vise. Oh! hollow-hearted hypocrites! a day of terrible retribution awaits you. Don't flatter yourselves that the soldiers are not watch ing your perfidious course; they are too deeply interested to fall asleep, and toolieslous of their honor to allow traitors to circumvent the aim of the government, which is to re-establish the supremacy of the federal authority.

We came into the field to maintain our government. Our desire is to put down the rebellion quickly, as we love our homes, friends, firesides and peace. To accomplish this we must have belp, and woe to that man or set of men who may be found throwing barriers in the way of support coming to us. Better for that man he had never been born. You may consider this as the general ex-

pressed feeling of the army of the Cumberland. Your friend, as ever, L. T. EYCK.

From the 136th Pennsylvania Regiment

CAMP BAYNE NEAR BELLE PLAIN, VA.,

April 20, 1863. FRIEND AGITATOR: In my last, an account was given of the review of this Corps by the President. Since then nothing new has turned up except some stringent o' ders and other usual signs of a movement, n it far distant. One week ago, while we were delling as skirmishers in the forenoon, we suddenly received notice to return at once to camp. Orders had come which required us to be supplied with 8 days rations, to send off all supplies, clothing and baggage, and to be ready to march at a mo-ment's notice. We only had fill 2 o'clock P. M. to accomplish all this. These was a great flurry to obtain boxes &c.; in which to send these things away; for, so we have not for a long time drawn any hard bread, we had no materials of which to confirmet boxes. But by one means and another, by the generosity of the sutler, and the ingenity of the boys, we succeeded in getting the things packed and la-belled at 2 r. s. Before that time, however, the Colonel received orders to send 300 men from our regiment on picket immediately, with eight days rations! Whew! say the men, "I didn't hire out to make a mule of myself," &c., &c. But they are too much of the soldier to delag; and in good time we were ready to set out, expecting that it would probably be the last we should see of the old camp, where we have served Uncle Sam for our months, where we have sat in friendly groups around the genial fires of our soldier homes through the long winter evening, and have watched the changes of the season from frosty winter to beautiful, ever-welcome spring; and where with all though we have had many disagreeable duties to perform, and have endured many privations, we have yet enjoyed some happy moments, and ever have rested in contentment that duty thus impelled us to undergo all this, not as individuals, but as Americans, who wish well for our country-and this, not to attribute to ourselves more than belongs to all who do their duty.

I was again on the detail for picket. Pack up all beggage except what due can carry, supply us with eight days rations, and report at 2! I wonder what my wife will think of my ability to put things to order in my valise, if I do not see it again ere it reaches home? I never had a faculty of putting a bureau full in my pockets, as some have; but I ever wanted a separate place for everything. I have seen folk, who, like the man who always has a string, or the flax of which to make it (speaking figuratively) with him, when you chance to need it could give you a patch for your coat, vest or pants, or whatever color, from their pockets, should you chance to tear either on a briar; and if they would not furnish a needle and thread to suit, it was only because (in the case of a lady friend, of course) their stock of modesty countervailed their disposition to confer a a favor. So in they went in close confusion, rather in faligue, than pirade habit; neither right, center, nor left dress. In fact it would be impossible to "dress" according to Cassy, which requires us to keep up a touch of the elbows; for the shirts are mostly out at that particular place. In the hurry, I forgot to put in the type which I have of my wife; probably ampaign: for am assured that had I done so, the said garments would have turned up, if at all, mended, each in its own proper place—another evidence of—well never mind—the Conscription act will bring all the single gentlemen above 35 to a proper understanding of the merits of matri-mony. But I am digressing: It is about 2, value ready, drum beating fall in. Fall in of course, if a man gets in at all, with so much on his shoulders. And yet I would not say a word against this stringent order of Gen. Hooker. It is only by some such resort—some unlooked for, seemingly impossible policy, which may tend to do away with the great difficulties of so much transportation, such long wagon trains, and all the consequent hindrance, that any de cisive victory can be accomplished over any equal force, unless by some great blunder.

The limits of this letter and the time at my disposal will not allow the to give a particular account of the remaining days we spent to the front. In company with others I had the pleas ure of meeting one of the F. V. V's.; and this not in derision. It was a duty which called us there; and we took advantage of the chance, to make it socially agreeably. This was a call at the house of (I think) James Tallisferro, who is one of the first gentlemen of the county.

