# THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

### the country while we are not. If the people at the North are really in earnest and wish to put down the rebellion they surely cannot object. We could arm at least one hundred thousand of them by the first of May. I think there cannot reasonably be any objection. Cer-tainly we need all the men at home that are left, and shall we refuse to recruit our atmy from this source. I believe every man true to his country will say, nay. Mountsinser,

minimier van ein en men ofrestig to bas

# From the 11th Pennsylvania Cavairy,

HEAD QUARTERS 11TH PA. VOL. CATALRY, ] "" CAMP SOFFOLK, VA., Feb. 5, 1863. " FRIEND AGITATOR" Now that the Grand Army of the Potemic is forced into winter quarters by the wretched condition (T the " sacred soll;" the little band composing the 7th army borns are having very lively times. This portion of the Union forces is pitted against Gen. Prior of Virginia, who holds possession of the town of Franklin on the Blackwater river, and frequent are the skirmishes which take place more than a year. Close observing visitors to flong the banks of that stream, but the affair the camps opposite Washington during the of last Friday totally eclipses all former precidences. It seems the celebrated Jeff Davis (President of the C. S.) came down by rail to Franklin for the purpose of having an inter-view with Gov. Vance of North Carolins, and the presence of such a distinguished personage rendered it necessary to advance the forces at that point so as to prevent the surprise and enpture of the said J. D.

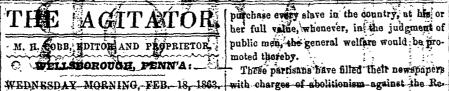
Pryor advanced as far as the Deserted House. eight miles from Suffolk, where they were met by a reconnoitering party from this regiment, (11th Pa. Vol. Cavalry) who charged upon their advance guard and then retreating gave the alarm. Instantly all was prefaration, and at 12 o'clock Thursday night we received orders to move forward-drove in the rebel pickets at the pickets, shall we retire ?" to which the old hero replied : "General Corcoran pever retires." Tell Col. Spear to charge on them,

approach. Volley after volley was poured into our ranks, but still onward we went until horses and the clashing of sabres a they went themselves and remember their business. crashing through the skulls of the foc, then a At the period we speak of the army of fish like lightning followed by the deafening thunder of three entire batteries of Stillery as they sent their missiles of destinction into our dlose ranks. Our batteries having fot into poadequate idea of the terrible scene. First comes the quick, bright flash, Illowed by the report, and then the shell may be seen winging through the air, followed || r a blaze, then bursting, scatters death among the foe. For rapid and severe fire from our guns, which was fast decimating their ranks, begani to retire. Then came the order for a charge, and the gallunt 13th Indiana and 69th Tew York rushed sition, from which they were fuickly ousted by a second charge from the 11(h. The pursuit was continued eight miles by flur fovalry, when the forces were recalled by Gin. Corcoran.

wounded; and missing, are 161-the enemy acknowledge a loss of something over 200.

Col. Spear had his horse shot under him but suffered no personal injury. Follett's battery, setts battery, took part in the fif and acquitted themselves nobly.

ted themselves nobly. Altogether the fight was finit, and our troops have (e pastrated that dependence can be placed of them in any veterans of a score of battle pould bebave no that Dranesville did more for the morale of the Gen. Pryor boasted a long time since that he army than all the dress parades that ever were better than they. his promise. I am yours for the war,



# THE ABMY OF THE POTOMAC.

We hear much speaking, and read much writing, about the Army of the Potomac.' We hear that it is sadly demoralized, discontented, and inefficient. That there is no esprit de corps, which is to an army what health is to the body and soul-something which preserves the integrity and keeps them together.

Doubtless much that we hear has stable foundation in fact. But it is nothing new. Personally, we have been aware of this condition of things as pertaining to that army for months of December and January of 1861 and and 1862, respectively, marked this demoralization and commented upon it then. It was deeply regretted; and if our renders recollect what was the course of many city papers at that time, they may cease to wonder that the editors thereof urged a forward movement as a vital necessity.

It is well known that a state of inaction in the face of an enemy has quadruple influence to demoralize an army that defeat has. Action stimulates, knits together and strengthens .--Inaction is a disorganizing influence. It gives free play to all petty jealdusies which afflict 4 A. M., Fridny. The advance guard sent a military officers, and from fighting the battle dispatch back to Gen. Corcoran who command- of freedom they soon descend to wage petty ed the expedition saying: "We have driven in quarrel for personal aggrandisement. quarrel for personal aggrandisement.

