

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863.

MASS CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a Mass Convention for the election of Delegates to the Union State Convention to be held at Pittsburgh on the 1st of July next, will be held in the Court House, Wellsboro, on Tuesday evening 26th inst. Speakers will be present to address the Convention. Chairman Rep. Co. Com. Tioga, May 13, 1863.

MUSCLE WILL TELL.

For that noble revelation of the under-currents of thought and passion, the human face, the race has abundant cause to be grateful. Men carry their characters upon their faces. There are few men who can preserve that imperturbability which renders the face as reticent as the tongue.

This generation is witnessing a return of the "times that try men's souls." The old world is combined against us; the sympathies of the Mammon of Commerce are given to our enemies; and, as then, bad faith and "disloyal" walk almost unshamed in our midst. There are many who desire nothing but disaster to our armies while led by men who cannot be made the driving tools of conspirators against the Government. These men, and we have them in every township of this county, even, cannot conceal their lack of patriotism. Their inmost thoughts and feelings are as faithfully reflected in their countenances as the image of any tangible object upon the polished surface of a mirror.

We have been led to these reflections by the varied facial revelations following the receipt of news of supposed disaster to our army on the Rappahannock. We are much habituated to study of the human face; and while nothing can be more foreign to our purpose than the misrepresentation of any class of men, we consider it right and necessary to apply a common rule to all classes, and leave judgment to the impartial public. We have to say, then, that the receipt of that news produced two marked expressions of countenance among our people. We noticed a very large class whose faces betrayed a sorrow of the heart, and whose lips, if they testified, at all, bore testimony of deep regret that the suppression of rebellion should be some months longer delayed. With these men we had full sympathy; for while we firmly believe that permanent peace will be awarded this nation by Justice, and not by Mercy, we are alive to the fact, that all do not look at this struggle from the same point of view.

There was another class, and, thank God, a comparatively small one, who received the tidings with brightening eyes, and faces radiant with a secret joy, almost too great for suppression in any form; and some of these were mute; and some shook their heads and said—"You have not heard the worst of this yet?"—which is a gentle way of discouraging the people in advance of any given reason for discouragement. And, finally, these facial phenomena were remarked by nearly everybody in the first named class, so this was the attempted disguise.

Now, which of these classes, judge you, represents the sterling patriots of the country? Here is a fact which may have some slight bearing upon the question: It was in the Spring of 1861—in fact, in the afternoon of the 19th of April—when the telegraph announced the mobbing of Massachusetts troops on their transit through Baltimore, the destruction of railroad bridges, and the consequent isolation of Washington from loyal support by ordinary and rapid modes: We sat in the library of the War Department, listening, in the pauses of labor, to the speculations and comments of half-a-dozen men, army officers and bureau clerks. There was a wide disagreement in sentiment and opinion, for, if memory serves, insisting, with vehement insistence that Washington was as good as taken, and the Government overthrown; and that the next despatch from Baltimore would bring bloodier tidings still. The minority combated them with more hopeful predictions. In a few hours the Sixth Massachusetts, fresh and scarred from the assault of the mob, charged at a double-quick in solid column down Pennsylvania Avenue, to the significant music of their martial tread; and the sympathizers with treason slunk away into silence and obscurity, raining curses upon Massachusetts as they went; and none of them carried a more marked badge of defeat on their faces than the four evil prophets before mentioned. Those prophets of evil soon after cast their lots with open and armed rebellion.

And the faces of these men were illumined always in degree as the prospects of the country seemed dark, and we mentally marked them as false traitors before they opened their lips. You may say that these were a nobler breed. So they were.

BUT MUSCLE, FACIAL MUSCLE, WILL TELL!

Now, every man will draw his own inferences; we drew ours. And we never hear a man belittling every effort of the Government, or prophesying evil continually; or spilling when outspeaking patriots grieve over disasters that most sometimes come,—we never observe any of these actions that we do not instinctively rank them with those evil prophets of whom mention is made above. Neither is it too sweeping. In these times, the man who does not, by speech and bearing, carry himself high above the level of doubt and suspicion, deserves to wear the traitor's name to his death-day, and to have his burial-place forgotten by his own children.

