THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1863.

A STRAID WAY. There is but one path, one avenue, by which this nation can proceed to peace and permanence. It is a strait way, and as broad as the laws of Providence can make it. There is no other way out of this great trouble. Even the pasillanimity of the rebel leaders of the North fails to openly recommend a disbonorable peace. Their proposition to yield to the South and Slavery all it anciently demanded has been utterly rejected by Jeff. Davis. The Southern leaders of the rebellion demand nothing less than recognition as an independent mation. They are right. They can take no less, unless it be forced upon them by the strong arm of war, without utter ruin to themselves, socially and politically. They will not consent to the restoration of the old Union upon any terms, and they are, from their position, right. Under like circumstances any body of men would be justified in assuming all that they assume, in demanding all that they demand

The duty of the North is plan . It is now, and to the end it must continue to be, a question of resources, conjoined with the high moral obligation to vindicate the majesty of insulted and menaced Right. It has already cost much expenditure of blook and treasure. It will cost much more. It is useless, nay, it is wicked to attempt to concert the truth regarding the cost of this war. But remember that the life of a nation is cheaply purchased at any price. We have sinned and we must suffer. We have connived at injustice, and we deserve severe punishment. We have suffered the channels of the currents of national life to become choked with rank corruptions, and our supipeness must be rewarded with many stripes. We have neglected the admonities gof history, which is God speaking through to nan events; we have stupefied conscience with dausibiities; we have studiously ignored providential disclosures; we have defied God. We deserve castigation, and let us suffer like men, and not like unreasoning babes.

The strait way out of these difficulties is to adopt and act upon the great truth, or rule of action-" WHATEVER IS RIGHT IS EXPEDIENT!" compromising with the devil and striking hands

Our fathers began to dally with the then universally condemned institution of slavery, and we have kept up that dalliance to our almost mortal hurt. When the Constitution guard of advocates and defenders. But that less than a corporal's guard grevailed over the grand army of freedom. Lat it not be supposed that reference is made to this in the way of approval. We mention it as a fact in history; a fact that lends significance to the present shaping of events.

sent shaping of events.

We are aware that there are men who will not look beyond the present, or beneath the doubt its accuracy. of this great event of the century, as an actor, would feel complimented thereby. But I am for len years, sometimes at a sistance from the quite certain no prominent military men, like political centers, and sometings in those cen. Burnside, Banks, Butler and Rosecrans - who have never, as far as our beervation goes, remitting force of arms-are well thought and fairly indicated the working of the vast and spoken of by these classes. The fact is signifisilent undercurrent of more b forces, which cant. burst its bonds and precipit ted this trouble apon us.

And we are fully satisfied that this is not a a parified national conscience

THE WAR NEWS.

Rear-Admiral Porter, in a dispatch to Secretary Welles, gives an account of the part taken by the neval force in the capture of Arkansas Post. On Saturday, Jan. 10, four gunboats opened fire on the rebel for and silenced the batteries. The attack was required Sunday morning, and all the enemy 2 guns, eleven in number were eilenced. Co Dunnington, late of the U.S. navy, who comfunded the fort reto which Admiral Porter as a ted. The action on the part of the iron-clade was in close quarters. The total loss in kill and wounded on the gunboats was but thirt; one.

and Longstreet the left, comprising five divi- quences? sions. These divisions ar upparently stronpected shortly.

FROM WASHINGTON. Editorial correspondence of The Agitator.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863. ment and render it unreliable. In the first place this is a great human omnium gatherum, whose tenunts are intent upon individually selfish objects in the main, and who are not, disloyal men and women gathered here, who occupy their leisure in correcting false rumors and manufacturing a ficticious public sentiment. The utterances of this class are those which usually find vent in the telegraphic despatches to the great metropolitan journals, and thence find their way into thousands of 1863?

families, to mislead and create discontent.

