The Emancipation Proclimation. GENERAL ORDER ISSUED BY GEN MCCLELLAN.

READQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ) CAMP NEAR SHARPSI URO, Outober 1 1862. GÉNERAL ORDER NE. 163.

The attontion of the officers and soldiers of the army of the Patomao is call de to General Order No. 132, War Departm of Sept. 24, 1862, publishing to the army the President's proclamation of Sept. 22d. A p oclamation of such grave moment to the ne ligh, officially communicated to the army, affor sito the gene ral commanding an opportunit for defining specifically to the officers and officers under his command, the relation borne is all persons in the military service of the United States towards the civil authorities of the Govern ment.

The Constitution confides to'th avil authori ties, legislative, judicial, and treeutive, the power and duty of making, ex jounding, and executing the Federal laws. Ar and forces are raised and supported simply to station the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects [This funda-mental rule of our political syst mile essential to the security of our Republic a linstitutions, and should be thoroughly unde stord and ob and should be thoroughly unde stopd and ob-served by every soldier. The renoiple upon which, and the objects for which armies shall be employed in suppressing red firm, must be determined, and declared by the divid suthori-ties, and the Chief Executive, while is charged with the administration of the I stipnal affairs, is the momer and only surface the superis the proper and only source | stand and s, the views and orders of the C mernment can be made known to the armies of the nation. Discussion by officers and sold sign concerning

public measures determined upt wighd declared by the Government when carri dibut, beyond the ordinary, temperate and respectful expression, of opinion, tend greatly to impair and de. of men in the army. stroy the discipline and efficiency of the troops, by substituting the spirit of p it full faction for Maj. f that firm, steady and earnest hipport of the authority of the Govarnment, which is the highest duty of the American soldie in The remedy for political errors, if they are i pamitted, is to be found only in the action a the people at -the polls. ·

In thus calling the attention is this atmy to the true relation between the appliers and the Government, the general composition merely adverts to an evil against which it has been thought advisable, during our v pale history, to guard the armies of the Rapid c pand in so doing, he will not be considered by any right-minded person, as casting an a percent apon that loyalty and good conduct spich has been so fully illustrated upon so miny battle fields. In carrying out all measures fipublic policy. this army will of course be gui the by the same rules of mercy and Christianit that have ever controlled us condust towards and defenceicss.

By command of Major Gen.! Muglellan. JANI V. HARDIE, Lieut. Colonel, Aid-de-cam Lacting Assis-

tant Adjutant General.

From the 45th Pennsylvar is Begiment. FRIEND AGITATOR .- To-day Lipfinds the 45th in camp near where we were a my last time of writing. Every thing appears' of be quiet, and has been remarkably so ever sing our last fight on the Maryland Heights . I ve after day passes by us, nothing breaking this monotony of camp life, except the occast an booming of cannon neoss the Potomac, an after in the dis-tance It now becomes necessary for us to improve considerable of our time in drilling --

AGITATOR. THE HUGH YOUNG, EDITOB & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA ..

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1862.

## **Election Returns.**

THE PROCLAMATION ENDORSED.

## 1600 Majority for Armstrong !

The Butternut Ticket Nowhere!!

A Very Slight " Hale" Storm, with no damage and Nobody Hurt.

SECESH A. BACKUS STILL RUNNING.

Our returns are quite meager as yet, but ple1 enough has been received to warrant the belief that the whole Republican Ticket has been triumphantly elected by majorities ranging from 1000 to 2000. Mr. Bowman upon whom the greatest fight was made by the Anti-Office Seeking No-Party-Anti-Wilmot-Anti-Proclamation Democracy will probably get 1000 majority or over, whilst S. F. Wilson's majority will not

Mr. Armstrong's Vote will be from 1600 to 1700, and this may be fairly set down as the number who support the President's Proclamation of Freedom-the greatest blow at the rebels since the war commenced. His election is nearly certain. The vote is exceedingly light this year, and will be found to be nearly 500 less than at last election owing to the absence

