

WM. B. SMITH,  
PROSECUTING PENSION ATTORNEY,  
and Dealer in  
**LAND WARRANTS,**  
and General Collection and Claim Agent.  
KNOXVILLE, TIOGA CO., PA.

Will attend to business in the Supreme Court and  
Court of claims, and to the prosecution of claims be-  
fore the several Departments of Government. Espe-  
cial attention will be given to claims for BOUNTY  
LANDS and ARRARS OF PAY; \$100 BOUNTY  
OFFICERS; before the GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
and MILITARY CLAIMS generally.  
The Subscriber having been engaged for the past  
four years in the prosecution of claims before the De-  
partments in Washington, will give particular atten-  
tion to

**SUSPENDED CLAIMS**

For Pensions and BOUNTY LANDS, especially in  
cases where the soldier or widow is unable to state  
the officer's name. In all such cases no charge will  
be made unless successful. Unquestionable references  
will be given in all cases. All business relating to  
matters above mentioned can be done by correspond-  
ence with the subscriber, and all letters addressed to  
him at Knoxville/Tioga County, Pa., will receive  
prompt attention.  
W. B. SMITH,  
August 27, 1862.

**Union Photographic Rooms.**  
H. H. WOOD'S  
MAMMOTH KEYLIGHT ROOMS,  
OVER C. W. BEARS' NEW SIDE STORE,  
First door below C. L. HILCOX.

H. H. WOOD, would say to the inhabitants of  
Wellsboro and surrounding country, that he is now  
prepared to furnish them with everything in the line of  
**PHOTOGRAPHS,**  
AMPHOTYPES, OR  
MELANOTYPES,

furnished at any room in the City. Just received, a  
set of JAMES CELEBRATED LENSES, manufac-  
tured expressly for the Camera de vuote. Also a large  
assortment of

**PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,**  
price, from \$1.25 to \$4.00. At this day, no por-  
table camera considered finished, without the PHOTOGRAPHER'S  
ALBUM.

Cases of all styles. Pictures from twenty-five cents  
to five dollars. Thankful for past favors, I would solicit a continuation  
of the same, by doing first class work for all.  
Wellsboro, May 25, 1862. H. H. WOOD.

**War! War for the Union!**  
The undersigned would respectfully inform his  
old friends, customers, and the public generally,  
that he has opened a

**CABINET AND CHAIR SHOP**  
on Main Street, opposite H. W. Davis' Wagon Shop,  
where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general  
assortment of:

**Cabinet Ware,**  
made of the best materials, and by the best workmen.  
Also Coffins ready to order, and as cheap as can be  
procured elsewhere, accompanied with a Hearse.  
Also Chairs of every variety from the BEST down to  
the CHEAPEST, in the City.

**Suit Purchasers.**  
Also Turning if all kinds done to order and to suit  
CUSTOMERS.

The undersigned having had many years experi-  
ence, both in France and in this country, feels con-  
fident that he can do the best work in either of the above  
branches of his business, and further would recom-  
mend the public to

**CALL AND EXAMINE,**  
his workmanship and prices before purchasing else-  
where.  
Wellsboro, March 19, 1862. JACOB STICKLIN.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**  
THE LADIES are the ones to select Household  
Furniture and it is so much easier for them to  
take a carriage and ride a few miles and return than  
to go 40 or 50 miles for the purpose, that the subscrib-  
er would like to inform them that he has just enlarged his  
STOCK before the tariff and tax prices are upon us;  
and has a large and inviting assortment, which he  
will be happy to show to those who may favor him  
with a visit.

**MARSHALL'S SOFAS,** \$20, \$25 and \$28. This is  
Teles, \$22, \$28 and \$32. *Household iron Carpet*  
for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 shillings a yard. *Sewing Ma-*  
*chines,* \$10 and \$12. He has also 10 different styles  
of Bedsteads, with mattresses and spring buttons, and  
16 different kinds of Chairs with everything else in  
the Furniture line.

He is also Agent for the sale of Prince & Co.'s cele-  
brated Melodeons, School and Church Organs, of  
Buffalo, N. Y., the oldest and largest establishment  
in the United States. E. D. WELLS.  
Lawrenceville, July 30, 1862.