There were two daughters and one young man present: three sons in the rebel army, all of whom we opposed in the battle of Fredericksburg, as they belong in A.P. Hills' division. They all volunteered shortly after the battle of Bull Run, in 1861, rather than be conscripted. The conscripts were of the "poor whites," "scuff of the country," as they said; and the boys were impelled to take their choice of the branch of the service they should join, rather than be pressed into such company. Such an opportunity; to talk with some intelligent Southrners, I had long sought; and the shades of this interview will not soon be forgotten. The ladies are polite, educated, graceful in manner, interesting conversationists, and fair exemplars of the hospitality of the South. They did not hesitate to build a fire, and assist at the table before gentlemen; though servants were pres ent. The old gentleman had lost a number of of slayes; but will not sell those remaining. seeming to be conscientions upon this point.

This morning the sick, who were unable to march were sent away. Five from our company were among them: Wm. Smith, John Swartwood, Nathan Case, John G. Burroughs, and Henry Wood. Most of them have been long ailing, and will not be fit for duty during our term. Willie Smith was prostrated with the fever, during the "muds-march," (Jan. 20,) and we all expected that he would not survive such treatment. He is a nice boy, one of our very best soldiers; who never complained of duty; and was conspicuous in the battle of Fredericksburg, for his fearlessness, and cheer | becomes identical with them in very terms.

ful bravery. I speak of him with peculiar pleasure, and only say what the whole company think of him, as I well know from the "goodbyes" which passed this morning when they left. I speak more particularly of him as having so long been an object of solicitude to the whole company, few of whom expected him to be as well as he is to-day.

This we consider an additional sign of activ-

ity. It seems that the rebels are very brisk in the direction of Suffolk; and of course vigilance is required to watch the forces across the Rappahannock, in order to keep them from reinforcing at Suffolk. What has been the result of our cavalry movement is not here known; of course our own destiny is somewhat dependent upon it. There seems to be many opinions as to the probability of making a direct attack across the river; or whether we shall move in the direction of Warrenton and Culpepper. It is now thought that that their forces here are greater than one month ago.-Whatever is done should be done suddenly and probably will be. The truth is that the enemy has fortified this river all along on the southern side, and that much blood would be lost in carrying the works against them. A terrible conflict must and will follow the contack of the forces now arrayed against each other in this country. The time for patriots to tremble has scarcely yet come ! This struggle grows more desperate every day, and will. The enemy has every advantage over us; and it is only by the most persistent energy that we can succeed in subjugating them. When it was said, six months ago, that another draft ought at once to be ordered, some opposed it for one, some for another, reason. The conscription law showed vigor to be the war cry of Congress; but where are the conscripts? For my

part, I think we are fally a year behind time. But, all that is needed is determination—stern, firm, invincible. We CAN overcome them: Let us do it! We have lost too many men to cease the conflict: We have too few left to delay it! Let us then have no mere wavering-do one thing or another-put down treason wherever we find it-lend every energy to the one great object of saving the country and Government, at all hazards, and at whatever cost! It is only thus that it can be done; Let us then po ir, before blood flows even in our very native valleys, even at our very hearthstones! And all this will be done-every act of the Government though sometimes failing, goes to show us that the Administration is awake to the importance of the great duties before us.

JNO. I. MITCHELL. AGITATOR THE

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, ::::::: MAY 6, 1863.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

In the course of an hour's reading the other evening, we chanced upon the following significant, and not, in these times, very uncommon sentiment:

"You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?"

This sentiment being promulgated in a time of great national trouble, could not be mistaken, even by the simplest-minded member of community, as the utterance of a loyal man. Some may deem it a creation for a sinister pur pose, so seemingly does it malign the author, and not an actual utterance; but truth compels the admission that this atrocious sentiment was uttered by a northern man, in one of the dark- to the bone, and elicits groans and tears from have been paying bounties to volunteers, and est hours the country has ever seen. We af- even the third generation. If, in these times it supporting the families of such at immense firm this with regret and humiliation; for such be asked of a man, "Where does he stand?" cost in the aggregate, and yet at the same time which will be done in the neatest possible manner.

sentiments offend the nobility of true manhood bistory resichborhood tradition will session that sentiments offend the nobility of true manhood and insult the Giver of every good thing.

