works, are apparently neglected. The houses are well put together, but none of that beauty and neatness of construction, for surrounding accommodations, which characterizes the home of the well-to-do Yankee farmer. As for the soil it is in all parts, so for as I have seen or can learn, universally fertile. The surface is more er less broken-subterragean caves, cavities, knolls and valleys, are frequent. The central part of the State is by far the best adapted to agricultural pursuits. As we proceed southward the surface becomes more broken, and consequently more difficult of cultivation.

Our regiment is now encamped near a small town called Hustonville. Our brigade (the 3d) left camp Dick Robinson on the 30th of April. The weather, which when I wrote last was uncomfortably cool, had becom very warm, which greatly increased the fatigue of our march. After marching about 35 miles we arrived in the vicinity of Green river, where we remained until the 11th, where we are temporarily posted. We are about 27 miles from camp Dick Robin son; the remainder of our brigade is still in the vicinity of Green river. General Welsh's headquarters are here with us. Gen. Wilcox is at Lexington. Gen. Burnsides makes it his headquarters at Cincinnati. . The 9th Corps is scattered from that place to the Tennessee line, guarding or engaged in various active expe-

Refugees from Tennessee come within our lines from time to time. They tell thrilling stories of Rebel outrages committed on Union oftizens. Two Tennessee regiments are formpally of refugees from that State, who are anxious for an opportunity to be led against those from whom they have suffered so much.

The climate of Kentucky agrees with us much better than any other we have yet been in. The health of the regiment is good-unusually so. The boys are in good spirits, and will give good account of themselves should opportunity offer. The weather is becoming warmer every day. No long continued rains have yet visited us. The roads being mostly pikes are in excellent condition, having a good foundation, that never accumulate any great depth of mud. Tell-gates are established at suitable distances, at which sitizen-travelers are made to pay their fee for the keeping up of the roads.

Rumors of victories and defeats of the army in Virginia reach us daily. It is plain that nothing decisive has been accomplished. We can but nope for good near from that quarter.

Yours, respectfully, Young America.

The Question Properly Stated.

At a meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia, on Monday evening, March 23, the members were addressed by a speaker from the Border States, whose words had no uncer-tain sound. Adjutant-General Harrington, of Delaware, said :

"The line between loyalty and disloyalty had been distinctly drawn. We demand of our citizens that they shall give up everything which stands in the way of the Government We would rather be called an Abolitionist than submit to freeson and treachery against the Government. We have come to regard slavery as the cause of the rebellion, and it has never been a blessing to us nor to anybody else. We have found that where slavery is strong, rebellion is strong."

"He was happy, he went on to say, to live in such a crisis. He thought that the nation would come out of the trial purer, brighter, holier and without the stain of slavery upon the flag of the country." [Loud applause.]

Col. Wilmer, of Kent county, was the next speaker. He announced himself a slaveholder, political condition of his State was caused by slavery. If the Union could not be restored with slavery, then he would let his own negroes go, and those of others. He was willing that the Legislature of Delaware should pass a measure for the abolition of slavery without compensation. He would rather have the unconditional abolition of slavery in Delaware than that another person should pay for his slaves.

A COPPERHEAD LIE EXPOSED,-We have notired, for some time past, the following paragraph going the rounds of the copperhead press of the country. It purports to be an ex-tract from a diplomatic letter addressed by Secretary Seward to one of the Secretaries of government in Europe:

My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but that of the president can zelease them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much ?"?

In order to prove that the paragraph was a forgery, the editor of the Lancaster Evening Express wrote to the State Department, and to his inquiries as to its authenticity, received the

following unequivocal reply.

Department of State, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863. J. M. W. GRIST, Esq. - Dear Sir: Yours of

22d, enclosing extract from the "Intelligencer," has been placed in my hands. No such pas-

That you may satisfy yourself, I have sent you the volumes by this day's mail. Your ob't serv't, GEO. E. BAKER.