Following are the figures as far as received :

M	j. for Armstrong,	Maj. for Hale.
Bloss,	24,	
Charleston,	196,	
Delmar,	141,	
Farmington,	65,	2
Ward,		54.
Gaines,	29,	ì
Jackson,	48, -	
Lawrence Boro,	42,	
Middlebury,	110,	
Mansfield,	30,	
Mainsburg,	12,	•
Richmond,	8 <del>4</del> ,	
Rutland,	53,	
Sullivan,	157,	
Shippen,	18,	1
Tioga,	52,	-
Tioga Boro,	16,	
Union,	103,	
Wellsboro,	59,	
Elkland,	41,	
Liberty,		84.
Deerfield,	17,	
Knoxville,	70,	
Osceola.	30,	
Chatham,	55,	•
Westfield,	150,	
Broukfield,	50.	
Covington Boro,	,	2.
Nelson,	25,	
Morris,	30.	
Covington,	· 18	•
Clymer, (probabl		-
	1660. Maj. fe	or Armstrong.
-		

A RECORD.

At this time, we do not know whether the This we do twice every day fight eight and a At this time, we do not know whether the half, to ten in the morning, which in the atter- candidates for the State Offices. Slenker and noon, from three to half past Thur, and about Barr-nominated by the Breckinridge Demoone hour is employed every et indrees parade. Yesterday we were drummet for long before day, and partook of our hard markers and con-fee, and before the sun had la kell in upon us, we were in line, and murchi giff to a large ture reference the indisputable fact that Fran-field for the purpose of being fightered by Old cis W. Hughes, now Chairman of the Demo-Abe, Gen. McClellen, Gen. Bi triede, &c. Our cratic State Committee, did in the year 1861, whole division under Wilco, trins formed in when preparations for the rebellion were in some time, no Abraham app field. When we progress all over the South, attempt to get fa-were permitted to rest in our tapes. I should vor in the Democratic State Convention for a good purpose. If I now had the scraped horn have stated that the mornin Jiad been very resolution which he showed to various parties, foggy, so one could see but is the distance the object of which was to carry Pennsylvania around him. At last the fog: larged away, and the sun came out in all his prendor. It was indeed a novel sight to look the the fields, as far away as the eye could penci site, the country and James Gowan, of Harrisburg, when conwas filled with troops. Bart is after banner versing upon the subject of Hughes' treachery floated gracefully in the morting breeze, all was apparently barmonious. At last the boom-ing of artillery signalized the approach of the Old Patriarch. When he articled in front of tion se fulleway. Old Patriarch. When he articled in front of or both and her bord of pose of the tarticle our division, the whole ling presounded with cheers long and hearty. The different bands "Mr. James sustained my views of the ques-struck up various soul stiring preces of music; tion, and the 'talk' became somewhat anima-all went on as pleasantly as the marriage bell, ted, in the course of which I mentioned the efwith the exception of the thisrkably warm fort attempted to be made by Mr. Hughes in weather, which gave us a redeweater. Near the late Democratic State Convention, to switch noon were dismissed to go to to internet of orack. Pennsylvania out of the Union, when I was in- ally glad of his presence, for he furnished them ers and soup, which was it deal delicacy to terrupted by James, who said : 'Why, wasn't I on time till pay day. I had but just blown out most of us, as it was a great drintion 'to our in that Convention, and on the committee to the light, having adjusted my sleeping cap, draft resolutions ? And didn't Mr. Hughes more commonly called a "night cap," that day ance. He is engerly looked "Hyby our boys, as to support his d-d treasonable resolution ?" Port News, to bring up our shows as the him and his resolution out of the window. I but there was no sleep that night. Oh! what a Captain has returned, but in guats, as yet, al- don't know,' continued the General, 'whether | rush for the Sullers! Every body wanted though we are in daily experietion of receiving it was my threat, or what, but I neither, heard about four pounds of crackers, and half as them, as they are much nee at at present, as nor saw snything more of that resolution? The much cheese; and it took all night for them to the evenings are quite col Educompanied by material points of Mr. James' statement were get them. This was unfortunate for Mr. Tasubsequently admitted by him to M. L. F. In our company the foll wing promotions Whitney, of Pottsville, in my presence." have been made, to the satisfiction of all. Or ... The following is the resolution written by derly Sergeant, Wm. Chuse the appoint- Mr. F. W. Hughes, the Chairman of the Breckinridge Democratic State Committee, for the consideration of the State Democratic Conven-Hoig is now Orderly, Comprais Sylvester consideration of the State Democratic Convent necessary here to describe the scene continued Houghton, Edwin Carvey, Sines Catlin, and tion. It is the most lucid and explicit declar there, upon that distant camp, which we had so Henry Elliott, are promoted to the office of Serleaders of the Secession party of Pennsylva-further provision was made. Cupt. Hammond nia : Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth onn no longer be delayed in the matter of and that her glory and paramount interests are returned in time to take command at 4 o'clock. drunkenness in our army appecially among identified with the continuance of that Union. when the words, "forward march," was given; The Bulletin states that rel thily another most the bonds that bind together these States, and the first time, the afternoon of Sunday. We important and mortifying c is has been added should the fifteen Slaveholding States, claiming moved along in silence for a time, but soon the we ought to have to be driven by the necessity of mutual pro- Intent enthusiasm burst forth in cheers and song. tice at luka, and tection against the effects of such causes, sucbe intoxication of cessfuly establish another Confederacy, then fore starting, and midst the excitement I forgot

