NOTICE

White paper, upon which I ar AGITATOR is printed, costs now more than 100 per cent. more than it did six months ago, The action of the late proprietor of this journal in raising the subscription price to \$1.50, was judicious sent proprietor. To do otherwise would entail much positive loss upon us, and in doing as we propose, we do only what nearly every newspaper, city and country, has already done.

Those long in arrears ought not to expect a continuance of credit under the rule of high prices for material. It is vitally necessary that and we can spare no pains to render it so.

THE TEACHING OF THE TIMES. It is optional with men whether they will profit by experience or not; whether they will heed the solemn warnings of events, the premonitions of reason prompted by observation, and the lesson of current events, or whether they will ignore them all, and borrow a factitions security of delusive hope.

These ebullitions of popular unreason, for there is no other so good a name, lately witnessed at Springfield, Illinois; again, and more recently, in the State Capitol, the occasion being the election of an United States Senator; and more recently still in the city of Albanythese are not idle and meaningless indications. They have a deep significance and must not be ignored. It is only by a quick apprehension of the true state of affairs that damaging.consequences can be prevented.

That portion of the old democratic party which rallied around John C. Breckinridge, either in act or in sympathy, headed in this State by Frank Hughes, Buckalew and others; in New York by Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood, James Brooks and others; in Ohio by Vallandigham and others; in Illinois by Richardson and others; in Indian by Bright and others; and in the South by lefferson Davis and others; this portion of the aid democracy, headed as aforementioned, are ptent upon the overthrow of law and order in the North. The gathering of 4th Ward, Philadelphia, bullies, in the State Capitol on the 2d Tuesday in Jannary, and the inflammatory harangues made by their leaders, was an earnest of this intention. The presence of Sixth Ward, New York. shoulder bitters in the State Capitol of New York, and their insults to the legislature there assembled, is another earnest of such an intention. The speeches of Dog Noble Brooks Land we disclaim any intention to insult the canine family by associating a member of that family with that infamous man-breathe nothing but an earnest of disorder.

"And the armed hosts under Jefferson Davis certainly aim at nothing less than the overthrow of Liberty and Equality, only differing from the manifestations in the North in that it is more manly and brave.

Then let it be understood, at the very outset, that those who appeal to violence without provocation must perish by violence: If any public man has on his gloves let him lay them aside. It is a matter for bare hands and vigpromises with men, who menace and bully. They will listen to but one argument, and the conclusion of that argument is summary and

" Not a day passes that we do not meet some these men to us recently-"Let the Government commission a regimeral of us to settle the hash of these city bulles who overawe legislatures and appeal to he knife and blud- Lincoln to Gen. M'Olellan so long ago as the geon!" These scarred heroes will settle with 9th of April, 1862. It will be seen that the James Brooks & Co., unless this appeal to despatches which called out this letter were violence be revoked. There is nothing more sent from the army before Yorktown. It will certain than that this horde of rebels in the be remembered, also, that in his testimony rear must be routed before we can reach the given before the McDowell Court of Inquiry, rebels in the front. Why leave the thief prow- or the Court martial of Fitz John Porter, we ling about your dwelling, to chase him who is do not recollect which, Gen. McClellan stated leagues away?

legislatures refuse to act under menace. That about 70,000 men. is what the Legislature of Pentsylvania should This statement, it is needless to say, perhaps, have done. The importation of Philadelphia does not at all agree with that made by Mr. bullies should have been forbidden by the Gov. Lincoln in the letter referred to. Mr. Lincoln's Sermour nothing of that kind can be expected. power that elected him, and which he has now der no such obligation. It may, and we trust it will, demand the withdrawal of the riff-raff force in the Capitol at Albanya

THE QUESTION OF FINANCE is pressing beavily, and bide fair to absorb the wisdom and skill of the public men of the country in the formation and establishment of a policy. It now seems probable that the Government will State banks, the effect of which must be to drive those issues out of the currency.

The wisdom of this policy is not yet fully established. But Mr. Chase doubtless one of the ablest financiers in the country, leans toward it. The House Committee of Ways and Means is disposed to try some other plan-the which is not yet perfected:
All loyal men must agree, that the plan

which will most contribute to keep the credit of the government firmly meanest par, is the finds its way to the public by no connivance of proper plan to adopt. . If it invelve the suppression of bills of credit other than those emitted by the government, very well. The government must be sustained at all hazards. A Speaker of the New York Assembly. 1 1 11 . .

- A CASE STATED.