Napoleon did these things better. He kept his armies on the move. He sought the enemy Our regiment received this laconic order with and fell upon him wherever he found him. a rousing chapr, and drawing our rusty sabres But even if he did not desire to bring on a we moved down upon the foe who were drawn battle prematurely, he kept his men in motion. up under cover of the darkness swaiting our He was a philosopher. He reasoned that the He was a philosopher. He reasoned that the ocean, without tides and currents, would soon we gained the top of the hill? Freins instant become putrescent. This fact led him to keep nothing was to be heard but the trampling of his men in motion-leading them to forget

At the period we speak of the army of the Potomac was convinced that its valor and determination was not equal to the task of driving the rebels from the vicinity of Manassas .sition, we retired, leaving the find to be con-fested by the opposing batteries. They who have never seen a battle by night can form no The constant inquiry was : "Why don't we do something ?" And finally they began to say that their general knew too much to lead them up to the entrenchments at Centerville. And it became a settled conviction in the minds of the space of nine dreadful hours the fight con-tinued, when the rebels, diskingtened at the a forward movement was made.

Now an army is thoroughly demoralized the moment the idea of its inferiority to the enemy becomes prevalent among the rank and file. npon them, driving them baci to resecond po- To enter into a contest expecting to come off second best is usually equivalent to defeat. There was certainly a time in November, 1861, when the army of the Potomac could have | But we presume the liason is now broken, and Casualties on our side are light-the killed, soundly thrashed the army at Manasses had they been led on. The rank and file, generally, at that time had great confidence in their ability to do any possible thing. It was ex-4th U. S. artillery, and David? 7th Massacha- pected daily by them that they would be ordered forward. But days and weeks, and months, dragged on, and no order came. Having confidence in the judgment of their leader. they at last concluded that they had overrated dependence can be placed and them in any emergency. With one except in the 13th In-diana, which has been with file and Banks-all the troops have never is in engaged, but file the troops have never is in engaged, but

public men, the general welfare would be promoted thereby.

These partisans have filled their newspapers with charges of abolitionism against the Re publican party for ten years, nearly. They have charged that Republicans withed to destroy not-only the rights, but the property of Southern men. But Republicans now propose to pay Southern men for their property, to the end-that it-may be property no longer. Proslavery leaders oppose the proposition. They oppose it, not because it increases the indebtedness of the government, but because it aims at the destruction of an universally acknowledged wrong. They desire to keep the evil in our midst. And they now interfere to frustrate

the will of the people of Missouri, constitu-, tionally directed. Who interferes to thwart the people of a State in a fair expression of their will, now? Who but these punctilious partisans; who have been denouncing such interference heretofore !

WE desire publicly to return thanks for two. recent happenings. We refer to the cashiering of Fitz-John Porter, and the secession of Thurlow Weed from the ranks of the Republican party. There is one fact to which we refer with pride and satisfaction; that is, that during ten years of journalism we never yet indited a line eulogistic of Thurlow Weed. To us he ever seemed a combination of Aminidab Sleek and Uriah Heep, endued with the spirit of Simon Magus.

Thurlow Weed has been painted blacker than he merited by the partisan leaders to whom he has now gone over. As persistently has he been overrated by Whig and Republican leaders. Between the two extremes he was located by nature. He has been an able editor and a man of influence, but never a man of real ability. He was never an unselfish man, yet never a thorough scoundrel, because incapable of daring acts of any sort. He is, and always was, a moral coward. His forte was contractbrokerage. During his public life he has always succeeded in topping the State and National Treasury, no matter what party administered the government. Though publishing the Albany Evening Journal during the Administrations of Pierce and Buebanan, he managed to share the inordinate plunder of the Government printing with G. W. Bowman. He is, therefore, rich, and can afford to retire on his fortune. He shared the profits of the great swindle which was unjustly charged upon Alexander Cummings in 1861, and probably pocketed thousands as his share of other contracts made by government during this war. So it may be safely said that though abandoning the support of the government he does not forego the gratification of his passion for mon-

opolizing its patronage. Whether be has kept Mr. Seward, or whether Mr. Seward kept him, is still a matter of doubt. each will betake himself to some new connection. The government submitted to nameless outrage and indelible disgrace when it suffered him to represent it in a semi-official capacity in Europe last summer. ' Ostensibly, he went to Europe to correct some errors into which the potentates there had fallen in regard to American affairs ; really, he went to Europe to get out of the way of the investigation into the conduct of Alexander Cummings as a charterer of vessels and purchaser of supplies for the army of the United States. It was in keeping

true men in terms of reproach, but never forget to laud their former leader. Such are the facts. We leave the public to

draw their own inferences.

with peculiar interest at the present time .--Taken in connexion with the evidence produced on the Fitz-John Porter trial, it serves to clear up "the mystery of defeat" in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. It is very well that this report was not published before the science, and to it alone. trial of Porter; as, had it been, the friends of Pope with striving to prejudice the public against him.