fragment of a ende glorious Union, and rest or 5 days with nothing to eat. I know a great content to be shorn of the greater part of her many who would have a better relish for food, manufacturing industry, and of her export and -if they would eat less. About one week on import trade-to hold a secondary and belpless salt, raw beef, and hard crackers, with secosh relation to the Northeastern States, with no lice in every little niche, will give any one a outlet or approach from the ocean for her great disposition not to turn away from decent food, Eastern or her great Western metropolis, except . through the waters and before the forts and guns of a foreign nation,"and thus practically thus in column to the Capitol. Between the (for want of ability to protect) be made to yield up all reliable direct foreign trade.

"Or she may, if a member of the new Confederacy, become the great manufacturing workshop for a people now consuming annually \$300,000,000 worth of products and manufactures from, and imported through the Northern States; her cities become the great Commercial depots and distributing points for this Confederacy, and her wealth, population, and glory, be promoted in a degree unparal-leled in the history and prosperity of any peo-

citizens to consult their own best interests in a position so momentous, and decide between the lawful alternatives. And that in stating the truth here appounded, we have no desire to conceal that our object is to present to the people of other States the position they may severally occupy if the coercion disunionists in their midst succeed in defeating an equitable compromise of existing difficulties., FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

We desire our renders to bear in mind a few

facts familiar to everybody hereabouts : That Slenker and Barr, both indorsed the Resolutions of the Breckinridge Convention which nominated them, and that though these Night set in. The car far the officers was vo-Resolutions which we printed at that time in the AGITATOR, were not quite so boldly treasonable as the above, yet in spirit they were nearly the same.

the Democratic leaders here, repudiated these a very fine appearing officer, and is spoken of Resolutions, and printed and indorsed the Resolutions of the Republican Union Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 17th of July, following, which convention nomtnated Cochran and Ross.

That the object of this move, was to make the Republicans of this County believe that the leaders of the Democracy were really for a Union of all parties for the sake of the Union, appeared in the solemn glow without. A shadand hence the cry of "No Party" was started. Our readers will observe that this was a very good "hand," but very badly played, for on the day of election we find the leaders peddling tickets for Slenker and Barr, the Breckinridge Candidates, and they peddled no tickets-printed none, sent out none, for Ross and Cochran whom they pretended to indorse, although Ross is a War Democrat, and never was anything else.

We need add no more, for the record of this shameless trick is completo.