When a man, by speech and by action, man ifests a disposition to set the laws for the security of person and property at defiance, community at once arouses itself to the duty of self-defence. His neighbors at once prefer. charges against him as a dangerous man, a warrant is issued for his apprehension, he is apprehended, taken before a magistrate, and, in default of bail, he is committed to prison

Of this proceeding no good citizen complains. When a man threatens the life of his peighbor and goes about seeking him that he may and proper, and will be sustained by the pre- kill him, community feels outraged, and the lawless person is at once placed in durance. Of this no good citizen complains.

But when a man, or a clique of men, by speech and action manifest a hostile disposition toward the embodiment and majesty of the law, the government itself, under which the subscription list should be self-supporting, slone have the people any security for person and property; and the government thus assailed arrests the disorganizers and places them in durance, a certain class of persons and presses come forward as their sympathizers and advocates.

Now suppose a person entirely unenlightened in respect to the state of parties in this country were to become a passive spectator of our affairs, at what conclusion would be arrive? Would he not at once conclude that the persons and presses so forward to denounce the government for discharging the duty of selfdefence in arresting these traitors, were not less disposed to destroy the government in their cowardly way than the principals themselves? Doubtless he would so conclude, and we most heartily endorse the conclusion.

Let us consider this matter: Is it so much greater a crime to aim at the destruction of one life and the property of an individual than at that of the life of the nation itself, and through that at the rights and privileges of twenty millions of people? Certainly not .-The latter is a crime at least twenty million degrees greater. Is it so much more an outrage to be a lurking murderer, or house burner. than it is to frequent midnight cabals whose object is no less than the assassination of the liberties of a great nation? Certainly not .-The latter is a crime of the greatest enormity.

Then why do we witness this strange inconsistency in our midst? There must be a reason for it somewhere. There is a reason for it. It is so patent that we do not compliment the intelligence of our renders in repeating it here. Yet it is best to give it. The truth is, that these apologizers for treason are the merest remnant of what was once a party of progress -the democratic party-and who, in its best days, were the camp followers of that party, subsisting on the leavings of official plunder and fraud. Look at them closely; you will find them no more and no less than scavengers of party, ranging from a dishonest boot-black up to a dishonest ex President of the United States. Some of them, we admit, have an air of semi-respectability in their outward appearance: others have led the grand army of Know-Nothings in that season of folly run mad; others, still, have attached themselves to the skirts of all parties in the past, hoping to pick up a few crumbs of plunder now and then, by favor. Now, all have found their common level. We have James Buchanan and James Brooks, Frank Hughes and Frank Pierce, Fernando Wood and Benjamin, Wm. B. Recd and Buckalew, Robert E. Randall, Vallandicham. Voorbees, Seymour, Toucey, Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, Roger A. Pryor, Judah P. Benjamin, Mason, Slideli, George Sanders and Capt. Rynders, all in the same firmament, workscarred veteran of a dozen fights. Said one of same object-to rule or ruin. Such seem to be the facts. The inferences are unmistakable.

We print, elsewhere, a letter written by Mr. that the army left in defence of Washington. But first, let it be settled beyond dispute that when he set out for the Peninsula, numbered

ernor. Certainly he should have laid aside the statement, be it remembered, was made in a dignity of conservatism long snough to have private letter to Gen. McClellan, nearly a year enforced the dignity of order. From Horatio ago-before the question of more or less troops left to defend Washington was raised. It may, He is under obligations to favor the kind of therefore, be considered disinterested. And as Mr. Lincoln was personally responsible for the brought forward to carry out his plans. The defence of the Capitol, he may be presumed to legislature, however, or a majority of it, is un- have been correctly informed in regard to the number of troops in that vicinity.

We learn from this letter, too, that the camwhich, at this writing, is reported in great paign of the peninsula was opposed by Mr. Lincoln, and for reasons which he gives, and which will strike every man of common sonse as cogent and sufficient. And it will be observed in this connection, that Gen. McClellan's own returns, as they appear in the War Department, showed that he had 108,000 men with and near him, while his despatches to the lay a tax of two per cent, upon the issue of President allege that he had but 85,000 men, with, and en route, to him, making a slight difference of 35,000 men, or a fair army of itself. The President very pertinently inquires what became of the 35,000, men. Were they slain by swamp miasm, or were they creations of that Bonapartean brain?

This letter, which does great honor to the mind and moderation of the President, was produced in evidence in the McDowell Court of Inquiry on the 16th of January, current. It the President, but in due course of military procedure. Read and preserve it.