We publish this week a call for a Mass Convention to choose delegates to the Pittsburgh Union Convention.

We give up a large portion of our paper to the admirable speech of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, that stern and true old Jackson Democrat, who is thrilling the North with his fervid appeals to the innate patriotism and living moral sense of the people. We commend it to every man, whether he calls himself republican or democrat, as one of the clearest, most just, and most eloquent efforts of its kind made during the war. If you read it once you will read it again, and be twice benefited.

We ask attention to the following facts:—Mr. Dickinson is a democrat, and has been nothing but a democrat all the days of his life. Yet this speech, which has appeared in most Republican papers, has not yet appeared in any of our so-called democratic exchanges. Perhaps some one may ask at what period of time, since the rebellion broke out, this Jackson Democrat became so obnoxious to the party as at present organized and general. We can answer that in a few words:—When Mr. Dickinson, at the very outset of the Rebellion, took the field and declared that there could be no compromise with traitors; that the constitution must be maintained; and if slavery got in the way, then must perish from that hour Daniel S. Dickinson was repudiated by this party, which has not, to-day, a leader who can rise above the level of a demagogue. It so happens that the order of things, in this instance, is reversed—the stable boys have taken possession of the name and style of their lawful master, and are flogging bulls of excommunication against every man who cannot conscientiously see a shrine of Democracy in a dunghill. Will the democratic masses follow the lead of these dishonest and unscrupulous partisans, or will they take counsel of DICKINSON, WRIGHT, JOHNSON, and BURTON, all great, able and unimpeachable leaders of the Democratic party, and all of whom warn you to shun the embrace of that traitorous faction which befores the time-honored name, as they would shun their namesake the Copperhead? Having faith in the patriotism of the masses of all parties, we have faith that the masses will adhere to their time-honored counselors and leaders.

We seldom use terms to denounce treason or rascality, which tend to put sinners to sleep. And some complain of harshness and bitterness. To this we reply that what we do or say in this place, we do and say deliberately. But we have never succeeded in doing the Copperheads anything like the magnificent justice which will be found in the speech of this old Democratic War-Horse.

WEER, O Copperheads! rend your garments and howl! Vallandigham—Vallandigham, the chief among the serpents, the great, the mighty, the truculent, the simon-pure of simon-pures, whose countenance seems to have resulted from study of the picture of the "Lost Soul,"—Vallandigham is fallen—into the paws of a military Commission.

It will appear in the end that wholesome restraint is always better than toleration, in times of public peril. This blatant traitor, not yet repudiated by the so-called democratic leaders, should have been snubbed with a rafting rope two years ago. Toleration and contempt only encourage such villains in evil practices. He is devoid of all that distinguishes man from the brute, save intellect. When he speaks his eyes burn with hell-fire, and when he keeps silence his face is the seat of a sneer, almost as malignant as that which disfigures that of Jefferson Davis. This man lives in Dayton, Ohio, by good luck, in Gen. Burnside's Military Department. Vallandigham counseled resistance to Burnside's General Orders. Burnside sent a file of men and brought Vallandigham before a court-martial. As he had not the heroism to die in his own dooryard, as he used to exhort others to do, we fear that his outlandish name must go upon that calendar made radiant with the names of so many "democratic" martyrs, who have had food and quarters at the public expense during the last two years. Martyrs of free speech, these, remember; yet of the same ignoble breed as those who refused to let Andrew Johnson and Gov. Wright speak in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth! Martyrs for Free Speech! Indeed!

The President has issued his proclamation defining the status of persons claiming to be aliens to avoid the operation of the new militia law. No plea of allegiance will be allowed in any case where the pleader shall have duly declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who shall at any time during the present rebellion be found within the United States at the expiration of sixty-five days after the 8th day of May, instant—the date of the proclamation. And where the person has exercised the elective franchise the plea will be unconditionally rejected.

A rumor to the effect that our troops under Gen. Keyes had taken Richmond, created considerable excitement among our citizens from Sunday morning until Tuesday noon, when the want of confirmation by the New York papers caused it to fall into disrepute. The report seems to have originated in Philadelphia. If the report has no foundation in fact, the author richly deserves to be cropped, and kicked from Philadelphia to Richmond.

