is occasionally passed between shem, notwithstanding the orders to the conta y. The rebels often go so far as to ask our bill for coffee, in which it seems they are selding indulged, and consequently it is considered a great luxury among them. They admit that they are heartily sick of the war, and appear to cherish no such hatred to our soldiers as is often spoken of. The majority of them are badly off for clothing, especially shoes. The emmong them who are able to clothe themse yes manage to

>150

The condition of our army is good. The general health is unusually good, and the army is daily increasing in potent of numbers by fresh arrivals of conval scents from the hospitals. The bulk of the s my is encamped immediately in front of, and along, the Rappaliannock, though a consi lerable force is stretched along the railroad to Aquia creek. Aquia Linding presents an il iportant appearance, and is daily increased it size and importance. It has the appearance a regular port. Buildings for various militar purposes have been built, including a Com assary Hospital, Soldier's Rest, for the accom a dation of convalescents who arrive there from Washington, besides numerous other recommodations, and several camps. The railroad has been thoroughly repaired and is in good running order up to Falmouth Station. Transports are daily hovering about the what it ouch waiting for its turn to unload its burnen of materials

tents, the boys have more than supplied the deficiency by building huts of logs-the small tunts answering excellently for the roof; each cabin is supplied with a chimney, built of saids, which answers for the purpose of cook-ling, and with the assistance of wood, which is the famous retreat of Sizel. Pittsburg Landing plenty in these parts, is a good guard at our cabin door against the entrance of Jack Frost, whose visits are frequent and hotivery pleasant, especially to the poor fellows whose lot it is to be on picket where there is neither chimney nor fire. The weather has, indeed, been mild, morning the ground was covered with about five inches of snow—it having fallen during the preceding day and night; it however, soon melted, leaving the roads in such a condition that it was almost impossible to step out without going in "shoe deep." It a few days, what is defeat to one party is not always vichowever, it froze, which left a hard, but rough surface. This morning it began to snow, which threatens to turn to rain before night.

When we came here the country along the river and all around us was one tast forest of onk and pine, among which was piled a large amount of cord wood, of which the boys made good use. To-day the country presents a different aspect. Instead of a forest we are surrounded by a clearing which extends far and wide, and is daily increasing in Himensions by Now, a passer-by that ten-acre field, while the the fresh incursions made by the boys to increase the wood pile. Uncle cam furnishes teams to haul our wood, which is quite an improvement to carrying it on one's back.

Our rations are ample, and our clothing sufficient to satisfy all reasonable demands; and. as soldiers, we have no reason to complain. In my opinion the army was never in better condition to move than at present, did the weather admit. Those who are stuffing the papers about the demoralization of the Army of the Potomac, write about matters of which Nothing is truer than what Gen. Hooker

said, on assuming command: "In equipment, intelligence and valor, the enemy is our infe-What our future merements may be I will not attempt to predict but the nature of was in no sense a victory for us. "Pighting Joe" will not allow inactivity to reign here any longer than is necessary for the roads to dry, which is now the only serious impediment to action.

The feeling of the army, in regard to the President's Emancipation Prodlamation are various. So far as I can ascertain the majority of the soldiers are dissatisfied with it. Many have met, affirm that they bill not fight at all been destroyed. under it. Yet there are hand, very many, who are willing to fight for the Union and Constitution, though the slave the freed by it. Such constitute the truly loyal who are willing the enemy, drove him, but did not prevent to do every thing to sustain the President in him from going off in tolerable order. Burnhis honest effort to restore the Union.

Many, on looking at our mat reverses, are discouraged, and seem to look gloomily into the future. They may have leasons for such forebodings, but so long as we have an army in the field, far spperior to that of the enemy, resources to which the Southern Confederacy is nothing in comparison, and Justice and Humanity on our side, I shall not despair, but continue to hope, trusting to Providence for the final issue. he final issue.
Such is the opinion and sentiments of

2. 13 Young AMERICA.

The Platform of Opposition.