THE CINCINNATI Catholic Telegraph, in a able article on the subject of "Free White La-

" Slavery is nearly extinct, without an effort on our part to destroy it. We, Catholics, have kept our oath most scrupuously; we have let the South alone, and only when effort failed and the whole failed of the government was about to fall into ruin, and marchy over spread the land, did we utter a word, in self-defense, against that pernicious system which has brought ALL this suffering on our country. We may here observe that it is painful to us to write on this subject, knowing the violent prejudices or convictions which prevail, and particularly amonges our fellow Catholic citizens. But when prejudice becomes dangerous as well as ridiculous, it is time for some one to expose its folly.

It will soon be obsolete." The Copperhead Democracy charge the abolitionists with bringing all this suffering on the country; but this editor, who looks at the question with the naked eye, and not through partisan apectacles, rendens a verdict more in accordance with facts and sound reason.

AGITATOR.

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

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : : : : MAY 27, 1863.

FAMILIAR PARALLELS.

In old times, before science and invention had modernized labor, the farmer separated his grain from chaff and other impurities by a very primitive process. Possibly there may be în existence, and our readers may have seen, the old-fashioned grain fou-made of willow. It is possible that some of the rising generation have seen grain cleaned with this awkward contrivance; and nearly all in the prime of life must have seen the process in their youth.

Now all such will have noticed that the operator, after heaving the grain up and down in the fan for a few minutes, stopped, shook the grain into the basket-shaped part of the fan. and by rocking to and fro on his feet sidewise, imparted an ocillating motion to the implement. And they will have noticed also, that by this change in motion, all the straws, sticks, and coarse chaff, came to the surface, leaving the grain at the bottom. The chaff thus thrown to the surface by agitation was then removed by the hand, thrown saide, and the cleaning

Now the present posture of affairs in the North often reminds us of this old-fashioned mode of cleaning grain. All organizations are being shaken up, stirred to their very deeps, and so thoroughly, that the shaff, the sticks, and all effete matter; are brought to the surface, while sterling men and women, like the grain, remain fast anchored to principle.

Very many of our readers have observed the process of sugar-making, from the time when the sap is put into the kettles until the luscious syrup is strained and made ready to "sugar off." They will not have failed to notice how, during the boiling process, a dirty white scum appears on the surface of the liquor, and is carefully skimmed away. As the process advances the seum gets thicker and darker; and finally, the filth is never fully separated from the syrup until it is said to "grain."

Now the state of affairs in the North often reminds us of the sugar-making process. The various organizations are being subjected to similar influences, and the filth is being ejected from the boiling mass, so that the latter may be purified and made subservient to use.

Wherever we see a man devoted to the work of fault-finding, and abuse of the Administration; who is constantly berating Mr. Lincoln, the Secretary of War, and other civil and milidigham and men of that stripe; who denounces of liberty; who endeavors to bring the national and free privilege of grumbling, yet never gives a dime of aid to a struggling government; who talks loudly of dying in his own doorvard rather than shoulder a musket or pay an equivalent for service; who adds volume to the now senselessly perverted cry of "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is!"-Whenever we see a man devoted to that sort of thing, we at once recognize in him the chaff that seeks the surface in the old-fashioned fan. but he expressed it as his opinion that the and the scum that gathers on the surface of the boiling sap; and then we thank heaven that the chaff and the soum is foredcomed to destruction, as well by nature as by Holy Writ.

Such a man, (and all who follow the like practices), is a demagogue. This class makes a great noise, is insolent and lawless. Its members make so much noise that quiet people get exaggerated notions of their numbers and importance. In like manner we have seen the chaff overspread and hide the wheat in the fan, and the soum foaming and tossing, and covering the entire surface of the kettle; so that the uninitiated observer in one case would conclude that the fan held nothing but chaff, and in the other that the kettle held nothing but filthy scum. Not so.

It is the privilege of surface men to make a great fuss and parade. They bleat and babble on the street corners, and mouth their words as to send after the verbose and windy Clement if they were the vehicles of sense. We admit that such men do much abound, even here, where lovalty and devotion to the union is overwhelmingly the rule. But ten Copperheads make more noise than ten times as many earnest patriots, and therefore the reptilis seem ten times as numerous as they are. They talk loud about the Constitution, yet are incapable of comprehending the scope and bearing of that instrument. We read their speeches in the journals, and arise from the reading surfeited with words-words. They live on the surface, think on the surface, and flounder in the miry shallows, like school-boys .-Into the hands of such leaders the masses of the Democratic Party that was, are to commit themselves, or not, as they choose,

THE following notice appeared in a Philadel-

phia daily paper last week :

"Owing to the Prize light in Maryland, there will be no meeting of the Democratic Club this evening." Without doubt, the prize fights in the neighborhood of New York during the past two weeks made the adjournment of the Copperhead Club meetings in that city absolutely necessary. It might be well enough for such organizations to keep a standing notice in the papers: "The regular meetings of the Club will only be postponed on account of prizefights, dog-fights, and cock-fights."

