of information to my old frid ad, "The Agitator." Harland Protsman, late Irderly of this company, is promoted to 2d Lautenant. He well deserves the position he has gained. His brother of the 7th Wiscon in, received a similar honor a few days since after serving for nearly two years; and has returned home on leave of a few days to visit his friends after an absence of six or seven years.

Respectfully yours, . Jro, I. Mirchell.

Extract of a Letter from a Drafted Man. TWe gladly avail ourselves of permission to publish extracts from a private letter to a friend in this vicinity, from a drafted man, and a Quaker at that. It will be seen that even a drafted Quaker cannot think of a dishonorable peace without disgust. ED. AGITATOR.

NEW BERN, N. C., March 17, 1863. which God and nature me put into our power for the suppression of this the foulest rebellion the world ever saw. I pm for war-a war for the subjugation and extermination of every traitor in the land. I would desolate their hills and vallies, and plow their fields with fire and sword. Then may we look for a just and honorable peace, without compromise of the principles for which we a lighting. Rather than shake hands with a traitor over the graves of my murdered friends and acquaintances, whose bones are bleaching along the Potomac and Rappahannock, and while one of the cradle to the grave. The infant, in its wafell dangerously wounded while gallantly loading his regiment at Antistam, I would stay in the army until I was gray.
Our regiment, the 175th, is encamped a mile

south of the town of Newbern, between the Neuse and Trent rivers on the railroad running from Morehead City to Goldsboro; within four hundred yards in et camped the 171st, in which there is one company from Tioga county. For the last two weeks we have had pretty hard times; we have just corte off of a five day's scout, in which we secured the counties of Jones, Harrison and On low. We were lucky enough to get off-with ut a fight this time, though we took several prispners, some cattle and a considerable amou it of, forage. Scarcely had we returned and rested when we were again on the move; it early seventh day opposite side of the river, and began shelling the camp of the 92d New York. Our gouboats ran up and immediately began shelling the woods, and kept up a continual cannonading all the morning. Toward poon it creased by the withdrawal of the Rebs. We were called out several times. On first day morning the news came that they had torn up the railroad twenty miles from here. Companies A, B, C and K, of our regiment, were immediately detailed with one piece of the of the 23d New York artillery, under command of our Colonel, to go and repair it. Before starting, the Colonel came to us and said he expected we would have some fighting to do, and wanted us all to keop cool. We went and returned safely in the evening, without getting a sight of Johnny Reb, with the exception of a guerilla we captified an as We have built one fort and dug nearly a mile of rifle pits since we he to been here.

For the Agitator. COUNTY SUPPRINTENDENT.

MANSE ELD March 29, 1863. Mr. AGITATOR: As De term of office of the present Superintenden of Common Schools is drawing near a close, to Directors are called upon to perform a most important duty. One for the conscientious performance of which they will be held responsible by the teachers and parents of the nising generation of our county, namely: the election of a competent person to fill the office so ably filled by the present incumbent. The present condition of Common Schools, and the standard to which the qualifications of teachers have been raised, are, we imagine, chiefly owing to that persevering industry and zealous application to duty which so far baye characterized our County Superintendents. These are the agents which have imparted that impatts to the school system which places the Common Schools of today so far in advance of what they were ten years ago. The elevation of the teacher's standard of qualifications necessitates the same in regard to those of a superintendent. What is necessary to make a competent officer now was not strictly necessary ten years ago .-Hence, if the most energetic, best practical tenchers have been selected for that office heretofore, the merits of the case demand that nothing but the best telent be selected now. To the common school is of our country we owe much of what we at) is a nation. To them the masses look as the thly means within their reach of obtaining that education essential to make them good and jujeful members of society. As the working lasses constitute the bone and sinew of our chilry, whatever tends to elevate them to the detel for which they were created, should be carried on with a will.-This, I contend, is the mission of the common schools. In order to secure that success for which we all hope, the election of an efficient man as the head of the educational interest of our county is of the highest importance. One whose whole soul will be in his work. Such an officer, I think, may be found in the person of Jno. I. Mitchell. At the earnest solicitation of the friends of education in the county, he has allowed his name to come before the people as a candidate for that office he is so eminently enloulated to fill. All who are acquainted with the edificational affairs of our county, know him to ba joung man who has the cause at heart. As a supporter and working member of our County Institute, he has very few equals—his presence being almost deemed necessary to the full success of the session. His abilities as a practical teacher are unquestionable. I is readers of the Agita-

soldier and kind officer, has been proven since he enlisted. As the term for which he enlisted expires in April, we hope soon to see him resume his anhers of usefulness in our midst We know of no greater recognition of his services, both as a soldier and citizen, than in placing him at the head of our educational affairs. This would not only show a due appreciation of merit, but also a departure from that rule which so long has make officers and office seekers synonymous terms.

