

Letters from the Army.

From the 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.

MINER'S HILL, Va., March 16, 1863.
Dear Sir: Thinking that the many friends of the Tioga boys in the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, would like to hear of their present situation, I respectfully ask the aid of your friendly columns in giving a brief description of our whereabouts and condition.

We are situated upon a pleasant rise of ground called "Miner's Hill," about nine miles from Alexandria and six miles from Washington. The elevated position of our Camp exposes us to the full blast of the wind, but at the same time insures us a dry camp, which is a very important item to our comfort. In regard to rations we are plentifully supplied, and there are but two drawbacks to our comfort. First: We have been here over a month and during that time but one furlough has been granted to the regiment, and that was from the War Department. Secondly: We have harder duties to perform than we had while in the front. Picket duty comes every three days, and camp guard about the same, which makes it rather hard for men who have been withdrawn from the front for the purpose of resting and reorganizing their shattered columns. We would not complain of the duty were we allowed furloughs, but under the circumstances we think that we are justifiable in entering complaint against these in power. We have ever done our duty, and always will; but if the course which has been pursued in regard to our welfare is continued in we would be far better off in the front. That Gov. Curtin and the Legislature have done all in their power for us, is beyond a doubt; therefore, the fault must lie in the War Department. We hope, however, that our officers will use their influence to see justice done to us; and should the proper course be pursued in reorganizing and recruiting the different regiments a few months will see the Reserves restored to their wonted vigor and spirits, and eager to be led to the conflict again.

We are proud of our State and her people. They have been very prompt in rendering all assistance in their power towards the support of the government, and the ladies have earned, by the kind and prompt manner in which they have supplied the sick and wounded of our Division with numerous articles necessary to their comfort, the thanks and respect of the entire Division. Our friends may rest assured that we will ever do our duty and prove ourselves worthy of the respect of our government and a bright page in history. Hoping that we will soon be righted, and returned to the front, where we can take an active part in crushing out this ruinous rebellion, I bid the many friends of Tioga good-by for the present. C. E. FAULKNER.

From the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
CAMP AT NEWPORT NEWS, Va.
March 16, 1863.

FRIEND AGITATOR: Since my last letter the 6th Army Corps has done apparently nothing. Our time has been employed in drills, parades, inspections, &c. Our orders for drills are—company drill from eight to ten; battalion drill from eleven to twelve; company drill from one to two; brigade drill from half past two to five; dress parade at five; guard mounting at eight in the morning. Our company furnishes each day four guards, two pickets, two men to chop wood for the company, four from four to ten for fatigue duty, six or eight for the doctors, &c. This is doing pretty well for a small company like ours.

Our Colonel, Thomas Welsh, was quite recently promoted to a Brigadier General. Last night the line officers of this regiment met to appoint officers to fill all vacancies. The result was that Lieut. Col. John I. Curtin was promoted to be Colonel of the 45th Pa. Vols. Capt. F. M. Hills, of company I, was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of said regiment; and brigade quartermaster, Capt. August Curtin, of company D, was promoted to be Major. Although the company loses an efficient and gallant officer in Capt. Hills, we are glad to know that he fills a higher position, and one that he is worthy of, and capable of filling. Our company promotions have not yet been announced, but, of course, they will come in time. Our competent first Lieutenant will fill the vacancy made by Capt. Hill's promotion. He is a man worthy of the place and all will rejoice to see him fill that position. Second Lieutenant, C. M. Hart, will of course be our first Lieutenant. Our Lieutenants are loved and honored by every body under their command, being gentlemen and first rate military men. As for second Lieutenant, our Orderly Sergeant, Dewitt C. Hoig, well deserves the position. He came out as a private, and has arisen by degrees until he now bids fair for a Lieutenant.

The weather is very pleasant, the ground is quite dry, and everything looks like spring. We shall not probably stay long in this pleasant place, but move "steward" somewhere in a few days. Some think we will go to Norfolk, Va., some say to Newbern, N. C. If we do move it will probably be to some place where we will have a chance to try the metal of our new rifles which our company drew at our old camp near Plymouth; but I have an idea that with the true metal that will necessarily be in their rear they will do good service, although we are not particularly anxious to try our skill again, still I guess that if necessary, the 45th Regiment Pa. Vols. will show their make and metal. CHARLIE.