-It is but justice to the Republicans who were sought to be made the victims of this mixture, that very few of them voted for Slenker and Barr, and it is but justice to say that there are many men who still call themselves democrats, but who believe in crushing out traitors everywhere, who refused to lend themselves to elect these men.

The lesson remains. Let the friends of Freedom and Good Government, profit by it, in the future !

#### From Hammond's Company.

FREDERICK MD., Oct. 5, 1862.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR. be it ever so common fare. We broke into sections on reaching Georgetown, and marched Capitol and depot we rested, and the boys were treated to sait beef and crackers. At noon they

had coffee at the Soldiers' Relief. We marched back to the soldiers' pound, after dining, and had a jolly good time till four o'clock, when the train arrived on which we were to come to this place. We left some fifteen sick, or slightly indisposed behind, so our company numbered about seventy. Soon we were on the move. Regiment after regiment left that day.' All 'along the road, regiments were stationed to guard it, We stopped before the camp of a New York regiment, which "That it will be the right and duty of her | cheered the Old Keystone State, on learning where we hailed from, and our boys returned it with a will. The Empire greeting the Keystone State ! Each baving furnished an immense army for the defence of that government which they are most ready and willing to defend in its boar of great peril.

Arrived at the Relay House, we switched off to the west, on the B. & O. Rail Road. There is an immense water power on the stream we were now following, and good use is made of it, for there is one continual string of factories, where the rebels no doubt could have made a good draw, had they succeeded in getting them. Calico was plenty, and hundreds of bandkerchief waved in the air, as we passed them .-cal with the music (?) of many who were too sleepy to resist the power of Morpheus. Our young Colonel occupied a sent quietly by himself. I had an agreeable talk with Major Ryon, who is much liked by his fellow officers for That the Wellsboro Banner at the instance of his genial disposition, and repartee. He makes in high terms. His counsel is no doubt of much value in managing the affairs of our regiment, for he is a man of experience and intelligence.

Captain Chapman had been fortunate enough to find an old rusty sword about four feet long, with no scabbard : and it was made the subject of many happy hits. We paused at the with. Monocacy, a moment; all was darkness in the days. car, and only the shadows of the distant hills w passed and repassed the window where I sat. It was a sentinal, murching his "lonely rounds." He was questioned with reference to the local history of the place for the past few weeks, and we learned from him some things of interest. Only a few days before, the infamous rebels had infested the place, and on their retreat, had blown up the Rail Road bridge across the Monocacy at that place. It was now rebuilt, so that we passed over in safety. Some six of them were killed in the attempt. The superstructure of the bridge is iron; powder was placed in the hollow pier; and the report is said to have been heard for many miles .--The 14th New Jersey was stationed there, and they retreated on the Rail Road. The iron lies in promiseuous heaps in the river below. The bridge was probably a hundred feet from the water, and was a very durable structure. The sentinel was at first loth to converse, no doubt knowing well his duty, but probably thinking we were from the wrong district to be enemies. he became more communicative. All agree in pronouncing the rebels almost without clothes, none uniformed, nothing to eat, and covered with lice. The rebels were sorely disappointed

resembles the genuine.

We arrived here about 2 o'clock monday

Monday afternoon, we were stationed on a

actually needful to our health and efficiency, earnestly recommended to all Boards not have we shall be able to do pretty good acreice. Today is Monday, yesterday morning, (Oot. Today is Monday, yestercay morning, (out 5,) Capt. Hammond (who joined us the middle Digest, p. 29, No. 55,) that the Secretary of of the week) and myself, went down to visit the Co. Sunt. a list of all the inward of bme of our boys in the hospital. We left Corporal M. Lawrence, Ira Keency, and C. Slocum, at Washington. The first has some permanent. ailment, but we hope for his recovery soon .---Reeney has the rheumatism, and Slocum has fits. The last two will probably be discharged.