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, long conservative and hesitating, has declared for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the South is subjugated. He says no loyal man will stand

last dollar must be devoted to the work, if that be necessary.

READER, among your neighbors do you find any difficulty in recognizing your friends? Or do you, quos a year, day in planuary coel apart a day for visiting, each, and putting the

question direct-" Are you a friend of mine ?" Probably you recognize your friends without question. Probably you do not trust the man who is loudest is asserting his friendship for you, but who fails in neighborly offices."

Probably you do not need a teacher to teach you how to recognize either your friends or enemies. The instincts of human nature are tolerable acute and certain. Probably you will net mistake any man for a friend who abuses your friends, or ignores them, and lauds your enemies.

Now this is as true of patriotism as it is of friendship. You know who is for his country and who against, without the formality of an examination. Every man is either for or against his country. There are no neutrals in this fight. The man who qualifies his speech with "ifs," "ande," and "buts," is not so without condition.

Here is a paragraph from what claims to be Democratic paper. Read it:

"Gen. TROS. JEFFERSON JACKSON, who has achieved more celebrity than any man, North or South, for his modesty, bravery, chivalry, and plety, died last

That paper has never pronounced so good an enlogy upon any Union General who has perished in this war. In fact it has never eulogized any Union General save McClellan and Fitz John Porter. The editor has a very great admiration for Stonewall Jackson, Gen. Lee, Gen. McClellan, and Fits John Porter-a harmonious quartette, in his estimation, evidently. Probably no man of common sense will mistake the author of that paragraph for a loval man. We have certain ideas as to what true

Ar the great Democratic meeting held in Indianapolis on the 20th inst., forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons .--The crowd listened to the democratic speeches and cheered for Jeff. Davis. On their return home they fired into the Soldiers' Home, and houses on the line of the road. The trains, were stopped; by the military authorities and

piety consists in; and we cannot see how any

man or woman can be a traitor and a Christian at one and the same time. Can you?

500 revolvers taken from the passengers. Now, this is the strait into which copperhead tary functionaries who chance to be in earnest democracy is driven. They go to public meetin the effort to suppress the rebellion; who lings with revolvers in their pockets, and give makes no secret of his sympathy with Vallan. substantial token of their patriotism by firing upon the house provided for soldiers in transit. the new militis law as despotic and destructive This is democracy stewed down. In other of liberty; who endeavors to bring the national words, the dregs of that party. To arrest such currency into disrepute; who claims the full ruffians is tyranny; to punish them, murder. 500 men. Logan operated on the right, and Very good: let us have some of that tyranny enforced everywhere where the occasion requires it; and sufficient "murders" of that sort to protect society. Liberty, with these fellows, means license to do what they please. without reference to the security of the peaceable and orderly. These men are cowards of the worst stamp. And every man who encourages a mob spirit is an arrant coward.

> WE give the latest news from Vicksburg up the time of going to press. The ann ment that Vicksburg has fallen, with all its armament, men, and munitions, takes the hue of probability. It is certain that Gen. Grant has defeated the rebels in five pitched battles, that he has their artillery, and had closely invested Vicksburg. Gen, Grant's celerity of movement gives us great hope that the blow so much dreaded by Jeff. Davis & Co., has fallen. | yesterday. If true, and it is nearly certain, the heart of every patriot will leap with joy.

VALLANDIGHAE, that precious martyr, is not to be sent, either to the Tortugas or to Fort. Warren. Mr. Lincoln has proved wiser than the public, and has sent the fellow to his brother robels, beyond the Union lines. We are glad of this change of destination. It now remains for the President to go on with the work and the entire batch of such as sympathize with him. If the South and her institutions are so superior, as they are never weary of asserting, why not move them down at public expense? Why not, certainly!