The Philadelphia Press sums up the leading features of the policy of the opposition party now organized, under the names of " Conservatism" and "Democracy," to obstruct the action of the Government and cooperate with the Rebels. thus:

1. Opposition to all attempts to punish treason, by arresting those who i roclaim tresona-ble sentiments. 2. Opposition to the draft. 3. Attempts to demoralize the army by fomenting a spirit of dissatisfaction and mutiny. 4 A depreciation of the currency by weakening the public faith; and producing a distrust in the the emancipation of the slaves, of rabels; and the employment of negroes to the army and navy. 6. Opposition to the gevenue and tax law. 7. Propositions for armistice and the suspension of the blockade. 8. Invitations to the European Powers to feediate in the affairs the sythe in a field where there are a dozen or of the country. S. Denunciation of the gener- more white men, do you, by that hiring, conals who make themselves conspicuous in the stitute the negro the equal of the white man? cause of liberty, like Banks, Butler, and Hun-ter, and a disparagement of generals who If "yes," then by making a soldier of the achieve great military successes, like Rosecrans negro you make him the equal of the white and Grant. 10. Constant and malignant as man. If "no," then you do not confer any saults upon the Executive departments of the such equality. Government, the Treasury, the War and the Navy. 11. Attempts to dreate revolutions by endeavoring to array the State and local au-

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1863.

ABOUT VICTORIES.

Thing much talked about, celebrated with much waste of powder, or with illuminations and quieter demonstrations of joy; word on the gloom of war. every tongue, in staring capitals in the daily papers, and flashing along the wires-VICTO-RY! what is it? And who will give us a definition of that word?

Brought down to the measure of military rules, neither party to this war has won many victories. Fort Donelson is, on all hands, admitted to have been the greatest victory for the federal forces during the war, by land forces. That of New Orleans ranks next; but that was a sea-fight, principally. Murfreesboro may be placed third, relatively; but Burnside's reduction of the North Carolina forts, and subsequent operations, is entitled to rank with that. The battle of Pea Ridge was one of the most hotly contested and unequal fights of the war; but like Fair Oaks, Mechanicksburg, South, Mountain and Antietam, it resulted in no perfor the gray.

Mountain and Antietam, it resulted in no per-Having none other than the small shelter manent gain. Unlike the last four, however, our force was much less than that of the enemy. In all, as at Bull Run, No. 1 & 2, and Fredericksburg, and the several engagements Lexington and Corinth-in all these there was most magnificent fighting.

We do not forget the series of undertakings which have unlocked the Mississippi, save at Vicksburg, and which must be crowned by the as a general thing, this winter. Last Friday full of that stronghold. But the crowning act must come, ere those successes culminate in victory.

It is sometimes forgotten that what is victory to one party must be defeat to the other: but tory to the other. For example :- The first Bull Run was a defeat to our arms, but not a victory for the rebels. They obtained no advantage by it. They did not follow it up. It is as if a man should go into the forest, chop down ten acres, clear it off, put in his crop, and then sit down and let his wheat go back into the ground, instead of harvesting it .-grain was in prime growth, might well think that its owner had gained a victory over the forest. A month later he would reverse his judgment.

Again-the battle of Fair Oaks, though t defeat to the rebels, was a victory for our arms; the fruit hung within easy reach of our military leaders, but a day's hesitation to advance lost it to us. It is now admitted, without controversy, that McCiellan could have taken Richmond the next day, had be pushed on. But he did not push on; and thus Fair Oaks, though a splendid fight, a great slaughter on both sides, and a defeat to the rebels,

And Corinth-though a defeat to the rebels, was still no victory for us. We thrashed them soundly, and then stood still. Had our generals pursued the enemy he must have been utterly destroyed.

The second Bull Run was really a drawn battle-both parties withdrawing. But for the denounce it in most bitter terms, avowing that they never left their home a id fresides to fight misconduct of Fitz-John Porter, now cashiered, for the d-r nigger, while s few, with whom I (for which, thanks,) the rebel army must have

The battle of Antietam ranks with Corinth and Fair Oaks, and Pea Ridge. We repulsed ty? Is one species of property more sacred side served Lee at Fredericksburg as Lee served McClellan at Antietam. There was more generalship displayed in both retreats than in just such a victory at Antietam as Lee gained at Fredericksburg.

So much for victories, rightly called and falsely called.

If the negro will fight-and there is no evidence to show the contrary that cannot be brought to impeach the courage and valor of the white man-why not let him fight?