Gen. Hooker, it is reported, has recrossed the Rappahannock with his army, and is believed to be pressing the retreating forces of Lee. We have unlimited confidence in the genius of Hooker, who has thus far shown himself possessed of coolness, foresight, and capacity for bold and rapid combination. We can wait for Hooker.

Capt. Wright, of Lock Haven, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of this District. To the best of our knowledge this is a first rate appointment, and well-deserved.

GLORIOUS VICTORY at Ft. GIBSON.

DEFEAT OF 11,000 REBELS.

RETREAT FROM VICKSBURG CUT OFF.

Richmond & Tennessee R. R. Destroyed.

ANOTHER GREAT CAVALRY RAID.

THE HEART OF MISSISSIPPI INVADED.

ALL THE RAILROAD LINES CUT.

MANY TOWNS CAPTURED.

OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL GRANT.

THE CAPTURE OF GRAND GULF.

THE FORTS LITERALLY TORN TO PIECES.

The Door to Vicksburg in our Possession.

THE MOST IMPORTANT NAVAL VICTORY OF THE WAR.

Gen. Grant is making clean work in Mississippi, and will soon bring the knotty question of Vicksburg to a solution. On the 30th ult., he moved upon Fort Gibson, a town on Bayou Pierre, 28 miles from its mouth, where at 2 A. M. on the 1st, he met the enemy, 11,000 strong, and engaged them in a desperate battle, with the loss of many killed and about 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. The enemy retreated toward Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierre. These were rebuilt, and the pursuit continued. Beside the heavy artillery, four field-pieces were captured, and some stores, and the enemy were forced to destroy much more. The Memphis Bulletin of Saturday says that Gen. Grant has sent 1,900 prisoners to Milliken's Bend. A portion of his force, when last heard from, was within 20 miles of Jackson. There was a report that an important bridge over Big Black River had been destroyed, thus cutting off the means of retreat from Vicksburg.

Forney's Press Washington correspondent says: "It is understood that Gen. Buford, with his light brigade, has penetrated to the Alleghany Ridge in Western Virginia, and that he is now returning, having destroyed the Richmond and Tennessee Railroad in several places, captured many prisoners, obtained important information, and burned large quantities of stores intended for the Rebel armies in the South-West."

Gen. Grant has forwarded an official account of some of Col. Grierson's cavalry operations in Central Mississippi. He struck the railroad 30 miles east of Jackson; moved southward toward Enterprise, demanded the surrender of the place, and gave one hour's grace, during which a Rebel force hurried. He left at once, and moved toward Hazlehurst, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, and tore up the track. Thence he pushed to Bahala, 10 miles farther south on the same road, and thence eastward on the Natchez road, where he had a fight with Wiert Adams's cavalry. From this point he moved back to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Brookhaven, 10 miles south of Bahala, and when last heard from he was 10 miles south of Brookhaven, and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge. He had spread excitement throughout the State, destroyed railroads, trestle-works and bridges, burning locomotives and railway stock, taking prisoners, and destroying stores of all kinds.

The capture of Grand Gulf, the stronghold of the Rebels on the Mississippi, by our fleet under Admiral Porter, is one of the grandest achievements of the war. In his report to the Navy Department he says:

The works are of the most extensive kind, and would seem to defy the efforts of a much heavier fleet than the one which silenced them. The forts were literally torn to pieces by the accuracy of our fire. Col. Wade, the commandant of the batteries, was killed; also his chief of staff. Eleven men were killed; but we know of, and our informant says that many were wounded, and that no one was permitted to go inside the forts after the action except those belonging there.

We had a hard fight for these forts, and it was with great pleasure that I report that the navy holds the door to Vicksburg, Grand Gulf is the strongest place on the Mississippi. Had the enemy succeeded in finishing the fortifications, no fleet could have taken them.

