the landing was rather to long as the ground. was yet quite wet and "sp ishy." We arrived at the wharf between 4 and 5 P. M., and after waiting, as usual, two or three hours, our regiment, with the exception of companies C, and D and a detail from each of the other companies who were left back for special duty, got on board the transport Mary, Washington at an early hour in the evening. As usual we were packed in like so many sheep; the floors of both decks were soon covered with soldiers' beds. In less than an hour after we embarked all was silently wrapped in the arms of Morpheus.

Next morning we found we had not yet moved from our anchorage, but the old engine was roaring and blowing, impatient to let out its powerful contents to set us pn our journey. We started at about 6 o'clock, and after a steady and uninterrupted voyage up the Chesapeake, of about 16 hours, we anchored at Locust Point, opposite the city of Ballimore at 10 P. M. On Tuesday morning March 24, we landed at the point, after stacking arms and relieving ourselves of our knapsacks we patiently waited for the train of cars which was to take us on our journey westward. We had scarcely landed before the peddlers from the city came swarming around with their pies, cakes, apples, candies, and other nick-nacks too numerous to mention, but they found poor market with our boys, as the majority of us were "dead broke," having received no pay for four months. After consuming the forencon in getting ready we finally took the cars about P. M. By 2 P. M. we were going rapidly up the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. The weather was mild and we enjoyed the ride as well as jould be expected considering the crowded state of the cars which at best afforded but poor accommodations. As night set in we neatled cown as best we could, but I doubt whether me if of us slept to any extent that night. Slee it g on the hard floor of a cattle car, while goldig at a rapid rate over a rough road is more estily thought than performed.

At 4 of look next moring we were awakened to get coffee and our tions of bread. We were at Harper's Ferry there coffee had been prepared for us. Though the majority of us had fallen into a sound flumber as soon as the cars stopped yet we we all willing to get up for our coffee. None bit those who have tried it can appreciate the value of a cup of hot coffee on a cold morning. It is the magic on the entire system, warming it into new life and action. In fact it makes one feel like a new man. It is certainly the best stimulant for the wearied and cold soldier. Having partaken of our coffee and fortified our haversacks with a loaf of bread, our journey was again resumed at about 6 o'clock. The day was one of unusual interest. Early in the day we passed the town of Martinsburg. The ruing of the bridge at that place were peculiarly interesting. It was a magnificent structure. The pillars were constructed of large round in vir stones neatly laid so as to present a smooth surface, as though each pier was one large ricks. The foundation of the bridge had been blown to atoms and all the depot buildings barrit. The bridge had been re-constructed of roods. The surface of the country through which we passed was not only rough but mounts if our and very rugged I do not recollect of hiving seen one level farm along the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. The road is hid principally through mountains, over gull is and streams which must have rendered it sconstruction not only difficult and laborious it the extreme but enor mously expensive to the undertakers. It con tains no less than fifty underground passages or holes cut through the mountains just large enough to admit of the passage of a train. I never knew what dark i es was until I entered one of those passages I rough the mountains. From the time you enter until you come out at the other end, you are indeed in "total darkness," no object however near can be discovered. They vary in length, of course to agree with the size of the elevation through which they are cut. The farms along the road appeared to be much neglected. Many of the buildings of cabins being appeared to crum-ble down from decay. We could indeed be proud of our huts we had left behind, when compared to these Virginia farm houses. It is a notorious fact that I have not seen a decent

fence in all Yirginia. fence in all Yirginia.

At 4 P. M., we storped at Cumberland, a beautiful little town where we again received a supply of coffee. After nearly an hour's delay the old engine blew bur whistle and we were again on our way. We node nearly all that night. Next morning, March 26, we found our selves at a little village called Graftensburg. It was a bitter cold morning, the hills on either side were covered with a thin coat of snow which was still falling. After getting our usual supply of coffee we were soon again on our way. The entire day was a cold and disagree able one, the country through which we passed was still more mountainers than any we have yet passed, making our ride that day anything but agreeable. Atta P.M. we arrived at Parkersburg on the Ohio river; there we got off the cars and embarked on the transport Lacrosse, a very efficient and accommodating little steamer. Friday morning March 27, found us steaming rapidly dot n the Ohio river. The shores on either side versilined with spectators wherever there was th's least town or gathering of houser. All were enthusiastic in cheering lustily for the Union and the Union soldiers as we passed. After sid ng all day on the emooth waters of the Qhick we alcohored at Cincinnati about 10 P. M. Nest morning we steamed across the river and landed at Covington on the Kentucky short, where after a considerable delay we took the lars and after riding-through as rich a country is I ever laid eyes upon until
about 6 P. M. we to ped at the town of Paris
in Bourbon count, it where we now arc.
We are now comfi ta ly quartered in the countries of the town.