Ab, but it will put the black man on an equality with the white man-say the oppoto such an equality he cannot maintain it a cles of the creed alluded to. We shall shock The Constitution, makes these remaks: day. If entitled to such equality, what rule this individual, no doubt. But if the showing A case occurred in Philadelphia in 1777 .of right and justice can justify us in keeping serve to arouse thought in the right direction, him from it?

But look at the folly of such an argument, persons. When inferior intellects were sent to sit in the Senate with Webster, Clay and Calhoun, did such an election constitute them the intellecminds of those who buy and invest. 5. Oppo-sition to the confiscation of frebels property: By no means; it simply rendered all these died for the "nigger." men official peers, and nothing else. Man can-

not make men equal. God does that. But look at the exceeding folly of the argument again: When you hire a negro to swing all men.

It does not require any great intellectual effort to tell the plain truth. It does require thurities against the Government. 12. A consone effort of the brain, and rough handling stant repetition of the identifiant the destiny of the Middle and Western lights is with the cloth, or to wrest a plain truth from its purSouth, and that the true policy of the future
will be to separate from www. England and
unite under the Southern Datagedarcy.

There has been a fearful amount of labor expended by the opponents of negro soldiers, vail of nature in its effort to purge the system and Miss Lavinia Warren. The whole thing of a man of fever poison; only in this case the was superbly managed by Barnum, Prince of a man of fever poison; only in this case the no manner of patience with those journals that men, the philosophy of equality is very simple and easy to comprehend. You do not desire patient will become quickly vigorous when the of one rebel in the United states than at the of one twost in the control of the trace in the control of the show one of the show one of the show one of the the rebel Confederacy."

The domestic distresses of this war are many the show one of the hic, and cheat the people into believing the lie.

The domestic distresses of this war are many the show one of the hick and hard to bear. We comprehend that; and hibited in the City.

The triumphs of peace are grand, and its victories, though bloodless, decisive. Peace fills the land with plenty, develops its resources, and leads Art and Science in their triumphal march. Its blessings are innumerable, though seldom appreciated until put in contrast with war's desolation, and we cannot wander that thousands and tens of thousands yearn for a glimpse of its snowy wings amid

But we are speaking of a true peace; peace based upon the arbitration of justice and righteousness, and ratified by the assent of a people who can afford to put a higher estimate upon the interests of the race than upon private and pecuniary interests. Any other sort of peace is but a truce, liable to be broken at Richardson. While there I was told by Col. either party become ascendant.

The peace demanded by the rebel leaders in and you inflict upon the people of this country a war three-fold more destructive and exhausting than any they have yet seen. This er's daughters." is a conflict between a good and evil principle. Referring to Gen. Butler's statement, that a It is not a strife for dominion over some dis- Judge of New Orleans debauched his daughputed square miles of territory, primarily. ter, and then married her to a slave, she says: That is a secondary consideration altogether. It is not a war for the emancipation of three South Carolina aristocracy for fathers to have or four millions of negroes; but rather for the criminal intercourse with their own daughters. emancipation of the virtue and intelligence of Col. Richardson had four beautiful daughters, emancipation of the virtue and intelligence of two of whom yielded to his hellish persuasions, a great nution from the bonds of a shameful The third daughter had for four years refused

bered, are the leaders of that party which, very anguish of spirit she came to my room, after nearly thirty years of uninterrupted rule; and hid her face in my lap, and told me all plunged the country into this struggle. If her awing trial. I but she told me it was true—that her father they could not avert the war, how can they be would give her no peace. He seemed detertrusted to bring it to an end in an honorable mined to gratify his hellish lust. He would way? If they could not preserve peace, how come to her bedside when she was suffering can they restore it?

These are serious questions. Let them be seriously considered

LOOK AT MISSOURI! while men born and reared in a free State, and who never saw slavery in even its mildest form, are fretting, her cousin how her father had behaved for the and fuming, and abusing the administration four years past toward her hoping her cousin because of its leaning toward emancipation, Camilla would strengthen her. But Camilla the neonle of Missouri are proposing to put the State in a way to become free.