THE official returns of the late elections in Wisconsin and Michigan show that those States have given larger Republican-Union majorities than was claimed. There was never a better thing for the country than these out and-out Copperhead demonstrations. Draw the lines, by all means. Let them be as distinct as day and night.

TRUE ENGUGH .- A soldier, "born and bred to publish) containing the following pregnant thoughts:
"I firmly believe, that, had it not been for

the clamor of Northern sympathizers, this war would have been over long before now, and with half the blood and treasure which it has cost. "I say, sir, that Northern traitors have virtually shed more innocent blood than ever has been spilled by the Army of the Potomac, (and that has been no small amount) and the natural conclusions is, hanging is too good for them. I admit a dobt Brown got his dues case arose, an additional proof that nothing is as a traitor, and may not deal the same with traitors at the present day?"

S. S. S.

THE WAY COPPERHEADS CARRY ELECTIONS,-The committee appointed to investigate the question of frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at the recent charter elections in Chicato question the President's emanuipation policy didates. The investigation is not yet ended.

in this emergency, and that the last man and CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

Pite Battles and Pive Victories—Sixty-Four Pecca of Artillary Taken—Nine Thousand Prisoners Captured. Pusoners Captured.
The Tribune of Monday says:
"A dispatch to President Lincoln announces

the surrender of Vicksburg. Its date is Gleve-land, May 24, and it is based on another from the telegraph superintendent at Memphis, who declares that the stars and stripes float over Probably you do not do this latter thing. Vicksburg, and that the victory is complete. That the President received this message yesthe formality of a personal visit and a direct terday is certain; we only wish it had been signed by Gen. Grant, in order that all doubt as to the fact might have been dispelled. There is, however, a second dispatch which has not been sent to the press, which stated, with rather more precision than the first, that the whole Rebel army has been captured; and a third, also private, confirming the accounts of the other two. We consider both these as nearly trustworthy as anything but official or direct information can be, and reading them in the light of the previous news it is harely possible to doubt that the crowning victory of the long struggle for the great river has at last been won, and that Vicksburg is ours."

The following dispatch was received at Cairo May 24th:

It is said that Gen, Sherman has taken

Haines and Chickasaw Bluffs, with 8,000 prisoners, 100 guns, and ammunition and commissary stores. The prisoners were parolled and decent as he who damns the government sent across the Yazoo. Another report says those points were evacuated and Sherman took quiet possession.

Gen, Grant attacked the upper batteries of Vicksburg on Sunday, while the gunboats attacked the water batteries on Tuesday. The apper batteries were captured and turned on the water batteries.

The paroled prisoners who were brought

across from Vicksburg say our forces have possession of the entire line of outer fortifications. and Rebel officers told their men since the capture of Haines's Bluff that there was no chance of escape.

The rebel force is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. The wildest confusion existed among them. Officers were unable to keep the line of The Empress, the last boat up, says when

she left on Wednesday evening the firing had ceased. There is no doubt but that the rebels aurrendered. Gen. Blair reached Chickessam Bluffs on

Tuesday and was sent down for rations. The Union loss is sported heavy. The following official details of the battle of

Black River have been received at the War Department May 23d:

"Gen, Grant won a great and momentous victory over the Rebels under Pemberton on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, at Baker's Creek, on the 16th inst. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 A. M., and was gained at 4 P. M. Its brunt was borne by Hovey's division of McClernard'e corps, and by Logan's and Crocker's divisions of McPherson's corps. Hovey attacked the hill, and held the greater part of it till 2 o'clock P. M., when, having lost 1,600 men, he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes's brigades of Creater's division by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field. Boomer lost cut off the enemy's direct retreat so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about 2,000 prisoners.

On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton again on the bridge there, and captured 3,000 more prisoners. He fought in rifle-pits, protected by a difficult bayon full of abattis. Lawle's Brigade of McClernard's corps charged the rifle-pits magnificently and took more prisoners than their own numbers. Pemberton burned his bridge, and returned to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of sixty

Building four bridges over the Big Black, Gen. Grant arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies, via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut the town off from Haines's Bluff, which is ahandoned by the enemy, and which Gen. Grant will occupy. There was sharp fighting through the day

Steel won and holds the upper bluffs and the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets water from the Mississippi.

