

The new Militia Law - How it will be enforced.

The appointment of provost marshals throughout the United States to carry out the enrollment bill will be made as rapidly as possible. There will be one for every Congressional district, and when the district is very large two or three will be appointed, as the case may require. In addition for each district, there will be one civilian and one surgeon, to be paid as assistant surgeon of cavalry, except the rationals etc., leaving about \$113 per month. This will constitute the enrolling board, whose duty it is to divide each district into two subdivisions, and to appoint for each an enrolling officer, whose special duty it will be to make the enrollment.

Immediately after this appointment, the enrolling officer of each sub-district is to proceed to make the enrollment in such manner that each shall be enrolled separately, and the age of the person enrolled is to be set down on the list as it will be on the first day of July succeeding the date of the enrollment. That is, if any person is not now twenty, but will be on the first day of July next, he is to be placed on the list; or if any married man is not thirty-five now, but will be on the first day of July next, he is not to go in the first class, but in the second class; or if any person liable to do duty is not now forty-five years of age, but will be on the first day of July next, he is not to be placed on the list at all.

All persons thus enrolled are to be subject to military duty for two years from the first day of July after the enrollment, and if called into the service shall continue during the rebellion, but not to exceed three years. But the persons of the second class shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called. Whenever the President shall make the requisition, he is authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished, and then the enrolling board shall make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent additional; and shall make a complete list in order in which the names are drawn. The drafted men are to stand on the same footing with the three years volunteers, in respect to advance pay and bounties as now provided by law; and the President, in assigning the required number to each district, is authorized to make allowance in respect to the numbers already furnished by such districts during the war.

After the draft is made, each person whose name is drawn is to be notified in writing within ten days, and he is to report to a designated place of rendezvous; but before the day of assembling he may furnish a substitute, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War shall select, a sum of money in lieu of a substitute, which sum is to be made uniform by a general order, and is not to exceed three hundred dollars. Every person failing to report in person, or by procuring a substitute, or by paying the stipulated sum, is to be deemed a deserter.

Many persons are still of the opinion that the militia law, as passed by the last Congress, is the same as that enforced by the rebels. This is not so, as there is a wide difference. The rebel act takes all persons between certain ages, leaving none behind; while our bill merely takes the required quota out of the whole number enrolled. Thus there might be in one district 10,000 persons between the ages of 20 and 45 years enrolled as liable to military duty, and the quota required might be only two or three thousand, which would still leave the majority at home. The rebels on the contrary, take all they can lay hands upon, whether old or young. As Pennsylvania has already furnished for the war more troops than any other State, and as some attention is now being directed to colored enlistments, for which it is stated the Governor will give due credit, there is yet hope that, with proper exertions, our State may escape the debt, if it is called for more men is issued. - Philadelphia Press.

The Finances and the War.

The newspapers of the country are daily printing the best evidence that can possibly be given of the devotion of the people to the Union, and their belief that a war is necessary for its preservation. It is a great and noble little paragraph that always announces the daily subscription to the national loan at the office of Mr. Jay Cooke, the agent of the Treasury Department. This is a patriotic loan of the people to the Government, for the period of twenty years, the interest six per cent. The provision allowing the holders of legal-tender notes to transfer them into this loan—in other words, to invest the currency of the Government in its faith, and make the nation the great source of personal revenue and deposit—is showing its happy effects in this manner. He may believe in a cause, write for it, and sustain it, as a matter of theory or principle; but it is only when he gives it his money, the result of his time, and energy, and skill, that he exhibits the frankest devotion. We, therefore, look upon this brief table of figures and statements every morning with as much interest as we look upon the news from the seat of war. The soldier who gives his life, and the citizen who gives the results of his life's labor and success, are the true patriots. Each sustains the other, and is a true friend of the Government. Both are necessary. Without the means to arm and clothe, and feed him, the soldier would be useless; without the soldier to protect his home and property, the citizen would be helpless. So long as the Administration continues to obtain these substantial evidences of the people's devotion, it may well believe in the Republic, and labor for the overthrow of the nation's enemies. - Philadelphia Press.