The patriotic render will ask the name of the author of this sentiment. Think a moment: Is there any lack of men in the loyal North, calling themselves "democrats," who habitu ally utter similar sentiments? Is there any lack of journals in the loyal North, which are never weary of befouling their pages with similar declarations? Take, for instance, the World-which is the leading organ of the traitor democracy—which exulted over the reported defeat of our arms in Florida; which abets and encourages the counterfeiting of the postal currency; which proclaims every repulse of our fleets and armies "a disgraceful defeat;" and which never mentions our brave soldiers without a sneer, or Jefferson Davis without indirect or open commendation: -- you may think that we found that sentiment in the World; but though it is is every way worthy of that sheet. we did not find it in its columns.

You may conclude that we found it in some traitorous speech of Vallandigham; who has stood up on the rostrum and proclaimed that peace would be chenply purchased by submission to the dictation of southern traitors; that resistance to the Government is obedience to the Constitution; or Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, who went into the late canvass in thet State on a platform counseling resistance to the Government, under color of State Rights. or of Fernando Wood, who lately declared that he did not know the meaning of the word "loyalty;" or of C. C. Burr, who lately declared that if the Government interfered with the interests of banks and Wall Street shaving shops, and slavery, then "down with the Government!" or of James Brooks, the ancient Know-Nothing, but like the aforenamed, now a leader of the traitor democracy, who habitually magnifies Jefferson Davis, and libels the loyal north; or the majority in the late Legislature of this State-noisy advocates of free speech-who refused to admit Andrew Johnson, and Governor Wright to the Hall of Representatives, for the purpose of addressing the people on the duties and responsibilities of loyal men :- You may reasonably conclude that we found that vilely traitorous sentiment in the utterances of some of these well-accredited leaders of the self-called democracy of these times; for it runs parallel with their open declarations, and not seldom

But we did not find that sentiment, worded ust as it stands at the beginning of this article, either in the World, or in the speeches of the infamous chiefs mentioned above. That sentiment was promulgated by a man whom American children have been taught to scorn for nigh upon a century; whose name is loathed by the high-minded of all countries, whose memory is dishonored by every patriot, and whose name is so hateful that no man or woman can be found to claim even remotest kin with him who bors it. The author of that atrocious sentiment was BENEDICT ARNOLD—the father of treason in America, whose natural children these southern traitors and northern cop-

nold the Traitor, or with those whose love of carried with great ease and with very slight oughly harmonize with the sentiments of Ar country rises superior to partizan selfishness and unprincipled demagogueism.

Our neighbor of the Bradford Argus does us the honor to acknowledge that he once had a fair degree of respect for us as an independent journalist. We are at liberty to infer that he was then pretty well acquainted with us; and he will therefore bear in mind that never. he ever know us to be diverted from the discussion of a public question to indulge in mere personalities, or to repel personal attacks. We have no record that will not bear the light of open day; and we have no time, and no inclination, to pause in our battle for Right to oppose patent falseboods directed against us as an individual, even by bare denial. We likewise assure him that we recognize a higher mode of argument than epithets, and that, as beretofore. we contend with no man for the doubtful honors which the frequenters of groggeries so willingly bestow upon the mere blackguard.

But we thank our neighbor of the Argus for replying to our queries; for the tone and tenor of his attack discloses the nature of the party which employs him. That tirade of personal abuse has the stercoraceous flavor which pertains to all mental efforts of modern democratic writers and speakers. But we fear it is not quite original: when we came into this county in 1854, the Tioga Eagle greated us, week after week with columns of similar violent abuse; employing, in several instances, the yery language used by its humble copyist, the Argus; and as our friend is rather put to it for classical terms in which to express his high regard for us-being yet in his noviciate-we will furnish him with a file of the Eagle of the date alluded to, that he may select, from time to time, appropriate and characteristic replies to such other annoying questions as we may feel impelled to ask during the campaigu. In conclusion, neighbor, we aubmit the fol-

lowing as applicable to your frame of mind: "The flesh will quiver when the pincers tear,
The blood will follow where the knife is driver."

Man make their own reputations, in the main. They choose between infamy and geod repute. With proclivities toward svil, men commonly elect infamy, their highest conception of fame. With contrary tendencies, men earn and receive an honorable place in public or private record. History is merciles, but just ; its verdicts are irreversible, its probegoes down, through the self-inflicted wounds, down history, neighborhood tradition, will assign that man to his proper place-among the doubtul.