Who oppose this movement in Missouri? Not loyal men, either in that State or in Congress. Vallandigham, Ben Wood, Voorhees, Powell, Saulsbury, Wickliffe, and their kind, in Congress, oppose it. They are not willing that a majority of the people of Missouri shall The secret is just here: from very infancy the rid themselves of this incubus. Why? Ostensibly because they are opposed to compensation, alleging that it will be a burden on the people. Really, because they are rebels in nghe and in inclination.

Now this war has cost more money than would have been adequate to purchase the it in their power to do so; when they become slaves of every loyal man in the South and fathers of black and white children all must West, at a fair valuation. It will go on costing, and costing, until slavery is wiped out. olina be heeded? Shall not this evil, slavery, War is a costly, as well as a dangerous pas- be rooted from our land?" time. Is it better to keep the cause of war as tenderly as if it were a great good, or to leave no reasonable means untried to destroy it?

But slaves are property. Admit it, and ty? And hay and grain? Certainly. But in this war millions on millions of these latter preservation require that all persons who mas and ship captains or railroad conductors who kinds of property have been taken from rebels reasonably be suspected of aiding or abetting knowingly convey deserters, may be fined \$500 never to be repaid. Why not make a fuss the cause of the enemy, may be prevented and imprisoned from six months to two years. about the confiscation of this kind of properunder the Constitution than another?

emancipation and confiscation are not honest. They are simply factious. They would sooner see the government overthrown by the armed the battles of the previous days. We gained rebels, than that this war should be honorably common cause. concluded by the present administration.

nigger!"

So remarked an individual of our acquaintance not many days ago. This individual is intelligent, respectable, of full average good- arms so found be paid for them at an appraischurch, in good standing.

mark and show that the author does not into the field. nents of the measure. How? If not entitled thoroughly believe in one of the essential artiwe can afford to shock a score of like minded were arrested by order of the Supreme Execu-

declares that Jesus Christ died for the entire criminals, but with consideration and kindness. family of man. As there is no qualification Those who chose to declare their allegiance to or reservation made, it follows that Jesus Christ the Government were released, and all were

Of course, then, the individual alluded to, does not believe in the atonement, or, believing, and approbation of Washington. A writ of regards a brother as better than the Saviour of habeas corpus was issued at the instance of the

Such is inexorable logic.

Such of us as are prone to despair of the republic, would do well to remember that history nowhere records an instance in which a great nation sprang into existance, waxed powerful, and perished, all in a century. We are not yet, as a nation, one hundred years old.

And this struggle, in no essential, save in magnitude, differs from the bloody civil wars out of which Great Britain emerged into her New York, in the presence of Almighty God present peace and national greatness.

Therefore, we have no cause to repine or despair. The phenomenal convulsions which preceds an era of calm, correspond to the tra- Stratton, (otherwise called Gen, Tom Thumb,)

if sympathy could heal the many wounds, they should be healed. The record of the deed is glorious, and their deeds, like their names, shall brighten forever.

THE HORRORS OF SOUTHERN INSTI-TUTIONS.

Under this head, the Troy Times prints a letter from Mary F. Clark, in support of the statements of Gen. Butler, as to the horrors of Southern society. The Times vouches for Mrs. Clark; whose position and character afford sufficient guaranty of her truthfulness. We condense the following statement from her letter:

"I once resided in South Carolina: returned to my Northern home but two years before the present rebellion. I was governess for six years in the family of the son of ex-Governor any moment when the passion and caprice of Richardson's own white daughters all I know of the degradation occasioned by slavery. I desired to tell its most degrading features to those whom I have so often heard advocating a conthe North is of the kind last named, superfi. tinuance of negro slavery; but I dared not, cial, dilatory, and inoperative beyond a few for the facts seemed too indelicate for a female months of repose. Consent to such a peace, to publish. But, sir, these are remarkable times, and should I hold my peace, even the very stones would cry out; for slavery is a wrong to the planter's slave, and to the plant-

"I wish to state that it is the custom of the subserviency to the ministers of a great wrong. to listen to the base propositions of her father. These advocates of peace, let it be remem- He hunted her from room to room, until in her awful trial. I could not believe the child; from sick headache, and attempt to take improper liberties with her person. She begged me to come and sit with her in her room whenever she was confined to her bed, because she was afraid of her own father, who had ruined two of her sisters. She said that one day her cousin Camilla came to visit there. She told had been ruined by her own father, years before, when she was young, and dared not be woman enough to refuse her father anything he might wish. Her advice to her cousin Mary was this-' Die before you yield.'