MR. CALLICOTT was, on Monday last, elected

FROM WASHINGTON correspondence of The Agitator.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1868. This war has developed much that is new and extraordinary in the American character. man may have been, let him mingle with the tune so great as that of a high-born gentleman soldiery in and around Washington and he with low-born proclivities. will discover that he has much to learn.

The camps of the active army and the hospitals are rich in heroes and heroines. Of the atter let me state a single case:

When the first Michigan troops came to Washington, there were attached to one regiment three young ladies, who came with it to take care of the sick. In the process of time two of them returned to their homes. The third, to whom this statement relates, declared her intention to remain until the close of the war.

This lady, well-born, well-educated and accomplished, has proved herself capable of great things. If one may rely upon universal testimeny, she is to Florence Nightingale what the latter is to ordinary women. She can count her battles with the oldest veteran of the war-having been present, and under fire. at every general battle in which the army of the Potomac has been engaged, from the first battle of Bull Run down to, and including Fredericksburg. When the fight commences she fills her saddle-bags with lint, bandages, and proper stimulants, mounts her horse and proceeds to the field. There, with a shower of bullets falling around her, she becomes a ministering angel to the wounded soldier, and there remains until the fight is over. On one occasion she was binding up the wounds of a fallen brave when a shell alighted on the spot tinued. The jurors and witnesses notified to and literally rent the patient to shreds. She attend at that time will not be needed, and escaped unbarmed, and proceeded calmly to are notified not to attend. another as if nothing had occurred out of the ordinary course of events.

The name of this lady, recently married, is Mrs. Anna Etheridge. She is one of many heroines made known by this war, but in many respects the greatest of them all. Whether she survives the war, or falls a victim to some

pitiless bullet, she has won an immortal fame. I believe no local interest attaches to any regiment stationed in this city save to the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers. This regiment has won golden opinions on all hands for its good behavior and soldiery conduct. It is on detached service, guarding hospitals and doing duty in the Provost Marshal's corps. Its Colonel, soon I hepe to be a Brigadier, Roy Stone, late Major of the Buck-Tails, is a brave and callant officer, who has proved himself worthy of sharing the fame of that gallant body of men, whose reputation is dear to every loyal man and woman in Tioga. Its Lieut. Colonel, Walton Dwight, formerly of Condersport, is one of the most genial, frank, wholesouled men I ever met. Magnificent in physique and ambitious of excellence in his new profocoion, I predict that he will win his laurels whenever the regiment gets into field service. I am not personally acquainted with the Major-Major Spear, but hear most favorable accounts of him. He labors under the disability of ill-health, and ought not to take the field.

On Sunday I walked up to Columbia College, where Capt. Sofield's company is station. ed, and saw the Captain, Lieut. Bodine, Sergeant Rexford, and many more, attached to that company in other capacities. They seem ed pretty comfortable and in good spirits .-Captain Bryden's company is stationed at St.-Aloysius Hospital, in the city. I have not seen the Captain since his return, but hear that he is pretty well. Lieut. C. L. Hoyt, of company K, whom most Wellsboro folk will remember favorably, is on Provost duty at the Depot. He is the hero of many adventures in his vocation of detection, some ludicrous enough, and some annoying. He makes an excellent officer and seems to thrive measurably. Capt. Johnson, who commands the company, is a native of New York, but late of Coudersport. He is a first-class man, genial, unassuming, and earnest. In fact, the 149th seems to be highly favored in respect to the quality of both officers and men. If it gets a chance in the field I do not think it will ever disgrace its badge-the Bucktail. Up to this time not one of its number has been cited to appear before a general court martial-a fact Colonel was lately made a life-director of the M. E. Missionary Society, or to some other cause, I do not know. I only know that the Colonel was not less surprised than complimented by the act. M. H. C.

Such as were spectators of the exciting scenes of the first and second sessions of the 36th Congress, and of the withdrawal of the Southern members from that body upon the sccession of their respective States, have marked, with inward satisfaction, the happy contract exhibited by the almost unbroken quiet and decorum which have attended upon and characterized the sessions of the 37th Congress .-We had, with thousands of others, hoped that plantation deportment and plantation manners might never again enter the halls of Congress to disgrace its annals. We had an instinctive aversion to the politeness and suavity which carried the pistol and bludgeon concealed beneath its ample skirts. To us it appeared to be a species of varnished rowdyism:

It is only a few days, however, since Mr. the ancient bully upon the Senate floor. He spoke, looked, and acted as a bar-room rowdy speaks, looks, and acts. Only Mr. Senator Saulsbury was sober and deliberative instead and speech he was neither better nor worse than one of that class.