There is one great fact which crops out here, and which I have not yet seem mentioned in the leading journals of the country. It relates to the status of Gen. George B. McClellan; and the light in which that gentleman's military elevations and depressions are viewed. It is not my purpose to co-operate with any class which expends its energies in the bad work of criticising, factiously, the characters of our military leaders. But facts are sacred to the use of the people and must not be covered up or withheld from public ownership. I propose to state a fact which careful observation abundantly testifies of. The inferences will be left for the public to draw. If that fact bears hardly upon Gen. McClellan I cannot heln it. If it shall serve to shed some light upon the secret of his late popularity, so much the

The fact is, that the howl of indignation raised against the Administration on the removal of General McClellan, and which was raised in this city to be echoed in the North and West in certain quarters, came from a class whose secession proclivities are as well known in this city as any other matter-of-fact and observation. Wherever you find a man who laughs only when we are in the stress of disaster, and looks glum only when the newsboys cry "another Union victor v!"-and wherever you find a man tender on "our Southern brethren," and our "wayward sisters:" wher-Heretofora we have asked, of a measure, "is it ever you find a man who engineers a mail politicais it expedient?" of a man-" is he route to Dixie and gets shut up in the Old available—is he popular 27. We must cease Capital prison; wherever you find such men you find the noisiest and most zealous friends with Moloch to purchase temporapy advantage: of Geo. B. McClellan, and the fiercest denouncers of his removal.

You shall enter Willard's Hotel and listen to the bonversation of the shoulder-strapped gentlemen who most do frequent than rendezwas framed the institution had not a corporal's vous; and you will hear those stipendiaries of the Government damning everything but "our Southern brethren," and lauding nobody but Fitz John Porter and G. B. McClellan.

You shall visit the most doubtful place of public amusement in this city-Canterbury which every good thing is belittled, and in which the only thing lauded and magnified is declare that slavery has nothing to do with this the name of Geo. B. McClellan. Such is unistruggle except as an incident. Such men do versal testimony, and I have no reason to

surface; or if they do, they are small political I do not suppose that General McClellan is the ripening privy to these demonstrations, nor that he ters. The surface currents and indications believe in putting this rebellion down by un-M. H. C.

[Editorial correspondence of The Agitator.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1863. The people must not deceive themselves .war by politicians. It is the authreak of a con- They must not look forward to a speedy conetitational disease, and was if evitable from the clusion of this struggle so long as the agents beginning. It is a war of chases, for the de and appliances of power are feebly brought to struction or yindication of great principle. bear upon the front of Disorder, or lie rusting It will go on until the cause (follence shall be from disuse. The great fact that confronts ghosts. thoroughly purged away. the platforms of every sceker after the truth as regards the conparties, the messages of Sta e executives, the duct of this war, is that it has not been rigordecisions of secret conclaves (rebel democrats, ous and effective. I do not forget that the the well meant, but vain prayers of religionists government has had a monster of treason to -none of these can stay the final purgation of contend with; that it found the machine minus this people. There is no wa out but the pre- many a screw and lever quite necessary to its scribed way. We must give over the worship harmonious working; that it found traitorous of our case and swear fealty upon the altar of engineers and minor agents in every depart ment. Everything had been tampered with by the agents of men now in arms against the government. In short, no man, unless he was present at the organization of the new administration, and saw the almost incredible ruin wrought by the weakness and connivance of James Buchanan, can be a proper judge of the work that was required to be done before the machine could be got into working order.