**THOMAS HARDEN**  
is now receiving an  
**EXTENSIVE STOCK**  
of  
**Merchandise,**  
which he offers on terms to

**SUIT THE TIMES.**  
All are respectfully invited to call and examine.  
Wellsboro, June 18, 1862. THOS. HARDEN.

**STOVES AND TINWARE.**  
**WILLIAM ROBERTS**  
HAS opened a new Store and Tin Shop in the  
Store opposite Reg's Building, where he is pre-  
pared to furnish his old friends and customers, and  
the public generally with everything in his line of  
business, including

Cooking, ironing and the most approved styles: Par-  
lor, Dining Room, and Gas Stoves; Tinware and  
Kitchens furniture of all varieties.  
Call and see our new stock.  
Wellsboro, Feb. 5, 1862.

**Insurance Agency.**  
THE Insurance Company of North America have  
appointed the undersigned an agent for Tioga  
County and vicinity.

As the high character and standing of this Com-  
pany give the assurance of full protection to owners  
of property against the hazard of fire, I solicit with  
confidence a liberal share of the business of the  
county. This Company was incorporated in 1794.  
Its capital is \$500,000, and its assets in 1861 as per  
statement 1st Jan. of that year was \$1,254,719 \$1.  
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.  
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.  
Office of the Company 232 Walnut Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**Wm. Buchter, Central Agent, Har-**  
**risburg, Pa.**  
**JOHN W. GUERNSEY,**  
Agent for Tioga County, Pa.  
April 9, 1862.

**PENSION AGENCY.**  
**TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.**  
THE undersigned having had considerable experi-  
ence in procuring Pension Bounties and Back  
pay of Soldiers, will attend to all business in that  
line entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.  
Persons wishing to confer with me will please call  
or address me by letter at Sylvania, Bradford County,  
Pa. Charges reasonable. GEO. P. MONROE.

Refers by permission to  
H. B. Card, County Treasurer, Wellsboro, Pa.  
D. F. Pomroy, Sheriff, Pa.  
A. H. Spalding, Chief, Towanda, Pa.  
Oct. 15, 1862.

**NOTICE.**  
As the Hunters are all off in the "Service," and  
as it is rather dull sale, and as I served my  
appreciation of making a Clock and Watch  
Work, etc., I have concluded to devote my time  
this winter, to repairing Clocks, if the people see prop-  
er to patronize me. I think I can give satisfaction.  
JAMES LOCKE.  
Wellsboro, Dec. 10, 1862.

**SCHOOL DIRECTORS, School Teachers, parents**  
and guardians, are invited to call and examine  
Wilson's School Readers for sale at  
**ROY'S DRUG STORE.**

# THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. IX. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1863. NO. 23.

**\$150 BEST PIANOS.** 150  
JOS. P. HALE & CO., having removed to their  
new warerooms,  
**No. 478 BROADWAY.**

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent  
new scale full

**7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO,**  
containing all improvements known in this country  
Entirely overstrung base, French grand action,  
bary pedal, full iron frame, for

**\$150 & 175 CASH,**  
Warranted for 5 Years.

Rich moulding cases,  
**\$200, \$250, & \$300,**  
all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and  
to stand better than any sold for \$400 or \$500 by the  
old methods of manufacture. We invite

**DEALERS AND TEACHERS**  
in all parts of the country, to act as agents, and to  
test these unrivalled Pianos with Steingway & Sons,  
Chickering & Sons, or any first-class manufacturers.

