THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

Letter of Hon. Galasha A. Grow. TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

To the people of the Counties of Susquehanna,

To the people of the Counties of Susquehanna, Tioga, and Bradford, (composing the old 12th and 14th Congressional Districts.) GLENWOOD, March 20th, 1863. The fourth instant closed twelve years of ser-rice as your, Representative in the Councils of the nation. Few if any constitutioncy ever gave to a Representative so cordial and generous a support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received at your hands. Be support as I have received the pouleance. To each voter of the District I tender my ac knowledgments, for there are few if any whose support I have not at some time, received. First nominated and elected as the condidate of the Demecratic party, I have since been chosen by a manimous vote in one eleviton, and with but a few scattering votes against me in one other. By the last apportionmeut your union in one

on my own account I do not regret, as it affords the Missouri Compromise. me an opportunity for rest, white needed for The Democratic Convention of Susquebanna years, and to seek a restoration of health somesition to which you assigned me.

In a parting word allow not to solicit of you a thoughtful consideration of the present and a careful review of the political history of the country at least for a few years.

In order to refresh your, memories as to the doctrines advocated and the positions of parties, at the commencement of thy term of service, I quote verbatim from the Mintrose Democrat, the proceedings of the Congressional Conference at which, unsolicited on my hart I was first nom-inated as a candidate for office .

"CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

"CONGRESSIONAL CONTREMENCE.
"CONGRESSIONAL CONTREMENCE.
"At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Conferees of the 12th District, convened at Weilstorn, on the 25th day of September, 1850, there appeared as conferees, C. M. Gere and C. L. Brown on the part of Risenshanna, E. Laborte on the part of Risenshanna, E. Laborte, S. M. Harrow, Kapras which, on motion, were read and ordered to be incorporated in the nuinutes of the Conference. Mr. Brown the moved the following presenshal beat resolutions, which we unanimonaly adopted: "Winstas, The Hon. D. Wilm the Mission and Italia, and of making certain the Bouncoratic Part of Sound Democratic Principles in the coming Congression I. Control, Sound Democratic Principle in procedim our principles, and firit y to maintain them."
"Arsonven, That we are unally raby opposed to the externion of sincery into Congress to provide ty positive law, its introduction therein.
"Arsonven, That the bold and Winfinching manner in which the Hon, D. Wilmot has Hersenshal them.
"Arsonven, That the bold and Winfinching manner in which the Hon, D. Wilmo

Such were the principles declared at that time by the Democratic party of the District, and to which, as its candidate, I was required to subscribe ; which I did most heartily then, and do still; for they are in accordance with the views of the fathers of the Republic, and all their legislation for a third of a century. On the 13th of July, 1787, the Congress of

the' Confederation, with but one dissenting voice, passed an ordinance for the government of the Territories of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which embraced all the territory then possessed by the general government.

The sixth article of that ordinance provided that "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said Territory otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall be duly convicted," being the exact phraseology as introduced by Jefferson, March 1st, 1784, in his plan for the government of all Territories.

of Congress passed in such House by a unani-mous vote, and Washington signed the bill. "RESOLVED That our Fifteen of the framers of anatitution in.

following proceedings of the Congressional Conference, published at the time in all the Democratic papers of the District :

By the last apportionment your union in one Congressional District, which had existed so not to nominate a candidate, and I received the long, was destroyed, and with it ends our rela- unanimous vote of the District, for no other tion of Representative and constituent; which reason than that I had opposed the repeal of

county, at its meeting 27th of August, 1855, to what impaired by the labors deident to the po- nominate a County ticket, adopted the following resolutions :

resolutions: "REFORTS, That Slavery is an institution entirely local in its character: that is can leavily exist in no State or Ter-ritory of this Union until established there by the sover-ritory of this Union until established there by the sover-ritory of this Union until established there by the sover-ritory of this Union until established there by the sover-ritory of this Union until established there by the sover-ritory of the lowers of the General Government should in no wise lead its countenance, or support to the extension or perpetuity of the institution; and that we will resist any such use of the powers of the General Government, as dan-gerout usurpation and flagrant abuses. "BESOURD, That the provisions of the act of Congress es-thilshing the territories of Kansse and Nebraska, which at masure alike and uncalled for sud unjustifiable by any principle of justice or good faith. "RESOURD. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was not a measure of the Democratic party, but is one which a large majority at least of the Democracy of the North op-posed in its very incipienzy, as nategonistic not only to their of-dechared prucipies in the primary assemblies, but also to the great National platform laid down at Bultimore in 1852." The Committee appointed by the Convention,

The Committee appointed by the Convention, on reporting these resolutions prefaced them by the following, as their reason for reporting them .:

"That the resolutions passed by the Democratic County Convention last Junuary, are believed to embody in sub-stance the general principles of the Democratic party of Sus-guebanas county, and the Committee therefore have adopted them."