Making ample allowance for the overwhelming difficulties referred to, still I find no apology for the inefficiency which has characterized quested that he might surre der to the navy, the conduct of the war, save in the mistaken magnanimity of the President and his counselors. It would have been better for the nation had he and they been more human and less humane. War is not a humane pastime. It is reported that Gen. Jaruside's army is It means force, and breathes slaughter. It under marching orders, dad provided with wields the sharp sword with the point always three days' rations. Five I mitoon bridges are to the foe. It means ruin and subjugation to to be thrown across the Rap sahannock at some | the enemy, in such guise as it appears upon distance spart, and upon these the army will the stage to-day. The government has fought cross the river. Gen. Lee's army is composed with a sheathed sword and tompioned cannon. of eight large divisions, ackson commands It has granted favor where none was asked the right wing, composed if three divisions, and none accepted. What are the cense-

ger than ours, comprising to they do a greater fierce, strong, and defiant than when Sumter words that can only be construed as an invitanumber of brigades and reg ments; but wheth- fell. At home, in the North, see! The allies tion to violence, while others, not quite as bold er their total strength is e aal to ours is un- of treason are meeting, and declaiming, and as Mr. Randall, were far more malignant and known. A desperate struggle is evidently resolving. Their declamations and their reso- Senate met surrounded by a mob, and legis- for a speech, but he failed to respond. Several close at hand, and stirring news may be ex- lutions breathe hatred of the government, deli- lated under the knives and pistols of lawless | candidates for Governor did not fail to improve ance to good order, and dictation to the Chief men.

Magistrate of the nation. The land is full of This is the plain story about the election in their platform. Mdme. Rumour said be was menace, not only to the powers that be, but to the liberties and security of the loyal States.

But a few days ago the democratic members of party not only defying the law, but deliberate while I sadly deplore the election of a man It may be supposed that the true reflex of But a few days ago the democratic members of public sentiment might be caught at the great the legislature of this State voted for a Senator ly contemplating the commission of violence political center of the country. Such is by no of the United States, under threats of assassi- and, perhaps, murder. These are the same means the fact. In Washington there are nation. Did any one of them vote contrary men who, a few months ago, were so generous many causes at work to vitiate public senti- to the way prescribed in caucus? Was Mr. Buckalew the free choice of the people of Pennsylvania? We deny it. He represents the bullies and assassine of Philadelphia, and When the ruin of the Democratic party served mand here, ordered a double guard around the the servile cowardice of the rebel democracy. therefore, disinterested spectators of passing How long is it since any set of men dared to events. In the next place there are hordes of hold the knife and the pistol in one hand and a vote in the other in this Commonwealth? Had treason been taught to quake in its shoes by the awful doom that law and justice affixes to the crime, do you think the State House at ly attached to party sentiments, and whether Harrisburg would have been the rendezvous of an armed mob on the 13th day of January,

I repeat it: this gentle dalliance with traitors, this miscalled magnanimity of the government, has done the republic almost mortal our nature. Philadelphia Press. hurt. If it does not bring violence and lawlessness to lie in wait in our very midst we may be grateful. But only preparation for the worst can now avoid the worst. Wherever treason shows its hateful head, if the people themselves do not hew it off, they are lost. If the government cannot protect the people the people must profect themselves. At least, if we are men, and desirous of carning anything but the contempt of posterity, we cannot live under menace, we cannot submit to the dictation of a lawless mob. We must assert ourselves, put on the harness of loyal determination, and so strengthen the hands and quicken the pulses of the government. M. H. C.

WHEN Daniel S. Dickinson, Benjamin F. Butler, Robert J. Walker, Lewis Cass, Lewis Tremaine, and others, broke ranks and arrayed themselves on the side of progress, the old democratic party parted with its best remaining brains. Douglass, unfortunately, did not live long enough to accomplish all he had in his mind and heart to do. But he left one declaration on record which not one of his recreant followers can remember without the blush of chame. Said he in his last speech. 'There can be but two parties in this war; one for the government and one against it."

The rebel democracy in the North were early to raise a cry deprecatory of party spirit in that cry and hastened to respond in a liberal tion was to come off on this day, (Tuesday,) manner. So that to-day the largest share of everything was at faver heat. the patronage of the government in the army Charles R. Buekalew upon the seventh ballot.