Our duties are light picketing being the most important of them. We have about 11 hours drill daily. No considerable force of the anemy are supposed to be in this violity, but the citizen have as peculiar dread for John Morgan's guerrilles what are said to be prowning about the country, striking wherever there is promise of plander. The citizens have thus for shown us every possible kindness, inviting us to their houses, offering to take care of our sick, &c., &c. They are constant visitors to our camp, especially at the hour for dress parade when a large a , emply of Kentucky ladies and gentlemen are a variably present to see us go through the manual by the taps in which

the richest and best I have ever seen, and is well cultivated, presenting a striking contrast to the barren, deserted plains of Virginia,— Kentucky seems to have suffered but a small portion of the horrors of the war as yet. God grant that her rich and productive fields

may never be laid waste by the desolating hand which has already driven shousands of once happy families to the brink of starvation. Her loyalty which has conducted her thus far will surely carry her through. The weather has been quite cold-uncomfortably so-but it is fast becoming more mild. I shall look for here here seems to be much cooler than in sence. To-day we hear of his return. He is report to him immediately. We shall probably go to-morrow. I take pleasure in announcing the promotion of Serg't Ephraim Jeffers to 2d ties of Orderly Sergeant for seven months, none takes his place as 2d Lieut. But the shades of close. Yours respectfully,

AGITATOR

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

WEDNESDAY, :::::: APRIL 22, 1863.

HYPOTHETICAL.

LET us suppose a case: You meet a man. on the street corner, where a knot of men are pathered, or in a corner grocery, it matters not which, where the state of the country is the theme of conversation; he alludes to the fact that the currency is depreciated, and that the greenbacks, or the postal currency have been ingeniously counterfeited; that some of notes are printed on poor paper, are worn and dirty. and cannot be distinguished from the spurious; and winds up with the remark that it makes not much difference, as at present the spurious are worth about as much as the genuine. You at once set that man down as a sympathizer with rebellion, as a traitor; and there is no other rational conclusion. Woll, this is precisely what the New York World said in its editoral columns on the 15th of April, 1863.

Again: Suppose that, during the afternoon of the day on which the news of our repulse at Charleston arrived, you had met a man on the street corner, or in the corner grocery, discussing the news in a crowd, and asserting that slaughters which have rent and may again rend served, moreover, that the labors which I have the grand spectacle of seven vessels and thirty guns braving more than two hundred guns planted in forts invulnerable to ordinary means of attack, was a fiasco; and that after sustaining the concentric fire of those forts for an they are now of lies and deceits. hour, and then withdrawing in good order, the Federal forces were driven back in disgrace and shame; and, instead of bestowing even ordinary praise on our brave Admiral and his daring captains and crews, should ignore them and laud the skill of Beauregard :-- you would at once conclude that that man was a sympathizer with rebellion—a traitor. Yet this is eth a nation. what the World said in its editorial columns on it expended half a column in like cowardly lan- make us willing to obey divine law; and thro' the people of the North, and to create dissension and strife in nelghborhoods now blossoming with peace and blest with order and

It will not be necessary to indulge in further suppositions founded on our stock of kindred facts. These constitute a text for what we are about to say. The now editor-in-chief of the World has never been a loyal man from the beginning of this fight. We know him well, He it was who, to enjoy the expensive luxury of a correspondent at Charleston in the winter of '60-'61, penned a deliberate and utter falsehood for the Charleston papers, in which it was national trial than Gov. Curtin. Were it left tired of cheering my toils and anxieties by averred that the then editor-in-chief was a pro-Clavery man, and that not one of the editors of that paper voted for Lincoln. Exactly the reverse was true. This was but one of a formidable list of lies and bald deceits which finally constrained every man on the staff, who had any regard for renutation or correct principle, to abandon a journal created by the munifi cence of religious denominations, but which had already decided tendencies toward harlotry; if prostitution could delay threatened death.