It will be seen that Pope had some thousands of men less than he has had credit for heretofore. Nobody thought he had less than 50,000 men under his command. With inade- causes, but intolerant of the results of those quate force, and insubordinate officers to con- causes. tend with as well as a desperate enemy, his apology for defeat cannot be judged lame and Anefficient.

On the 4th instant, Mr. McDongall introduced a series of resolutions into the Senate relative to French intervention in Mexico. These ernment in a war with that country. Mr. Mcthe war in Mexico than about that in the United States. The resolutions were intended them indicates. The vote against tabling them was nine, all peace democrats, alias "copper-

heads." THE election of Edwin D. Morgan as U.S. Senator from New York, effectually extinguishes Thurlow Weed and his great coadjutor, Fernando Wood. It is gratifying to know that with all the reverses of last fall, the mulatto democracy have gained but one Senator. And that gain may yet give us as much working strength as we had before.

RETALIATION .--- The Jackson Appeal suggests two methods of retalliation. The first of these is that, after the first of January, all commisioned officers captured on slave territory besum marily executed, and the other is that such officers should be turned over by the Confederate Government to the State authorities, to be dealt with as felons. The adoption of either onesof these measures would, no doubt, exercise a very beneficial influence upon these minious of Lincoln, who carry their commissions in their pockets for the purpose of itciting the slaves to rebellion and insurrection. For such fiends no punishment is too severe, and they should he made to feel and know in advance that the death penalty awaits them, if they are captured on Southern soil after the proclamation of Lincoin shall have made its appearance.

The same suggestion was made in this journal 'immediately on the receipt of Lincoln's preliminary proclamation, showing that this was to be an Abolition war! The presence of such men on our soil is a violation of the State law which inflicts the penalty of death. Their purpose is not a war in the civilized acceptation of the term, and hence they are entitled to none of the privileges of belligerents. Every State should make a demand for all Abolition officers captured within its limits, and they should be tried and hung as insurrectionists. Such a course would be both legal and just, and we hone Congress will, on reassembling, give its sanction to the proceeding and obviate all danger of collision.

A NEW REMEDY FOR THE SMALLPOX. Saracenia purpurea, or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, which we mentioned some time ago as being the specific used by the Indians against the smallpox, bids fair to realize the expectations entertained by medi-Visiting Dispensary, states that this Saracenia, a papaveraceous plant, will cure smallpox in all its forms within twelve hours after the patient has taken the decoction. "However alarming and numerous the eruptions," he says, "or confluent and frightful they may be, the peculiar action of the medicine is such that very seldom is a scar left to tell the story of the is washed with the infusion of the Saracenia, they are deprived of their contagious properit may be largely mixed with tea or coffee, and given to connoisseurs in these beverages to drink, without being aware of the admixture. The medicine has been successfully tried in the hospitals of Nova Scotia, and its use will be

continued."-Galignani

From the Washington Chronicle. A NATIONAL DEFECT.

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Diseased self consciousness in the individual is a great misfortune ; as pertaining to & nation it is a serious fault.

This nation is pre-eminently self-conscious. THE OFFICIAL REPORT of the last battle of | Its nerves of sentation lie very near the sur-Bull Run, by Maj. General Pope, an abstract | face. Touch the body ever so lightly, and the of which we publish elsewhere, will be read remotest members writhe; touch the remotest member and the body is convulsed.

We say nothing and do nothing officially that we do not ask, "What will England say to that ?" " What will France think of that ?" Whereas, whatever we say or do as a nation, should be submitted to the arbitration of con-

Does a military expedition fail, or is an army repulsed, we straitway set about excusing that disgraced man would have charged Gen. ourselves to ourselves. We apoligize and crave indulgence of our own judgment. We bring forward a variety of real or supposed causes of failure, most of which are declared to have been beyond human control.; We proceed to explain; then follow with an explanation of our explanation. We are very tolerant of

The self-conscious man is inevitably awkward. He looks at his hands and feet, and votes them de trop. At his coat, and beholds innumerable wrinkles. The face of every man and woman is a mirror in which his awkwardness is reflected. He is, therefore, constitutionally an unhappy being.