Now, how has this liberality been used? In many instances to the hurt of the government, in more, to spite the hand which gave. And new places! The humiliating spectacle may well, as it certainly does, disgust every unright walking man who sees it.

And to this miserable remnant of emasculated stipendiaries is the once glorious democracy reduced! Deprived of its great leaders with the defection of the South and the withdrawal of Douglas, Butler, Walker, and Dickinson, it now begs like a Swiss, and when with- dent of success. at access, resorts to the knife like a Malay

THE election of Chas. R. Buckalew was duly selebrated by Mesers. Vallandigham, Voorhees, Cox, and their co-competitors for everlasting shame in Congress. It was to be remarked, also, that "Secesh" was jubilant, and more insolent than ever. Vallandigham took occasion to make an out-and-out submission speech, in which he flailed the Pilgrim Fathers and their descendants to his heart's content. Mr. Vallandigham, and his kind, are very severe caucus. He told them he, in part, represented on people who have been dead a century or the Banner County in this old Commonwealth; two, which shows that he, and they, are very courageous men. and not at all afraid of

It is very proper to remember that Massachusetts, alone, furnished more men, and made more sacrifices to win our first independence than all the original slave States put together. We apprehend that her people have about as had one majority on joint ballot. Cameron's much stock in the concern as Messrs. Vallandigham, Buckalew and company.

And when Messrs. V., B. & Co., talk of leaving New England "out in the cold," they may as well remember that New England will take occasion to speak for herself in that emer-

The Election of Senator.

It would not be proper for us to permit the recent election for Senator to pass without making a word of reference to the scene attendant upon the canvass. The Democratic leaders have played many desperate and unscrupulous ventures, but none can exceed the last. It seems that there was an indication on the part of many members of their party to be select in their choice of a candidate for the office of Senator. Many of the candidates were obnoxious to them by reason of their extreme devotion to the South, and as loyal men they could not hands than one. I saw one member carry a support their election. This difference of opinon came to the ears of the Democratic State Central Committee, and, as Mr. Hughes had some hopes of being nominated himself, he took energetic and prompt means to prevent the threatened defection. Trains were chartered. tickets sold at a nominal rate, and large bodies of men taken to Harrisburg. There they roamed around the town, slept on chairs and benches, and gave their time to dissipation and revelry. They threatened and swore and terrified peaceable men. Mr. Randall, our next Representative from the First district, Look abroad. The armed foe is not less barangued them at a midnight assembly in

in their party discipline. Mr. Randall and his friends distinguished themselves in 1860 by opposing the regular nomination of the Demeracy, and were bold and open schismatics .by treason and slavery, they assist in restoring it, and make death the penalty of a refusal to obey the mandates of its caucus. We are anxjous to know when such men as Mr. Randall and his Harrisburg friends became so earnestthey remember how they made themselves conspicuous by their advocacy of a minority candidate against Mr. Douglas. As it is, we have a right to suspect their loyalty to the party which, before, they abused, but which now they sustain by appealing the the worst passions of

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of The Agitator.] HARRISBURG, January 13, 1863. M. H. Cobb, Esq. - Dear Sir: I am now seated the House of Representatives just after the election of a United States Senator, for the purpose of giving you some of the details, the result having been long since known to you and many of your readers. I arrived here on my return from Washington on Monday evening, and found this little city heaving under a tremendous excitement in view of the election approaching.

For weeks the Democratic press had been fulminating articles calculated only to irritate the public mind and to intimidate any Democrat who should vote against the caucus nominee. They entertained fears that all of their members could not be induced to pull together in the support of a "sympathizer," and consequently have been poisoning their readers with the idea that Cameron would buy up one of their number to his support; accordingly, on Sunday evening, two or three thousand Roughs and Plug Uglys came up from Philadelphia. calculating to intimidate any man who chose to vote as he pleased. Monday all day the city was in a terrible state of excitement. Ten thousand strangers were in town, all talking excitedly over the approaching election .-Drunken men thronged every corner, and pickpockets did a thriving business. I know of more than a dozen cases of robbery, and many of them even committed in the hall and rotunda of the House of Representatives. Overcoats and everything else hung up in hotels this emergency. The administration heard were carried away, and by the time the elec-