This is the effect of the institution of slavery. Some may say they cannot see how slavery is responsible for these family evils of which Gen. Butler speaks, and of which I affirm .planters' sons are gratified in everything they desire, I could tell you some startling facts of the boyhood of these planters' sons-facts communicated by Col. Richardson's own white daughters—but I furhear. From youth to man-hood they go on, gratifying every lust, simply because the institution of human bondage puts be sacrificed to their overgrown lust. Shall not the prayers of the fair daughters of South Car-

Arbitrary Arrests in Time of the Revolution.

From the Journals of Congress, 1777.]
Whereas, The States of Pennsylvania and Delaware are threatened with an immediate what then? Are not horses and sheep proper-And, whereas, the principles of policy and selffrom nursuing measures i e general weal :

the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware be rested, looked up until the draft is finished, The truth is, the men who cry out against requested to cause all persons within their re. then be tried by a civil Court, and fined \$500 spective States notoriously disaffected, forth-with to be apprehended, disarmed, and secured till such time as their respective States think shall issue a proclamation recalling absentees they may be released without injury to the from the army, who may return without pun-

. Resolved. That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Penn-"My BROTHER is too good to die for the sylvania to cause a diligent search to be made in the houses of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, who have not manifested their attachment to the American cause, for fire-arms, swords, and bayonets; that the owners of the ness of heart, and a member of an orthodox ed value, and that they be delivered to such of the militia of the State of Pennsylvania who Now we propose to take this individual re- are at present unarmed, and have been called

On the above preamble and resolutions. Mr.

Some twenty gentlemen, of high respectability, tive Council of this State, at the instance of Cougress, banished to a town in Virginia, and The essential article of the creed alluded to, there detained. They were not treated as permitted to return to their homes when it was thought they could be no longer dangerous.

These arrests were made with the knowledge prisoners, but it was disregarded by the officer in charge of them, and soon afterwards, September 16th, 1777, the Legislature passed a bill indemnifying the Executive Council, and suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

ONE of those thrilling events which from time to time stir up the enthusiasm of the dwellers in the whilom phlegmatic city of New Amsterdam, alias New York, has just tranand several thousand other witnesses, the Rev. by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of New York, performed the ceremony which united for life Mr. Charles

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. . The New York Tribune gives the following synopsis of this important Bill.

Mr. Wilson's bill which passed the Senate

on Monday night, provides, as regards conscription, in substance as follows: All able-bodied male citizens, and those who have declared their intentions to become such, or have exercised the right of suffrage, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, constitute the National forces of the United States, and are liable to perform military duty when called out by the President. The exempts are those who are physically or mentally unfit, the Vice-President, heads of Executive Departments, United States Judges, Governors of States, only son of an indigent widow, or infirm parent, or one such son, where there are two or more, to be selected by the parent, also the only brother of orphan children under twelve years, also the father of motherless children of the same age; and where two of a family are in military service the remainder of such family not exceeding two, shall be exempt. No person convicted of felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve. The National force not now in service is to be divided into classes, the first class embracing all between 20 and and 35 years of age, and all unmarried men between 35 and 45 years of age. The second class embraces all the others and will not be called into service until after the first class. For convenience of enrollment, districts are made corresponding with the Congressional district; in each of which the President appoints a Provost Marshal with rank and pay of Captain of Cavalry, or he may detail an officer of similar rank who shall have a Bureau in the War Denartment, and shall make the needful rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act. These Marshals are to arrest deserters, report treasonable practices, and detect spies, &c. In each district there is to be a Board of Enrollment, consisting of the Provost Marshal and two other persons, appointed by the President, one of whom is to be a physician and surgeon. This board shall divide the district into convenient sub-districts and perfect an enrollment once in each year, each class to be enrolled separately. Persons thus enrolled are subject for two years to be called into service to serve for three years or during the war, on the same footing with the present volunteers, advance pay, bounty money, &c., included .-When necessary to make a draft, the President shall indicate the number for each district. taking into consideration the number already furnished since the beginning of the war, so as to equalize the burden; the enrolling officers shall then make the draft with 50 per cent addition, and within ten days serve notices upon the drafted men. Substitutes may be furnished, or commutation made not to exceed three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Any person drafted and failing to report, or furnish a substitute; or pay his commutation, shall be deemed a deserter, and subject to immediate arrest. The bill provides for the proper surgical examination of drafted men, and the punishment of surgeons, who receive bribes. When the draft is finished, all those not taken are allowed traveling pay to their homes. Those who furnishis substitutes are exempt for the entire time of the draft, and the substitute has the same pay, on as though originally, drafted, The bill also provides that volunteers now