Sherman's corps lost yesterday 500 killed and wounded. McPherson, who holds the center, lost little as did McClearnand, who holds the left.

. The gunboats kept the enemy alert during the night, and probably the town will be carried to-day.

There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in it. The latest published Rebel intelligence from Vicksburg is in effect that Grant had crossed the Big Black above the burnt bridge, and had circumvented Vicksburg, taking thirty Rebel guns. The papers speak mournfully of their prospects in the Southwest, and hope that affairs there may prove less disastrous than re-

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1863 .- Advices from Gen. Grant, received by the President to-night, detail his proceedings and progress up to the 20th inst.

Up to that date he had fought five battles, captured 64 guns, taken 9,400 prisoners, and, as the dispatch-boat left, the attack on Vicks burg had just commenced.

Washington, May 22, 1863. Gen. Banks expresses the expectation, in private letter recently received here, that Louisana will soon be ready to enter the Union again, a Democrat," in Sullivan Co., Pa., writes home and this time as a Free State. He does not a letter (which the Laporte Democrat refused think that the difficulties of reorganizing civil as it has been effectually in the Opelousas re-

Since Secretary Stanton's unofficial declarations, that he should construe the National Enrollment Act as if it did not contain the \$300 exemption clause, have found their way into print and evoked so much discussion, the Secretary has grown cautions. He has recently said that he should decide the question when a

All. Democrats are not Copperheads, but all Copperheads are Democrate, and somehow the Copperheads seem to control their Presses, their Conventions, and the party generally. There are loyal, true, War Democrats, men who love go, have on their books the names of over 1,000 | the Union better than they do rebels or anypersons who are not voters, but who neverthed thing that rebels love, but they are unfortunate less deposited ballots for the Copperhead can- in their associations, for the Copperheads lead their party. "That's what's the matter."

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY AT THE WEST .-Great efforts have been made in parts of the western states to depreciate the government ourrency, but without effect, The Cincinnati Gazette Bays:

"The popularity of the national currency a mong the people was forcibly illustrated recentin the neighborhood of this city, where a

large number of Irish laborers are employed. Their pay was offered in bank notes, but it was indignantly refused. The laborers would receieve nothing but greenbacks. In ordinary trade eastern bank notes are received at par, but they go hard, and in a smaller retail store when a hill is, offered the Detector is carefully examined, and the note, if not described as a counterfeit, is finally taken with reluctance. Altogether it is very evident that greenbacks are regarded as the people's currency, and if a vote was taken to-day, bank notes would be declared a nuisance by three to one. However politicans may theorise about a national currency, it is very evident that it suits the public, and it is very doubtful whether the people will ever be satisfied to return again to the issues of the swarms of banks by which the country has heretofore been supplied with a paper currency."

HORRIBLE!-Rev. J. B. Rogers, chaplain of the 14th Wisconsin regiment, who has been in charge of the freed blacks at Cairo for some months, confirms a statement which appeared in the papers last fall, of the fiendish barbarity of the rebels in Northern Alabams, which was so monstrous as to be received with incredulity. He says that the rebels actually butchered about a thousand blacks to prevent them falling into the hands of the Union army. Two hundred were confined in a farge building. the building fired; and every one burned to death! Such things seem beyond belief, but the evidence is said to be indisputable.

CLEAR THE TRACK! THAT rosh to BULLARD & CO'S STORE

means something!
Of course it does. It means that BULLARD & CO'S

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS are all the rage, and that about three square miles of people, in and around Wellsborough and vicinity,

KNOW WHERE TO GO TO BUY GOOD GOODS,

AND BUY THEM CHEAP. Bullard & co.

defy competion in style, variety, quantity, quality and cheapness, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

FANCY GOODS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, LINENS, CAMBRICS, BUTTONS, LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS, GLOVES,

and—but why enumerate? They have everything in the line of goods that will be asked for. Come and see. And then— Those elegant Traveling Baskets! so cheap and so neat! Have you seen them? and

EXQUISITE SHAKERS! enough to convert Wellsboro and adjoining townships into Shaker settlements. Every body wants one, and we mean to sell them at a price that will enable every

NOW GENTLEMEN, you have been asking for BUMMER CASSIMERS; we have the nearest styles and the largest variety of patterns ever brought into Wellsbore.