and in the several departments is enjoyed by He received 40 votes to 27 for all others,— Frank Hughes was not as strong a candidate as I expected. He only received eleven votes on the first ballot, and gained but little as the balloting advanced. Hughes was much disthere are, this day, Breekinridge democrats in Washington who daily go down on their knees and beg Republican Senators and Secretaries and Secretaries felt sure of being nominated from the fact that will thereford be found almost inspired at the result. He sat at my side adapted to the running stitch. The thinnest, usually the most difficult to stitch by other sewing machines, being sewed the easiest. For ladies' and children's apparel, and other articles made of light fabrics, it will thereford be found almost involved. appointed at the result. He sat at my side to give them back their places, or give them, he took all the responsibility and the laboring oar at the last election, and he thought his

party a little ungrateful.

The Republicans held a caucus last evening but made no nomination, and adjourned over until ten o'clock this morning. Hon. David Wilmot and Gen. Cameron were the prominent candidates-the former being the choice of at

is but fair to our immediate members, Messrs. Wilson, Bowman and Olmstead, to say that they earnestly and strongly persisted in the nomination of Mr. Wilmot. I am informed that at one time they threatened to leave the convention unless the convention sustained the course and re-nominated Mr. Wilmot. A resolution was introduced in caucus, and passed unanimously, sustaining Mr. Wilmot in his policy, and affirming his integrity as a man and sagacity as a statesman. I am informed that Mr. Bowman made the speech of the that his people knew David Wilmot from his boyhood; that when the doctrines of the Republican party were unpopular, and in their infancy he took his coat off and promulgated our principles from log school houses and the street corners, and that they now, to a man, demanded that he at least have the endorsement of our party. But he could give no assurances that he could be elected, as the Democracy friends thought he could certainly be elected, and to save our State from being represented for the coming six years by a peace Democrat, our members, at length, consented that Cameron should be nominated, which was accord-

ingly done. At 12 u. the Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two bodies resolved themselves into a joint convention, the Speaker of the Senate occupying the Chair. Not one-fourth of the crowd could gain admittance. The Sergeant-at-Arms for a long time was powerless to clear the passage-ways, and several "knucks" had a turn with the officers. A leading Democrat (who thought he was talking to a democrat) told me this morning that their plan was, in case any Democrat voted for Cameron, to rush upon him and kill him and Speaker Lawrence of the Senate, and then put Cameron in a way of not occupying his seat. Bowie knives and pistols were seen in more bowie knife coully along and place it in his desk. In view of a Democratic row, four or five hundred men came up from the Navy Yard and Custom House last evening, so that at this hour the contending forces were about equal.

Order being restored the voting commenced, which was conducted amid death-like stillness. The Democracy expected that two of their members would vote for Cameron, and when their names were called and they responded for Buckalew a hum of applause ran over the Democratic side.

The result of the voting was sixty seven for Buckalew, sixty-five for Cameron, and one (Laporte) for Wm. D. Kelly. Such cheers as then went up from the devotees of Democracy I never before heard. Buckalew was at the Buebler the opportunity, and, accordingly, laid down IN Bache,

of Buckalew's stripe, I am satisfied that his election saved us from one of the most terrible and bloody scenes that ever happened in this State. More than one man would have bitten the dust, so terribly excited and desperate was the vast crowd. To show you that I am not mistaken, Gen. Andrew Porter, who is in comthe cause of the South and Slavery, they assist- State arsenal, and called upon the U. S. Govin its ruin. Now, when its success is desired ernment for a brigade, but he was unable to obtain them.