In the general hospital here, I met and talked with a young rebel Lieutenant, of the first Virginia regiment, who has been in the army since the inception of the rebellion. He was with Jackson while here, and marched to Hagerstown, from whence they retreated, and he was marched into the battle of South Mountain, where he was wounded quite severely in the hip. He was lying on the ground between the fire of the two armies, and was there wounded three times again. He thinks the war will not last long. He speaks in high terms of the rederves, who he says are gentlemen, and some of them treated them as well as one could a brother, He says he cannot again take up arms .--There are some 6009 wounded here, who are very well cared for. Many are rebels. Some of them are hard looking customers; others very bright and intelligent fellows. In this they are

nothing different from our own army. Yesterday, Lieut. Bailey and myself, took a walk down to see the bridge across the Monoeacy. We saw where a rebel who was killed there, was buried. Some heartless soldier had cut off his fingers, and taken teeth as mementoes, I suppose of their visit there. Parts of his body were exposed. We turned away with äisgust. Taking a winding wood road, we came up the river, and on the way found some | under foot, and the very objects of the Union chestnuts. They were scarcely ripe, and infested with worms. We have found nothing like as Mr. Hamilton says, "because I might ay Benning's Bridge, since leaving there. That is what Washington said, believing it; what Jef. the land of melons, peaches, and sweet pota ferson wrote, and what all the good and grass toes. By the way, Col. Gibson sent word to head quarters that if McClellan wanted a regiment capable of stealing Jackson's army poor, to send for us. This is what I heard. Jackson has been through here, and I presume there is nothing left tosteal.

Our friends can't expect to receive letters from us very often, for we have nothing to write upon, nor anything to send them (letters) We shall probably stay here several AMATOR JUSTITIAE.

COMMON SCHOOLS. EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS. Examinations will take place as follows : Oet. 20. Tioga, Middlebury (Hollidayburg) Lawrenceville, Nelson, Wellsboro, ' Farmington, (Gee School House) Delmar, (Butler School House) Chatham, (Treat School House) Charleston, (Dartt Settlement) Elkland and Osceela (Osceela) Covington, - ) Knoxville. (School House) Brookfield, (Red School House) 28. 29. Westfield, Clymer, (Sabinsville) Shippen, Gaines and Elk, (Vermilyea's) Westfield, Block House, Nov. Fall Brook, Union, (Van Dyke School House) Roseville, Daggetts' Mills, Mansfield.

Mainsburg, 1. There will be no examinations during the session of the Co. Institute.

2. Examinations will commence precisely at 9 o'clock, a. m., and no candidite for a certifi- ] if he and his friends could not have their say cate, will be admitted to the class after 91 they would break up the Union? He was proin the sentiment they met here. My lieutenant o'clock. Teachers are expected to present texted, and properly, by the Constitution is friend and I were strolling through the city a themselves for examination, as far as possible, saying what he had to say. But if the "torte" day or two since, and seeing the Stars and in the District where they intend to teach. of his audience had done what Southern "taste Stripes waving from a window, we deemed it a Each teacher should bring a book of a half always did in the Union-as-it-was, Mr. Yanos sufficient introduction, and entered into conver- dozen sheets of ordinary size note paper; also would have been suddenly dumped into the ation with a lady sitting upon the broad stone ren and ink

ing adopted it.

14. It will be seen, by the school law, (see each Board of Lincoln is the names of teachers employed in the District, and the No. of the school together with the term. Secretaries will greatly oblige me and much faciliate my labor by complying with the requirements of this aection.

15. N. B. By instructions of the State Supe Common Schools, no person not intending to teach, will be examined.

16. School Directors and friends of education generally, are invited to attend these ever 01868.

Tioga County Teachers Institute at Mann. field (in chapel of the Seminary,) Nov. 11, 12, 12 14 H. C. JORNS, Co. Supt.

## THE UNION-AS-IT-WAS

The speeches of Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas, are so clear, manly, and cowincing, that it is to be hoped every citizen in the loyal States will ponder them well. Mr. Hamilton was born in Alabama, and was a late representative in Congress from Texas. He is Southerner and a slaveholder. But he believes in something besides slavery; and values the Union and the freedom of its inhabitants more than he does a system which is, has been, and nlways will be, essentially incompatible with republican government.