And as man individually is a compendium resolutions were offensive toward France, and of man in the aggregate, the foregoing is a were, no doubt, intended to entangle the gov- faithful picture of the figure we make as a nation. We have not enough of self-respect. Dougall, who is a Democrat of the mulatto great inherit power, and by no means backstripe, like his fellow democrats in the Senate ward in boasting of it, we still are not strengthand elsewhere, is much more troubled about ened by the consciousness of such possession. How can this fault be corrected ? Certainly not by giving it unlimited indulgence. We must go back to the alphabet of a true educato embarrass the government, as the vote on tion, and learn the elementary processes which conduct to-the high elevation of self-respect. Respecting ourselves, it must follow that others will respect us. Once willing and determined to do right and leave the issue with a higher power, our nationhood will assert itself. and place us above the ex parte criticisms of Eu-

> Why should we defer to the opinion of Earope? We are engaged in working out the problem involved in the maintenance of democratic institutions. Europe declares, in theory and in practice, that the solution develops anarchy and uncontrollable disorder. If we do not deny this, our fathers denied it for us. We have to make that denial good by experiment. We cannot look for sympathy and encouragement from the advocates of the affirma-

> Deputed to demonstrate the power and the right of the people to govern themselves, we are to proceed diligently, and wait for the result. If we suffer ourselves to be plagued with thoughts of national death, we shall never be prepared to live." "Think of living !" wrote Goethe; and by the mere moral force of such thinking, we may enter into a higher national life.

The man who resolves to do right, and abide the consequences, is well-nigh invincible. How much more a 1 ation ; A homogeneous people are knit together with indissoluble bonds. Working together, obedient to the behests of high principle, they never yet failed.

Nor shall we fail. We shall smite organized wrong with rods of iron; and, having overthrown, shall bind it with bonds of steel. We must act true to the present, and future peace and security will follow as the day the night. But we cannot pin our faith on the embroidered sleeve of kingly Europe. Europe has her problem to work out; we, ours. And neither can lighten the burden of the other.

But this habit of excusing ourselves to ourselves must be dropped. It is a strong point in any character which is manifested by self poised and persistent effort. The record of the Good Samaritan nowhere shows that he apolo-rized for doing what was not laid down in the gized for doing what was not laid down in the practical canons of the priest and the Levite.

How much less ought we to stain our record

5.75. 21 The Bight Sort of Talk ~ 7815 General Hurlbut and the Memphis Secessioniste. General Hurlbut, in command at Mamphis has recently issued an order which is extremely distasteful to the secessionists. Having been troubled for some time by persons who, residing in Memphis under the protection of our flag, were constantly plotting against the lederal authorities, holding communication also with guerills bands which infest the neighbor-ing country, General Hurlbut thus notifies them of his intentions :

"Many of these sympathizers have expressed a determination that the Charleston and Memphis railroad shall not be used by the United States; All such persons may rest assured that military authority will run and use that railroad long as necessary for the public service, and every family and all personal property, between Hatchie and Coldwater rivers, will be removed; if necessary, to an unobstructed use of the road. Nay, more, every family in the city of Memphis of doubtful loyalty, whether they, have gone through the form of taking the oath of allegiance or not, will be sent north of our lines. if those measures shal become necessary, for every raid or attempted raid by guerillas upon railroada. 🔸

"Ten families of most noted secessionists in Memphis will be sent South, and these are to be selected from those of greatest wealth and highest social position first, because less likely to suffer from banishment.

"Citizens will not be considered responsible for attacks made by regularly organized forces of the public enemy, but will be held responsible for irregular forces-which are mainly kent We are not calm and self-poised. Possessed of up or supplied by their sympathizers in and about this city. Any person not belonging to the Confederate army who shall supply arms, ammunition or military supplies to these lawless bands, will be summarily tried by a military commission, and if sentenced by that commission, executed forthwith."