Disproportion of the Sexes.—The great excess of females in new territories illustrate the influence of emigration in effecting a disparity in the sexes. The females of California outnumbered the males near sixty-seven thousand, or about one fifth of the population. In Massachusetts the females outnumber the males some thirty-seven thousand six hundred. Connecticut, seven thousand. Michigan shows nearly forty thousand excess of males; Texas, thirty-six thousand; Wisconsin forty thousand. In Colorado the males are as twenty to one female. In Utah, the numbers are nearly equal; while in New York there is a small preponderance of the females; the males are most numerous in Pennsylvania.

A SLAYING HOLDING NOEL. - The Louisville Journal publishes a letter from Paris, from a person intimately connected with the French Court, who says that a singular letter had been received at the court from Jeff Davis and seventy-two other leading men of the South. They urge Napoleon to recognize the confederacy, because it is their intention to establish a nobility in the South when the war is over, and that France ought to encourage democracy.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 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 Pittsburg on the 1st of July next, will be held in the Court House, Wellsboro, on Tuesday evening 26th inst. Speakers will be present at the Convention. C. H. SEMOUR, Chairman Rep. Co. Com. Tioga, May 13, 1863.

TO DEMAGOGUES.

The Government is more than any man; its interests are higher than the interests of any man, or of any set of men; for the Government is the decree of the people, and its interests are the aggregated interests of the people.

But there are men who publicly and privately seek to create discontent among the ignorant and penurious, by exhibiting the bogbar of taxation in its most distorted form; who throw discredit upon government securities; who cite the high prices of articles of commerce to show that the Government is not well administered; and whose daily walk and conversation is worked up to the very line of treason.

These men are demagogues. They very well know that direct taxation is not a new thing in the history of this government; that this war was not inaugurated by the Government, but by prominent leaders of the Democratic party; that there is no honorable way out of it save that which must be plowed by cannon-shot and hewed by the sword; that to do this calls for a great expenditure of treasure; that the necessities of life cost less to day, in the average, than they did during the last eighteen months of Pierce's, and the first eighteen months of Buchanan's administrations; that the finances of the country are in a much healthier condition to-day than they were during the terms of either Pierce or Buchanan; that under the mismanagement of the latter, capitalists would not lend the Government money except at a ruinous share; and they ought to know that he who seeks to throw discredit upon Government securities, strikes at public credit; and the day that sees the fall of U. S. Bonds ten cents below par, will also see a corresponding decrease in the value of real estate everywhere in the North. It is a law of finance that property is mutually dependent. Of course reference is had to real property. The bonds of a State are a mortgage upon every farm and its improvements; and you cannot depreciate one without depreciating the other. Now the bonds of the United States are a first lien upon the farms, the mines of iron and coal, of gold and copper, as well as upon all railroads and canals—banks and State stocks. The man who seeks to bring them into discredit is either a knave or a fool.

Do you know what else these demagogues do? They have credit with State politicians as leaders and controllers of the Democratic masses in their several localities. They get this credit on their own representations, and enjoy a kind of notoriety as local overseers of a flock that would repudiate them were their baseness known. These demagogues talk much about the Constitution. They are fearful the rulers will violate it. They cannot find hard words enough with which to belabor the President for alleged infractions of the organic law. But for that armed host of their partisan brethren in the South, who have formally abolished the Constitution, they have few words of reproach. In fact, their sympathies are with their old leaders—Davis, Benjamin, Toombs, and Floyd—so strong and overruling above love of country had love of party become with these demagogues. We sincerely hope that no party of the present or future will, through undisputed rule, become so utterly debased and soulless.