**JOS. P. HALE & CO.,**  
**478 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**  
Oct. 22, 1862-4m.

**TIOGA CO. COURT PROCLAMATION.**  
Whereas, the Hon. Robert G. White, President  
Judge for the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania,  
and Royal Wheeler and Victor Case, Esq's, Associ-  
ate Judges in Tioga county, have issued their pre-  
cept, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1862,  
and to me directed, for the holding of Orphan's Court,  
Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions  
and Oyer and Terminer, at Wellsboro, for the County  
of Tioga, on the 4th Monday of January, (being the  
26th day) 1863, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner,  
Justices of the Peace, and Constables in and for the  
county of Tioga, to appear in their own proper per-  
son, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and  
remembrances, to do those things which of their offi-  
ces, and in their behalf appertain to be done, and all  
witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of  
the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are  
required to be then and there attending, and not to  
depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctu-  
al in their attendance at the appointed time, agree-  
ably to notice in this behalf given.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office,  
in Wellsboro, the 15th day of December in the year  
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty  
two. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

**WOOL CARDING AND  
CLOTH DRESSING,**  
IN THE OLD FOUNDRY AT  
Wellsborough, Tioga County, Pa.

THE subscriber having fitted up the place for the  
purpose of Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing, and  
also would inform the people that we will take  
wool to manufacture in shaves by the yard, to suit  
customers, and would inform the people that we can  
card wool at any time, as our works run by steam  
power, and also that all wool will be carded for four  
cents per pound. Wool and produce will be taken for  
pay for the same.

N. B. Prompt attention will be paid to all favoring  
us. We will give good satisfaction.  
CHARLES LEE,  
JOHN LEE.  
Wellsboro, June 11, 1862.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—Letters of ad-  
ministration having been granted to the sub-  
scribers on the estate of John Vandusen, late of  
Farmington, deceased, hereby given to those  
indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment  
and those having claims, to present them properly au-  
thenticated, for settlement to the subscribers.  
ROBERT A. CASBIE, Adm'r.  
ANDREW VANDUSEN, Adm'r.  
Farmington, Jan. 7, 1862-6w.

**SPRING FASHIONS.**  
**S. P. QUICK, HATTER,**  
No. 135 Water Street, Elmira,  
keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of  
**FASHION SILEK AND CASSIMERE HATS.**  
Also all kinds of Soft Hats and Caps, Furs for Ladies,  
&c. Hats made to order. Call and leave your meas-  
ure, and then you can have a Hat to fit you. Prices  
to suit the times. Quality warranted.  
Elmira, March 19, 1862.

**JEROME B. NILES,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
NILES VALLEY, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

HAVING associated himself with a legal firm in  
Washington, he possesses first rate facilities for  
the prosecution of Claims for Pensions, Back Pay,  
Bounty, and all other just demands against the Govern-  
ment. All such claims will be attended to with prompt-  
ness and fidelity, and no charges will be made  
unless successful. Office, Middlebury Centre, Nov. 12, 1862-3m.

**CORNING**  
**WHOLESALE DRUG AND BOOK STORE.**  
RUGS AND MEDICINES,  
PAINTS AND OILS,  
WINDOW GLASS,  
KEROSENE OIL,  
ALCOHOL,  
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,  
Sold at wholesale by  
**W. D. TERRELL.**  
Country Merchants supplied with these articles at  
**NEW YORK PRICES.**  
Corning, Feb. 26, 1862.

**Tavern Licenses.**  
The following named persons have filed their  
petitions in the court of quarter session of Tioga  
County for license to keep public houses  
and eating houses in the respective townships,  
and notice is hereby given that their applications  
will be heard on Wednesday the 28th day of Janu-  
ary, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M.  
**PUBLIC HOUSES.**  
Westfield—J. O. Thompson.  
Lawrenceville—William H. Slosson.  
Bloss—John A. Martin, A. L. Bodine.  
Liberty—Joseph Reed, L. L. Comstock, C. A.  
Comstock.  
Knoxville—L. C. Insko.  
Middlebury—E. F. Wilson, Geo. W. Lloyd.  
Covington—Perley P. Putnam, Thos. B. Putnam.  
Manchester—John Hillier.  
Wellsboro—B. B. Holliday, Thomas Graves.

**EATING HOUSES.**  
Wellsboro—Bullard & Co., L. M. Ballard,  
George Hastings, D. P. Roberts, Wm. T. Mathers.  
TO BE HELD BY THE COURT.  
Tioga—E. M. Smith.  
J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk.