"I do not wish," he says, "the Union-as itwas in Toxas." Why? Because be dislikes the Constitution-as-it-is? Far from it. Bat because in the Union-as-it-was in Texas, the Constitution-aq-it-is was constantly trampled despised and outraged, "Because, in short," men of that day believed; and under the Union-as-it-was in Texas I should be stigmstized as a traitor, and meet a traitor's doon. If I can enjoy the right of speech, the great and inestimable right intended to be secured to me by the Constitution, then I can bless the But a Union that gags him, and Union." hangs him for claiming his constitutional rights, is a Union that he curses and does not bless. And who does? Who does?

Let every man remember that the load. mouthed bayers for the Union-as-it-was do not mean the Constitution-as-it-is. Its most seend provisions were outraged in every State now rebellious. No man's life was safe below Meson and Dixon's line who exercised the right, guaranteed to him by the Constitution, of ay-ing what he thought upon public affairs. He was insulted, hunted, hunted, hung. Mr. Hamilton tells the terrible tale for Texas. Nor only that, but free citizens and voters in the loyal States were seized and sold into perpetual slavery; and when Massachusetts seals venerable lawyer to discuss the question before the Carolina Courts, he was mobbed and fored to fly.

Grant that citizens used their constitutions? right of speech in a manner "distasteful" to a certain class in the South. What then! Is the Constitution of the United States subject to the "taste" of a body of slaveholders? Was the simple plea of any speaker for the natural rights of man more "distasteful" to a certain class at the South than a speech of Yancy in a Northern State telling us that he and his friends would, of course, hang us if we spoke at the South as he did at the North, and that nearest slave State, or he would have been -! So the Constitution protected, an properly, the man who was brought from Ten nessee as the grandson of Patrick Henry, and who driveled to honest and hard-working h boring men of the extreme happiness of slaves if ever, is it expected to grant one with a and women of having their babies sold at and "No. 4." Dues any body suppose that the wretched and that right was perfectly respected. Is could say without danger any where in the Free States, "I am for dissolving the Union to save Slavery." But if Mr. Phillips said "Iam for dissolving the Union to save Liberty," he was in personal danger. From that kind of Union-as-it-was, in which the most sacred rights and the clearest provisions of the Constitution-as-it-is were ontraged and violated, Mr. Hamilton, a slart holder of Texas, desires to be delivered. So says he; so say we all. Amen, Amen.-Horper's Weekly.

common fare.

are getting quite dry.

heavy dews.

ment of First Lieutenant; \$ Find Sergeant, E. M. Hart, that of Second Distenant; D. C. geants.

When we will leave this plating one knowe, when we move we will privility go direct to Virginia, by way of Harper' Perry. But when or where we go, we intend to let the rebels CHARLIE. know we are there.

The Philadelphia Bulletin tys that reform the officers, by which ter ble blunders are made and the lives of many men sacrificed .-to the list., It is asserted th captured the whole rebel would have done so but for a General in high command

Mrs. Lincoln distributes 1.000 pounds of have produced.

light of the moon, with no tent, midst the noise evening in camp life. I sit upon the ground and write by the light of a candle, in open air, said candle being supported in a candlestick early date. which King Alfred used to keep the light from flaring, so that he could mark the hours by its burning, I should do very well. But, now to ductive, growing luxuriant indian corn, stand-

When I wrote to you last, we were at Camp like : we thought the hour for digging in order

to defend the national Capital, gone by; and that we might now enter upon an active campaign. Our Sutler, Mr. Tabor, of Tioga, arrived that day, and we were glad to hear from home; and I judge that the boys were gener-