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A: WEDNESDAY, :::::::APRIL 8, 1863.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Committee have issued the following call The Union State Committee have issued the following call for a State Convention:

The loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to units in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriolic, efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy 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 braving disease and the peril of the field, to preserve the Unions of our fathers, are requested to select the number of delegates equal to the Legislative representations 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 Pittsburg, on Wednesday, the lat day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the said day to nominate conditiones for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Count; and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this senson of common peril to a common country.

Chairman of the Union State Committee.

Geo. W. Hammenter; Secretaries.

The following resolution was adopted by the Committee: Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of

Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize in each election district of the State a Union League, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

DESTINY.

my own first occusins, Col. Joseph W. Hawley, king hours, is ever beating the air with its little hands, or stretching them upward aimlessly, typing the outreaching ambition of the human soul to grasp something higher, firmer, and better than its unassisted self.

We call the child blind and unreasoning. A higher race of beings than men would render a like verdict touching men, after a calm examination of his best-advised actions. Twothirds of man's longest term of existence is expended in wrestling with seeming evil and misfortune, and the residue is pretty equally apportioned between infantile and senile repose.

It may be that much of the strife of life is in objective resistance to an inevitable destiny. To the wisest, human destiny is yet a problem: morning the Rebels appeared in force on the for the mind is touched by conviction only thro' experience, or the dutason which all just reasoning is based. The sum of positive knowledge, great as it may seem to be in the light of progressive ages, is small. So we are but children, beating the air with our hands, and striving after we know not exactly what.

But this we all know, or may know, at some period in life: all wrestlings with doubt and difficulty, all struggling with untoward fortune, all buffetings, all losses and crosses-whereby we seem to lose everything without compensation-all these unhappinesses are fraught with incalculable good to men. They are the processes through which the individual reaches his utmost mental and psychical stature. Without tured on the way. I island, probably, their them he would recede into the monotony of andemonstration on this place for this time is through, for it is useles). For them to attack it, imal life, his distinguishing faculties perish as it is just walking it to the jaws of death. with rust and disuse, and the great boon of impregnable. mortality pass forever beyond his acceptance

> Therefore let us be taught: The life-expe rience of a man is the life-experience of a nation: and this is no new doctrine. ' How can it be otherwise? Nations are but man in the concrete-individuals massed-each consciously working for his own advancement, but unconsciously laboring for the good or ill of all. The massing of individuals strengthens and modifies, but does not change the nature and attributes of man. So, the experience of a nation becomes the interblended experience of the masses composing it. Its ambitions, its hates, its loves, its jealousies, its wrestlings, its triumphs and its failures, are the faithful copies of like qualities, acts and passions which are common in individual experience. - Separate them, draw the line of radical distinction, and teach meniso, and society would tumble into irretrievable ruin. Such a teaching strikes at man's individuality, which is his being.

Thus a man becomes a responsible part of the nation and must learn to regard its trials and tribulations as he regards his own. If he be a hero, he will breast the storm and consider ultimate triumph sure. If he be a hothonse nlant-one whose victories have come readymade to his hand, from his fathers—he will let his soul take color of the April skies of fortune, and have reputation among men as a grumbler. Some men are like thermometers in times of trouble. At every sharp blast of misfortune their souls go down by the run, and their conversation is suggestive of icicles and unfallen snow. It is to be feared that such men believe in nothing that cannot be seen with the eye

Others seem to forget this suggessive fact :-Though a man may not attoin to his best idea of wisdom and happiness in a lifetime, he may go forward to that ideal in the life to come: and though this nation may not, and doubtless will not attain to its greatest excellence in the lifetime of any actor in, or spectator of this bitter strife for national life, somebody's children will assuredly behold the exceeding great glory that shall accrue to this now wrestling nation. Is any man so selfish as to begrudge the children of his children the fruits of a victory purchased with the blood and treasure of this generation? Who so impoverished in manhood as to murmur and repine because his this war for a true freedom?

and grasped with the hand.

for can judge of his livery attainments from those excellent letters with which they have law of life, enasted by the Almighty, and left entitled to all privileges and immunities of the ted for the fregrance of a rose it produces— vailed between the French crew and the Egypteen favored from his jan, since he laid aside for human energy to fulfil. It is the province citizens of the several States "?