Young man, the carpers and cavilers of his trial hour will survive the test only to be pointed at and scorned as weak, or vicious. If any man thinks to hide away, to resppear and ling up his bat in the hour of victory, let him rickon apon that cheap political dodge no longer, It will result in utter discomfiture and disgrace. For men will ask-"Who is this man? and where did he stand in the dark days of peril. when the false fell away and the weak leld their peace?"

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a oatch of tracts from the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge," which Society has its headquarters in the neighborhood of the office of the New York Observer. From a cireful examination of the tracts, we conclude that the Society is rightly named: that is to saythe knowledge contained therein is extremely "diffuse," and not worth concentrating. The Society seems to be composed of an aggregation of political grandmothers, who are indignant at the persistent attempts of the world to move forward. Who look back upon Gallileo, and Copernicus as great innovators, and propose to suspend the workings of Providence until the Copperheads can elect a President. We like to oblige the ladies, and especially old ladies, but we can not assist them in circulating that sort of political knowledge. Besides, all the hypocrites in America cannot disguise Copperheadism so as te deceive any man of common sense.

AT last the public is graciously, but distinctv informed, that hostility to the South, or to Great Britain must not be expected from the rebel democracy. The acknowledged organ of that party, the World, in a late issue, says :-"A phillipic against England or the South would be as much out of place" in the late address of the democratic members of the New York Legislature "as a stanza of poetry in an arithmetic." Now a stanza of poetry in an arithmetic would be simply incongrious, unless it related to mathematics; and denunciation of treason would be inconsistent with a party that | deable the amount of medicinal virtue, which sympathizes with, and teaches and practises, treason. The public will be duly grateful for this explanation and frank admission from the accredited organ of the unquenchable Copper-

ADVANCE OF THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Left Wing Behind Fredericksburg.

THE REBELS FORCED TO FIGHT ON GEN. HOOKER'S GROUND.

The Railroads to Richmond Broken.

The army of the Potomac is in motion, haying successfully crossed the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy on the morning of the 29th ult., in four places. The rebels made some show of resistance but our forces were successful everywhere. We take the following from the extra Tribune of Monday:

Our news by mail from the Rappahannock is up to Sunday morning. At that time our left And this is the time in which men are re-quired and expected to elect with whom they of the first line of redcubts on the hill behind will stand-with leaders whose dicts so there it, and was feeling its way to the second line. The river was crossed, and the redoubts were

loss of life.

The Rebels had marched away in the direction of Chancellorsville (ten miles above Fredericksburg) to attack our right wing there posted, leaving at first only 10,000 men, and subsequently not more than 5,000 to 7,000 in their works, as was ascertained by reconnoisance from Lowe's balloon.

A great portion of our Falmouth batteries were engaged oh Sunday with the Rebei batteries, firing across the river and city. The firing, in the entire period of that acquaintance, did both of musketry and cannonading, on the right, in the direction of Chancellorsville, was very heavy.

The enemy had been forced to fight on ground of Gen. Hooker's choosing, as he promised his soldiers in the general order published this morning, should be the case.

It was believed in both wings that Gen. Stoneman's expedition to cut the railroads between the Rebels and Richmond had proved successful, thus cutting off the only path of retreat.

So confident was Gen. Hooker at Falmouth of success, that in conformity with his orders a force had already commenced to rebuild a bridge over the Rappahannock.

The troops are in the finest spirits and every-

thing looks propitious. A short fight occurred near Wrrrenton Junction Sunday between some of Gen. Stahel's cavalry, under Col. De Forest, and Moseby's Rebel guerrillas. Moseby, with 300 men, made a sudden attack at daylight, upon the 1st Virginia Cavalry, and surrounded about 80 of our men. The Rebels were routed and scattered in every direction, and were chased beyond Warrenton. The Union loss was 1 killed, 5 officers and 14 men wounded. The Rebel loss was heavy; their dead were left on the field. Our men took 23 prisoners, of whom 15 were wounded.