The paymaster has not ye winde his appear- come to me in the committee room and ask me received from one ever mindful of the wants of the absent, when I heard the familiar voice of he has not made us a call s we left South He continued: After I had read it, I got so Col. Wright, calling for the captain, and an-Chrolina, and as a general fing our pockets d-d mad that I shock my fist and swore that re getting quite dry. if he attempted to offer that resolution, either cooked immediately, and have our tents ready A week ugo, Capt, Curtit light us for New in committee or convention, that I would pitch to be struck at 3 o'clock. Sleep was needed, if he attempted to offer that resolution, either cooked immediately, and have our tents ready

> hind, and we were in no condition to make a bor, for he had followed us at no little expense

> provided with some sort of tents, camp kettles, for transportation, and now we were to march, and a decent allowance of baggage, before we knew not where. We were ordered to take no baggage, but what we ourselves could carry. The boys were even to leave their knapsacks, which was quite distasteful to them. It is unnecessary here to describe the scene continued was not able to accompany us, and temained in we shall have these things before moving fur-

charge of things there. Tents were struck at ward. in population, and the increase of capital and the hour-all were eager for the march. Col. wealth of her citizens, ohiefly to the advanta- Bayne had been ordered to report at head quargreen pasture, near the city. , We were very ges which the American Union had afforded ters; and, I was informed, rode away through for the development of her natural resources : the lines across the Potomac, that night and "Should, however, causes hitherto resisted the regiment having been formed in the dark, by the Democracy of the country rend asunder on the ground where we appeared on parade for We had given all the staff cheer after cheer, be-Pennsylvania must regard her relation to the my haversack. That made my prospects very facts which circumstances beyond our control fair; for a soldier needs nothing to ent I sup-

gr pes to the inmates of the parious hospitals "Sue cannot, then, refuse to perceive that she appetite ever so sharp. I find no trouble about we can have the benefit of two weeks drill here, getting of wood and transacting all business

steps, enjoying the twilight. There are 8000 3. By the instructions of the State Superinhabitants in the city. It is a very pretty town, | intendent, applicants for a certificate, must prefine buildings, almost without exception, brick. Sent testimonials of good moral character, or The streets are well laid out, buildings compact, mo certificate will be granted.

and presenting a business like appearance. I 4. No certificate will be granted where the think the country about here was settled at an average does not come up to No. 3; and rarely, and the immense delight for hard working men There are not many slaves here. We don't

5. Teachers intending to teach in the Comsee many of them. The soil seems to be pro-il mon Schools of this county the coming winter stuff of this kind, insulting to humanity and ing from 12 to 16 feet high. The lady informed or summer, must attend these public examin- common sense, which was so freely spouled by ations. Should any individual intending to slavery orators every where, was "tasteful" to us that the secesh closed their doors against the teach stay away, they will be debarred by the the people of the Free States? No; but it robels, when they came here. Some, however, act itself from a private examination. The free expression was a guaranteed right of the raised the stars and bars, and a few joined their school law is explicit that "Superintendents people of this country under the Constitution, ranks, some of whom have returned, while many of their men deserted, some joined our should refuse to make private examinations, except in cases of sickness or other equally satis- | and often the right of saying such things au army, and others fleeing to Baltimore. There, factory cause ; and not then, unless applicants more respected than that of expressing faith a was a great scramble among them when our bring a written request from at least four mem- the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Yanet advance guard re-entered the town. Several: were shot in the streets, and others ran for dear bers of the board of directors who desire to life., She kept a Union flag. Many buried, employ them."

and some burned them. The rebels tore up, 6. The school law is imperative that Teach ers shall be examined before commencing our best flags. They paid for what they got in confederate script. They seem to think it may school, or furfeit their wages. The School Dibe good some day. Some of our boys disposed rectors will require a certificate to be produced of the imitation of the secesh money which, before any cantract is consummated with apis manufactured north, at quite a premium. It plicants for schools.

7. Candidates for a certificate must take seats in the class the first examination they atnight, 29th ult. Bivouncking, we rose from our | tend.