These men talk about the inefficiency of the Administration; that it has had more than two years in which to put down the rebellion, and has not succeeded. The Democratic party had control of the Government for near fifty years, and could not prevent this great rebellion from culminating; is there any decency in grumbling at Mr. Lincoln because he has not in barely two years, corrected the accumulated disorder of half-a-century of Democratic rule? Is it such a party that comes forward to blab about inefficiency? or about frauds, with the robberies of Floyd and Thompson, the Willet's Point and the Fort Scott swindles blackening the record? or extravagance, with the Utah Expedition, costing \$10,000,000 without cause, and a Mr. Buchanan expending \$80,000,000 and upward, per annum, in a time of professed peace? Is this a party privileged to set up in the business of criticism? Is it a return to power and plunder by this party that is to cure all the evils that afflict the State?

That is the prescription of these demagogues. What can be greater and more entire than the love of a mother for her children! There is the bright, fair-haired girl of a hystriam, beloved of the house: how fondly the mother's eye marks her outgoing and incoming, and how she makes haste to satisfy her growing desire for knowledge.

There is the curly-headed, boisterous boy—second jewel in the family crown: how the fond mother watches him in his mischievous carryings-on, laughs at his boy drolleries, sympathizes with his boy-treasures, and provides for his comfort with a never-abating solicitude!

Now, can there be a higher exhibition of the sublimity of maternal truth and devotion than this? It would seem not.

But there is another jewel in that crown; a jewel dearer than its peers by birth, and the mother's heart grows pound about it like a setting of pure gold. She loves no child of her

brood as she loves that; and for no other will she sacrifice as for that. Look into the cradle and read the solution of the mystery. This best-beloved is a child of misfortune—crippled for life!

This is a picture of a true mother. There are mothers who love only their strong, sturdy children, and who abandon their unfortunate to the care of strangers. And there are men and women who love their friends and neighbors in health and prosperity, when all neighboring offices may be observed without sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience; but the sublimity of true friendship, as of love, increases with the sorrows and misfortunes of its object.

Now, what is true of the parent, and neighbor and friend, is not less true of the citizen. If he be worthy of the title, Citizen, his devotion to the country of his birth or adoption will increase and intensify as the nightfall of trial and misfortune creeps along the horizon. Not so with the "Summer Soldier and Sunshine Patriot." When the storm threatens to overwhelm, you will find him adding volume to the matters of discontent. He loves his country when truth and devotion require no sacrifice on his part. He feels no affection for a country whose misfortunes cripple it so that a demand is made upon his hoarded wealth—wealth poured into his till in prosperous times.

He is a professor of cheap patriotism. He believes in no government that requires any return for protection, and the blessing of extended privilege. You will hear him grumbling about taxation; yet he probably does not pay ten dollars a year for the use of the Government.

When the crowning victory comes, and treason hurries down to hell, its home, these sunshine patriots will shout loudest and fling their hats highest of all the crowd. But no man can escape his record.

WAR NEWS.

A Cairo Dispatch says that Adjutant-Gen. Thomas has organized ten regiments of negroes, and expects to organize ten more. Our troops all the way from Memphis to Young's Point are moving to re-occupy Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant will endeavor to cut the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson, and a battle is expected in the vicinity of the Black River bridge.

Richmond papers of the 14th are received at Fort Monroe. They contain a Charleston telegram of the 12th reporting that the Unionists are unusually active, and have built formidable batteries on Folly Island, bearing on the Southern extremity of Morris Island.

Advices from Gen. Grant to the 8th inst. have been received in Washington. He expresses satisfaction with the appearance of affairs in his vicinity, and states that Port Hudson is undoubtedly evacuated except by a small garrison and their heavy artillery.

All our wounded left on the other side of the Rappahannock have been brought over. While in Rebel hands they were treated as well as they had reason to expect.

Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, (Stonewall) died recently in Richmond from the effect of wounds received at the battle near Fredericksburg. His death is a great loss to the rebels.

Gen. McClellan says that the news that he has tendered his resignation to the Government has not the slightest foundation in fact. The remoteness of Gen. Banks' Department, and infrequency of communications with him, render it difficult to keep the public supplied with accurate and connected details of his operations, or to accompany the accounts we do publish with the requisite explanations of his plans and purposes. His late campaign from Berwick's Bay to the Red River was, in many respects, a complete surprise to the country.