Mr. Sanisbury is, of course a gentleman of had been entirely neglected. It was precisely

plantation are born, and bred up, gentlemen, not forget that I was satisfied with your ar-Being a native of the mudaill region we "cannot see it." however. Nor do we hope to see such gentlemen very plenty, either in the Sen- I was not satisfied. I was constrained to sub-However close an observer of human nature a sie, or elsewhere. We can imagine no misfor stitute comething for it myself.

> Following the lead of Horatio Seymour, the new rebel democrat who occupies the Executive Chair of the State of New Jersey, has delivered his treason-breathing inaugural. He makes no concealment of his adherence to the of treops now with you. I telegraphed you on doctrine of State Rights as believed and practithe 6th, saying that you had over 100,000 men ticed by Jefferson Davis and his compeers. Men who talk so boldly about State Sovereignty ought to comprehend comething of its na with you and en route to you. You now say ture. How a State can be sovereign while it you will have but 85,000 when all en route to owes any allegiance whatever outside of its you shall have reached you. How can this organization is beyond the power of common discrepancy of 35,000 be accounted for? sense to explain. Plausibilities we do not want. We want common sense and truth .--When the hands set up for themselves, and de-State is sovereign in some respects, but not in sovereignty.

The meaning of these rebel Governors of loyal States is this: The democratic party must live though every right and liberty of the people perish. That is the meaning.

Special Notice to Jurors, &c .- We have been requested to state that all the causes for trial on the list for next week, have been con-

THE WAR NEWS.

The Washington National Intelligencer is received here. It contains the following highly important intelligence:

Major General Burnside has resigned, and the command of the Army of the Potomac has been given to General Joe. Hooker.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, January 26.

This morning Maj. General Burnside turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to Major General Jos. Hooker, who came to the headquarters of the camp for the purpose.

As soon as the change became known throughout the army a considerable number of the superior officers called on General Burnside, and took their parting leave of him with many regrets.

The following is the address of Gen. Burn side to the army:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Camp Near Falmouth, January 26.

General Orders No. 9. By direction of the President of the United States the commanding general this day trans fers the command of this army to Major Gen-

eral Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed vour novements has not been fruitful of victory nor any considerable advancement of our line, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience, and endurance that under more favorable circumstances- [Here the dispatch

Admiral Porter's Mississippi flotilla has coutinued its way up the White river and captured ment of another; and therefore the bill St. Charles, Arkansas county, and Duval's should go to the Committee on Railroads. Bluff and Des Arc, both in Prairie county. At | Mr. Bowman: I am somewhat embar Duval's Bluff there were captured two 8-inch rassed with reference to the rules of this cars, and at Des Arc thirty-nine prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

for the present on account, principally, of the course. The measure is one of some imporimpassable condition of the roads. Gen. Burnside was in consultation with the President, Secretary Stanton, and General Halleck at Washinton on Saturday.

A third expedition against Vicksburg is now on its way, from which good news is daily expected. The forces which it comprises are withheld from the public. A western paper, however, says that Gen. Grant will lead the land force against the city.

The steamship Saxon, from New Orleans Jan. 10th, arrived at New York on the 26th instant. Her advices are only a few hours later than those received by the Illinois week before last. It was rumored in New Orleans on the day the Saxon left that the U. S. gunnot a little to its credit. Whether it is owing boat Winona had been sunk by a rebel battery at Port Hudson. Another rumor was that Stonewall Jackson, with 40,000 men, had reinforced Vicksburg.

The rebel Generals Forrest, Stearns, and Wheeler, with 6,000 cavalry, were, at last accounts, at Franklin, Tenn. On Monday lastthe rebels attacked the bridge guards on the Chattanooga road, about ten miles from Nashville, but were repulsed with a loss of two killed and several wounded.

MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. McCLELLAN. AN INTERESTING LETTER. WASHINGTON, April 9th, 1862.