**REGISTER'S NOTICES.**  
Notice is hereby given that the following Admin-  
istrators and Executors have filed their accounts  
in the Register's office of Tioga county, and that  
the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court  
of said county, on Monday the 22d day of February,  
1863, for confirmation and allowance:  
Account of Isaac Stone, Administrator of the  
estate of Priscilla Colton, dec'd.  
Account of George H. Baxter, Executor of the  
estate of Ira Clark Baxter, dec'd.  
H. S. ARCHER, Register.  
January 6, 1863.

**CONCENTRATED LYE,** for sale at  
**ROY'S DRUG STORE.**

**LINES**  
Selected on hearing of the departure of the  
Rev. A. A. Marble.

Leave us not, man, man! Like Paul, hast thou  
"Served God with all humility of mind,"  
Dwelling among us, and "with many tears,"  
"From house to house," "thy right and duty not ceasing,"  
Hast pleaded thy best errand. Leave us not!  
Leave us not now! The Sabbath-bell, so long  
Linked with thy voice—the prelude to thy prayer—  
The call to us from heaven to come with thee  
Into the house of God, and, from thy lips,  
Hear what had fallen upon thy heart—will sound  
Lonely and mournfully when thou art gone!

Our prayers are in thy words—our hope in Christ  
Ward on thy lips—our darling thoughts of God  
Follow thy loved call upward—thy knit  
Is all our worship with those outspread hands,  
And the imploring voice, which, well we know,  
Sank in the ear of Jesus—that, with thee,  
The angel's ladder seems removed from sight,  
And we stray in darkness! Leave us not!  
Leave not the dead! They have lain calmly down—  
Thy comfort in their ears—believing well  
That when thine own more holy work was done,  
Thou wouldst lie down beside them, and be near  
When the last trump shall summon, to fold up  
Thy flock a-frighted, and with that same voice  
Whose whisper'd promises could sweeten death,  
Take up once more the interrupted strain,  
And wait Christ's coming, saying, "Here am I,  
And those whom thou hast given me!" Leave not  
The old, who, amid the gathering shadows, cling  
To their accustomed staff, and know not how  
To lose thee, and so near the darkest hour!  
Leave not the penitent, whose soul may be  
Deaf to the strange voice, but awake to thine!  
Leave not the mourner thou hast soothed—the heart  
Torn to its comfortless agony, and its love lost  
The child thou hast baptized! another's care  
May not keep bright upon the mother's heart,  
The covenant seal; the infant's ear has caught  
Words it has strangely ponder'd from thy lips,  
And the remembrance tone may find again,  
And quicken for the harvest, the first seed  
Born for eternity! Leave not the child!

Yet if thou wilt—"bound in spirit," thou  
Must go, and we shall see thy face no more,  
"The will of God be done!" We do not say  
Remember us—thou wilt—in love and prayer!  
And thou wilt remember—by the dead,  
When the last trumpet awakes them—by the old,  
When of the "silver cord" whose strength thou knowest,  
The last thread falls—by the bereaved and stricken,  
When the dark cloud, wherein thou foundest a spot  
Broke by the light of mercy, lowers again—  
By the sad mother, pleading for her child,  
In murmurs difficult, since thou art gone—  
By all thou leavest, when the Sabbath-bell  
Brings us together, and the closing hymn  
Flashes our parting prayer, and the loved voice,  
That all our wants had grown to, (only thou,  
"Wouldst seem, articulate to God,) falls not  
Upon our listening ears—remember'd thus—  
Remember'd well—in all our holiest hours—  
Will be the faithful shepherds we have lost.  
And ever with one prayer, for which our love  
Will and the pleading words,—that in the light  
Of heaven we may behold his face once more!

**GEN. BUTLER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.**  
CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS: It may not be  
inappropriate, as it is not inopportune in  
occasion, that there should be addressed to you  
a few words at parting, by one whose name is to  
be hereafter indissolubly connected with your  
city.

I shall speak in no bitterness, because I am  
not conscious of a single personal animosity.  
Commanding the Army of the Gulf, I found  
you captured, but not surrendered; conquered,  
but not orderly; relieved from the presence of  
an army, but incapable of taking care of your-  
selves. So far from it, you had called upon a  
foreign legion to protect you from yourselves.  
I restored order, punished crime, opened com-  
merce, brought provisions to your starving  
people, reformed your currency, and gave you  
quiet protection, such as you had not enjoyed  
for many years.