The Convention in January referred to, at which these resolutions were first passed, was a Convention called to elect delegates to the State Convention.

The Democratic Convention of Tioga county, which met at Tioga village, 25th of August, 1854, announced the sentiments of the party in that county in the following language :

in that county in the loliowing language: "WIRELS, We believe that that part of the Act of Con-gress lately enacted, repealing the Missouri Compromise (so-called) and all other acts of a like character are anti-Demo-cratic and opposed to the true principles of our National Government and bighly dangerous to its prosperity. "Resofvers. That we will not support any man for office who has not been openly and unequivically opposed to the repeal of said Compromise and the extension of Slavery in-to free territory, and who will not pledge himself to use his whole influence for the re-enactment of said Compromise and areaives the further extension of alavery; and encréach-

and against the further extension of slavery; and encrosed ments of the Slave power.

Similar declarations were made in the Con-

ventions of the Democratic party of Bradford. These views of the Democratic party in the District were in perfect harmony with the sentiments of the Democratic party of the State as expressed previous to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Democratic party in State Convention at Pittsburg, 4th of July, 1849, adopted the following resolution, ns a part of their platform :

""RESOLVED, That the Democratic party adheres now, as it ever has done, to the Constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they re-declare that Slavery is a domestic local institution of the South, subject to State legislation alone, and with which the general government has nothing to do, wherever the State law extends its juriediction. Esseening it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present domain, nor do we consider it a part of the com-promise of the Constitution that Slavery should forever travel with the advancing columns of our territorial pro-gress." gress, In 1847, the Legislature, by an almost unan-

imous vote, passed the following resolution. This ordinance, after, the adoption of the which was approved by Francis R. Shunk, then Constitution, was continued in force by an act Governor, and recognized leader of the Democ-

"RESOLVED That our Senators and Representatives

party, as then constituted, was expressed in the die States, and Toombs and Benjamin in the South, co-operated, and are acting together in what is called the Democratic party. The Whigs and Democrats, north and south, who

were in favor of the extension and perpetuity of slavery, cooperated, and formed the new Democratic party, with such leaders as Toombs. Benjamin, Clingman, and Alexander H. Stephens, all of whom, when I first took a seat in Congress, were recognized leaders of the Whig party. Whigs and Democrats, everywhere, who were in favor of preserving the territories of the Union as homes for free men, free from the curse of the institutions of human bondage, cooperated and formed the Republican party, with such recognized leaders of the old lackson democracy as Francis P. Blair, Benjamin F. Butler, John M. Niles, and a host of

other life-long democrats. There was no inconsistency in such a union by either of the old partisans. For the Whig and Democrat thus brought together had always agreed upon the principles that had now become the question of the day; while they differed, it is true, on the bank, and other kindred questions, all of which had become obso-

lete and ceased to excite public attention. The old democracy was in favor of preserving the territories as homes for free men. The modern democracy would fill them with slaves. The fruits of the old policy were peace and harmony; of the new, discord and civil war. On the 10th of May, 1854, in a speech made in the House of Representatives in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, I said that, as a lover of peace, harmony, and fraternal concord among the citizens of this Confederacy, and as a devotee at the shrine of this Union, with all its precious hopes to man, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passago will tear open wounds not yet healed, lacerate spirits already frenzied, and the bond of confidence which unites the two sections of the Union will be rent asunder, and years of alienation and unkindness may intervene before it can be restored, if ever, to its wonted tenacity and strength. That was then your unanimous sentiment, and time has verified its correctness. The conspiracy to destroy the liberties of the country was the natural product of the institution of human bondage. For it teaches its vo taries to despise labor, and as a necessary consequence to assume to be an aristocratic class, arrogating the special privileges ever claimed to belong to an aristocracy. This spirit had been sedulously cultivated in the south from the days of nullification ; and the existence of

slavery was the lever by which the discontented spirits of South Carolina sought to overturn the Government established by our fathers, thus verifying the warnings of Jefferson, published more than three-quarters of a contury ago, in his Notes on Virginia, in which he says:

"There must doubtless be an unhappy influence "There must doubliess be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the presence of Slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most bolsterous passions-the most unremitting despotiam on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. "And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis-a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gilt of God / that they are not to be violated but with His wrath ? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just! that His justice cannot sleep forever!"