A FANTASTIC WIFE.—The Harrisburg Telegraph has received the following letter for publication:
MORTON, Feb. 22, 1863.

CAPT. BROWN: My husband is here, well and hearty. I never saw him so flashy before in my life, and he says he is not discharged; and if he is not, just send for him. He has been in the army long enough to make a perfect rascal of him. He fits not been any help to me since he came home, he is making me all the trouble he can. He says he is not discharged, and that the government owes him \$150. He will do no good here, and so I say send for him and take him where he will have to do good or have his head taken off. He has entirely abandoned me and is flirting around with another girl, and leaving me to get along and support the children as best I can, and for what God only knows. No more at present.

Mrs. L. M. S.
N. B.—Send for Jeremiah Stone, one of your company.

At a "Democratic" meeting in Johnstown, Cambria county, on Friday night of last week, speeches were made and rapturously applauded, calling on all "Democrats" to resist the military laws of the Government.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Committee have named the following call for a State Convention:
The loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and seditious rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government our heroic brethren in arms, who are bravely doing duty and the rest of the field, to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select the number of delegates equal to the Legislative representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention, at Pottsville, on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the said day to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country. Chairman of the Union State Committee, Geo. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretary, Wm. J. HOWARD.

The following resolution was adopted by the Committee: Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize in each section district of the State a Union League, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this sectional and seditious rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

A COMPARISON.

A man-child is born in a distant New England home; it prattles through childhood and emerges into lusty boyhood; enters the district school and wrangles his way up to a fair common school education; then makes his entry upon the stage of active life, in stature a full grown man. He takes an observation. The fields of the old homestead are rocky, the soil meager, the product of labor small. He has read glowing descriptions of the prairies of the great west, of the rich timber lands of Pennsylvania and the northwest. He looks around him and is impressed with the idea that the good old State of his nativity is crowded; that there is a lack of room for the work his young energies feel compelled to do. So he casts about for a wife, gathers together a few farming utensils and household goods, and turns his face to the West.

He penetrates the wilderness farther than any that have preceded him because he loves untrammelled freedom. He falls trees and converts them into a log house. He then hews his conquering way in all directions around his home and plants the grimy fallow land with wheat and corn. When the crop is in, he sits in his cabin, with his young wife by his side, and recounts to her this battle with the forest and the triumph of intelligence and energy over the inertia of the savagery of nature.

The grain springs up, and the grimy fallow becomes golden and waving with the slender spires. He exults in the consciousness of having done a great work and is happy. But he is alone. Miles intervene between him and civilized man. Soon, neighbors cluster around him and make great havoc with the forest. He feels his strength increase as the forest disappears. He is on friendly terms with his brother pioneers, and all goes on harmoniously and well.

But trials come anon. The lurking savage descends upon the little settlement and leaves it a smoking ruin. The women and children are slain or carried into captivity, and the grain is destroyed in its bloom. The men are scattered, or slain, and the survivors meet over the ruins to plan schemes of vengeance. The feud between the white and the red man is fairly initiated, and the doom of extermination is pronounced upon the latter. Human energy cannot rest. These bereaved and maddened men seize the ax in one hand and the rifle in the other, and go out to reclaim their homes from desolation. They reclaim them, their hands being ever against savagery in man or nature. They are made stronger by the fight. We look upon the stalwart pioneer and admire his determination scarcely less than his magnificent physique.

So, onward, against untamed man and nature, impoverished by knife and brand many times in a brief lifetime, but never despairing therefor; buffeted by sickness and untoward seasons,—onward he presses, conquers finally and—dies,—leaving to his children a home of peace and beauty, purchased by a lifetime of trial and stupendous sacrifices.

Grand, inconceivably grand, is the example of the pioneer. We who enjoy the fruits of his doing and determination ought never to pass his humble grave with covered heads.