So much of history. The paper has descended, with rapid gait, into hell. It is overflowing with treason; and wherever you find a man who, of all the great dailies, chooses that rank and shameless advocate of treason, the World, there you behold a sympathizer with, and an apologist for treason: That man is a traitor,

Let us thoroughly understand each other. We have a high regard for the English language. It is rugged; so are the mountains. It is nich in terms that thrill the auditory nerve with meaning. We like it so well that we never use its soft synonymes to describe a mean action or a crime. If there be any way of combatting flagrant wickedness, other than by acknowledging its existence and smiting it

full in the face, we do not care to know of it. Then let the line between loyalty and disloyalty be so strictly drawn that the domains of each, shall be as day and night, by contrast. The man who preaches that men may embarwith the surface of the country about here is traitor, and so become privy to the crime itself.

The Confessions And experience of the surface of the country about here is traitor, and so become privy to the crime itself.

The Confessions And experience of the surface of the country about here is that they should have what they needed.

The country about here is the country about here is that they should have what they needed.

The country about here is th ass the administration of the Government, yet

The country is more than any man. If the convenience, or the abstract rights of an individual come in conflict with the absolute rights recede from his claim, or be crushed. The doctrine preached by these lurking traitors is violative of every correct rule of organic law, and a deliberate insult to common sense. It is a repetition of the old vulgarism :-- "a man may do as he pleases with his own."

pleasant weather in future, though the atmos- followed the fall of Sumter, came in hourly contact with men whose treason is now histor-Virginia. As a general thing we see having | ical; and the conversation of those men was excellent times and are far from complaining indelibly impressed upon memory. We have tucky to the far South and Southwest; they col. Welsh has been home on a leave of abmet men in this county, whose conversation have never faltered for a moment. It has been said to be at Lexington with his commission as and manner was a vivid reproduction of the my pride to occupy a position which enabled Brigadier General. We are under orders to conversation and bearing of those convicted me to become familiar with all their patriotism traitors; and these men are traitors,-less apparent, because less manly-but just as deserving of reprobation and contempt. "And until Lieutenant of company G. This promotion ving of reprobation and contempt. And until promptly fulfilled; all legislation in support of elicits universal satisfaction throughout the the loyal men of the North recognize them for the cause has been enacted without delay, and company-having faithfully performed the du- what they are, and treat them with the scorn and loathing their crime deserves, we can Hills of company I, is acting as Major of the never rationally hope for decisive victories in regiment; 2d Lieut. Seeley of company II, is the front. We but repeat the language of the promoted to 1st Lieut, while Sergt, Greenfield soldiers in the field :- " Frown down your traitors in the rear, and that will give us encournight are fast darkening my paper and I must agement to put down the nobler traitors in our front !"

> We of the North shall one day obey this injunction. The time must come when our lovalty will take on that higher quality which can no more abide a traitor than treason can abide truth. IT MUST COME.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press suggests that the clergy and laity fix upon a day when they will unite in prayer to turn the wrath of God from the nation. We would most respectfully remind the correspondent that the turning of divine wrath against men and nations is supposed to be an appointed means to induce repentance and reformation. We are not one of those who believe that any offence against divine law will escape due punishment; and until the national conscience be thoroughly quickened, and the criminal tendencies of the nation be corrected, and the apol- better heart. ogists for wrong beaten back into the darkness which nursed them into into fungus life-until these works be achieved we do not look for any turning away of "God's wrath."

men who are caucusing with Lord Lyon, and a man had I done otherwise. If I am proud of in every way devising means to embarass the Government, and so delaying the day of suc- of Pennsylvania is henceforth to have a title of cess, which will as certainly come as the day fol honor wherever loyalty, patriotism and the lows the night, are the authors of the awful martial virtues are cherished. It is to be obthe loyal hearts and households of the country. necessarily undergone have already impaired In that day, these traitors will endeavor to destroy their records, and their tongues will be as prolific of denials of the truth of history as unable to fulfit the duties of my position. It

Therefore let every man and woman repent and put on sackcloth, and so make the nation deserving of Almighty favor and elemency. being made the centre of an active political When we deserve clemency as a people it will struggle. be shown, and neither fasting nor prayer can avert just punishment, however much they may

Then let the people petition for such an awathe 14th day of April, 1863. On the next day kening of the national conscience as shall guage, with the declared intention to discour- such obedience peace may find an appropriate avenue for its return.