The first movement of Gen. Banks in field operations was his advance from Baton Rouge to co-operate with Admiral Farragut, as it appeared, in an attack upon Port Hudson. But he speedily withdrew to Baton Rouge and to New-Orleans, foiled, as it seemed to the public, and without military glory. His return to New-Orleans was an occasion not improved by rebels for rejoicing over his supposed discomfiture. But Gen. Banks had not withdrawn to New-Orleans to fortify and defend himself, as the secessionists had begun to imagine. On the contrary, he returned to break the coil that the emboldened enemy was attempting to form around his department. Leaving the Mississippi river, and leaving the gunboats to defend New-Orleans from the flagitious thousands that were to descend upon it from Mobile, Jackson and other strongholds on the east, Gen. Banks set out to attend in person to the increasing bands that had begun to threaten his outposts at Berwick's Bay, on the west. The bulk of the rebel forces in Louisiana had gathered about Pattersonville, Centerville and Franklin—the former a town almost in sight of the Union picket at Berwick, and the two latter on Bayou Teche, a few miles further west. They had become so bold as to meditate an advance in force upon New-Orleans from this direction, and by a gunboat fleet from the bayous into the Mississippi, and believed that Gen. Banks had hurried back to New-Orleans to defend that city.

But without waiting for their advance, Gen. Banks suddenly appeared at Berwick's Bay with nearly his whole army. And, not pausing there to fortify or defend himself, he immediately sought the camps where the rebels were in force and organized. A day or two of rapid advance and skirmishing brought him to Camp Beaudry, near Centerville, where the rebels in force were encountered, under Generals Sibley, Taylor and Morton. After a severe fight, on the 12th and 13th of April, the rebels evacuated their position at night, leaving two cannon and considerable small arms and ammunition, with all their sick and wounded, behind. This battle, called the battle of Bethel Place, was one of the most creditable engagements of the war. It was skillfully manoeuvred on the Union side by Gen. Banks in person. Every arm in the service except cavalry was engaged, six batteries of artillery having been in full play within rifle range of each other. The gunboat Clifton, closely beset by rebel torpedoes, did gallant work in the fight. The rebel defeat and demoralization was great, as exhibited by evidences of panic in their flight.

On the 14th of April the enemy was again struck two miles west of Franklin, and after a brief but severe contest compelled to retreat. By the time Gen. Banks had reached New Iberia, twenty miles west of Franklin, he had captured about 1500 prisoners; a rebel steamboat, the Cornie, about 500 horses, mules, &c.; had caused the destruction by the rebels of their gunboats Hart and Diana, and the steamers Newsboy, Gossamer, Era No. 2, Louisa, Derby, Uncle Tommy, Blue Hammock and Cricket, all of which were burned on the Teche to prevent them from falling into our hands. Seven miles from New Iberia Gen. Banks took possession of the celebrated island of rock salt, in the middle of a mud lake, from which the rebels have been supplied by way of the bayous connecting with the Red river at Alexandria, and thence by Red river to Vicksburg. The rebel works at this salt mine Gen. Banks destroyed.

Even at this point in his victorious march the public in New-Orleans did not understand the intentions of Gen. Banks, and the papers were discussing the probability of his return. But he still moved on, fighting a detachment of the enemy again near Vermillionville, twenty miles above New Iberia, the gunboat fleet in the meantime reducing a strongly fortified place on his right bank, called Bute la Rose. The next place we hear of Gen. Banks, he is at Opelousas, still thirty miles farther on, the chief town of the Attakapas country, the great sugar district, and one of the richest in all the south. This seemed a fit stopping place for the victorious general. But no, he pushed on, and does not stop until he reaches and occupies Alexandria, on the Red river, nearly seventy miles north of Opelousas. Here he gets a foundry and extensive machine shops of the rebels, one of the chief depots for the gathering of Texas and western Louisiana supplies for the rebel armies at Port Hudson and Vicksburg, and the headquarters, for the time being, of the rebel government of the State of Louisiana.