in service who re-enlist for one year shall have a bounty of \$50, one half paid down; those who enlist for two years receive \$25 of the regular \$100 bounty. There are also provisions for the consolidation of skeleton regiments; also that Generals in the field may execute court-martial sentence against spies, deserters, muntineers, or murderers, without reference to the President; courts-martial may reduce absentee officers to the ranks; clothing arms, &c., shall not be sold, pledged or given away, and may be taken wherever found in illegal hands; persons who entice soldiers to desert, or harbor them, or buy their arms or uniforms, Any person who resists a draft, others to do so, or dissuades them from per-Resolved, That the executive authorities of forming military duty, shall be summarily aror imprisoned two years, or both.

The President, on the passage of this act, ishment within the time indicated, except the forfeiture of pay for the time of absence; those who do not return will be deserters. Officers absent with leave, except for sickness or wounds, receive half pay; officers absent with-out leave, no pay at all. There are other provisions, but chiefly of details not particularly important.

THE WAR NEWS CHICAGO, February 23. A special dispatch from Memphis, dated on Saturday, furnishes us with advices from Vicks-

burg to the 18th instant. Active hostilities against Vicksburg commenced on that day.

The mortar boats were towed into position and opened the ball by firing briskly. The effect of their shots was not known.

The firing was responded to by three confederate batteries, when our position was found to be too much exposed for effectual operations, and was changed.

The hombardment was then renewed. The gunboat Indianola which run the blockade had provisions and coal sufficient to last her three months.

ARE NEGROES ENLISTED IN THE REBEL ARMY? Upon this point, which has been already conclusively established by indubitable evidence, the following additional bit of testimony is furnished by the advertising columns of the Savannah Republican. The rebels have no sort of scruples as to employing negroes in carrying out the murderous purpose of the rebellion:

"THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.-Deserted from Company A, Twenty-ninth Georgia regiment. spired. Tom Thumb is married. On Tuesday, stationed at Dayton Battery, on Savannah riv-February 10th, A. D. 1863, at 12½ o'clock, in er, John Ross, twenty-two years of age, about er, John Ross, twenty-two years of age, about Grace Church, on Broadway, in the City of five feet seven inches in height, complexion a brown black. He is a free negro and an excellent drummer. Was enlisted October 10th, Mr. Wiley, of Bridgeport Connecticut, assisted 1861, and deserted November 13th, 1862. He is at present concealed in Savannah.

"Captain Commanding Dawton Battery."

THE movement for a national peace conven-Humbugs, who contrived to create a tremendous tion at Louisville has fallen through in the excitement throughout feminine New York Illinois legislature. Illinois, therefore, should over the loves of the Lilliputians, and to make any conference over be held, can only be reprethe show one of the most successful ever ex- sented by irresponsible parties, whose action will have no significance whatever.

Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS. Leary of miscellaneous reading such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—Botton Courier. The most popular Monthly in the world .- New You

We must refer in terms of culogy to the high tone and varied excellences of HARDER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited; Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood, cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—

Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London.

No Magazine in Europe or America is so well

No Magazine in Europe or America is so well known; none has half as many readers; and, we may safely say, none has received so large a tribute of admiration from the cultivated classes, that delight in a healthy, diversified, elevating periodical literature. It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, now the milling a pure grateristic field. the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—Methodist Protestant (Baltimore). TERMS.