of demagogues to seize upon present distresses and make them a subject of dissension, for the insensate purposes of selfish ambition. Now, to walk backward when they essay to cover up the shame of their progenitors. No man canescape his record. He may be too insignificant to earn a place in written history; but his fellow men will weigh his words, and judge his actions; and his record will become traditional among his neighbors, and pursue him to the grave; and upon his children his reputation will descend as a mantle, of honor and glory if the sire was true and strong in this trial, of disgrace and shame if he was weak and undecided, or openly a traitor. History grants neither amnesty nor forgiveness to any man who fails in loyalty or wisdom in troublous times. And he who halts in the track of national destiny, or seeks to obstruct the operation of the law of human progress, will be ground to dust between the upper and nether millstones of the mills of God.

A WARNING.

We take great pleasure in giving to the public portions of a private letter written us by an officer of the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The writer is a man of liberal education, a thinker of the first order, with noble, ambitions. There is no purer man in the service. He entered it neither for pay nor glory, but in the spirit of a pure patriot, or as he expressed it in the early days of our acquaintance-"because the country has a right to the service of every young man." He writes:

"Now, when our ship of State was in danger, we came out to work her through it, leaving sure ballast of wise and experienced heads at home to keep her trim while God steered her toward the haven of Peace. We look to you at home to hold the ship steady against side currents. In brief, we expect you to frown down if may be, or put down, if need be, the cowardly traitors in the north, while we fight down the nobler rebels in our front. It is your tolerance of men who would discourage the army, who would divide the sentiment and councils of the north, who oppose the Administration, who would make our sacrifices vain sacrifices, for the ends of their base ambitions: it is your tolerance of such men in your midst that causes us more regret and pain than physical suffering and peril. Put those insidious peace men and copperheads down, or send them beyond our lines that they may weet us in fair fight; [Don't look for them where there is a prospect of a fair' fight.] if that be impossible, hold them in check till we shall have extinguished the fires of the rebellion with our blood, and then let succeeding armies war at their doors until northern, as well as southern treason shall be extinguished. It is the only road to a permanent peace and a secure footing for our form of government. Let treason be put down, say I, though the lights of households be extinguished, and we know that terrible silence in our land that followed the war of the Carnatic!"

It would seem that the natural order of law in these matters is reversed. Ordinarily the soldier is expected to receive counsel and cheer from the friends at home; but the friends at home are to receive counsel from the noble fellows in the field. We can assure our friends in the front that the loyal north will, through their rapidly perfecting organization, extract the fange of Copperheadism and render the reptile comparatively harmless, Labor will accom-

ALL HAIL, RHODE ISLAND !!!

land, which, on Wednesday of last week, elected the entire Republican Union State ticket, crites can make it. by a majority of 2800, two Republican members of Congress, and a Republican legislature. This is the more gratifying, as the copperheads sailed under false colors-cutting it on the conservative order.

It is a little curious to note that, while every loyal New York paper had the news from Rhode Island on Thursday, the World had not heard anything about it so late as yesterday. Verily, it is a funny World.

And how popular it is getting to be among the mildly loyal! And out and out copperheads abandon the Herald, their first love, and receive this joint-stock-theological drab, which | The Louisville Journal says: has played the harlot with all the pot-house politicians and sneak-thieves in New York, with concern cannot do the dirty work of the party awful crime on the gallows." it represents, none can.

The copperhead lower House at Harrisburg has covered itself with glory as with a garment. True to its cowardly instincts, it directs its energies at the under dog in the fight-the negro. Modern democracy has never forgiven the colored man for supplanting it in the 4ender affserious question considered by the rebel chiefs on the eve of secession was-" Northern Democracy, or the negro?"-and they chose sepasecute their successful rivals. In testimony whereof, read the following section of the new measure which recently passed the House:

"From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto to come into this State, from any other State or permanent or temporary place of residence; fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred | Kentucky. dollars, and he imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court."

All very nice; but what if a colored citizen of New York should, come into Pennsylvania generation is put forward to take the brunt of to domicile; what is to be done with him under that clause of the Constitution which de-Destiny cannot be avoided. At is an organic crees that "The citizens of each State shall be

GENERAL NEWS.

The war news since our last issue is not very important. The news from the Southwest as in all time, the weak will listen ; and some is still neager. The rebell are said to be comwill make records that will cause their children templating a raid into Missouri, and Van Dorn is trying to flank Rosecrans. No further from for freedom of speech, and with a majority in Vicksburg, save that a battery has been put in the House, they cut off all debate and amendposition to bombard the city.