Gen. Banks is now master of all or nearly all the bayous of Louisiana. He is above Port Hudson, and ready to co-operate with Farragut in clearing Red river and the Mississippi banks of rebels, and reducing Port Hudson. The rebel forces at Pattersonville, Franklin, Iberia, Opelousas and Alexandria, numbered fully 20,000 men. These have been beaten in detail and dispersed by the rapid marching of Gen. Banks, who moved his army about one hundred and sixty miles in two weeks time, fighting battles on the way, and in all his fights not losing a total of two hundred men. His achievement is extraordinary, and his laurels may be proudly worn.

Gen. Banks, Provost Marshal of the War Department, has evidence in his possession implicating several persons, some of whom are holding offices under the government, in a plot to effect the release of certain of the inmates of the Old Capitol prison. One of the suspected had the effrontery to attempt to bribe Col. Baker to silence, with an offer of \$10,000. After a portion of the money had been paid to Baker, who handed it to the Sanitary Commission, the donor, with his accomplices was arrested. Three of the alleged conspirators have been indicted by the Grand Jury now in session.

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Gen. Stoneman's Expedition - Col. Kilpatrick's Official Report.

Yorktown, Va., May 8, 1863. Major-General F. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief United States Army: GENERAL: I have the pleasure to report that by direction from Major-General Stoneman I left Louisa, C. H., on the morning of the 3d instant, with one regiment—the Harris Light Cavalry of my brigade—and reached Hungary, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th, destroyed the depot, telegraph wires, and railroad for several miles; passed over to the Broad turnpike and drove in the rebel pickets down the turnpike across the Break, charged a battery and forced it to retire to within two miles of the city of Richmond; captured Lieut. Brown, aid-de-camp to Gen. Winder, and eleven men, within the fortifications. I then passed down to the left to the Meadow bridge, on the Chickahominy, which I burned, and ran a train of cars into the river; I retired to Hanover town on the Peninsula; crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force. Burned a train of thirty wagons loaded with bacon, captured 13 prisoners, and encamped for the night five miles from the river.

I resumed my march at 1 A. M. of the 5th, surprised a force of 300 cavalry at Aylett's, captured 2 officers and 33 men, burned 56 wagons, the depot containing upwards of 20,000 barrels of corn and wheat, quantity of clothing and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mattaponi, and destroyed the ferry again, just in time to escape the advance of the rebel cavalry pursuing. Late in the evening I destroyed a third wagon train and depot a few miles above and west of Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of 20 miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of "Stuart's," from the fact that we captured prisoners from the 1st, 5th and 10th Virginia Cavalry. At sundown we discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in line of battle above King and Queen C. H. Their strength was unknown, but I advanced at once to the attack, only however to discover that they were friends, being a portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieut.-Col. Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 A. M., on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our own brave old flag within our lines at Gloucester Point. This raid and march about the entire rebel army—a march of nearly two hundred miles—has been made in less than five days, with a loss of one officer and thirty-seven men, while we captured and paroled upwards of three hundred men.

I take pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Capt. P. Owen Jones, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. McRiv, Dr. Hackley, Lieut. Estis, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a despatch to Maj. Gen. Hooker. He failed in the attempt; but with his escort of ten men, he captured and paroled one major, two captains, a lieutenant, and fifteen men; but was afterwards captured himself, with his escort, and was subsequently recaptured by our own forces, and arrived here this morning. I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude, and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieut.-Col. Davis, and the officers and men of the Harris Light Cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life, if he could but aid in the successful prosecution of our march, and win for himself the approbation of his chief.

Respectfully submitted, J. KILPATRICK, Colonel Commanding 1st Brig. 3d Div. Cavalry Corps.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

THIS Mower and Reaper took the FIRST PREMIUM, a grand GOLD MEDAL, and DIPLOMA, at the greatest practical Field Trial ever held in this country, at Syracuse, July 1857. It has also been awarded the first premium at fifty State and County Fairs.

IT DEFIES COMPETITION.

