary.

We received one mail the day after we got here, but have not received any since. The reason given for its non arrival, is because the authorities at Washington do not yet know where to send it. Our brigade contains all the troops now here, and we are told it will remain

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN. HARRISBURG, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.—Governer Curtin has just issued the following

Whereas, In the present position of affairs it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence: Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation, throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militin act of 1858. Arms will be distributed and has a large and inviting assortment, which he

It is further recommended that, in order employed therein may after that hour be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country has presreluctant to ask her to assume further burshould do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained. and urge a prompt compliance with them.

ELI SLIFER. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GLORIOUS NEWS 1 Important to The Public!! Twenty Thousand Dollars Worth of New Goods.

bought for CASH, at Auction Sales, and from bankrupt jobbing houses, at 25 per cent, below the present market value now opening at

Holden's Block, Elmira.

DORMAUL'S BEE HIVE,

Look at these Prices. 500 Balmoral Skirts, magnificent colors \$1 50 to \$5.00 Black Dress Silk from 75c to \$2 00 pr yd Rieb Plain and Fancy Silks, 50c to 3 00 4 1s, 20c, worth 1s 6d, & 25c 18c worth 31 New Fall DeLaines, Figured Paramettos, 31 " 44 25 " 50 75 " 1 00 Wool DeLaines, Elegant Fancy Dress Goods, Fine French Merinos, 75 # 1 00 1 31 # 1 75 All Wool Cassimeres, All Wool Brondeloths, Black and White Check Shawls, Heavy Embroidered Drapery Muslin. Is to 6s pr yd Real Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$3 00 pair, worth

double the money. An endless variety of Broche and Woolen, Squar nd Long Shawle.

Hoop Skirts of the most celebrated makers. Jouvins genuine Kid Gloves, best in market. House Furnishing and White Goods. Domestic Goods, a full assortment.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags. Millinery Goods,

Wholesale and Retail, and in fact every article usually found in a first class Dry Goods House.

Please remember that we do all we advertise. Don't forget to call at DORMAUL'S BEE HIVE.

Holden's Block, Elmira. N. B. Milliners, Country Merchants, and Ped dlers supplied at less than New York Jobbing Prices DORMAUL'S BEE HIVE. 136 Water St., Elmira, N. Y. Elmira, Sept. 10, 1862.

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

CROWL'S WAGON SHOP,

and is ready to do all manner of work prompt and t order, from a gallon keg to a fifty barrel tub. R pairing also done on short notice. O. F. ELLIS. Wellsboro, May 8, 1861.

CLINE'S VEGETABLE EMBROCATION, Tion the sure cure of Headache, Toothache, David Rhematism, sore Throat. Neuralgia, Pains in the Back or Biomach, Cramps, Cuts, Sprains, knu the Wounds, &c., &c. Also for all kinds of wounds on her TRY IT-IT CANNOT FAIL!

The numerous cures that are daily performed in see of the Vegetable Embrocation, are anticient either that the superior excellent virtues. Furthermore, this printing does not contain any poleogous minerals, or set.

From Prof. Williams, Principal of the UK Musical Institute.

B. CLINI—Dear Sir:—Havivg witnessed of results from the use of your Vegetable Emself and members of my family in case of and hoarseness, I cheerfully give you this worth, and can confidently recommend it. from an experimental knowledge of its a Youas very truly, Utica, June 4, 1861.

Good News from Home Ar Agree See What They Say,

We, the undersigned citizens of Utica, having under Vegetable Embrocation in our families, and miner most salutary, spriedy, can cheerfully recommend it is public generally, as being an indispensible srick for a use. We do not wish to underrate any other works. out can truly say that we never before o this Vegetable Embrocation, and we ly to keep a bottle ready for immediat Mrs. M. A. Hill, Schuyler st. Mrs. Emily Gorvin, " Mrs. Rachel-Roberts, "

M. A. Emily Gervin, Rachel-Roberts, "Bacon, Catharine st., S. Robinson, 72 Genesee st., is. Marsden, Huntington st., irs. George Bancroft, "Irs. Alvira Lane, "Mrs. Mary Yanghan, "Henry Hill, Varick st., "C. Hurtwell, "

Elizabeth Grants, Catherine st. Margaret Marsden, Selina Simmons, Burness st., Ann Hill. Varick st., elina Simmons, and account of the man raspectable chian. The above names are from well known raspectable chian and a thousand more names might be added, of many and a thousand more names in the attorishing sarie;

formed.

Prepared and sold, who can and retail, by B. CLIKE, SO, Gouesee street, Marble Block, Utica, N. Y. Alse for a JOHN E. JONES, of Cherry Flatts, travelling agent.

SPECIAL COURT.

A SPECIAL COURT will be held at the Court House in Wellsbore, by the Hen. Ulyman Mercur, commencing on Monday the 20th day 6 to tober next, to continue two weeks, for the trial following causes, viz: vs. Stephen Babcock,

H H Dent, Bingham Trustees, J N Bache, vs. Stephen Potter,
vs. A C Ely,
vs. Timothy Brace,
vs. John Drew et al, Bingham Trustees, A S Turner. Bingham Trustees, vs. Stephen Potter et al,

James I Jackson, vs. J N Bache Exr, vs. Peter Green, vs. A H Foster, vs. W. E. Dodge, Abel Nickerson, H M Lattin et al. JN Bache, M M Converse, vs. Henry Colton, SECOND WEEK. Pliny Burr.

vs. Admrs of E B Gereald, vs. Anson Buck et al, Bingham Trustees, vs. Edwin Dyer, vs. H Davis et al, George Corlies, J W Maynard, J F Donaldson, vs. A P Cone, vs. David A Clark, vs. Martha J L Clark et al, Bingham Trustees, vs. George B Colegrove et al. Wm Bache,

vs. H. S. Hastings, vs. Augustus Andrus et al vs. Edwin Inscho et al. Bingham Trustees, J. F. DONALDSON, Prothy. STOVES AND TINWARE.

WILLIAM ROBERTS AS-opened a new Stove and Tin Shop in the Store opposite Roy's Building, where he is proposed to furnish his old friends and customer, as the public generally with everything in his line

business, including
Cooking Stoves of the most approved styles;
lor, Dining Room, and Coal Stoves; Tinnare
Kitchen furniture of all varieties. Wellsboro, Feby. 5, 1862.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. THE LADIES are the ones to select Housel

Furniture, and it is so much easier for thus take a carriage and ride a few miles and return the to go 40 or 50 miles for the purpose, that the substitute of the purpose, that the substitute of the purpose, that the substitute of the purpose of the tariff and tax prices are upon to with a visit.

with a visit.

MAHOGANY SOFAS, \$20, \$25 and \$28. Tete
Tetes, \$22, \$28 and \$32. Handsome ingrain Cape
for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 shillings a yard. Seeing Me
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Lawrenceville, July 30, 1862.

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