> PETROLEUN.-From January 1st up to the 30th ult., no less than 1,556,117 gallons of petroleum have been shipped from New York. and in addition to this there were exported from Boston 217,298 gallons; from Philadelphia, 129,513 gallons; from Baltimore, 55,369 gallons; and from Portland, Maine, 47,466 gallons-total 440,646 gallons-making a total export from the United States, since the 1st of Jenuary, of 2,005,763 gallons. The petroleum trade, in its sudden rise and rapid progress, is the most extraordinary on record. The importation into London last year, was 28,335 barrels; Liverpool, 39,309 barrels; Glasgow, 650 barrels. Total exports to Europe from America, 257,914 barrels, or 10,318,658 Amer-

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. NOTICE is hereby given that the duties and taxes under the Excise Laws of the United States

ican gallons.

have become due and payable, and that the Deputy Collector for Tioga county, will attend at the times and places hereinafter, mentioned, for the purpose of receiving the same, between the hours of TEN o'clock in the forencon until FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, Viz :

In Mansfield, at the office of Ross & Williams, on

In Mansfield, at the office of Ross & Williams, on Saturday, the 21st day of February, 1863. In Matfishurg, at the Hotel of D. James, on Mon-day, the 23d of February, 1863. In Jackson, at the office of O. B. Wells, on Tues-day, the 24th of February, 1863. In Liberty, at the Hotel of J. H. Weodruff, on Wednesday, the 25th of February, 1863. In Bioschurg, at the Hotel of A. L. Bodine, on Thursday, the 26th of February, 1863. In Weilsboro, at the office of Massena Bullard, on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th of February, 1863, of each day. In Tioga, at the Hotel of Lyman H. Smith, on Monday, the 26 March, 1863. In Lawrenceville, at Siosson's Hotel, on Tuesday,

Monday, the 2d of March, 1863. In Lawrenceville, at Slosson's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 3d of March, 1863. In Elkland, at the Hotel of David Dunbarr, on Wednesday, the 5th of March, 1863. In Derfield, at the Hotel of C. H. Goldsmith, on Thursday, the 5th of March, 1863. In Westfield, at the Hotel of Peter Bush, on Fri-dow the 6th of March 1863.

day, the 6th of March, 1863.

places metioned, that may best suit the convenience of the tax payers. Government money only will be received from me, but to accommodate tax payers, I

M. D. BAILEY. : From the 136th Pennsyl\*ania Begiment.\_ CAMP NEAR BELIE PLAIN, VA.

Febru vry 1, 1863.

DEAR AGITATOR: Various are the scenes that pass before my imaginatio; set I sit myself down to talk, for a short tille, with your fead-ers. I can let my thoughts wander back a short distance into the past back behold myself a school-boy, passing awa; the fleeting mo-ments of youth, unconsciour, f the fleeting mo-gle the freemen of America, build have to pass through to sustain their i titonality. And now, after years have pass, away, and I find myself engaged in that stat benflict. I am myself engaged in that i that conflict, I am puzzled to know when at from it will end. advantage of position that, stars could afford, and there, like the Sparlay tof old, stand and -battle for all that they had sear. Again, I have seen them march along through storms of wind and rain over roads alongst impassable. and at night lay themse ver upon the cold ground to sleep. What as the feelings and passions of men that or a them to endure these dongers and hardshire? It can be nothing less than a pure love of Freedom, and a desire to see their government triamph over all its foes. The great dividuaptage which all have had to labor under for a few months, may for a time dampen the spirits of those brave men. But when they see that their have endured so many halfehips to maintain, are using every effort to assist them in this hour of trouble, and danger, they will go to work with two fold energy, and this unboly was among the number who left their homes with pure motives within my heart to help defend that noble institution, a Republican of respect in our soldiers for themselves and loved ones at home, by giving way to all of the temptations thrown in the ir path, and rushing on regardless of the instriction received when beneath a parental roof. Excluse me, Mr. Edito-day, and I thought I cyald not improve the hope to have a chat with you again soon. Respectfully, your 1.

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would deliver Suffelk from "Xankee thrall- invented to make puppets of decent men. To dom," but this time he did is intend to fulfill the Pennsylvania Reserves belongs the credit of giving the army of the Potomac all the heart it has had since November, 1861.

But there are other causes at work to complete the work of demoralization. It is notorious that scarcely any papers are permitted to DEAR AGITATOR : Various are the scenes that circulate in the lines save the New York Herald

the purlicus of New York for a man to do their dirty work. As for the Herald, no man of right I have seen the brave son if our land drawn motives and intelligence pretends to believe in up in battle array and rush forward against its integrity. But these are the papers in the breast-works of an endby who had every whose favor the political officers of the army Potomac. We have conversed with many disof the Potomac discriminate.