We have reports of a repulse near Fairmount, West Virginia. The Rebels have destroyed the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cheat River, Fairmount, and other places. The story is that Gen. Mulligan has been defeated by 12,000 Rebels, and has lost 250 men in killed, wounded and prisoners .-He got off all his artillery. The Rebels are said to have all left the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, moving southward. National forces are in pursuit, and endeavoring to

The State Debt--Its Prompt Liquidation. The people of this state bave no idea what they are accomplishing. Absorbed in the excitement of the war-taken up with the demand on their personal services in the field of mili. tary operations, many of our people will be astonished to learn that, while the Commonwealth has been thus engaged, the liquidation of the State debt has also been steadily progressing. This fact is, certainly, astonishing. The people have never before been asked to disburse so much money for public purposes. Counties have never failed but have enabled the State authorities to present the following statement of facts, since the inauguration of rebellion : Amount of Public Debt paid from Dec.

1,383,947 41

It is estimated that on the first August, after payment of interest and the redemption of the above principal, there will be in the Treasury short one and a quarter millions of dollars. It must be borne in mind that if the credit ors do not call to receive the payments on the 1st of July and August, respectively, the interest on the amount due ceases. The provision has been made to pay this sum, the money is bound to remain in the treasury or where the payment is to be made, so that the State will ot hold itself responsible for interest, but those

will lose such interest. These facts must be cheering to the tax payers. They speak as well for the faithfulness in payment of taxes, as they do for the care and rigilance with which our resources have been husbanded to make this immense reduction of

COMPARISONS .- It is useless to deny that the

neglecting to receive their respective amount

masses of the people have a deep-seated and settled confidence in "Sarsaparilla." as an alterative remedy. Notwithstanding this confidence has of late years been abused by many preparations claiming to possess its virtues but really with none at all, still the prople believe in its intrinsic value as a remedy, because they have known of its cures. The rage for large bottles at low prices, has called into market many compounds of Sarsaparilla which contain scarcely any of it, or even any medical virtues whatever. Yet everybody knows that Sarsaparilla is the great staple antidote for Scrofula, Eruptions and cutaneous diseases, and for the purification of the blood, when they can get the real article, or an actual extract of it. Such we are now able to inform them they can obtain. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the celebrated chemists of the East, whose reputation assures us they do well whatever they undertake, are selling a Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which, although the bottles do not contain quarts, for a dollar, do contain more of actual curative power than whole gallens of the stuffs which have been in use. It is asserted that one bottle of Aver's Saranparilla contains more than is afforded by any other. This fact is not only apparent to the taste, but its effects and cures afford incontestible proof that it is true. Such a remedy has been long sought for, and is everywhere needed by all classes of our community.-Age, Cyntha, Ky.

The Soldiers on Copporheads.

Below we publish the resolutions unanimously adopted by the 53d Pennsylvania regiment, at their camp before Fredericksburg. The ma-

jority of the officers are democrats: WHEREAS; It has come to our knowledge that there are certain parties in the North, who, by their recent acts and speeches, have shown that they coincide and sympathize with those in rebellion against the government of the United States, and are holdings meetings both in public and private, denouncing the Administration and the Officers and Soldiers in the field, who are fighting to uphold the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we regard all those persons, holding such feelings as the above, and living under the protection of our Glorious Old Flag, as infinitely deeper dyed traitors than those in open rebellion.

Resolved, That we, as a regiment will, to the best of our ability and power, endeavor by even the sacrifice of life itself, to uphold the President of these United States in the enforcement of the Constitution and the Laws against open traiters or hidden foes.

Resolved, That we place firm reliance and implicit confidence in our brave and noble leader, Major-General Joseph Hooker, and believe him to be a capable and fearless com-

pose and punish all "Copperheads" now in their midst, as we will endeavor to the enemy in our front when once more led forward. Resolved, That we look forward with great

expectations from the Loyal League Associations now being formed in the different cities of the North, and we earnestly urge the establishment of such associations throughout the entire country.

Resolved, That there be no compromise made with the traitors of the South, who are endeavoring to destroy the best government on the face of the earth—bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and bought with their bloodexcept in their entire submission to the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

better condition, discipline and spirits than at the present time.

Lieut.-Col. R. M'MICHAEL, Pres't. A. B. MANN, Secretary.

The Anglo-Saxon was bound to Quebec.

The Anglo-Saxon sailed from Liverpool on the 16th with 360 passengers and a ship's crew of 84 men. She was wrecked four miles east of Cape Race at noon on the 27th inst., during a dense fog.