But the philosophy and result of this man's life and labors, his trials and sacrifices, epitomize the birth and wrestling of nations into existence and perpetuity. Think of this, ye who go about grumbling about taxes, and high prices, and the distresses of this war, and honor the Almighty by closing your lips against such utterances, which would be impious were they not childish. All that we have written about that New England man-child has been written about every nation which has secured to itself a permanent place under the sun. Men call it history. The next generation will read the history being made by us to-day. They will look to the record of every man and mark where he stood and how he bore himself in the great pioneer struggle of the nation for existence. Let no man flatter himself that the next generation will accept his caviling and carping for an apology. There can be no apology for a doubtful stand when the life of a nation is at stake. Young men, you who have your record to make; make it such that you will not seek to destroy it when honorable peace, which must come, ensues. Subtle definitions will not find a market in the time to come. The future will hold every man and woman to a strict account for his action in this hour; and such as wait until the dawn-light of success illumines the east, will be known as eleventh-hour patriots—men who carped and caviled, and played the demagogue in the midnight of trouble, when the true and brave, in field and in council, were

nearly overwhelmed by the combined forces of treason at home and abroad.

This is a pioneer struggle. And as certainly as the red man and the forest recede before the individual pioneer, so certainly will the nation subdue this rebellion against Right, and consign the brood of lies and treason mongers to oblivion.

One thing is certain: either the doctrine of State rights, as promulgated by northern rebels, must be abandoned, or the present form of government must be abolished. If every State may set up its standard of right, locally considered, in opposition to the requisitions of the general government, then the Union is a rope of sand. If the Constitution does not confer power upon its executive officers to preserve the government from annihilation, then it is not worth the paper it is engrossed on, but must rank with the theoretical vagaries of Utopian dreamers. But such is not our understanding of that instrument. We hold that it confers ample power upon its agents for the preservation of the government. The government is paramount. In great emergencies the exercise of doubtful powers is necessary, and expected. The Constitution itself was not an unanimous expression of public sentiment, but won its way up to that victory against the jeers and scoffs of anarchists, as the policy of the Executive is doing to-day. It was scoffed at as an experiment, denounced as an usurpation of dangerous powers, involving the extinction of individual and State rights.

But the experiment succeeded. The exercise of doubtful powers was triumphantly vindicated by the result. That was the first great emergency; we are in the bonds of the second. But cavaliers overlook the fact that extraordinary times have extraordinary needs. They handle the questions of the day as if the country was in the cradling arms of profound peace; and were it not for the general intelligence and keen perceptions of the northern masses, they would work incalculable mischief. As it is, the rebel democracy have prolonged the war many months, involving the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives and millions of treasure. They carp, and cavil, when they should be expending their energies to restore the rule of law and order over one-half of the republic.—Their game is to make capital enough out of the distress of the nation to elect a "peace democrat" for President in 1864.

The Copperhead papers in Clinton and Center counties are heaping vile abuse upon Hon. JAMES T. HALE, and clamoring for his resignation. His office is a conscientious and faithful discharge of his duty—a sin of such magnitude in copperhead eyes as not to deserve the grace of toleration, much less of pardon. We have examined the record of Mr. Hale in Congress, and are unable to discover a single vote of his that can be ascribed with hostility to the government. And we have so much confidence in the integrity and uprightness of the man, that something more than the insane ravings of treason-mongers will be necessary to shake that confidence.

There must be unity in essentials, toleration in matters of opinion, and charity respecting all actions not classed as criminal by the universal assent of enlightened men. We differ with Mr. Hale in some matters of opinion; but in principles we have to discover any ground for quarrel. He is devoted to the best interests of the country as they are recognized by the mass of loyal men. He has never failed in an unhesitating support of the Executive in the prosecution of this war to an honorable peace. Knowing this we do not inquire further. It has been our practice to estimate public men by their acts, not by public opinion, nor by some isolated act of their lives. All that history will require of Mr. Hale, is an undeviating adherence to the principles he has never yet betrayed, and such adherence carries unconditional loyalty to the government with it. Only men of doubtful loyalty will revile him for it. Though his course last fall seems to us to have been unwise and censurable, we shall not hesitate to recognize and commend his fidelity to the government and his worth as a man.