The preliminary measures for an attack on Charleston had been taken, the land forces of Gen. Hunter having driven the rebel pickets back upon the main body.

Pensacola was burned by our troops on the 22d ultimo.

A rebel camp was destroyed by our troops, at Woodbury, Tenn., on the 1st instant.

A sharp skirmish between a detachment of our troops and guerillas, took place at Dranesville a few days ago, the latter being worsted. A rebel raid into Western Virginia was recently repulsed by Capt. Carter and a detachment of 63 men. Seventy-two of the rebels were killed or captured.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio has been arrested for kidnapping one Edson B. Olds, a copperhead, last summer. The fugitive slave law ought to have been resorted to in Olds's case.

The Polish revolution has received a check in the defeat of Gen. Langiewics.

The New York papers of Monday contained the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is an interesting document and will be extensively read.

A year ago last fall, the State Teachers' Association appropriated \$300 from its treasury for the purchase of a cannon to be presented to the Government. This sum was placed in the hands of State Superintendent Butrowes, and being found insufficient for the purpose, contributions were made by the County Institutes until the sum was presumed to be sufficient for the purpose. Up to this time, however, Mr. Burrowes has failed to account for the money, or to purchase the cannon.

A writer in the Harrisburg Telegraph suggests that Mr. Burrowes may still hope that by some "strategy" this may be made a bloodless war, as he expressed himself in that meeting of the Association. The notion is pleasant, and worthy of a philosopher of the Utopian Age; but to pray for a "dry rain," or a 'tropical winter," would be quite as reasonsble. There is no record of a "bloodless war." most respected grandfather Burrowes.

THE individual who introduced Know-Nothingism into Wellsboro and vicinity, was a democrat of the purest modern style, as were most of his helpers and associates ... He is this day this rebellion, and give encouragement and sups copperhead of the Fernando Wood stripe.

And the shabby-genteel organization was introduced into several other villages in this county by democrats, upheld and puffed by democrats, and only abandoned by its democratic founders when they lost control of the

We mention thege facts to refresh the memories of such as, presuming upon the destruction of the records, misstate the facts.

No studied misrepresentation of the objects of the Loyal Leagues can alter a single fact in connection therewith. We cannot afford any so great expenditure of time and space as is required in the correction of every palpable duty is plain—a straitforward, fair and square Since our last issue we have had glorious and open fight against traitors everywhere news from the gallant little State of Rhode Is- And so far as we are concerned, the fight will be as unrelenting as a hearty hatred of hypo-

> We shall publish the great speech of General Butles at Cooper Institute, New York, in next week's paper. It is a grand talk.

> There are 500 Loyal Union Leagues in Illinois, and the organization is spreading with surprising rapidity.

> THE FIRST TREASON CASE IN KENTUCKY.-Thomas C. Schacklett, of Meade county, Ky., has been found guilty of treason by the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Louisville. This Schacklett has been guilty of murder and treason. He was convicted of the last-named crime

"This is the first indictment, and the first conviction since the rebellion broke out, and manifest delight. They are right. If that we trust that no mistaken elemency will prevent him from being the first to expiate his

MEDICINES THAT CURE.—One of the special peculiarities of Dr. Ayer's preparation is, that he was. His Democracy told him to stand by they accomplish what is promised for them .- the Government. There were two kinds of Who in this community, does not know that of Democrats. Jefferson was a Democrat and all the cough remedies the Cherry Pectoral is Vice President Aaron Burr was a Democrat inby far the best? Who that ever uses pills but side the same organization. Jackson was a will tell you that Ayer's Pills are at once the democrat and Calhoun was a member of the mildest and most searching, most effectual of same organization. Breckinridge was also a ections of its dear old southern taskmasters. all? Did anybody ever hear of his Ague Cure Democrat. The question now is, do you follow For it is now well-ascertained that the only failing is a single case? Not an instance has Jefferson, Jackson and Douglas, or Burr, Calbeen found where Fever and Ague has resisted houn and Breckinridge. No man is a true the faithful trial of it. This may seem a bold Democrat who talks peace while there is a rebel assertion, but we are assured it is true. And with a gun in his hands." still more important are the effects of his alteraration from the Democracy, rather. So the tive called Extract of Sarsaparilla. One after jilted copperheads omit ne opportunity to per- another, patients come forth from their leproy, cleaned and purified into health, by this witchery of medico-chemical skill. Saturated with the accumulated rottenness of years, and poisoned by the corruption of their own blood, they could only live to suffer. This master combination, purging out the foul impurities, has instilled the vigor of health, and restored Territory, with the intention of making it their them to the enjoyment of life again. If these are truths, and they are, should not our readers and any negro so offending shall be liable to be know it? What facts can we publish of more punished by indictment, and on conviction, be vital importance to them ?- Courier, Princeton,