I have been all over the works, and found them as follows: One fort on a point of rocks, 75 feet high, calculated for six or seven guns, mounting two 7-inch rifles and one 8-inch, and one Parrott gun on wheels, which was carried off. On the left of this work is a triangular work calculated to mount one heavy gun. These works are connected with another fort by a covered way, and double rifle-pits extending one-quarter of a mile, constructed with much labor, and showing great skill on the part of the constructor. The third fort commands the river in all directions. It mounted one splendid Blakely 100-pounder, one 8-inch, and two 30-pounders. The latter were lying burst or broken on the ground.

Relative to the first advance of Gen. Hooker, the New York papers give the following as a brief of Gen. Hooker's own statement after he had recrossed the Rappahannock:

He has recrossed the Rappahannock with his entire army and occupied the old encampments without the loss of a wagon or an ounce of provisions. He has taken one more gun than he has lost. He has lost, in killed, wounded and missing, about ten thousand men (other accounts represent it even smaller), and believes the enemy's loss to be much greater, as do other eye-witnesses of the fighting; twenty-five hundred prisoners are in Gen. Hooker's hands. He has shattered and demoralized the Rebel army, while his own remains well-organized and in good heart. He is himself tranquil and in good spirits. Among the reasons assigned in well-informed quarters for the retrograde movement are:

First: The flight of the Eleventh Corps, which rendered Gen. Sickles's movements nugatory, and forced the army out of the carefully selected field of battle to which Gen. Hooker referred in his General Order of April 30, and compelled it to receive the enemy's attack among densely wooded hills where it was impossible to bring all, or nearly all our troops into action;

Second: The rising of the Rappahannock, in consequence of the storm, which was likely to endanger the line of communications between the army and its supplies, as the railroad communication with Aquia Creek had been destroyed by the floods for twelve hours. He was also ignorant of the success of Gen. Stoneman's expedition until he had recrossed. A gentleman who left Gen. Hooker's headquarters Wednesday night states that he was in good spirits; that he had captured nine of

the enemy's guns, a large number of rebel battle-flags, and not less than 10,000 prisoners; and had killed and wounded at least 15,000 rebels. Suffice it to say that Gen. Hooker has not been whipped during the late five days' battles.

Gen. Stoneman's late expedition was the most daring and successful cavalry raid during the war. When Jeb. Stuart rode around McClellan's army he did no damage beyond stealing a few horses. Stoneman's men have ravaged the entire country between Lee and Richmond, gone within three miles of the Rebel capital (and might have gone through it and made it a desert if their instructions had permitted), broken all railroad communication, broken up the James River Canal, and raised the mischief generally. They have doubtless all, or nearly all, come safely off, one column having gone down the far-famed Chickahominy and come out under our flag on the York River. The entire movement was a grand success, and put in the deepest kind of a shade and all the boasted performances of the Centaurs of the Chivalry, the braggarts who, like their prototype Dazle in the play, boast that they were born on horseback.

Incredible as the report of the officers who have just returned from Richmond with regard to the alarm caused by Stoneman's approach and the defenseless condition of the city may appear, it is corroborated, so far as is known, by all our news, both moral and military. Some say that only the parole extorted from the prisoners prevented them from rising upon the few and feeble guards. Others communicate the fact that on Monday last several members of the Richmond City Guard, which was composed of between six and seven hundred of the oldest citizens, returned to Richmond reporting that their battalion was taken prisoner by Stoneman's cavalry, about 15 miles from the city, on Sunday night, while on a reconnaissance to ascertain the cause of the interruption of travel, and released on parole. Gen. Stoneman being then in no condition to incur himself with prisoners.

THE REBEL LOSSES. Gen. Dix telegraphs from Fortress Monroe, that on an extra of the Richmond Dispatch of the 7th, found on a prisoner, was a pencil note endorsed by a surgeon in one of the hospitals to his wife, stating that the rebel loss was 18,000 in the late battles. An intercepted confidential despatch of Gen. Lee, captured by one of Stoneman's detachments says, "We have won a great victory, but our loss is terrible."

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

Of Delmar Common School District from the 1st of May, 1862, until the 1st of May, 1863.

Tax rate 10 mills on the dollar of valuation.