Our neighbor of the Potter Journal, in commenting upon our article asking the removal of the present State Superintendent of Common Schools and the appointment of Prof. Coburn, joins in the request for removal, and urges the reappointment of Mr. Hickok. We had supposed that Mr. Hickok would refuse the place if tendered him; but if the contrary be the fact we have too great a personal regard for Mr. Hickok to oppose the selection in any way. He made an excellent officer and would bring to the work a rich capital of experience. The Journal says: "If a Republican is to be selected no one better fitted for the position can be found than the man who engineered the Common School system of this State through its darkest period, and who when he had just begun to see some of the good results of his labor was removed for opinion's sake. We have known Mr. Hickok since 1853 and have always found him earnest and active in whatever he undertook. We hope Gov. Curtin will consider the claims of our first Superintendent, and re-appoint him."

Tax New York World is now abusing the Administration because it does not enforce a draft in Connecticut before the election in that State. Does the World, or do its employers wish the new law calling out the national forces enforced at all? It declares the law unconstitutional and impossible to be enforced in one column, and counsels resistance to its attempted enforcement in another column. Now what does it mean?

It means just this; and its meaning is a fair interpretation of the intention of the copperhead faction wherever it exists. It means to create a civil war in the North, and for the purpose of delaying the prosecution of the war until the people shall be worn out with hoping

in vain. But when it succeeds, if it shall succeed, which is not probable, the World and its kindred will never more speculate in villainy. Remember the fate of Robespierre, of Marat, and of their co-conspirators against the peace of society. Their fate will be reproduced in the fate of these unprincipled rebels, if in the varying fortunes of war, a hand is raised against the Government in the North.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news from the West is cheering. The Yazoo Pass expedition is definitely known to be a success. The attack upon Port Hudson was a feat to divert attention from the main object of the expedition. It is believed that the evacuation of Vicksburg is made necessary by the presence of our fleet and army in the rear. Admiral Farragut has taken his feet by the rebel batteries.

No attack had been made on Charleston at latest dates. The rebel papers conclude that the demonstration will not be made before the first days of this month when the tides are favorable.

A skirmish between the rebel forces and our troops took place near Nashville, Tennessee, on the 25th ult. The rebels captured a supply train which was retaken and destroyed by our troops. There is every prospect of an active campaign in the West this spring.

The rebels made an attack on Williamsburg, Va., on the 29th ult., but were repulsed and driven away. Advice from rebel sources state that there is much suffering from lack of supplies throughout rebeldom.

The Army of the Potomac is receiving an increase by the return of deserters at the rate of two regiments a week.

Gen. Saxton officially informs the President that the raid of the negro brigade into Florida has stricken the entire coast with panic. The expedition is said to have proved an entire success. The negroes have shown the most unflinching bravery in every engagement.

Southern politicians always had one virtue. They never failed to properly appreciate a regular northern dirt eater. The Richmond Enquirer speaking in reference to the Copperhead demonstrations in the North makes use of the following vigorous language: "If they repudiate the debt they have contracted, and abandon the government they have established, and recant vows, and break pledges, and eat dirt, it is well; we shall be charmed; the movement will suit us perfectly; and although we shall not respect the actors in that affair, yet we shall not be unwilling to trade with them—holding our noses a little—nor to show them all suitable civilities—but at a proper distance."

This may not be very complimentary to the "peace-mongers," but it is certainly frank and open as the day. Hear what one C. C. Burr, one of the dough-faced champions of the Copperheads, in a recent speech at a club meeting in Philadelphia, says: "If the Government stands in the way of banks or slavery, then down with the Government. [Great applause.] Banks and slavery are superior to the Government. The States are above the Federal Government." That's one kind of democratic doctrine, and Daniel S. Dickinson preaches the other kind. Whom will you serve?