While doing this, my soldiers were subjected  
to obloquy, reproach and insult.

And now, speaking to you, who know the  
truth, I here declare, that whoever has quietly  
remained about his business, affording neither  
aid nor comfort to the enemies of the United  
States, has never been interfered with by the  
soldiers of the United States.

The men who had assumed to govern you  
and to defend your city in arms having fled,  
some of your women flouted at the presence of  
those who came to protect them. By a simple  
order, (No. 28,) I called every soldier of this  
army to treat the women of New Orleans as  
gentlemen should deal with the sex, with such  
effect that I now call upon the just-minded  
Ladies of New Orleans to say whether they  
have ever enjoyed so complete protection and  
calm quiet for themselves and their families, as  
since the advent of the United States troops.

The enemies of my country, unrepentant and  
implacable, I have treated with merited severity.  
I hold that rebellion is treason, and that  
treason perpetrated in is death, and any punish-  
ment short of that due a traitor, gives so much  
clear gain to him from the clemency of the  
government. Upon this thesis have I adminis-  
tered the authority of the United States, be-  
cause of which I am not unconscious of com-  
plaint. I do not feel that I have erred in too  
much harshness, for that harshness has ever  
been exhibited disloyal enemies to my coun-  
try and not to loyal friends. To be sure, I  
might have regulated you with the amenities of  
British civilization, and yet been within the  
supposed rules of civilized warfare. You might  
have been smoked to death in caverns, as were  
the Covenanters of Scotland by the command  
of a General of the royal house of England;  
or roasted like the inhabitants of Algiers during  
the French campaign; your wives and  
daughters might have been given over to the  
ravager as were the unfortunate dames of  
Spain in the Peninsular war; or you might  
have been scalped and tomahawked as our  
mothers were at Wyoming; by the savage allies  
of Great Britain in our Revolution; your prop-  
erty could have been turned over to indis-  
criminate "loot" like the palace of the Empe-  
ror of China; works of art which adorned your  
buildings might have been sent away like the  
paintings of the Vatican; your sons might  
have been blown from the mouths of cannon  
like the Sepoys at Delhi; and yet all this  
would have been within the rules of civilized  
warfare as practiced by the most polished and  
the most hypocritical nations of Europe. For  
such acts the records of the doings of some of  
the inhabitants of your city toward the friends  
of the Union, before my coming, were a suffi-  
cient provocative and justification.

But I have not so conducted. On the con-  
trary, the worst punishment inflicted, except  
for criminal acts punishable by every law, has  
been punishment with labor to a barren island,

where I encamped my own soldiers before  
marching here.

It is true I have levied upon the wealthy  
rebels and paid out nearly half a million of  
dollars to feed 40,000 of the starving of all  
nations assembled here, made so by this war.

I saw that this rebellion was a war of the  
aristocrats against the middling men; of the  
rich against the poor; a war of the landowner  
against the laborer; that it was a struggle for  
the retention of power in the hands of the few  
against the many; and I found no conclusion  
to it save in the subjugation of the few and the  
disenthrallment of the many. I therefore felt  
no hesitation in taking the substance of the  
wealthy, who had caused the war, to feed the  
innocent poor who had suffered by the war.  
And I shall now leave you with the proud  
consciousness that I carry with me the bless-  
ings of the humble and loyal under the roof of  
the cottage and in the cabin of the slave, and  
so am quite content to incur the sneers of the  
salon or the curses of the rich.

I found you trembling at the terrors of ser-  
vice insurrection. All danger of this I have  
prevented by so treating the slave that he had  
no cause to rebel.

I found the dungeons, the chain, and the lash  
your only means of enforcing obedience in  
your servants. I leave them peaceful, labor-  
ous, controlled by the laws of kindness and  
justice.

I have demonstrated that the pestilence can  
be kept from your borders.

I have added a million of dollars to your  
wealth in the form of new land from the bat-  
tle of the Mississippi.

I have cleansed and improved your streets,  
canals, and public squares, and opened new  
avenues to unoccupied land.

I have given you freedom of elections, great-  
er than you have ever enjoyed.