Seventy-three persons escaped from the wreck by ropes and spars, and twenty-four more in No.2 lifeboat, making a total saved of ninety

The Commander is supposed to be among the drowned.

speciál notices.

WOOLEN FACTORY. THE undersigned takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Steuben and Tioga counties and vicinity, that he has rented for a term of years, with the intention of purchasing the well known. Woolen Factory at South Addison, (known as the Wombough Factory) where he will manufacture Wool by the yard, or on shares into Stocking-Yarn, Flan-nels, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, and Full Cloths of all 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;

and can be depended upon doing work satisfactorily.

The subscriber would here say, that he has been enaged in the business of manufacturing Wool for 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. V. April 15, 1863, 449

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-Twen-

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., Philadelphia.

April 3, 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, Pimbles, Place Balther, The Freeding and all January and All January and State of Stat ples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and

I will also mail tree to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxurient 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.

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 diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by check-ed perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste mated perspiration, and as nevergines of the water factor 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 precursors of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madaine Porter's Curative Bulgam. 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 humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq , Bedford, Kings County, New

Jan. 28, 1863.-ly.

TEAS, COFFEE, and SPICES, best qualities and fair prices always on hand at Wellsboro, April 22, 1863. MATHERS'.

SUGARS!—I can sell pulverized, crushed, coffee, and brown Sugars, as low as any dealer in Tioga County. [April 22] W. T. MATHERS. MOLASSES and SYRUP-a No. 1, article Wellsboro, April 22, 1863.

DR. JACKSON, THE CELEBRATED REFORM BOTANIC

Indian Physician.

OF ERIE CITY, PENN'A., May be Consulted as follows-Free of Charge. May be Consulted as follows—Free of Charge.

Hornelsville, N. Y., Chadwick House, Tuesday, Apr 128
Cameron, N. Y., Briggs House, Wednesday, Apr 129
Rathbunville, N. Y., Rathbun House, Thursday, Apr 120
Addison, N. Y., Doolittle's Hotel, Friday, May 1
Corning, N. Y., Dickinson House,

Saturday and Sunday, May 2 and 3
TIOGA, Pa., Johnston House,
WELLSBORO, Pa., U. S. Hotel,
NA HYOO Pa. Comstock's Hotel,
NA HYOO Pa. Comstock's Hotel,

NAUVOO, Pa., Comstock's Hotel,

Wednesday Afternoon, May 6 BLOCK HOUSE, Pa., Woodruff's Hotel, Thursday, May 7 Bath, N. Y., Union Hotel, Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10

Elmira, N. Y., Brainard House, Tuesday May 19 Elmirs, N. 1., Elmirs, Wednesday, may 20 TROY, Pa., Troy House, Thursday, May 21 Havana, N. Y., Montoir House, Friday, May 22 Dundee, N. Y., Ellis House, Saturday, May 22 Penn Yan, N. Y., Branhan House, Sunday and Monday, May 24 and 25

These Suffering from Chronic Disease, of any description may be assured that their cases will be treated fairly and candidly, and they will not be encouraged to take my medicine without a corres-

ponding prospect of benefit.

Dr. Jackson can be consulted at his Rooms, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unprecedented success, on a new system. He cares Chrosic cases of diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by the Medical Faculty generally; such as Nervous and Neuralgio Affections, Diseases of Women, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the diseases of Children, etc. All cases of Seminal Emissions which is carrying thousand to the graye chausily. Resolved, That we carnestly call upon all Loyal Freemen of the North to ferret out, ex-

All cases of Seminal Emissions which is carrying thousands to the grave schutally.

Remember the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of diseases. While all diseases are curable, it taken in season, all stages are not. Your case may be curable this week, not next—to-day, not te-morrow; hence the danger of delay.

Consultations Free.
Distant Invalids.—Patients unable to visit Dr. J. by appointment, can communicate their symptoms by letter, and have proper medicines sent to any part of the world by express, with certainty and dispatch. All letters of inquiry must contain one stamp to prepay reply. Address Dr. A. C. Jackson, Erie, Penus, Box 30. April 1, 1863.

Mansfield Classical Seminary and State Normal School.