> appointment, even as he has honored the posiOf the warm-hearted friends, to whom I owe to the brave Pennsylvania soldiers to decide, he tokens of their generous confidence and appro-

WE are glad to state that the Governor has appointed Prof. Coburn, of Bradford county, State Superintendent of Common Schools.

call themselves democrate!

GREAT POLITICAL REACTION IN ORIO. - In Cincinnati the Union candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of 1,302 against a Democratic majority last fall of 155. The whole jority in the Council of eleven.

Chillicothe gave a "Democratic" mai. last fall. At this election the whele city ticket was carried by the Union men except Mayor, who has only 36 majority.

In Steubenville the whole Union ticket is elected. A gain of some 400 since last fall. London, O., Union ticket elected by 40 ma-

In Columbus the Copperheads carried their ticket by 800 majority-a reduction of 500 on their majority last fall. A hard place.

Troy, O., Union by 150 majority These are but the first drops of the shower

the 2d Ind., one of the fourteen United States our boats got aground and was disabled. officers just arrived, says on Thursday last he

MESSAGE FROM GOV. CURTIN.

We are obliged to abridge the excellent message of Gov. Curtin to the Legislature on the made upon our columns by matters of local interest. It is a concise history of the military operations of the State. We give the closing

From the first movement to the present hour, the loyalty and indomitable spirit of the free-We have seen, and during the dark days that men of Pennsylvania have been exhibited in every way and upon every occasion; they have flocked to the standard of their country in her hour of peril, and have borne it victoriously on battle fields from Maryland, Virginia and Kenand self-devotion, and to guide their efforts. Posterity will do them full justice. Every requisition of the General Government has been promptly fulfilled; all legislation in support of Pennsylvania is entitled to be ranked first amongst the States that have been throughout unflinching in their determination to subdue the sacriligious wretches who are endeavoring to destroy the last Temple of Liberty.

The State has not been insensible to the

sacrifices which her sons have made. No effort has been spared by her authorities to secure their comfort and welfare. Under legislative provisions to that effect, her sick and wounded have been followed and cared for, and, when practicable, brought home to be nursed by their friends; and the bodies of the slain, when possible, have been returned for burial in the soil of the State. The contributions of her citizens, in surplies of luxuries and comforts, for all her volunteers, have been almost boundless, and nothing has been omitted that could encourage and stimulate them in the performance of their holy duty. They have felt upon every march and in every camp, however desolate their immediate surroundings, that the eyes and hearts of the loved once at home were upon and with them.

The result is that Pennsylvania is actually in a position on which it is my duty to con-As the sins of the nation have been grievous, gratulate you, as her representatives. Notso the punishment must be great and effectual. withstanding the immense drain of her population, her industry is thriving at home, and so far as it may not be hurt by causes over which she has no control, must continue to prosper. Her finances were never in a more healthy condition-her people were never in That the labors, anxieties and responsibilities

of her Executive have been great and harrassing, I need not say. I have given to them my nights and days, with, I trust, a single eye to the public welfare. I claim no special merit in It will be seen in the time to come that the this. I would have been unworthy to be called the result, it is that I am proud of the people who have effected it. To be called a freeman my health. I should have serious cause to apprehend that a much longer continuance of them might so break it down, as to render me is to be added that as the approaching season will probably be the most eventful period in the history of the country, I will be able with more effect to discharge my duties, if I avoid

Under these circumstances, it has pleased the President of the United States to tender me a high position, at the expiration of my lead to that commendable humility that exalt- present term of office, and I have not felt myself at liberty to do otherwise than accept this offer.

As I shall, for all these reasons, retire from office at the close of my present term, I have thought this a not inappropriate mode of announcing that fact.