I think our county may well be proud of its epresentatives in either House. Mr. Wilson has been made chairman of the Committee on Claims, which is one of the most important committees in the Senate, and on which the Governor personally requested the Speaker of the Senate to place one of its best men. "Steve's" congenial manners, fine conversational powers, ready wit, and his well-known habit of having a kind word for every one, is winning him many friends, whom I hope may be firm and lasting.
Messrs. Bowman and Olmsted will fully sus-

tain themselves, and are decidedly above the average of members. So far I cannot judge of their "talking powers," there having been no debates as yet. But I have no doubt they will fully sustain themselves, and acquit themselves in a manner creditable to themselves and a

confiding constituency.

Next Monday a State Treasurer is to be elected to fill the place of the Hon. Henry D. Moore. I expect a Democrat will be elected, as the Senator question was a test question. A dozen candidates are in the field, prominent among whom is William Jack, a former member of this House.

I have already written much more than I I have already without accepted, and for the present good-by.

Frank.

HART'S HOTEL.

THOMAS GRAVES, - - Proprietor. (Formerly of the Covington Hotel.)

THIS Hotel, kept for a long time by David Hart, is being repaired and furnished anew. The subscriber has leased it for a term of years, where he may be found ready to wait upon his old customers and the traveling public generally. His table will be provided with the best the market affords. At his bar may be found the choicest brands of liquors and Mellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.-tf.

ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in December list, SIX SHEEP. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. PELEG POTTER. Catlin Hollow, Jan. 21, 1863.

A GEM FOR THE MILLION, Splended and Appropriate Holiday Present.

MME. DEMOREST'S

RUNNING STITCH .

\$5 Sewing Machine. THE embodiment of practical utility, and a marvel of simplicity; makes the running stited very rapidly and perfect, uses a common needle, and will last a lifetime. At the New York State Fair, its simplicity, efficiency, and great practical utility, was confirmed by the award of the First Premium.

It will gather, ruffle, shirr, tuck, run up breadths, etc., with a single or double thread on any material It is attached to the table like a sewing bird, and

having no tension, and requiring no Inbriention or change of stitch, is always ready for operation, and enange of strien, is niways reasy for operation, and such a marvel of simplicity that a child of six or eight years can understand and use it successfully. It is not at all liable to get out of order. Each machine is put up in a neat box, accompa-nied with full and explicit directions, and twenty

five needles.

Sent to any address in the United States on releast three-fourths of the Republicans, but his friends dispaired of being able to elect him,

Line the friends of Gen. Cameron were confitered, we guarantee its safe receipt and the delivery of the machine, anywhere within 2000 miles free of

any Express charges.

Very liberal arrangements for agencies.

Seé Mirror of Fashions, or for full particulars, specimen of sewing, etc., send a stamp for return postage. Address, MMH. DEMOREST,

473 Broadway, N. Y.

Every lady, mother, milliner and dress-maker, should have one of these valuable sewing machines.

January 21, 1863.

HOMESTEAD. NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP HAS

A NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP HAS
just been opened in Tioga, Penna., where may
be found a good assertment of Cooking, Parlor and
Box Stoves, of the most approved patterns, and from
the best manufacturers. The HOMESTEAD is admitted to be the best Elevated Oven Stove in the "GOLDEN AGE" & GOOD HOPE."

are square, flat top air tight stoves, with large ovens, with many advantages over any other stove before made. Parlor Stoves. The Signet and Caspion are mand. Partor Stoves. The Signer and Caspion are both very feat and superior stoves.

Also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron ware, kept constantly on hand and made to order of the best material and workmanship, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure for eash or ready pay.

Job work of all kinds attended to on call.

Tions. July 14 1863. GUIENNEY & SMEAD

Tioga, Jan. 14, 1863. GUERNSEY & SMEAD.

Tavern Licenses. The following named persons have filed their petitions in the court of quarter session of Tioga county for ficense, to keep public houses and eating houses, in their respective townships, and notice, is hereby given that their applications will be heard on Wednesday the 28th day of Janutry, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. County for license, to keep public houses

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Westfield—J. O. Thompson.