Without slavery there would have been no

rebellion, and the country would have been saved this waste of treasure and sacrifice of priceless blood. It was to appease the demands of the slave oligarchy that the present democratic party abandoned the cherished principles of the old party and reversed the policy of the fathers of the republic in the legislation of the country. Yet it did not avert the storm. The aristocrats, defeated in a popular election for President, did just what all aristocrats have ever done-resorted to physical force to maintain their waning power. Now the bloody field of battle is to determine whether the will of the majority constitutionally expressed is to be the law of the land. If a minority in this government, defeated at the ballot box, can appeal successfully to the cartridge box, then is the holding of elections a farce and the theory of elective governments a delusion. This was then is

by internal dissensions, the last great experiment of constitutional free government among men has been tried; and the lives and liberties of American citizens would find no security save in the caprice of faction.

The peace men of to-day can therefore accomplish naught save to increase the sacrifice of life mourning to a greater number of firesides ; unless it be the destruction of the liberties of their country. The only road to lasting peace leads over the battle-field and ends in the shouts of victory. No partisan strife should in this hour of national peril divide the loyal, patriotic, and true. Past issues should be buried, save for reference, as beacon lights to guide the future.

Justice to the heroes who are perilling their lives on the tented field, and due respect to the memory of the martyrs who have fallen in battle, demands the prosecution of this war till the last armed rebel is subdued. Suspended on the issue hangs the life of the Republic and the hones of mankind.

The only arguments befitting the times are cannon and battalions. A united voice and action by the 20,000,000 of people who are prefessedly for sustaining the government, and the last vestige of treason would long since have been crushed out. A united purpose now on their part to use all the means within their reach to crush this rebellion, and it would soon be ended. Whenever they shall say, with one voice, that the Union shall live, no matter what dies, and whatever endangers its existence must perish, the decisive battle is then fought

and won. Fellow citizens, in closing this last communication as your Representative, permit me to re thank you for your generous kindness, and to assure you that whatever my fortune or wherever my fate in life, I shall never fail to rejoice in your prosperity and sympathize with you in GALUSHA A. GROW. your adversity.

WM. B. SMITH,

DROSECUTING PENSION ATTORNEY and Dealer in

LAND WARRANTS, And General Collection and Claim Agent

KNOXVILLE, TIOGA CO., PA.; Will attend to business in the Supreme Court and Will attend to business in the Supreme Court and Court of claims, and to the prosecution of claims be-fore the several Departments of Government. Espe-cial attention will be given to claims for BOUNTY LANDS and ARREARS OF PAY; \$100 BOUN-TY and PENSIONS, in the LAND and INDIAN OFFICES; before the GENERAL POST OFFICE, and MILITARY CLAIMS generally. The Subscriber Having been eugaged for the past four years in the prosecution of claims before the De-partments in Washington, will give particular atten-tion to

tion to

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The timely use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost. NOTICE-SAVE YOUR MONEY:-Do not be persunded to purchase articles at is to 51 which do not contain the vir-tures of a 13 cent Bottle of Mndame Porter's Curnitve Bal-sam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine: and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes' recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the cus-tomers insist upon having Madame Porter's and none other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25 cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another. Bold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cents, and in larger bottles at 25 cents.

cluding Madison were members of that Con-Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opin-

ion of the Supreme Court in the case of Strader ferring to this ordinance, says it "owed its logust 7, 1789, which adopted and carried its

gust 7, 1789, which adopted and carried its provisions into execution." On the 26th of March, 1804, Jefferson signed a bill for the ,organizing of the Territory of Orleans, part of the Louisiann purchase, and in which slavery then existed. But the act pro-hibited the introduction of any slave imported into the country since 1790, and no slave could be taken into the Territivy for purposes of sale. This was four years be re Congress was per-mitted by the Constitut in to profibibit the im-partation of slaves into the statesmen of that day believed that Congress had power over the Territories to prohibit the introduction of slaves