> It is currently reported, by reliable men, says the Philadelphia Press, that there is a secret organization of Peace Democrats in

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FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1863. En. Agitator-Dear Sir: Below I give a synopsis of the resolutions introduced into the House by the unanimous voice of the so-called democracy. With their wonted tender regard ments by demanding the previous question.

Section 1, complains of the "unconstitutional acts of Congress, and the startling usurpations of power by the Executive."

Section 2, declares that Pennsylvania has always been true to the Constitution, and that the democracy will keep her so, spite of domestic and foreign foes.

Section 3, makes a metaphysical distinction between the Administration and the Government, and virtually proclaims that hostility to the agent acting for a principal, is not hostility the agent acting for a principal, is not hostility to the principal in this emergency. In other words they hold that to embarass the operations of the Government is no embarassment of the Government.

Section 4, protests against the Emancipation proclamation.

Section 5, denounces the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus [which has not been suspended. En.] and the establishment of martial law, as tending to overthrow the free institutions of the country. [Gen. Jackson did

both these wickednesses, and the "Democracy" didn't see any crime in the acts then. Ep.] Section 6 protests against compensated eman-

Section 7, declares that the Democracy will hail with delight any manifestation of a desire to return to their allegiance on the part of their 'erring brethren" at the South, and in such an event, will hasten to give them ample security for all their domestic institutions.

Section 8 is but a transparent and sham profession of devotion to the "Constitution and the Union."

Section 9, "hails with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment' as exhibited in the triumphant "elections" of copperheads in some of the northern States.

Section 10, "proposes to call a convention for the purpose of amending the Federal Constitution," that "that instrument may remain in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders," which "meaning and spirit" the Democracy interpret to the perpetuation and spread of slavery.
Section 11, is "condemnation and denuncia-

tion of the faults of the Administration and the encroachments of the abolitionists" and a feeble rebuke of the "heresy of secession."

Section 12 is an appeal to ", all constitutional means that the laws of the State may be maintained and enforced." Or in other words, the Democracy do not like

the idea of their "freedom of speech being abridged" by arrests for preaching treason. The spirit and intention of these resolutions are most obvious. Copperheadism shows its

features in unmistakable terms. That they were intended to divide the North, neutralize the efforts of the Administration to crush out port to Jeff: Davis & Co., no thinking, unbiased man can doubt. This is the platform upon which the copper

head party of this State, intend to elect the next Governor. But, if a majority of the people of Pennsylvania endorse these principles in the next gubernatorial election, it would be sion to the Southern Confederacy.

Query. What has become of the Union party in Tioga county? I see their Chairman, Mr. M. F. Elliott (a Union man of course) has issued a call for a "democratic" meeting of the SULLIVAN.

THE VOTE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The vote in Western Virginia, on the acceptance of the new state constitution, appears to have been very nearly unanimous. Preston county gave breach of the laws of truth by bad men. Our 1,709 votes for and 53 against the new state: Tyler county 749 votes for and 5 against—the argest vote ever polled in the county; Monongalia gave 1,300 majority; Fairview, in Hancock county, 125 for and 3 against; New Cumberland, in the same county, 132 for and none against. The soldiers' vote, so far as heard from, stands 6,234 for the Willey amendment excluding slavery, and only 110 against.

The charges so freely made in certain journals, that the opponents of the new state were not allowed to vote, having been menaced with violence in case of their attempting to do so, is utterly disproved by the facts in the case.-Every citizen was allowed, without let or hindrance of word or deed, to vote precisely as he | Gleason, H. B. pleased. Governor Pierpont, some days before the election, and in order to meet and utterly annul the cavils of the disloyal, issued a proclamation guarantying to every man, irrespective of his sentiments, the fullest privilege of voting as he pleased. And no voter in the state, says the Wheeling Intelligencer, can rise up and say that he did not enjoy this privilege.