In taking leave of you, I may be perr to say that as Governor of the Commonwealth, WE publish elsewhere the concluding por- I have given, as was my duty, and shall contion of the message of Gov. Curtin to the leg- tinue to give an active and carnest support to islature, on the day of its adjournment. It the Government of the United States in its will be seen, and by very many regretted, that effort to suppress the existing rebellion. As a the Governor declines a renomination. He hold the President and his administration as is the recipient of a high and merited compliment from the President in the tender of a first attained—or, in other words, the country can class mission abroad, which he will accept at be saved. I give this as my deliberate opinion, the end of his term. He will do credit to the and shall openly, candidly and zealously act in

tion he new fills; and no State Executive has so much, and of the people of the Commonmore creditably discharged his duties in this wealth, who, regardless of party, have never would find himself reelected without a canvass. | val, I cannot speak with composure. I can do no more than express to them she deepest, truest and most heartfelt gratitude.

GENERAL NEWS.

We had hoped to chronicle an advance of A secret organization to resist the draft and the army of the Potomac this week, but more overthrow the Government, was unearthed in than that there has been a reconnoisance in Berks county last week, and the ringleaders force by the cavalry under Gen. Stoneman, at arrested and imprisoned. The conspirators Kelly's Ford, above Fredericksburg, we are not able to say from advices up to this, Wednesday noon. There is a rumor that our forces had occupied Gordonsville, thus flanking Fredericksburg. It lacks confirmation.

Our readers will be glad to hear that Gen-Union City ticket is elected by majorities ran- eral Foster has escaped the meshes of the enging from 900 to 1,300. There is a Union mademy at Washington, N. C. He ran the blockade, the vessel receiving two hundred shots in

the passage.
Saffolk, reported as being besieged by the rebels, is relieved by the withdrawal of the enprogress, being in possession of New Carthage. | course was likewise impeded by obstructions. Rebel papers report a heavy movement of our troops toward Vicksburg on the 16th.

Our forces occupy all the principal islands at the mouth of Charleston harbor. No other aggressive movements have been made in that vicinity since our last issue.

There was a brilliant little fight on the Nansemond river, Va., on Tuesday week. Two of disabled. Her after gun could not be brought our river craft engaged the rebel batteries, and to bear effectively, and was thus rendered use-Bread Riot in Richmond.-Col. Stewart, of silenced them after a severe contest. One of less. After continuing under the united fires

THE CHARLESTON FIGHT.

A correspondent of the Tribune, who was aboard the Ironsides mailed frigate during the and interests of the race, the individual must day of its adjournment, owing to the demand action, writes a graphic letter from which we abridge the following:

The iron-clad squadron, convoyed by a number of gunboate, arrived off Charleston on the morning of the 5th instant. In the course of the afternoon the channel across the bar was buoyed out by the coast survey steamer Bibb, and the Keckuk.

It was intended to cross the bar that afternoon, but a high wind arose, which induced Admiral Dupont to postpone crossing till the next day. Toward evening the Patapsco stood in close to Light-House Inlet, to protect the buoys. It was expected that she would draw the fire of the rebel batteries, but she anchored inside and remained unmolested all night.

In the evening the Admiral issued his order of battle. The plan of the attack was to move the iron-clad squadron up the main ship-channel, without noticing any fire of the Morris Island batteries, steer directly to Fort Sumter, and engage its northwest face, at a distance of 600 or 800 yards, the fire to be aimed at the centre embrasures. The line of battle to be as follows: Weehawken, Passaio, Patapsco, New Ironsides, flag-ship; Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant, and Keckuk.

A squadron of reserve, consisting of the Canandaigua, Housatonic, Huron, Unadilla, and Wissahickon, was to form outside of the bar prepared to come, if necessary, to the support of the iron-clads.

Early on the morning of the 6th inst., Admiral Dupont and staff transferred their quarters from the steamer James Adger to the Ironsides. About 8 o'clock a general signal to get under way was given. Some fears were entertained of grounding when crossing the bar, but all the vessels got over safely and came to anchor directly opposite Light House Inlet.