The papers of permanent value which have been published in almost every Number render a complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE a desirable acquisition to any public or private library. The Publishers can supply complete sets, or any Number from the commencement. For Twenty-five Cents they will send any Number, by mail, post-paid. Any Volume, containing six Numbers, bound in Muslin, will be mailed post-paid, to any place in the United States, within 1500 miles of New York, for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. Complete sets, now comprising Twenty-five Volumes, will be sent by Express, the freight at the

expense of the purchaser, for One Dollar and Eighty-eight Cents per Volume. One Copy for one year, \$3 00; Two Copies for one year, \$5 00; "HARPER'S MAGAZINE" and "HARPER'S WEEKLY," one year, \$5 00. And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of TEN SUBSCRIBERS, at \$2 50

each; or 11 copies for \$25. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at \$2 00 a year. The Semi-Aunual Volumes bound in Cloth, \$2 50 per volume, Muslin Covers, 25 cents each, Nett. When ordered to be sent by Mail, Light Cente additional must be remitted for postage. The Postage upon HAR-PER'S MAGAZINE must be paid at the Office where it is received. The Postage is Thirtg-siz Cents a year, or Vine Cents for three months.
HARPER & BROTHERS,

Feb. 25.

Franklin Square, New York,

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN!

Just Published, in a Seuled Envelope. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical Cure of Spermatorshea or Seminal Weak-ness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Im-pediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Con-sumption, Epilepsy and Fits. Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By Robr. J. Culvikanill, M. D., Author of the Green Book,

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without danger-ous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, scaled anyclope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

27 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586. Feb. 25, 1863-1c.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. NOTICE is hereby given that the duties and taxes under the Excise Laws of the United States have become due and payable, and that the Deputy Collector for Tiega 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 foreneon until FOUR o'clock in the afterneon;

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 Mainsburg, at the Hotel of D. James, on Monday, the 23d of February, 1863.

In Jackson, at the office of O. B. Wells, on Tuesday, the 24th of February, 1863.

In Liberty, at the Hotel of J. H. Woodruff, on Wednesday, the 25th of February, 1863.

In Blossburg, at the Hotel of A. L. Bodine, on Thursday, the 25th of February, 1863.

Thursday, the 26th of February, 1863.

In Wellsboro, at the office of Massona Bullard, on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th of Fébruary, 1863, of each day.

In Troga, at the Hotel of Lyman H. Smith, on Monday, the 2d of March, 1863.

In Lawrenceville, at Slosson's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 2d of March, 1863.

the 3d of March, 1863.
In Elklan 3, at the Hotel of David Dunbarr, on Wednesday, the 5th of March, 1863.
In Deerlield, at the Hotel of C. H. Goldsmith, on Thursday, the 5th of March, 1863. In Westfield, at the Hotel of I day, the 6th of March, 1863. Hotel of Peter Bush, on Fri-

gay, the out of March, 1863.

All Notice is also given, that all persons who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof. Payment may be made at any of the above times and places mentioned, that may best suit the convenience of the tax payers. Government money only will be received from me, but to accommodate tax payers, I 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,

Deputy-Collector 18th Col. Districts.

Mansfield, Pa, Feb. 11, 1863.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Albert S. Shieves, late of Jackson township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate paythose indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those baving claims to present them proporly authenticated to the subscribers.

LOUISA SHEIVES,
JACOB SHEIVES,
A. G. GARRISON,

Jackson, Feb. 11, 1863-61-2

Jackson, Feb. 11, 1863-6t.*

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Delinas Walker, late of Tioga township, deed, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated to the undersigned at her residence in said township, and all persons indebted to said estate are respectfully requested to make payment to the undersigned as speedily as possible.

CATHARINE WALKER, Administratrix.

Tioga, Feb. 18, 1863-6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamen-tary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Lewis Miller, late of Delmar township, doc'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authentica-ted for settlement. ISRAEL STONE, Delmar, Feb. 11, 1563. Executor.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.—All persons interested in light materials should certainly call at Roy's Drug Store and see that fine, pure specimen of Petroleum Oil for burning in the Kerosino hamp. It is not only the safest but the cheapest and pleasantest light that can be procured. Wellsboro, Feb. 11, 1863.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Cornelius Pierce, late of Farmington township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers.

GEO. M. IJALL, Peb. 18, 1863-6t. NOAH CORWIN, Adm's.

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 infamotion. Call for the Lethean Ointment at Ray's Drug Store. Directions accompany each bottle. Price 26 cents. Wellsbore, Feb. 1, 1863.