Now, what other than demoralization. con be expected of an army thus fed ? Shall these vile sheets be forbidden within the lines? Certainly not. But let "the bane and antidote" go together. That is simple justice.

THE inconsistencies of partisan leaders ought to be instructive. In time past the pro-slavery leaders of the North have opposed the various measures for the restriction of slavery as tending to a violation of the constitution. That is to say-to restrict slavery was to indirectly generals and the noble government which they interfere with the rights of States and to bring about the abolition of slavery.

But now, when the State of Missouri, comes forward and asks to be aided in emancipating rebellion must soon be truched. You must her slaves, and the appropriation of twenty not look at me as an egotist when I say that I millions is asked of Congress as partial commillions is asked of Congress as partial compensation for such emancipated slaves, these pro-slavery partisans grow indignant, and make form of Government; which has ever protected long speeches against the appropriation, on the me. I am at times pain d to witness a want ground that Congress has no authority to compensate the owners for their slaves, in order to their emancipation.

How is this? The people of Missouri, thro' their legislators, have proposed to make anothfor, for thus breaking in upon your sanctity, | er free state. They only desire to share the for a lonely feeling channel to steal over me burden assumed for the general good with the claim to be such. They are, also, without exwhole people. Were Congress to appropriate | ception, "McClellan men." Their business is your paper. Accept the for the present. I the sum asked for, it would not be interference, to cry down Gen. Burnside and cry up Gen. MAZEFFA. | constitutional provision forbidding Congress to | boat or on the field, they speak of loyal and | to 30,000 pupils.

with the cowardice of the man. Having led Mr. Cummings into difficulty he abandoned him in the hour of trial. "So, having plundered the Government until it no longer paid in gold, he now abandons its support and goes over to the ranks of that democracy led by James Brooks and Fernando Wood.

### Heaven be praised !

WE do not expect to survive the destruction of evil under the sun. Nor do we expect the tendency to do evil will ever, in this world, be fully eliminated from human dispositions .-Nevertheless, it is incumbent upon every man. and peculiarly upon all teachers, to denounce evil doings in every walk of life. Otherwise the public conscience would fall asleep, and wrong might gain a dangerous ascendancy over Right.

There is a great evil now prevalent under the sun, chiefly pertaining to the army of the interested and perfectly reliable persons, just from the front, and the report of each corroborates the report of every other, to this general effect:

It is impossible to get any New York papers in the army of the Potomac save the Herald and its servile imitator the World. Other papers are purchased and forwarded, but somehow never reach their destination. The reason of this is found in the disloyalty of line and field officers, who, in concert with their social equals, camp-followers, sutlers and plunderers. are doing their worst to utterly demoralize the army of the Potomac. We do not echo rumor in this statement. We have the best possible evidence in the world that this is the true reason of the discontent in the army. These officers care nothing for the country so long as they draw their pay and partake of the fruits of frands perpetrated by dishonest sutlers and wagon-masters. And if some action is not had, with a view of correcting the evil, the worst may be expected.

We say further, that in the progress of an investigation of this matter, the fact appears that these mischief-makers, from Colonels to

CONFEDERATE DECISION ON COLOR .--- The Confederate Adjutant General has decided that race are liable to conscription. This certainly of the white race in a person are overcome by the hundredth fraction of hegro blood. But if whites are declared subject to military service, our Democratic friends will perceive how large a portion of the colored population of the South decision of the rebels. If liable to military duty, they of course owe that duty to the Gorcrnment. They of course are capable of loyalty and treason, and it is the duty of the Government to give them every facility for deserting treason and showing fidelity. Thus by the act of the rebels, the Democratic scruples about the color of the assistance offered in the South are cut down to the fractional, full-blood, native American African .- Har.

Telegraph. THE RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION is already be- uary 2d) to go back to town to make arrange. ginning to show its good fruits. The governments. So, after borrowing some tools, which ment of Toula, which formerly had 10 village we procured only by energetic representations that these mischief-makers, from Colonels to camp-thieves—are democrats; at least, they claim to be such. They are, also, without ex. pils. In the government of Simbirsk the num sadness to which language cannot do justice, opposite ber of schools ross during the same period we lowered them to their resting place side by from 20 to 277, pupils from 375 to 4,192; in side, and heaped the earth over them, putting and is ready to do all manner of work prompt and to but co-operation. As for the rest, there is no McClellan. Meet them where you will, on the Podolia, from 306 to 1,288 schools, and 14,596 up the head-board I had prepared with my pairing i iso done on short notice. O. F. ELLIS-constitutional provision forbidding Congress to boat or on the field, they speak of loyal and i to 30,000 pupils.