RECEIPTS. Gross amount of tax duplicate.....\$1,772 32

Deficit exhausted..... 817 49

Do. collector's commissions..... 70 70

258 10

(This amt has not been all paid yet).....\$1,514 22

1862 Duplicates, amt of tax rec'd., \$322 64

1859 do. of Silas Johnson..... 244 77

1861 do. of Ed. Hastings..... 524 96

Am't received from County Treasurer of school and building tax of 1861 and 1862..... 774 85

Add State appropriation..... 194 00

Total receipts.....2,061 22

EXPENDITURES.

Average price paid 18 teachers.....\$1,022 06

10 months 12 per month each, for six months..... 639 00

Balances on hand..... 163 93

For fuel and contingencies..... 39 02

To Treasurer per centage..... 25 00

To Secretary for services..... 1,959 91

Am't in Treasurer's hands..... \$191 31

Am't in Silas Johnson's hands of 1859..... 397 00

Am't in Ed. Hastings' hands, or very near, 1,050 00

John Gray's note and interest..... 18 83

\$1,566 14

CHAS. COPESTICK, Treasr.

Delmar, May 13, 1863-31.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Administrators, Executors, and Guardians, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Tioga County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, on the first Monday of June, 1863, for examination and allowance:—Account of Roswell Ackley, Administrator of H. A. Reynolds deceased. Account of O. B. Wells, Administrator of Theodore Larison, dec'd. Account of E. S. Seelye, Administrator of Caroline Seelye, dec'd. Account of J. P. & Thomas Keeney, Administrators of Thomas Keeney, dec'd. Account of John Newberry, Executor of Nathan Newberry, dec'd. Account of Peter Vanness, Guardian of James M. & Orren M. Dann. J. S. ARCHER, Register. Wellsboro, May 13, 1863-3w.

For Rent.

A public outcry on the premises for a term of 6 or 7 years, the undivided third part of the Inshil Wilson lot, in Charleston, containing about twenty-five acres improved. Sale on premises on Monday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. May 13, 1863. JAMES H. SMITH, Trustee.

Notice-Delmar School District.

BY order of the Board of Directors, the Secretary gives notice to Teachers and Scholars, that the Board of Directors have passed a resolution that there shall be a uniform series of School Books to be used in our Schools, hereafter that is:—Osgood's Series of text-books, said books are to be had at Robinson's Book Store in Wellsboro, at reduced prices, and in exchange for old books. I also give a list of the prices of said Books, viz: Osgood's Primer 3 cents, and in exchange for an old book 2 cents; Spelling Book 7 cents, in exchange 5 cents; First Reader 7 cents, in exchange 5 cents; Second Reader 14 cents, in exchange 10 cents; Third Reader 20 cents, in exchange 15 cents; Fourth Reader 35 cents, in exchange 27 cents; Fifth Reader 45 cents, in exchange 38 cents; Bart's Grammar 20 cents, in exchange 15 cents; Dana's Primary Arithmetic 7 cents, in exchange 5 cents; Dana's Primary Arithmetic 7 cents, in exchange 5 cents; Arithmetic 14 cents, in exchange 10 cents; Public School 28 cents, in exchange 20 cents. May 13, 1863. ROBT. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Notice to All Concerned.

THE OSGOOD SERIES having been adopted by most of the School Boards in the county of Tioga, supplies are left at the following places: The books are furnished for introduction at about half Sargent's retail price, or where old books are taken in part pay for the new at less than half price. Our exchange figures are for: Primer 2 cents; Speller 5 cents; 1st Reader 5 cts.; 2d 10 cts.; 3d 15 cts.; 4th 27 cts.; 5th 35 cts.; Bart's Grammar 15 cts.; Dana's Primary Arithmetic 5 cts.; Dana's Primary Arithmetic 10 cts.; and Public School Arithmetic 20 cts. It would be well for all those concerned in schools to supply themselves now as the books will only be left at the introduction price for a specified time. Thus—Lewis Duggott, Borden & Bennett, Wellsboro—F. Robinson, Bennettsville—S. Bennett & Son, Mansfield—Dr. C. V. Elliott, Mansburg—Dr. A. Robbins, Farmington Hill—Hiram Merritt, Rutland—C. L. Stratton, Chatham Valley—James N. Wylie, Millerville—W. G. Miller, Canton, Bradford county—D. Wilcox, Black House—Harley & Sheffer, and G. R. Sheffer, Blossburg—Gulick & Taylor, Knoxville—J. H. Stabbs, Academy Corners—J. Stoddard, Brookfield—Seely & Lugg, Westfield—R. Krusen & Co., Brookfield—Wm. Simmons, Osceola—B. nearly two hundred of the schools have adopted, and other adoptors are being made. Wholesale Ag't for A. H. English & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. J. K. FLEMING, May 13, 1863.