EVERY WORD TRUE .- Senator Wright of Indiana, in a recent speech at Cincinnati, thus defined Democracy the present day as follows: "Much has been said about the Democracy. When he was told that a man was a Democrat he wanted to know what kind of a Democrat

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER .- N. YORK, March 16, '63.—John Van Buren—Miserable unprincipal demagogue & imbicele sot.

You said in your speach in Broklyn, that if Genl. Jackson had hung Calhoun, we would not no be in a Cival War. To the contrary, if you your father, Dix & others had been hung in 1848—we would nevr had a sectional party, and would not now be engaged in an Abolition War-and would now be a happy people & at peace. What office have the abolitionst promised you, or how much money have you rec'd.

THE screw transport Seine anchored on the 25th of January in the roads of the island of Maderia, on its passage from Alexandria to Vera Cruz, having on board the battallion of Berks county, of this State, for the purpose of negroes supplied by the late Pasha of Egypt. opposing the Government in its efforts to crush The Seine sailed again from Maderia on the the rebellion, and especially any future draft 27th of January, her commander having the that may be ordered by the proper authorities. intention of touching at Martinique. It is said that there was no sickness on board the tian troops.

The Tioga County Agitater: BY M. H. COBB.

TARTET COME CONTRACT

Published every Wednesday morning and mailed is succeribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, always IN ADVANCE. The paper is sent postage free to county subscribers,

though they may receive their mail at post-offices los cated in counties immediately adjoining, for convenience.
The Agitaton is the Official paper of Tioga Co.,

and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Sub-scriptions being on the advance-pay system, it circu-lates among a class most to the interest of advertisen to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as these of fered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

A cross on the margin of a paper, deneter that the subscription is about to expite.

Papers will be stopped when the subscription time expires, unless the agent orders their continuous.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twen.

rest unit to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the lat of JULY next.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the lat of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,

No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

April 8, 1863-3m.

Editor of The Agitator:

DEAR SIR: 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 Balm, that will effectually remove; in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and

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 Luxurier 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. 831 Broadway, New York.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads

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. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the disease that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by check-ed perspiration, and as live eighths of the waste mat-ter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that proportion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if conof Madame Porter's Curative Balsam. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

March 11, 1863-ly.

THE CONFESSIONS 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 humbur and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York

Jan. 28, 1863.-ly.

To Teachers.

THE School Directors of Charleston School District will meet at the Dartt Settlement School House, on Saturday, April 18th, 1883, to hire Teach-

ors at 12 o'clock.
Contract for supplying wood will be let at 9 o'clock
A. M., same day.
Charleston, April 8, 1863-tw.

SPECIAL COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Court will be held by the Hon. Ulysses Mercur, at the Court Heuse in Wellsboro, commencing on the 2d Monday of June next, to continue one week, for the trial of the following causes, viz:

auses, viz:
vs. Acrar's of E. B. Jerould,
vs. Stephen Babceck,
vs. A. C. Ely,
vs. Anson Buck et al, Bingham Trustees vs. J. N. Bache Ex'r, A. S. Turner

vs. A. H. Foster, vs. Henry Colton, vs. Edwin Dyer, vs. H. Davis et al Ex'rs, A. M. Lattin et al M. M. Converse eorge Corlies W. Maynard . F. Donaldson

vs. A. P. Cone, vs. David A. Clark, Bingham Trustees vs. Martha J. S. Clark et al, vs. George B. Colegrove et al, vs. Joseph Stafferd et al, vs. Edwin Insche et al,

vs. Job Wilcox et al. April 8, 1863. J. F. DONALDSON, Proth'y. LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, March 31, 1863: Harrison, W. H.

Benson, Miss Eliza Beach, C. W. Brown, C. M. Beach, Clark Jones, Helen Lockport, R. C. McBrighton, Thomas Riebessam, Joseph Spanogle, Peter D. Simmons, Mrs. Ann Bullock, Ira C. Barker & Brothers, Blackwell, Mrs. Martha

Sheppard, Huya Borden, Miss Henritte Sherman, Huleigh 2 Swan, Julia A. Smith. Zephy A. Campbell, Geo. W.

Thomas, Francis Vandine, Isac Wood, Wm. H. Warner, Jno. A.

Rowley, Miss Sarah

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HUGH YOUNG, P. M.

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Calman, Abgee 2 Reese, Miss Mary Rerick, Miss Martha A-Williams, Exra 2 Charing, Miss Anna Greff, H. B. Howland, D. B. White, Hamilton Linstley, Mr. P. Meixner, Mr. Peter Waters, Augustus feixner, Mr. Peter Wilcox, Geooge
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