8. By an amendment to the School Law damp beds at an early hour, and took a look around. The boys built a little fire, and smoked passed the 11th of April, 1862 (see Digest, some of the beef, which would not be so had p. 92.) the teacher's month is fixed at twentywere it not for the salt. I slept that night bedays devoted to ordinary instruction in the side the Rail Road on some boxes, which is no school-room, and each alternate Saturday, as little improvement on the cold, damp earth, esthe Board of Directors shall appoint, to a Dis pecially when you are not provided with rubtrict institute. The law strictly prohibits ber blankets. Everything of ours was left beteaching on Saturday.

9. It is recommended to School Directors campaign. I see no reason why we were not to grade the wages of teachers, according to the grade of certificate they hold. This is but equal justice to all parties. Wherever adopted, it has produced good results.

leaving the city. I think there is no reason .---10. It is a neglect of duty for Directors to I have nothing but a haversack and shawl. I I can stand pretty hard fare; but I believe that leave the getting of wood to the caprice of the this continually sleeping out in the cold night, patrons of the school. Most Boards of Direcunder heavy dews, on the cold ground, with no tors carry out the law and provide wood. In covering but a blanket, will undermine the a few instances more valuable time is lost to very best constitution. For a few nights we the school ten times over, than the cost of getcan stand it very well. 'We are assured that | ting wood. Wood furnished by district funds, taxes all alike ; if left to voluntary donations the whole burden falls upon the willing few.

11. Will Directors be as kind so to see that the Teacher's Blank Report books are distribawkward in breaking into column to stack our uted at the commencement of school. In a arms in camp. There was not much trouble few instances, Boards have entirely neglected pitching tents. The next day at evening, we to furnish the books during the term. This is expected to march to Sharpsburg, but the order

a great neglect of official duty. 12. It is not legal nor allowable for a Board was countermanded, owing to our great unfitness for a campaign. Our guns are very infeof Directors to delegate the authority of hiring rior-we have nothing to cook with-no change a teacher to some person not a Director; neiof clothes, and have received no pay. Col. Bayne has the assurance of Gen. Paul comther should one Director hire a teacher or teachers unless such action be sneedily sanctioned manding the division, that these things shall by a majority of the Board can make a valid be righted before we leave here. We have contract.

13. The practice of calling the teachers now moved our camp about one half mile from the city. We are required to drill twice in and patrons together at some designated place pose, if his duties be ever so laborious, and his company, and twice in battalion, each day. . If for the purpose of hiring teachers, letting the about Washington sity duyling the past week, must either take her place in some Northern specially after going 4 and in the meantime get those things which are pertaining to the District, is a good one, and is Application in Divorce.

In Tioga Co., Common Pleas, June Term, 1860, No. 354, Potiion and Libel in Di-vorce, Subpoena, israed May 4, 1860. Annis Sutton, by her next friend John Torrey, vs. Julius Sutton.

You are hereby notified th Annis Sutton, your wife, by her next fried, Jeb Torray, has splied to the Court of Commo Pless Tiors of the second To Julius Sutton : Tioga County, for a Divorce from the bends of m rimony, and that the sbid Court have applented M day, the 24th day of Norember next, at the Go Hunse in Wellsboro, for hearing the said Anni Sui in the premises, at which time and place you can tend if you think proper. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sherry Oct. 15, 1862.

# PENSION AGENCY. TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIEND

TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FREET THE undersigned having had considerable arp irience in procuring Pension Beunties and Bei pay of Soldiers, will attend to all business in that in entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelit. Persons wishing to confer with me will plass ca or address me by letter at Sylvanis, Bradford Conty Pa. Charges reasonable. GEO. P. MONROS. Refers by permission to.

H. B. Card, County Treasurer, Wellsboro, Ps. D. F. Pomeroy, Troy, Pa. A. H. Spalding, Sheriff, Tawanda, Pa.

Oct, 15, 1862.

# New Millinery Goods.

M ISS PAULINE SMITH has just reish from the City, where she received a reij is and choice variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, embracing the latest and most spproved sigle LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS;

to the examination of which she invites the ladiet Wellsboro, Remember the place-First door 1 the Agiraron office, up stairs, Wellsboro, Cet. 8, 1882.