Lawrenceville—William H. Slosson.

Bloss—A. L. Bodine. Liberty-Joseph Reed, L. L. Comstock, C. A

Comstock.
Kuexville—L. C. Inscho. Middlebury—R. F. Wilson, Geo W. Lloyd. Covington—Perley P. Putnam, Thos. B. Putnam. Mansfield—John Hillier. Wellsboro B. B. Holliday. Thomas Graves. EATING HOUSES.

Bloss—John A. Martin,
Wellsboro—Bullard & Co., L. M. Bullard,
George Hastings, D. P. Roberts, Wm. T. Mathers. To sell By THE QUART.

Tioga—E. M. Smith.

J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk.

Trial List for January Term, 1863.

W Rogers for S.Babcock, vs. Wheaton Hewitt. S R Smith, James Wilton, vs. Francis & Stowell. vs. Valentine Webb. Bench, Clark & Co., vs. Hoard, Beach & Co vs. James I Jackson. vs. C H L Ford et. al. W E Dodge et. al., Ira Bulkley, vs. S Bennett. vs. D K Fitch. vs. H P Vanness. O & J Brown, W W Hall. W W Hall. Peck for Broderick, et. al., vs. S Ryon. John Hill. vs. H T & R T Ryon. Solomon Bennett, vs. A Rice. vs. C H L Ford et. al. Samuel Satterly, J.F. Donaldson, vs. H.C. Bennett & A.N. Donaldson for G. Collins, vs. J. Sherwood, vs. H C Bennett & Co. Elmira Woolen Manf y. Co., vs. Albert Sherwood. S H Leavenworth et. al., vs. Harden et. al.

A wisson, & Co.,

vs. S Johnson, bail, &c. vs. B B Holiday. vs. J Bennaur.
vs. Bache, Cone et. al.
vs. Howes, Didamaet, al J R Wilcehen.

vs. Samuel Ryon.

vs. A H Landis.

C T Longstreet,

SPECIAL NOTICE: A LL bayers of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Gro-

naking their purchases at J. A. PARSONS

CHEAP CASH STORE.

. His stock is now in first rate shape, consisting of all kinds of Domestic Goods, which will be sold at less than

NEW YORK PRICES.

We have full lines of Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached Do., Den. ims, Tuckings, Striped Shirtings, Checks, Blankets, Linens, Towelings, Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton Batting, Gloves &c., in as great variety as over. DRESS GOODS.

In this stock we cannot be beat. Having on hand? a large stock of Plain and Figured Reds, Brocades, Mohairs, Plain Alpacas, Figured and Plain Merincer, Parametras, Cashmeres, DeLaines, &c., from the rich goods to the lowest prices in market.

SHAWL AND CLOAK STOCK. BROCHE SHAWLS, SINGLE & DOUBLE. BLANKET

FANCY WOOL

Cloaks, Sacques, Cloak Cloths, Trimmings &c., in this stock we can suit every one.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Melton's Black

Broadcloths, Overcoatings, Satinetts, Cashmeretts, Kentucky Jeans, Facmers and Mechanics Cassimeres, Cottonades and in prices as low as can be found in the county. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens Double Sole Kip Boots, Mens 1 Double Sole Mens Double Sole hip Boots, hiens 2 Double Bole Kip, Mens Stoga do., Boys do., Youths do., Womens Calf Custom made Shoes, Ladies Kid and Morocco Balmoral Boots, Ladies Kid and Lasting Balmoral Gaiters, Ladies Kid and Lasting Congress Gaiters, Fine Morocco Boots, Childrens Shoes, all kinds. We can suit all calls as to

KINDS AND SIZES. and will guarantee the prices as low as the lowest.

Butter, Eggs and other Produce, token on favorable terms.