Territories to prohibit the introduction of slaves } therein, and they did no hesitate to exercise it.

of slavery.

purchased of France ly ig north of the parallel

of 36 degree 30 minute This act, known as roe, and had remains I undisturbed on the statute book for a third of a century. Enacted by Democratic votes, at proved by a Democratic Atchinson of Missouri believed it irrepealable. Missouri Compromise, he fised the following Janguage :

"It is evident that the Missionr. Compromise can not be repealed. So far as that question is concerned we might as well agree to the admission of this Territory new as next year, or Tre, or ten years heide,"...-Congressional Globe, Becond Sassion, 32d Congress, Volume 26, page 1113.

But one year later and the deed was done .---For the first time in the history of the Republic, a restriction on the spread of slavery was taken

by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as part of the fundamental haw upon which any contract or treaty for this purpose is based, slavery or involventary servitude, except for crune, shall be forever prohibited."

This was but adhering to the policy announcion of the Supreme Court in the case of Strader ed by the State in her joint resolutions of 1819, et al., vs. Graham, 10 Housard, page 96, in re-which passed both houses by a unanimous vote 'gal validity and force, after the Constitution was adopted and while the theritorial govern-nor of whom the Democracy were specially ment continued, to the act of Congress of Auble and resolutions were in these words ;? "The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylva

Such was the early sentiment and long established policy of the country, every President sons of toil may escape everywhere from the And on the 11th of Jinkary, 1805, he signed from Washington to Polk, inclusive, having the bill for the organization of the Territory of signed bills prohibiting, restricting, or regula. Michigan, which contained a total prohibition ting the existence of slavery in the territories. The overturning of this policy of the found

At the time of taking my seat in Congress ers of the government in the repeal of the Mis-se your Representative, there was a law in full souri Compromise dismembered old party orforce prohibiting slavery in all the territory ganizations, and necessitated the formation of new ones.

On the passage of the bill, every Whig from the Missouri comprom is; was signed by Mon- the free states in both branches of Congress voted against it, and every Whig from slaves states, save six, voted for it. Of the eightyseven Democrats from the free states in the President and Cabinet, it had become so fixed House of Representatives, forty-three were in in the hearts of the pelipte; that even Senator | favor of the bill, forty-four against it. Every Democrat from the slave states, save one, was Fos in urging in the Senate, on the 3d of March, for it. Thomas H. Benton on that question 1853, the passage of a bill to organize the Ter- stood alone in the party from his section, battory of Nebraska, which had already passed tling for the early policy of the Government the House with not a word in it relative to the and in vindication of the wisdom of the Fathers. Thus a division was run through the old

Whig party, dividing it on the line that separates Freedom from Slavery; and the same line of separation was run through the Democratic party of the free states ; which buried forever the Whig party, and dismembered the old Democracy.

That portion of the old Democratic party who still adhered to the policy of Jefferson and the from the statute book. The party that ropealed Fathers and believed that the Territories should than that, better to make a desert of every elaimed to be the followers of the party that be preserved for free men instead of slaves, and foot of soil trod by a traitor. If the present epacted. Democrate under the lead of Monroe that portion of the old Whig party holding the made the law; Democrais under the lead of same sentiments, co-operated, and have since of the Union, and the flag of our fathers will Pierce namade it. The Monroe Democracy did acted together in what is known as the Repub- float in triumph, from the Gulf to the Lakes, it to restrict slavery; the Rierce Democracy un- lican party. While that portion of the old and from ocean to ocean, over a "Union one did it to extend slavery. As your Representa- Democracy who who were willing to abandon tive, I adhered to the Democracy of the fathers, the early policy of the Government, and that and opposed the Pierce Democracy, and for so portion of the old Whig party holding the same doing I had your upanimous approval at the sentiments represented by men like Choste in by their policy, destroy the liberties of man-ballot box. The sentiment of the Democratic New England, Broaks and Randall in the Mid-kind. Should this Government fall, overthrown.

necessarily waged in behalf of the vital principle of free elective governments, as well as to maintain our national existence. Resistance to the further spread of slavery was not only preserving the Territories for free men, but was also preventing any further augmentation of a power dangerous, as the rebellion has clearly proven, to the liberties of the country and the stability of the government.