We publish some voices from the army this week which will prove monitory to northern rebels. The resolutions from the 149th volunteers ring like steel. THE LAKE PROVIDENCE CUT-OFF.—The Lake Providence Cut-off is the one which now seems to be most relied on as a permanent route by which to avoid Vicksburg, leaving it out in the cold. The 17th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. McPherson—a talented officer of the Engineer corps in the regular army—is now at work upon the enterprise. The lake is west of the Mississippi, 430 miles above New Orleans, in Louisiana, and 60 above Vicksburg. At no remote period it was the bed of the Mississippi river. At its lower extremity the water in the lake reaches to within less than half a mile of the river. The old bed of the river is still a deep hollow between the two, through which the river is prevented from flowing at high water by two immense levees across its mouth on the river bank. The surface of the lake is fifteen feet below the present surface of the river, so that by only cutting the levee, boats of nearly any capacity could run into the lake. The lake is connected with a chain of bayous southward until the exploration comes out on the Texas river. These bayous are being connected with short canals; and when once Bayou Baxter and Bayou Macon are thus joined, and the Mississippi turned into Lake Providence, away vessels will go rolling toward the Gulf, down the Texas, a deep, not wide river, and even now navigable for 150 miles by large steamboats. At Trinity it unites with the White, to form the Black river, which flows into the Red river 20 miles from its mouth. The Washita river is navigable for large boats for 300 miles from its mouth. The Red river is the southernmost of the great western tributaries of the Mississippi, and with its tributaries has an entire length of 2100 miles. It is navigable by steamers to Shreveport, 500 miles from its mouth, and traverses a region of pre-eminent fertility, says Lippincott. That is the Red river to which the Lake Providence cut-off will open.—Rochester Union.

THE TERRITORY OF IDAHO.—Congress at its last session passed a bill to create a new Territory out of eastern Oregon and western Dakota, under the name of Idaho. It extends from the eastern boundary of Oregon to the 27th meridian of longitude, and from the 42d to the 46th parallel of latitude, covering a hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles. The whole breadth of the Rocky Mountains and all the headwaters of the great waters are included in it. In the plains west of the mountains are the gold mines of Salmon river, and other more, or less important, but said to be generally productive throughout the whole territory.

At a Sunday School in New York, a bright looking little fellow was asked, "What is conscience?" He answered very properly, "An inward monitor." And, "What is a monitor?" "Oh, one of the iron-clads."

THE SOLDIERS ON COPPERHEADS.

A Voice from the 149th Penn's Bucktails, encamped near Belle Plaine, Va.

WHEREAS, there is being nourished and encouraged among a certain class of politicians in the North, a sentiment of opposition to the administration;

And whereas, this sentiment and such a course as those who adhere to it, are pursuing, is, at this critical juncture, nothing less than treachery to the government, and intended encouragement to covert traitors in the North, and the armed traitors in our front; therefore,

Resolved, That we hold a cordial support and quick obedience to the administration to be the first duty of all, and the only doorway out of these troublous times. Therefore, we earnestly entreat all citizens, and all soldiers to support heartily, and obey with alacrity all laws and orders, coming from those charged with the administration of our government.

Resolved, That we recognize the fearful struggle our country is now engaged in, as a struggle of freedom against slavery; right against wrong; of God against Satan; and we hold those who are against the administration as against the constitution and the glorious liberties of which it is the guarantee, and we brand them as traitors while we assure them of our unmitigated hatred and contempt.

Resolved, That the Emancipation proclamation and the Conscription act—those measures most odious to insidious peace men, copperheads, and traitors under other titles—meet with our hearty approval as measures dictated by the best administrative wisdom and firmness for the honest purpose, and in the earnest effort to suppress rebellion and save to posterity our noble republican government.

Resolved, That the lying reports spread broadcast throughout the land, that the army of which we have the honor to form a part, is demoralized and clamoring for peace, are but the base utterances of traitorous tongues, and do our gallant comrades in the field the greatest injustice.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to put forth every effort, endure every species of hardship and fatigue—do anything and everything required to suppress the accursed war now being waged against us; that we have the fullest confidence in the present Administration and Generals over us, and particularly of the head of the army with which we are immediately connected.

Resolved, That we will never give up the noble cause in which we are now engaged until under the good guidance of kind Providence treason and rebellion shall be banished from the union of States, where the old flag, doubly dear from its double baptism in the best blood of our land, shall again proudly wave over all.

The above resolutions were offered to the 149th Pa. Bucktails, by Col. Walton Dwight commanding, at dress parade, March 18th, instant, and were unanimously adopted by the regiment.

Speeches, appropriate and becoming the times, were made by Col. Dwight, Captains John C. Johnson, Brice X. Blair, E. S. Osborne, and others; the greatest enthusiasm prevailing.