CALL is hereby made upon the stockhold-Resolved. That the reports now being circulated by the disloyal parties of the North in regard to the demoralization of this army, are false in every particular, as it was never in better condition, discipline and spirits than at propriated by the following proviso, appended to the appropriation bill:

"And provided further, that the sums hereinbefore

given to the State Normal Schools shall only be payable on the production to the Superintendent of Com-APPALLING MARINE DISASTER!—The steam—ship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool 16th via Londonderry 17th inst., has been lost, it is supposed, three miles east of Cape Race. Three of her passengers arrived at Cape Race Station at 4 r.m. of the 27th and report the vessel broken up and a great number of the passengers lost. The Anglo-Saxon was bound to Quebec.

able on the production to the Superintendent of Common Schools of aduly certified copy of the proceedings of agencia meeting of the stockholders thereof respectively held, after thirty days public notice, for the purpose of agreeing by a majority of said contributors or stockholders, that the capital stock thereof of shall be reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduction when thus agreed to, authority is hereby given to the Trustees of said schools respectively, to call in the purpose of agreeing by a majority of said contributors or stockholders, that the capital stock thereof of shall be reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduction when the purpose of agreeing by a majority of said contributors or stockholders, that the capital stock thereof of shall be reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriated by the State; (to effect which reduced by an amount equal to that hereby appropriat the present cortinenes of stock and issue others in itea thereof, of such amounts as shall effect said re-duction;) 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-W. COCHRAN.

President of the Board of Trustees,
Wm. C. Ripley, Secretary of the Board.
Mansfield, April 22, 1863.

MRS. M. C. STRYKER, BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL, LAWRENCEVILLE, TIOGA CO., PA.

THIS school will be open for the reception of L'inio scanol will be open for the reception of pupils on Monday, May 4, 1863. A limited number of girls taken as boarders, and every attention paid to their minds and morals. The course of instruction will be mest thorough, and no pains spared to render the school deserving of public patronage.

For terms &c., apply to April 22, 1863.

Mrs. M. C. STRYKER.

Watch Repairing &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has permanently located himself at the old stand in the Post Office Building, where he will be happy to wait on his old customers. Thankful for past favors, would nost respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Wellsbore, April 22, 1863.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries, -For many years we have made the cultivation of

SMALL FRUITS a speciality, and taking into account variety, quantity and quality, our stock of Vines and Plants of BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c., &c. is unequaled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our PRICE LIST, which will be sent to all applicants free of

OUR SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL HOUSE No. 29 Fifth Street,

where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.

J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

March 25, 1863-3m.

New Arrival at the Book Store. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Ladies'
A Fancy Goods, Embroidery Braids, Dress Braids,
Gloves, Thread, Needles, Buttons, Zephyr, Worsted,
Shotland Yarn, &c., &c., may be found at the store of
J. F. Robinson. He would also beg leave to call sttention to his large assortment of Photograph Albums. [April 22, 1863] J. F. ROBINSON.

PRICE & FIRMAN,

MECHANICAL & SURGICAL DENTISTS, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Wellsboro and surrounding country, that they are now stopping at J. W. Bigoney's Hotel, known as the Pennsylvania House, for a few weeks, and would be pleased to wait on all who may need the services of their profession. All operations pertaining to the profession performed in the most careful and scientific manner. We would call particular attention to our hard Rubber or Coralite work, which is maprese-dented.

Wellsboro, March 18, 1863.

THE CELEBRATED

Rochester Trout Flies.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the fishermen of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he is agent for the sale of the Rochester Trout Flies. A fine assortment just received. Shop opposite the Barber Shop. LOREN A. SEARS. Wellsbore, March 4, 1863-ir.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Samuel B. Childs, late of Liberty, dec'd., notice is hereby given to those in-debted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly asthenticated for settlement to the subscriber.

RICHARD CHILDS, Administrator.

Morris, April 1, 1863-6w.

Dissolution of Partnership...No Dissolution of Partnership. And tice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofere existing under the name and firm of McLafferty & Furgerson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the Books, accounts, and notes are is the hands of Wm. H. Furgerson for collection, and all those indebted will please call immediately and pay the same.

WM. H. EURGHRSON,

Roseville, April 14, 1863-44.

SUGAR CURED HAMS and SHOULDERS, prime quality, at [April 22] MATHERS'. LOUR, best and middling grades, at lowest market prices, at [April 22] MATHERS.

A NY QUANTITY of CLOVER and GRASS
SEED at [April 15, 1863.] HARDEN'S.