On the morning of the 7th the fog was still thick, but by nine o'clock it had nearly cleared away, and there was no further cause for delay. of the attack. Up to twelve o'clock preparations for the conflict were continued on all the iron-clads. At I P. M. the pilot of the flag-ship at last

declared himself ready to move. The signal to get under way was made, and at fifteen minutes before two the whole fleet was in motion in the order given above. At half past two o'clock, the batteries on Morris Island had been passed by the first four Monitors without drawing the fire of the enemy.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the Ironsides showed

disobedience to her rudder, her bow swinging shire, have appeared. The vignette-a cattle to the strong cbb tide, and threatening to bring her on the shoals to her right. She was, therefore, compelled to come to anchor to stay her course. Meantime the first four Monitors had continued on toward the fort. The enemy allowed the Weehawken to come within 500 yards of Fort Moultrie, when two shots across her bow from this fort opened the action.

The Ironsides had again got under weigh, and approached within 1,200 yards of Fort Sumter, when she once more became unmanageable, and was again obliged to drop anchor. The Monitors shead of her had then reached the converging point of the fire of Cummings' Point battery, Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and a work between Fort Moultrie and Moultrioville, known as Buttery Bee.

A sheet of flame and volumes of smoke, extending from Morris to Sullivan's islands, inaugurated what has been undoubtedly the most terrific cannonade of the whole war, if, indeed, it was ever equalled in the history of the world. A perfect torrent of shot and shell was poured pon the Monitors, wrapping them sometimes almost entirely in spouts of water thrown up by the striking projectiles.

The Monitors continued their play, replying vigorously from their batteries to the enemy They passed the northeast face of Fort Sum ter, but when they came near its angle with the northwestern face they made out at a short distance three distinct lines of obstructions, consisting of floating logs with torpedoes attached, and networks of cables held perpendicularly in the water by weights.

The Patapsco got foul of one of them, and could not make her screw work for some fifteen minutes, but finally got clear. A torpedo exploded close to the bow of the Weehawken, without, however, doing any damage.

The vessels all steering very heavily, the narrow passage through the line of obstructions could not be reached. After several vain attempts, the four vessels turned about and steamed back down the harbor, all the while sustaining a heavy fire, and responding with their guns as vigorously as they could.

The Patapsco had her 200-pounder Parrott gun disabled by its own recoil early in the action. The turret of the Passaic was bent in, and cramped her 11-inch gun so as to prevent its working. Shortly afterward her turret stonped revolving, and she lost all offensive power.

The Ironsides had, meantime, vainly struggled to come closer to Fort Sumter. The rebel gunners finding her fixed mark, plied her freely with shot and shell. Her position was such she could not bring her broadsides to bear until about 4 o'clock, when she got an opportunity to deliver her first at Ft. Moultrie. This was the only offensive demonstration made by her during the action.

When Admiral Dupont found that he could not readily move the Ironsides, he signalled to the four iron-clads behind her to pass ahead and go to the support of the four vessels already engaged. In trying to pass by, the Catskill and Nantucket, brushed the Ironsides on the port and starboard sides, but after awhile managed to get away and moved on.

They and the Keokuk and Nahant came

under the concentric range of the forts and batteries at about the time the other four Monitors were turning back. They nevertheless advanced with their guns at work briskly past emy. In the southwest our troops are making | the northeast face of Fort Sumter, until their The Catskill, Nantucket, and Nahant, received the united fire of both Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

. The Keokuk had steered a little more to the left, and for a while received the fire of Fort Sumter alone. She fired the gun in her forward turret but three times, when it became of all the forts and batteries for about threequarters of an hour, all the Monitors and the

now hiding the forts and batteries from view. then broken by sheets of flame, the uncertain. ty as to what new obstacle or infernal machine might be encountered by the iron-clads, the difficulty of properly manœuvring the vessels. the anxious suspense of the inhabitants of the iron boats as to whether victory or defeat was to crown their efforts-all this made the scene one of unparalleled interest and excitement.

No words can convey an idea of the terrible fire. The Monitors were hit from twenty to sixty times each, with the exception of the Keokuk, which, from her exposed position, was struck by not less than ninety shots. Her turrets were penetrated a number of times, and her hull, at the water mark, showed nineteer holes. She was only kept affoat by plugging and pumping, until next morning, when she sunk on the bar in eighteen feet of water, her colors still flying. All on board was saved, but all lost everything they had.

The Ironsides was hit from fifty to sixty times without material damage. The enemy used only shot of the heaviest calibre. The most destructive of these missiles were of English manufacture, principally Whitworth's steelpointed projectiles.