To Major General Mc Clellan: My DEAR SIR: Your despatches, complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very much, BLENCKER'S division was withdrawn from you before you left here, and you knew the pressure under which I did it, and, as I thought, aconi esced in it-certainly not without reluctance. After you left I ascertained that less than 20. 000 unorganized men, without a single field battery, were all you designed to be left for the de-

fence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and a part of these even was to go to Gen. Hook-Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, reproduced En's old position. Gen. Banks' corps, once de signed for Manassas Junction, was divided and tied up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, and cauld not leave it without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio road. This presented or would preof mandlin. He certainly were better clothes sent, when Generals McDowell or Sunner and was less filthy in his person than bar room | should be gone, a great temptation to the enerowdies usually are. But in his deportment my to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. My explicit directions that Washington should, by the judgment of all the commanders of the corps, be left entirely secure,

fine sensibilities, because all Senators from the this that drove me to detain McDowner. I do rangement to leave Banks at Manassas Junction, but when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course,

And now allow me to ask, do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond via Manassas Junction to this city to be entirely open except what resistance could be prevented by less than 20,000 unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not

allow me to evade. There is a curious mystery about the number with you. I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said. from your own returns, making 108,000 then

As to General Wool's command, I understand it is doing for you precisely what a like number of your own would have to do if that command was away. I suppose the whole clare their independence of the body, then the force which has gone forward to you is with State of New Jersey may do likewise. If a you by this time, and, if so, I think it is the part may be greater than the whole, then a precise time for you to strike a blow. By delay the enemy will readily gain on you-that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and reinall: therefore it is not fully invested with forcements than you can by reinforcements alone; and once more, let me tell you it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow. I am powerless to help this; you will do me the justice to remember I always opposed going down the bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, as only shifting and not surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy and the same or equal entrenchments at either place. The country will not fail to note-is noting now that the present hesitation to move upon an entrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written or spoken to you in greater kindness of feeling than now, with a fuller purpose to sustain you, so far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can. But must you act.

A. LINCOLN. Yours, very truly,

.Fall Brook Coal Company.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bowman of Tioga, read in place a supplement to the act to incorporate the Fall Brook Coal company, passed the 7th day of April,

Mr. Smith: That bill should go to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Bowman: I prefer that it should be referred to the Committee on Corporations. The Speaker: It is an act of incorporation and will be referred to the Committee on Corporations, unless the House should determine otherwise.

Mr. Smith: I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Railroads; and I will state my reason for making that motion. Last year, this bill presented itself to this House in just the same manner that it

does now, and after having gone——
The Speaker: The Chair would suggest that it is hardly competent for the gentleman to assume that this bill is the same as the one that was before the Legislature at the last session. The gentleman from Tioga, has read in place a bill, of the contents of which Mr. Smith can have no knowledge.

Mr. Smith: I know from the parties from whom the bill comes that the purpose is to put one railroad through to the detri

guns, two bundred rifles, and three platform House, with which I am but little acquaintthe rules, the bill which I have just introduced should properly be referred to the The proposed movement of the Army of the Committee on Corporations. I know no Potomac seems to have been entirely abandoned reason why it should go out of the ordinary tance to my constituents; and unless good reasons can be shown for a different reference, I desire that it shall be submitted to

the Committee on Corportions. The Speaker: The Chair could only judge by the title as to the appropriate re-ference; and the title indicated the Committee on Corporations.

The motion of Mr. Smith to refer the bill to the Committee on Railroads was not agreed to, there being on a division, ayes 28, nays 42. The bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

MARRIED. In Tioga, on the 11th inst., by Rev. S. J. McCullough, Mr. WM. W. CLARK to Miss FANNIE F. ADAMS.

On the 22d inst., at the Parsonage, b Rev. J. F. Calkins, Mr. SAMUEL PEARSON to Miss EMILY FRANCIS, both of Delmar.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. R. L. Stilwell, Mr. CHAS. M. SWAIN, of Burlington, to Miss HELEN CONG-DON, of Troy, Bradford county, Pa. In Covington, on the 29th ult., by Ira Patchin, Esq., Mr. HORACE WELLS to Miss AMANDA EAMES, both of Covington, Pa.

In the Military Hospital, in Richmond, Va., of gunshot wounds received at the battle of Fredericks-burg. JAMES MOORE of Wellsboro, a member of Co. H, 6th Regt. Pa. Reserves.

In Covington, Oct. 28, 1862, ELIZA, third wife of Tilly Marvin, aged 54 years. Sister M. professed faith in the Saviour at the ten-

der age of 12 years, united with the Baptist communion in Charleston, Pa., where she lived an exemplary member for 25 years; after which she united with the Christian Church in Covington, where she lived devoted to her high profession up to the period of

JOHN S. MANN,

A TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, A Condersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKenn Countles. All business en-trusted to his care will receive prompt attention. He has the agency of large tracts of good settling land and will attend to the payment of taxes on any lands in said counties. Couders Hkt, Jan. 28, 1863.5

RETURNED SOLDIERS

ND their FRIENDS, can obtain BACK A PAY, PENSIONS, and BOUNTY, through the subscriber, who has made arangements to prosecute all such claims, with a long established and perfectly reliable PENSION AGENCY at Washington. As the affidavits must be taken before a judge of he Court, and as this is the residence of Judge Whe ler, the business can be transacted in an hours time.