The fidelity with which you have adhered to your early convictions is a proud testimonial of your devotion to the best interests of the Republic. Nor has the struggle of the freemen of the nation to restore the Government to the policy of its founders been in vain.

Again, as in 1789, slavery is prohibited by law in all the territory possessed by the general government. Washington signed the first law. and Lincoln the last.

During my term of service as your Representative, another of your cherished measures of legislation has been consummated. The lands of the Government have been dedicated by law, in free homes for free men. So the crowded alleys and byways of poverty and want, to repose under their own "vine and fig tree" on the public domain.

With this brief retrospect as to the two mensures that have absorbed your attention for the last decade, you will perceive that not a little has been accomplished for the future greatness and glory of the country,

One word as to the present and probable future. and I close this somewhat lengthy communication.

The existence of the republic is threatened by a rebellion the most causeless of any in the history of the race. An attempt is made to establish a separate nationality within the limits of the Republic, on the plea that the people can no longer live together in peace as one nation. If that were true, how would it be possible for them to live in peace as two? A separation would not change the geography of the country, nor the local position of the people to each other. A separation, were it possible, would be but the beginning of untold woes-frowning battlements, bristling armies, and endless border conflicts. What patriot would bequeath such a legacy to his children? There is, in my judgment, no calamity so great that could befall the present or the fature as a dismemberment of this Union. Rather and indivisible." The men of the north who to-day clamor

'peace' and would disband your armies, would

D

War! War for the Union! THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a

CABINET AND CHAIR SHOP

on Main Street, opposite H. W. Dartt's Wagon Shop, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

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made of the best materials, and by the best workmen. Also Coffins made to order, and as eleap as can be procured elsewhere, accompanied with a Hearse. Also Chairs of every variety from the BEST down to the CHRAPEST. to

Sait Purchasers,

Also Turning of all kinds done to order and to suit CUSTOMERS.

The undersigned having had many years experi-ence, both in France and in this country, feels confi-dent that he cannot be excelled in either of the above branches of mechanism—and further would recommend the public to

CALL AND EXAMINE his workmanship and prices bofors purchasing else where. JACOB STICKLIN. Wellsboro, March 19, 1862.

WELLSBORO' ACADEMY. Wellsboro', Tioga County, Penna. MARINUS N. ALLEN, A. M.; - - Principal asisted by a corps of competent teachers. The Spring Term will commence on the 30th of March, 1863. Taition for term, from \$2.56 to \$6.06.

JA TEACHES' CLASS will also be formed. By order of Trustees, J. F DONALDSON, Prei't.

Wellsboro, March 11, 1863. CORNING WHOLESALE DRUG AND BOOK STORE. RUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS. WINDOW GLASS. KEROSINE OIL, ALCOHOL, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Sold at wholesale by W. D. TERBELL. Country Merchants supplied with these articles at NEW YORK PRICES.

Corning, Feb. 26, 1862.

NEW COOPER SHOP .-- The undersigned IN respectfully informs the citizens of Welleboro and vicinity, that he has opened a COOPER-SHOP opposite

CROWL'S WAGON SHOP,

and is ready to do all manage of work prompt and to order, from a gallon keg to a fifty barrel tub. Re-pairing (iso done on short notice. O. P. ELLIS, Wellaboro, May 8, 1861.

Call for the Lethern United as roy o Ling Down without the trial of this last and more successful without the triangh of medical science. Wellsboro, Feb. 3, 1863. Lawrencerille, Jan. 14, 60.-tf. E. D. WELLS.

Theory and Practice.

COLLEGIATE COURSE. This Course embraces Book-Keeding in all its de-partments, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Commercial Ethics, Partnership Settle-ments, Detecting Counterfeited and Altered Bank Notes, Sec. The Spencerian System of Penmanship is taught in

all its varieties, by the most skillful masters of the

art. The Book-Keeping department is under the special supervision and instruction of the Principal, D. W. LÓWELL.

GENERAL INFORMATION. Assistance rendered to graduates in procuring situations. Graduates are presented with an elegantly ca-

tions. Graduates are processing graved Diploma. 2007 For catalogue of 70 pages, specimens of pen-manship, &c., enclose two letter stamps, and address D. W. LOWELL, Dipermenton, N. Y. Binghamton, N.Y. Sept. 17, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. No. 2, Union Block. JEROME SMITH HAS returned from New York with a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, DOMESTICS, WOODENWARE, WOODENWARE, ENGLISH CLOTHS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SATINS, FRENCH CASSIMERES, FULL CLOTH, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS Attention is called to his stock of Black and Figured Dress Silks,

Worsted Goods, Merinoes, Black and Figuered DeLaines, Long and Square Shawls,' Ladies' Cloth. Opera Flannels, &c

Purchasers will find that No. 2, Union Block, Main Street.

is the place to buy the best quality of goods at the lowest prices. JEROME SMITH. Wellsboro, Nov. 5, 1862.