The undersigned has been appointed an agent for the sale of this Mower and Reaper in Tioga County. He will also come prepared to furnish farmers with every description of Agricultural implements suited to the wants of this region. Wellsboro, May 20, 1863. G. V. CRANE.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, May 18, 1863.

- Boyer, Mr. William; Buel, L. B.; Gordon, Warren; Hayes, Mrs. Miss; Hill, Mrs. M.; Moore, Mrs. E.; Marvin, Miss Mary; Macomber, David; Brock, A. C. E.; Stewart, L. William; Sloan, D. Warren; Freeman, Dow; Tenel, Mrs. Peley; Webb, Mrs. A. C.; White, Mr. Eugene; Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, May 16, 1863.

- Balley, Henry; Bailey, Margaret; Barker, Palmer; Barnes, James; Butler, L. B.; Cole, Mrs. Jane; Crane, M. J. Prudent; Clark, Wm. D.; Carpenter, Lettia; Doe, John; Bailey, Orlando; Hunt, T. C.; Jackson, Miss Mary E.; Mandeville, Wm. S.; Matter, Amanda Jane; Newberry, Spencer; Patton, John D.; Pellett, Charles; Reynolds, Wm.; Sheldon, Wm.; Smith, Ella; Riddell, Chas.; Woodward, E. E.; Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. HUGH YOUNG, P. M.

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 confirmation 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. Scales, 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. H. S. ARCHER, Register. Wellsboro, May 13, 1863.-3v.

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

THIS school 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 most thorough, and no pains spared to render the school deserving of public patronage. For terms &c., apply to Mrs. M. C. STRYKER. April 22, 1863.

DENTISTRY. PRICE & FIRMAN, MECHANICAL & SURGICAL DENTISTS.

WORLD respectfully inform the citizens of Wellsboro and surrounding country, that they are now stopping at J. W. Bigony'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 their profession performed in the most careful and scientific manner. We would call particular attention to our hard Rubber or Corallite work, which is unprecedented. Wellsboro, March 18, 1863. PRICE & FIRMAN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Steuben and Tioga counties, that he has been selected for a term of years, with the intention of purchasing the well known Woollen Factory at South Addison, (known as the Wombough Factory) where he will manufacture Wool by the yard, or on shares into Stocking, Yarn, Flannels, Cassimeres, Doe-Skins, and Full Cloths of all kinds. The Machinery to be used is a thorough and complete set of new Machinery in being, and is adapted 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 a most desirable manner. The Roll Machine is also being fitted out with new and can be depended upon doing work satisfactorily. The subscriber would here say, that he has been engaged in the business of manufacturing Wool for Farmers for the past fifteen years in the east, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business; that all who want work of the 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 being afflicted with the usual routine and irregular modes of treatment without success, consisting of his sacred duty to complete to his afflicted fellow creatures a remedy of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to John M. Dangell, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. Jan. 28, 1862.-7y.

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-Twens") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twens 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 it, a receipt for a Recipe for Balsam, 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. We 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 yours, THOS. F. CLAPPAN, Chemist, Feb. 25, 1863.-3m. No. 831 Broadway, New York.

CHILDREN OWE MUCH OF THEIR CILIKNESS TO COLDS.

No matter where the disease may appear, he should, its origin may be traced to suppression of perspiration, on a Cold, Croup, and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbinger of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body is expelled in that way, the 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 Madame Porter's Curative Balsam. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle. March 11, 1863.-ly.

A. FOLEY, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, May 20, 1863.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING. Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pa.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is located permanently in Wellsboro, and refitted up the old Foundry Building with entire new machinery for the purpose of WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING. He will manufacture wool by the yard, or on shares, to suit customers, into CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, and FULL CLOTHS, OF ALL KINDS. As his works run by steam power, he can card Wool at any time for customers coming from a distance. Being a practical Cloth Dresser, and having followed it for a number of years, he therefore warrants all work to give full satisfaction, or the money returned. Wool Carded for four cents per pound, and Cloth Dressed at from eight to eighteen cents per yard, as per color and finish. Wool taken in pay for work. Wellsboro, May 20, 1863. CHARLES LEE.