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with apologies for binding up the twenty millions?

How the Rebels Treat our Dead. It was stated some time since that the rebels had ordered the body of General Sill, who was cal men of its efficacy. In a letter addressed killed at Murfreesboro', to be buried with milito the American Medical Times, Dr. Frederic tary honors. This was afterwards denied, and W. Morris, President-Physician of the Halifax we now find in the Nashville Union, a letter from Surgeon Bowman of the Twenty-seventh Illinois volunteers upon the subject, which we quote :

CAMP ON STONE RIVER, SOUTH OF MUR- ] FREESBORD, TENN., Jan. 20, 1863. Editor of the Nashville Union :

In your issue of the 17th instant, in your editorial under the head of 'A Perfidious Peodisease. If either vaccine or variolous matter ple,' in speaking of atrocities by the rebels, you say: 'The dead body of Gen. Sill, whom barbarians would have admired for his chivalties. So mild is the medicine to the taste that rous courage, was stripped on the field of battle. The subsequent honor of a military burial in said counties. by the enemy was the smallest reparation they could make for this fiendish barbarism.' The

men with any portion of the blood of the white ultimo. The enemy charged valiantly upon our extemporized field hospital, where we had looks more like confidence in the superiority of the blood of the whites, than the Northern notion that ninety-nine hundredths of the blood My Colonel, F. A. Harrington, of the Twenty-My Colonel, F. A. Harrington, of the Twenty-Also Tin. Copper, and Sheet Iron ware, kept con-My Colonel, r. A. matrington, or the twenty -seventh Illinois, was very severely wounded. We were taken to Murfreesboro on the after-noon of the 31st. Colonel H. died on the intervention of the 31st. The severe density on head and mode to order of the best mate-ial 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. all who have a fraction of the blood of the noon of the 31st. Colonel H. died on the morning of the 2d inst. I procured an order for an extra fine coffin, same as General Sill's is made subject to the conditions of war by the but green oak and poplar, and but little of that and besieged by a growd of importunate appli-cants for coffins, boxes, anything in which to bury their dead friends. I laid off iny coat, and with the help of a negro, completed a rough coffin, the best the place afforded, and same as General Sill's. I procured the same hearse and driver, so as to bury my friend behearse and driver, so as to bury my friend beside General Sill. The driver took us to the spot where he had left the body of General Sill. We found it in the fence corner unburied, no grave dug, and no detail for that purpose. It was too late in the day (Friday, Jan.

have made arrangements by which I can take, besides Government funds, good par drafts, payabla in New York or Philadelphia, or par currency. JOHN M. PHELPS,

JOHN M. PHELPS, Deputy-Colfector 18th Col. District. Mansfield, Pa., Feb. 11, 1863. JEROME B. NILES,

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

HAVING associated himself with a legal firm in Wasbington, be possesses first rate facilities for the prosecution of Claims for Pensions, Back-Pay, Bounty, and all other just demands against the Gov-erament. All such claims will be attended to with promptness and fidelity, and "no charges" will be made unless the application is successful. Middlebury Centre, Nov. 12, 1862.-3m.

### JOHN S. MANN.

A TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in P ter and McKean Counties. All business entrusted 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 soid consting

### Coudersport, Jan. 28, 1863.⇒

### HOMESTEAD.

truth of history compels me to state that the inference that General Sill was baried by the rebels with military honors is not correct. They did not bury him at all, whatever they may have ordered done. I was taken prisoner while attending to our wounded on the 31st

" GOLDEN AGE" & GOOD HOPE,"

are square, flat top air tight stoves, with large ovens,-

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

for an extra fine coffin, same as General Sill's ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the sub-but green oak and poplar, and but little of that scribers on the estate of Albert S. Shieves, late of

Sore Throat and Diphtheria.

A NEW and powerful remedy to be used only externally has just been found. It must be applied when the first symptoms appear, and it will certainly reduce the swelling and infamation. Call for the Lethean Ointment at Roy's Drug Store. Directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cents. Wellsboro, Feb. 4, 1863.

### CROWL'S WAGON SHOP,

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