An Early Call is Solicited! JAMES A. PARSONS, No. 3 CONCERT BLOCK,

Oct. 15, 1862,

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

CORNING, N. Y.

DR. FRANKLIN SAYS:

"When you have anything to advertise, tell the public of it in plain, simple language."

I am manufacturing good custom made Boots and Shoes which I will sell at fair prices, and only for READY PAY. Such work cannot be sold at as low rates per pair as eastern made slop-work, but it can and will be sold at prices which will enable the purchaser to protect his feet with good substantial boots more cheaply than with a poor slop-shop article, which, even if it chances not to fall in pieces with the first weeks service, is but a doubtful protection in first weeks service, is but a doubtful protection in wet and cold weather. Try me.

Buck and Doeskins Wanted, in the red and short blue, for which I will pay cash and a good price.

Beef-Hides and Caliskins Wanted for which I will also pay cash.

Sheep Pelts Wanted, for which I will also pay cash and the highest market price.
An assortment of sole, upper, calfskins and linings,

N. B. I can't give credit, because, to be plain, I

haven't got it to give. Wellsboro, August 27, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. No. 2, Union Block.

JEROME SMITH

As returned from New York with a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, DOMESTICS, WOODENWARE, ENGLISH CLOTHS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS SATINS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SATINS, FRENCH CASSIMERES, FULL CLOTH, WEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS.

Attention is called to his stock of Black and Figured Dress Silks, Worsted Goods,

Merinoes, Black and Figuered DeLaines, Long and Square Shawls, Ladies' Cloth, Opera Flannels, &c.

Purchasers will find that No. 2, Union Block, Wain Street, s the place to buy the best quality of goods at the owest prices.

JEROME SMITH. lowest prices. Wellsboro, Nov. 5, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED. TWO THOUSAND Gallons Refined

PETROLEUM OIL to be sold at the lowest Market price. Corning, Dec. 10. 1862. W. D. TERBELL.

Notice to Bridge Builders. PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioner's Office in Wellshorough, on Thursday, the 5th day of February next, for the building of two spans of seventy five feet each, to complete the bridge at Lawrenceville. The said spans to be of the same kind of material, the same height, width and plan of the bridge at Academy Corners in Deerfield. Also-for the building of a bridge across the Cowanesque at the month of Jamison creek, to be one span of seventy five feet, and an extension twenty one feet on the same plan, height and width, and of the same kind of material of the Champlin bridge at Westfield. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Commissioner's Office; said bridges to be completed by the first day of July next. Per order of Commissioners.

Wellsboro, Jan. 14, 1863. Q. W. WELLINGTON & CO'S. BANK. CORNING, N. Y.,

(LOCATED IN THE DICKINSON HOUSE.) American Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold, New York Exchange, do. Uncurrent Money, do. United States Demand Notes "old issue" bought.

Collections made in all parts of the Union at Cur-rent rates of Exchange.

Particular pains will be taken to accommodate our Particular pains will be taken to accommodate our patrons from the Tioga Valley. Our Office will be open at 7 A. M., and close at 7 P. M., giving parties! passing over the Tioga Rail Road ample aime to transact their business before the departure of the train in the morning, and after its arrival in the evening.

Q. W. WELLINGTON, President:

Corning, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1862.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having hard A ministration having been granted to the under-signed on the estate of Jas. H. Root, late of Morris Township, dee'd, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to prosent them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber. NANCY C. ROOT, Amr'x. Morris, Dec! 3, 1802.9

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigued, having been appointed an auditor to distribute the proceeds of the judicial sale of the property of Allen Daggett, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 7th day of January part at the client of the Secretary of January next, at the effice of C. H. Seymour in Tioga. WM. GARRETSON, Auditor. Tioga, Dec. 10, 1862.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, KNOXVILLE, TIOGA COUNTY, PA. Prompt attention given to the procuring of Pensions, Back Pay of Soldiers &c. Jan. 7, 1863.-6m.