CONSUMPTION.

A ND Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, A can be cured. Not however by any medicine taken into the stomach, as has been fully, shown recently in a series of essays by Dr. Robert Hunter of New York City, published in the Daily Tribune; but by inhaling the suitable medicine combined with oxygen, into the Lungs. The subscriber is so fully satisfied of this that he has enfered into an arrange-ment with Dr. Hunter, by which any person suffaring from diseased throat or lungs, on giving him a fail from diseased throat or lungs, on giving him a fall statement of their symptoms, and paying the regular fee, which is very reasonable, can have their case sent to the Doctor and the medicine and inhaling in-strament lambabed to fibes. Sort Throat and Dipletheriz. A NEW and powerful remedy to be used a only externally has just been found. It mist be applied when the first symptoms appear, and it will certainly reduce the awelling, and inflamation. Call for the Lethean Ointment at Roy's Drng Store. Directions Sciompany each bottle. Frice 25cont. Vinter and the second s

HE LADIES are the ones to select Household I Furniture, and it is so much ensier for them to take a carriage and ride a few miles and return than to go 40 or 50 miles for the purpose, that the subscriber would inform them that he has just enlarged his STOCK before the tariff and tax prices are upon us; and has a large and inviting assortment, which he will be happy to show to those who may favor him with a visit.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

will be happy to show to those who may invortant with a visit. MAHOGANY SOFAS, \$20, \$25 and \$28. Teles Tetes, \$22, \$28 and \$32. Handsome ingrain Corpets for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 chillings a yard. Seeing Ma-chines, \$10 and \$12. He has also 10 different styles of Bedsteads, with matrasses and spring bottoms, and 16 different kinds of Chairs with everything else in the Everything else in He is also Agent for the sale of Prince & Co's. cel-

ebrated Melodeons, School and Church Organs, of Buffalo, N. Y., the oldest and largest establishment in the United States. E. D. WELLS. Lawrenceville, July 30, 1862.

Insurance Agency.

THE Insurance Company of North America have I appointed the undersigned an agent for Tiogs

County and vicinity. As the high character and standing of this Company give the assurance of full protection to owners, of property against the hazard of fire, I solicit will confidence a liberal share of the business of the county. This Company was incorporated in 1794. Its capital is \$500,000, and its assets in 1861 as per statement 1st Jan. of that year was \$1254,719 Sl. CHARLES PLATT ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

Office of the Company 232 Walnut Street. Philadelphia,

Wm. Buchler, Central Agent, Har-

risburg, Pa.

JOHN W. GUERNSEY, Agent for Tioga County, Pa. April 9, 1862.

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND

FINDINGS.

DR. FRANKLIN SAYS ..

"When you have anything to advertise, tell the public of it in plain, simple language." I am manufacturing good custom made Boots and Shoes which I will sell at fair prices, and only for *READY PAY*. Such work cannot be sold at as lew ICADI PAI. Such work cannot be sold at as sor rates per pair as eastern made slop-work, bai if can and will be sold at prices which will enable the pur-chaser to protect his feet with good substantial book more cheaply than with a poor slop-shop article, which, even if it chances not to fall in pieces with the first weeks service, is but a doubtful protection in mat and acid weather. The me wet and cold weather. Try me.

Buck and Doeskins Wanted,

in the red and short blue, for which I will pay cash and a good price.

Boef-Hides and Caliskins Wanted,

for which I will also pay cash.

Sheep Pelts Wanted, for which I will also per cash and the highest mar-

ket price. An assortment of sole, upper, calfskins and lining/ pegs, thread, nails, awis, knives, shos hammers, St., dc., kept constantly on hand; which I will sell chesp for each. Shop on Main Street between Wilcox's and Bullard's. G. W. SEARS. ket price.

N. B. I can't give credit, because, to be plain, I haven't got it to give. Wellsboro, August 27, 1862.

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