The regiment numbering 795, rank and file, is eager for the decisive blow for the nation's honor and freedom's vindication, at any peril of life or fortune. D. ALLEN, Serg't Major, 149th Pa. Vols.

At a meeting of the 12th Wisconsin regiment, at Camp Butler, Tennessee, some spirited resolutions were adopted "with a hearty good will." We quote a few pithy sentences: "Clemency to the deluded and the penitent, bullets for the rebels, and ropes for those who 'kindle fires in our rear,' and we do most solemnly warn all such, that should duty ever call us home to quench those fires, a terrible retribution will await those who kindle them."

"We do not fight to free the slaves, but we free the slaves to stop the fight." "We do most heartily approve the conscription law, under operation of which we hope to see leitering patriotism hastening to render its due support to the government that affords it protection. We hope, also, to see the fire-in-the-rear men under it enjoying a clearer view of things in the sunny South, than can be obtained in the dim lodges of the K. G. C.'s."

The 21st, 33d and 85th Indiana regiments—the first stationed at Bonnet Carré, La., and the second and third at Brentwood, Tenn., have recently adopted stirring resolutions in regard to the "Peace" men at home. They denounce the majority of the Legislature of their State, and indorse Gov. Morton and the Administration. Two of the resolutions adopted by the 21st regiment are of special interest. They read as follows: "That those who say 'the soldiers will not fight for the Union, under the emancipation proclamation,' falsely represent the sentiments of the soldiery of the State of Indiana, and that they do here publicly and firmly declare, that they will fight for the Union until it is fully restored, if our superiors will but lead us on, though a hundred 'emancipation proclamations' are issued, and diabolical men destroy our homes and make desolate our native State."

"That if the resources of the United States are insufficient to support its large army and navy without pecuniary embarrassment to the Government, we will sever her gratia, and trust to God, our strong hands, and the fortunes of war, for our food and raiment."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—When the tax collector of New York called on Archbishop Hughes for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the plate he had to assess, that eminent divine gave him a full statement, refusing all deduction, declaring that the government needed all that was due to it to assist in rescuing it from the peril in which it had been involved by traitors. How noble is such language compared with the conduct and sentiments of those who are denying the government alike the material and individual aid necessary to its maintenance and defence. Not only in this manner, but in written words of encouragement, Bishop Hughes has been doing good service in the cause of his adopted country—a service which will add to a reputation already regarded as the brightest among those who stand as the sentinels of the Right.

The silver returned by Archbishop Hughes for taxation amounted to 12,040 ounces. He declined to be exempted forty ounces because the country needed all the tax.

UNION LEAGUES IN ILLINOIS.—There are five hundred clubs of the Union League in Illinois, and the organization is extending with surprising rapidity.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.—The success of the Five-twenty bonds is so great that Mr. Chase will not put a loan on the market at present. Yesterday Jay Cooke, in Philadelphia, sold \$1,500,000 of this loan.

MARRIED.

In Oberlin, Ohio, on the 26th ultimo, by Rev. M. W. Fairhead, Mr. H. F. DOCKSTAD, of Charleston, Pa., to Miss C. L. BECKER, of the former place.

In Sheboygan, Bradford county, on the 21st ult., by John Brink, Esq., Mr. SMITH W. PURDY to Miss HELEN A. POSEY, both of Towanda.

DIED. In Tioga, on the 6th ult., THOMAS J. BERRY, aged 57 years.

In Tioga, on the 8th ult., JOSEPHINE BAKER, in the 9th year of her age. On the 16th, CATHARINE EMILY BAKER, aged 12 years. On the 23d, ANNA MATILDA BAKER, aged 14 years; daughters of Ira and Mary Baker.

In Sullivan, on the 18th ultimo, Mrs. B. MONRO, aged 43 years, 5 mos. and 23 days.

The subject of the above was a member of the Episcopal Church. She embraced Christianity when young, and her life since has ever been in accordance with her profession. Up to the time of her illness she was an active member of society, always endeavoring by example to win others to the Saviour; she loved God and even died in His love. She was a very kind and affectionate mother, and one who was never separated from her children but profited by her words of counsel and encouragement. She died in full assurance of faith.

That our glorious God, so kind, Who sent his son to save Our nation, need from sin and death, Would raise her from the grave. A. N.