Lawrenceville, Jan. 28, 1863.

E. D. WELLS:

ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in Becember list, SIX SHEEP. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PELEG POTTER. and take them away. P. Catlin Hollow, Jan. 21, 1863.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES

WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP, how-VV ever severe may be alleviated and cured by the use of Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam. the use of Madame Zadoo Porter's Curative Batean.

This invaluable Medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness and Tickling in the Throat. It lossens the Phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the taste. It is not a violent remedy, but emolient—warming, searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child. For sale by all Druggists; at 13 and 25 cts. per bottle.

Jan. 28, 1863-ly.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.—Published for the benefit and he a caution to young men, and others; who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and the kindred ailments—supplying the ments of self-cure. By once who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbing and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. Jan. 28, 1863.-ly.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A Reverend Gontleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to com-municate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to John M. Dangall, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. Jan. 28, 1863.-ly.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CENTS. The Best and Cheapest Household Remedy in

the World. Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

Great Cough Remedy.



Lungs.

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S BALSAM is propared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remdies the regetable remedies affords, its remedial kingdom are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, through the Lungs. It is not a violent remedy, but emolent—warm, searching and effective; can be taken by the eldest person or yrungest child.

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S BALSAM has been in use by the public for over 13 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

THOST Important.—Madane Zadoc Porter's Curative Balence the seld as to rice which was

me Zadoc Porter's Curative Balan is sold at a price which

brings it in the reach of every one to keep'lt convenient for use. The timely use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 The timely use of a single bottle will prove to be worm awtimes its goet.

NOTICE—Save Yorn Money:—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s to 31 which do not contain the virues of a 13 cent Bottle of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine; and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customers invist upon liaving Madame Porter's and none other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25 cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

29 Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cents, and in larger bottles at 25 cents.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, New York.

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 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

rigars. Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.-tf.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of ad-A ministration having been granted to the subscri-per, on the estate of Justus S. Burdick, late of Chatham, dec'd; notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber

Chatham, Jan. 14, 1863.

HOMESTEAD. NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP HAS A NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP HAS just been opened in Tiogo, Penna, where may be found a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, of the most approved patterns, and from the best manufacturers. The HOMESTEAD is adnitted 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 both very neat and superior stoves.

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

Job work of all kinds attended to on call.

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

CONSUMPTION,

A ND Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, can be cured. Not however by any medicine taken into the stomach, as has been fully shown recently in a sories of essays by Dr. Robert Hunter of New York City, published in the Daily Tribune: but by inhaling the suitable medicine combined with cxygen, into the Lungs. The subscriber is so fully satisfied of this that be has ontered into an arrangement with Dr. Hunter, by which any person suffering from diseased throat or lungs, on giving him a full statement of their symptoms, and paying the regular fee, which is very reasonable, can have their case sent to the Doctor and the medicine and inhaling in-

strument furnished to them.

Persons able to come to him are desired to do so, and will generally find him at his Furniture and Carpet Rooms in Lawrenceville. Those who are unable to come, he will visit on being requested to do so.

He has made this arrangement and gives this notice that no one in this county may die of these diseases without the trial of this last and most successful.

triumph of medical science. Lawrenceville, Jan. 14, '63.-tf. E. D. WELLS. A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to audit the accounts of O. B. Wella and Gates Bird, Executors of the Estate of John Corrattents of the Correct of the C

Gates Bird, Executors of the Estate of John Corratt-late of Jackson township, dec'd., will attend to the dufies of his appointment at the office of J. W. Guern-sey, in the borough of Tioga, on Saturday, the 3 let day of January instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all persons having any claims upon said fund are required to present them for altowance.
Tioga, Jan. 7, 1863. WM. GARRETSON.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffec.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior Nutricious Beverage for General Debility, Dyspopsia, and all billions disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25

Kollock's Levain. The purest and best BAKING POWDER known,

for making light, sweet and nutricious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents. MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist, Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadel-bia, and for sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

ESTRAY.—Carro into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 17th inst, a large WHITE HOGe The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

S. B. PRICE.

DeerBold, Jan. 21, 1863, it.

March 5, 1862.