I have caused justice to be administered  
so impartially that your own advocates have  
unanimously complimented the judges of my  
appointment.

You have seen, therefore, the benefit of the  
laws and justice of the government against  
which you have rebelled.

Why, then, will you not all return to your  
allegiance to that government—not with lip-  
service, but with the heart?

I conjure you, if you desire ever to see re-  
newed prosperity, giving business to your  
streets and wharves—if you hope to see your  
city become again the mart of the Western  
world, fed by its rivers for more than three  
thousand miles, draining the commerce of a  
country greater than the mind of man hath  
ever conceived—return to your allegiance.

If you desire to leave to your children the  
inheritance you received of your fathers—a  
stable constitutional government—if you desire  
that they should in the future be a portion of  
the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon—  
return to your allegiance.

There is but one thing that stands in the  
way.

There is but one thing that at this hour stands  
between you and the government, and that is  
slavery.

The institution cursed of God, which providence  
has taken its last refuge here, in His providence  
will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat,  
although the wheat be torn up with it.

I have given much thought to this subject,  
I came among you, by teachings, by habit of  
mind, by political position, by social affinity,  
inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by  
possibility they might be, with safety to the  
Union.

Months of experience and of observation have  
forced the conviction that the existence of slavery  
is incompatible with the safety either of your-  
selves or of the Union. As the system has  
gradually grown to its present huge dimensions,  
it were best if it could be gradually removed;  
but it is better, far better, that it should be  
taken out at once than that it should longer  
vitalize the social, political and family relations  
of your country. I am speaking with no phil-  
anthropic views as regards the slave, but sim-  
ply of the effect of slavery on the master. See  
for yourselves.

Look around you and say whether this sad-  
dening, deadening influence has not all but  
destroyed the very frame work of your society.

I am speaking the farwell words of one who  
has shown his devotion to his country, at the  
peril of his life and fortune; who, in these  
words can have neither hope nor interest, save  
the good of those whom he addresses; and let  
me here repeat, with all the solemnity of an  
appeal to Heaven to bear me witness, that  
such are the views formed upon me by experi-  
ence.

Come, then, to the unconditional support of  
the government. Take into your own hands  
your own institutions; remodel them accord-  
ing to the law of nations and of God, and thus  
attain that great prosperity assured to you by  
geographical position, only a portion of which  
was heretofore yours.

**BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.**

**ASKING TOO MUCH.**—A little boy, "well in  
his boots" for the first time, said to his mother,  
after reading the customary chapter in Scott's  
family Bible:

"Mother, why did not Moses wear boots?"  
"Why my son, what makes you ask that?  
perhaps he did; we don't know."  
"No, mother, he didn't, because the Bible  
says that the voice that came out of the burn-  
ing bush told him to take off his shoes!"  
There was no reply to this clincher.

"Well, Spurt," said Quiz, during a discus-  
sion of the tax bill, "the tax will come pretty  
heavy on you."  
"On me, why?"  
"Because income is to be taxed, and every  
body knows that you are a nincom."

Old Mrs. Darnley is a pattern of household  
economy. She says she has made a pair of  
socks that will last fifteen years by merely knit-  
ting new feet to them every winter, and legs  
every other winter.

"I think our church will last a good many  
years yet," said a wagging deacon to his min-  
ister. "I see the sleepers are very sound."

(From the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.)  
**THE CONTRABANDS IN KANSAS.**

Having recently made a visit to Lawrence,  
Kansas, I have jotted down a few items gath-  
ered while there; that I thought might be in-  
teresting to some of your readers:

I arrived at Lawrence on Friday evening.—  
Soon after breakfast, on Saturday morning,  
hearing the sound of a drum, I walked up to  
the main street, to see what was going on.—  
There I saw a company of over one hundred  
negroes who had enlisted, forming in line for  
their departure for the wars. I stood on the  
side walk for some time, and watched their  
manoeuvres. Most of them were fine, well  
formed, stalwart men, in middle life, and in  
the full vigor of manhood. Some few were quite  
youthful, not over sixteen or seventeen years of  
age. Their faces generally indicated more in-  
telligence than I expected to see.