At Bell's Landing, Va., on the 6th ult., of inflammation of the lungs, BENJAMIN HUGHES, in the 24th year of his age. He was a member of company G, 14th Regiment, Pa. Vols. His body was embalmed and sent by Express to Bloomsburg, where it arrived on the 15th, and was received by his sorrowing parents. He was buried on the 15th with military honors. Services by Rev. Mr. Hammond of Covington. The great number present (being upward of seven hundred and fifty) of the people of Liberty, Bloss, Morris Run and Fall Brook, testified eloquently of their attachment to him in life. "It was agreeable even in the sound of deep mourning to hear so many of his acquaintances saying, 'He had no enemy on earth.'"

In Wellsboro, on the 28th ultimo, of scarlet fever, LURA ROCKWOOD, only daughter of L. A. and F. M. Sears, aged 1 year and 21 days.

Yes! thou art dead, ere gulf had torn To stain thy cherub soul and form, Closed is the soft ephemeral flower, That never falters a storm!

The sunbeam's smile, the zephyr's breath, All that it knew from birth to death. Thou wert so like a form of light, That Heaven baskingly called thee hence, Ere yet the world could breathe one blight. O'er thy sweet innocences: And thou, that brighter home to bless, Art parted, with all thy loveliness!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Editor of The Agitator: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Juice, that will effectually remove all the diseases of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Lustrant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, Feb. 25, 1863—3m. No. 531 Broadway, New York.

CHILDREN OWE MUCH OF THEIR SICKNESS TO COLDS.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration, or a Cold. Croup and Lung Complaints are direct products of colds. In short Colds are the harbinger of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as the air is cooled by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that proportion of disease necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great enemy of life, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam. Sold by all Druggists, at 15 cents and 25 cents per bottle. March 11, 1863—ly.

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical quackery 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.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries. For many years we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a speciality, and taking into account variety, quantity and quality, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of GRAPES, BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c., &c. is unequalled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our PRICE LIST, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

OUR SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL HOUSE IS AT No. 29 Fifth Street, where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality. March 25, 1863—3m. J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

Notice. The stockholders of the Mansfield C. Seminary and (as now constituted) State Normal School, are hereby notified that their first annual meeting under the revised charter, will be held at the Seminary the first Monday in May, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing trustees, one year; also, their President and Secretary and Treasurer. W. C. COCHRAN, President. W. C. RIPLEY, Secretary. Mansfield, April 1, 1863.

Farming Land & Saw Mill for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable Water-Power Saw Mill in Union township, Tioga County, Pa., within half a mile of the Reservoir, about the Willsboro, and Elmira and Wellsboro. Also five hundred and sixty acres of land in connection with said Mill and upon which the same is built. The Mill and land together with a good two story frame house and some other improvements will be sold very low for cash, or a liberal credit will be given on demand. Enquire of the subscriber at Wellsboro, or of Augustus Castle living on the premises. Wellsboro, March 25, 1863—4t. WM. BACHE.

Bradford Reporter and Williamsport Bulletin will publish four times and send bills to this office.

Tioga County Teachers' Institute. THE next meeting of the Tioga County Teachers' Institute, will be held at Tioga, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of April, commencing Tuesday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Rev. T. O. E. BECKER, of Elmira, who is familiarly and favorably known to the teachers of the county, as an experienced and efficient worker in Institutes, and as a zealous and devoted friend to Common Schools, will be with us the whole time, and in addition to other labors, will lecture extensively. Not a single teacher in the county can afford to stay away from this Institute. The manuscript books, furnished me at Examinations, will be returned to all teachers who actually attend the Institute. A class will be formed during the Institute, for such Teachers as were sick or necessarily absent from the county during the regular examinations last fall, and this class will be examined at Tioga, on Saturday, the 11th of April, the day following the Institute. School Directors and the educational public generally, are cordially invited to attend. HIRAM C. JOHNS, Co. Supt. March 19, 1863—2w.

4000 CORDS OF HERMLOCK BARK wanted at the Tioga Lumberery, for which the highest Cash Price will be paid by Tioga, March 19, 1863—3m. E. F. & J. WELLS.