Eleven large holes, apparently running thro' the walls, some of which were about three feet wide, were made on the east face of Fort Sumter, showing that our fire was not altogether ineffectual. The Monitors fired altogether about one hundred and fifty rounds.

The Nahant received thirty wounds, several being bad fractures of deck and sides, below and above the water line. The most fatal blow was by a heavy rifled shot which struck the pilot house, and destroyed several bolts, wounding all the inmates.

The Passaic received twenty-five or thirty rounds. The most extraordinary shot was from a 10-inch rifled projectile, which struck the top of the turret, accoping out a huge portion of iron, breaking all of the eleven plates of an inch thickness each, and spending its force on the pilot-house on the top of the turret, in which it made a crater three inches deep, and raising the pilot-house three inches. Another hit the turret, forcing the plate and striking inward. The carriage of the 11-inch gun was disabled by the shock, while a portion of the interior iron-casing fell, lodging in the groove of the turret and stopping its revolution.

The Nantucket had her turret so jarred that the cover of the port could not be opened, and, consequently, her 15-inch gun could not be

NEW COUNTERFEITS .- Counterfeit Fives on the Rochester Bank, Rochester, New Hampscene-very poorly done. It is not noticed in the Reporters.

Mansfield Classical Seminary and State Normal School.

CALL is hereby made upon the stockhold-A ers of the Mansfield C. Seminary and State Normal School for the 5th District, Pa., to meet on Friday, May 22d, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. in said Seminary, preparatory to the reception of \$5000, appropriated to said institution by the next Legislature; as required by the following proviso, appended to the

appropriation bill:

"And provided further, that the sams heroinbefore
given to the State Normal Schools shall only be payable on the production to the Superintendent of Comanic on the production to the Superintendental Com-mon Schools of a duly certified copy of the proceed-ings of a general-meeting of the stockholders thereof respectively held, after thirty days public notice, for the purpose of agreeing by a majority of said con-tributors or stockholders, that the capital stock thereof shall be reduced by an amount equal to that here-by appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduc-ion when thus agreed to, authority is hereby given to the Trustees of said schools respectively, to call in the present certificates of stock and issue others in iie 1 thereof, of such amounts as shall effect said reduction;) and that should dividends be hereafter de-clared by either of said schools, such dividends shall in no case exceed six per cent on such reduced capi-tal stock." W. COCHRAN,

President of the Board of Trustees.

WM. C. Ripley, Secretary of the Board. Mansfield, April 22, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOOLEN FACTORY. THE undersigned takes this method of itforming the inhabitants of Steuben and Tioga ricinity, that he has rented years, with the intention of purchasing the well known Woolen Factory at South Addison, (known as the Wombough Factory) where he will manufacture Wool Wombough Factory) where he will manufacture Wool by the yard, or on shares into Stocking-Yarn, Flannels, Cassimeres, Doe-Skins, and Full Cloths of hil kinds. The Machinery is undergoing a thorough and complete repair, and new Machinery is being added to the Mill, which will enable it to turn off a style of work far superior to anything of the kind ever done in this section of the country. Also particular attention will be paid to Roll Carding and Cloth Dressing; which will be done in the neatest possible manner. The Roll Machine is also being fitted entirely new, and can be depended upon doing work satisfactorily. The subscriber would here say, that he has been engaged in the business of manufacturing Wool fer Farmers for the past fifteen years in the east, and is Farmers for the past fifteen years in the east, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business; that all who want work of this kind may rely with confidence on its being done to their entire satisfaction.

First class references given as to ability and responsibility. W. F. KEEFER.
South Addison, N. Y., April 15, 1863.-4m* ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL, TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twentier") will come.

ties") will cease.

All who wish to invest In the Five Twenty Loan

must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphis.

April 8, 1863-3m.

Editor of The Agistor:

Editor of The Agiator:

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 Schief Leaving the same of clear the same of the same the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and

beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Baid Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriest Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. 5. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Feb. 25, 1863-3m. No. 831 Broadway, New York.

C HILDREN 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 checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste mailtren of the holy expans through the lower if these ed perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if their proposes are closed, that proportion of diseases necessivily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Baisam. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

March 11, 1863-1y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.—Published for