After the line was formed, they remained in  
position some fifteen or twenty minutes. This  
time was industriously occupied in taking a  
final leave of their friends, who, in considera-  
ble numbers of men, women and children,  
passed in front of their line for that purpose.  
There was a general shaking of hands, and I  
heard many a hearty "good bye"—"God bless  
you!"—"take care of yourselves," &c., and  
many betrayed emotions of tenderness which  
they vainly attempted to conceal.

While thus busily engaged, a white, un-  
strapped soldier (who I understood to be the  
captain,) stepped up, and in a stentorian voice,  
exclaimed, "To the right face!" In an in-  
stant every man turned upon his heel, and  
they were in a position to march. In a mo-  
ment more was heard, "Forward March,"—  
the drum beat, and with a quick step, while  
every other sound was lost in the most defend-  
ing cheers, they went off for Dixie. They soon  
struck up some patriotic air, the words of which  
I could not understand, and sung, till their  
voices died in the distance, with a zeal which  
nothing but the utmost earnestness could in-  
spire.

Many and various were the remarks of the  
by-standers as "A negro will sing if he is  
going to the devil!"—"Poor fellows! They little  
know what is before them." &c. But I am  
persuaded that they fully understand their po-  
sition.—They know that if they come in con-  
flict with the enemy there is no hope for them  
but in victory. If they are taken, it will be  
sure death, or what is worse to them now, hope-  
less slavery. They all say that they will never  
fall into the enemy's hands alive. It must  
therefore, be victory or death.

Another company raised in this place, which  
I did not see, left also, on Saturday. I saw  
also, a large number of tents occupied by this  
class of soldiers near Leavenworth, the other  
day as I passed through that place. I under-  
stand that a full regiment has been raised in  
this and the adjoining counties. They expect  
to be commanded by Jennison.

On Sabbath, I stepped into one of their Sab-  
bath Schools, of which there are several in  
Lawrence. This was held in an unfinished  
building erected for their special accommoda-  
tion. It is a substantial and neat brick struc-  
ture 27 by 35, which will have cost when fin-  
ished, nearly a thousand dollars, contributed  
chiefly by the Congregational Church of the  
city, and others of that denomination at the  
East. It is to be held in trust by the trustees  
of this church—to be used for a church and  
school house.

As I learned that all the children of this  
school had, within a few months, been rescued  
from slavery, I expected to see a motly, lawless  
group of little ragged, dirty children, some-  
thing like those gathered up at the Five Points  
in New York. But not a bit of it! Not a bit  
of it! For cleanliness, neatness, order, general  
good behavior, and apparent comfort, I have  
seldom seen a Sunday School that excelled it.

Many of the little girls had neat straw bon-  
nets of the latest fashion, ornamented with a  
profusion of flowers and ribbonds, and with  
such regard to colors too, as might repulse every  
suspicion of disloyalty. Why, said I to the  
Superintendent, it must have cost the citizens  
a good deal of money to dress up all these  
children in this style, "Not a cent! not a cent  
sir!" said he. Every one of these is dressed  
at the expense of their parents, from the pro-  
ceeds of their own earnings since they have  
been here.

Their whole appearance interested me much.  
They were arranged on benches around the  
room according to sex and size. All seemed  
attentive and eager to learn. I conversed in-  
dividually with considerable numbers of them,  
and although still very ignorant, many of them  
evinced that they had minds susceptible of  
high cultivation, as large a proportion, I  
should think, as are usually to be found among  
the same number of white children. The Su-  
perintendent displayed much skill in his meth-  
od of interesting them. He confined his in-  
structions to a few leading points of immediate  
practical importance, and seemed to succeed  
well in impressing his points clearly upon their  
minds, which was apparent from the prompt  
and hearty responses they generally gave to  
his questions. All eyes were fixed upon him,  
and they seemed to catch every word that  
dropped from his lips. There was not a dull,  
stupid, or uninterested child among them, if  
perhaps, we except one little fellow of some  
four years, who had fallen asleep with his head  
against the wall,—the flies, meanwhile using  
his mouth, which unconsciously to its owner  
hung wide open, as a general rendezvous. But