SPECIAL 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 Wobonga Factory), where he will manufacture Wool by the card, or on shavers into Stocking-Yarn, Flannels, 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, which will be done in the neatest possible manner. The Roll Machine is also being fitted entirely new, and can be depended upon for doing work satisfactorily. The subscribers would here say that he has been engaged 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 his being done to their entire satisfaction. First class references given as to ability and responsibility. W. F. KEFFER. South Addison, N. Y., April 15, 1863-4m.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.

A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to John M. Dargall, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. Jan. 28, 1863-1y.

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-Twenty") 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., Philadelphia. April 8, 1863-3m.

Editor of The Agitator.

DEAR SIR: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish, (free) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All Applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, Feb. 25, 1863-3m. No. 831 Broadway, New York.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT THE PEOPLE'S STORE, IN CORNING! THE People's Store is now well stocked with a good assortment of Goods, adapted to the SPRING TRADE,

consisting in part of a good line of Domestic Goods, Alpaca, Mohair, Poplin, Delaines, and a general variety of Dress Goods, including a good supply of

MOURNING GOODS, to which particular attention is paid.

LADIES' CLOTHES, AND CLOAKINGS, a fine stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

for Men's and Boys' wear, for sale by the yard, or made to order. A good assortment of

WHITE GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS of every variety, for both Ladies and children.

SUMMER BALMORALS, a large stock of HOSIERY and GLOVES,

SHAKERS' HOODS, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, together with a good assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c. The purchases for the

SPRING TRADE, were made during the temporary fall in the

GOLD MARKET, and as I sell only for READY PAY, I am enabled to take advantage of the market. I shall keep my STOCK good

THROUGH THE SEASON, and keep thoroughly posted in regard to

PRICES, and when goods decline, I shall follow the market

Without Regard to Cost. Returning my sincere thanks to the citizens of

TIOGA COUNTY, for their kind and liberal patronage, I shall try to merit its continuance and increase.

The Store is directly opposite the Dickinson House, on Market Street. J. M. SMITH, Corning, N. Y., April 15, 1863.

J. P. BILES,

AT THE

KNOXVILLE FOUNDRY,

MAKES THE

BEST PLOWS

IN THE COUNTRY.

ALSO

Cauldron Kettles,

STOVES, MACHINERY, &c., &c.,

ALL AT LOW FIGURES.

Knoxville, Feb. 4, 1863-6m.

SUGAR CURRB-HAMS and SHOULDERS, prime quality, at [April 22] MATHERS.

FLOUR, best and middling grades, at lowest market prices, at [April 22] MATHERS.

ANY QUANTITY OF CLOVER and GRASS SEED at [April 15, 1863.] HARDEN'S.

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

SUGARS—I can sell pulverized, crushed, SOGAN, and Brown Sugars, as low as any dealer in Tioga County. [April 22] W. T. MATHERS.

MOLASSES and SYRUP—A No. 1 article of both at fair price at MATHERS. Wellsboro, April 22, 1863.

WHITE WASH LIME and WHITE WASH BRUSHES for sale at Roy's Drug Store. Wellsboro, April 22, 1863.

NEW SPRING DELAINES at 2s. 6d. per yard at [April 15, 1863.] HARDEN'S.

I HAVE PRIME PORT, home packed, by the pound and barrel, and sell it as cheap as any man in Wellsboro. [April 22] W. T. MATHERS.