TIP-TOP FRENCH GOODS. not "cheap as dirt," because good goods can't be sold for a song now-a-days; but as cheap as any like quality of goods can be sold in the country. Also,

SUMMER HATS. ALL STYLES AND MATERIAL.

The Grocery Departm't, comprises everything in that line, all good and at reasonable prices.

Drop in with the crowd.

One Door above Roy's Drug Store

BULLARD & CO. Wellsboro, May 27, 1863.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

T. L. BALDWIN TS now receiving a large and well selected SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

nsisting in part of a General Stock of DRY GOODS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES WOODEN WARE, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold VERY LOW for READY PAY ONLY. ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. All persons buying GOODS for

READY PAY, Are respectfully invited to call and examine THE STOCK, As they are to be sold at

CASH PAID FOR WOOL. T. L. BALDWIN. Tioga, May 27, 1863.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISEDW Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

VERY LOW PRICES.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhoes, Consumption. Mental and Physical Debility, Nervous and this time as a Free State. He does not think that the difficulties of reorganizing civil institutions will be great after the military atrength of the Rebels shall have been broken. as it has been effectually in the Opelousas re-Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions

Byes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every mae in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

stamps, by addressing,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586. May 20, 1863-2c.

STOP that cough by using Cline's Vegetable Embrocation. See advertisement in another col-uma. Sold by Druggists. [Feb. 18, 1863.] TEAS, COFFEE, and SPICES, best qualities

A and fair prices always on hand at
Wellsboro, April 22, 1863. MATHERS'. WHITE WASH LIME & WHITE WASH BRUSHES for sale at Roy's Drug Store. Wellsboro, April 22, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICES

WOOLEN FACTORY. THE undersigned takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Steuben and Tiege
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 itWombough Factory) where he will manufacture Wool
by the yard, or on shares into Stocking Yarn, Flannels, Cassimeres, Doe-Sking, and Full Cloths of all
binds. The Machinery is undergoing a thorough and nels, Cassimeres, Doe-Sains, and Lini Citata 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 possing manner. The Roll Machine is also being fitted entirely new, and can be depended upon doing work satisfactorily. and can be depended upon doing work saussactority.

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 in 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 respon-

sibility. W. F. KERFER. South Addison, N. Y., April 15, 1863.-4m TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A Reverend Gentleman haying 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 ours. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed expenses of the second se municate to his afficient fellow creatures use mean of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to John M. Dangall, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

Jan. 28, 1868-ly. ON and after JULY lat, 1863, the privilege

of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Leap must, therefore, apply before the let of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION ACRN,

No. 114 S. THIRD ST., Philadelphia.

April 8, 1863-3m. 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. Crampi and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the disease that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste material the hold except the property of them. ed perspiration, and as nve-eightins of the waste mat-ter of the body escapes through the pores, if there pores are closed, that proportion of diseases necessa-rily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if eon-tracted, break them up immediately, by a timely us-of Madume Porter's Curative Balann. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle. March 11, 1863-ly.

JEROME SMITH

IS now receiving, fresh from New York, one of the largest, if not the largest, and best stocks of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought into the Borough of Wellsboro, comprising, a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, MENS' & BOY'S SUMMER HATS, Ladies' Dress Goods.

FRENCH CASSIMERS, for summer wear, an assortment of beautiful patterns Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,

besides a variety of COCHEGO AND MERRIMAC PRINTS, LAWNS, BEREGES AND LINEN GOODS, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

all to be sold as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in this region. LADIES---LADIES---LADIES.

Don't forget to call at No. 2, Union Block, Main Street, and look at the SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! with DRESS GOODS to match, and so exactly to your taste that you cannot resist the temptation to buy, if you will only take the trouble to look at them. HOUSEKEEPERS!

You can find the best of GROOERIES,

GLASS-WARE, WOODEN-WARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., at SMITHS, where you always get your money's worth, and a little more.

If you want to find SMITHS', FOLLOW THE CROWD.

Wellsboro, May 27, 1863

WOOL CARDING

AND CLOTH DRESSING. Wellsborough, 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 share, to suit customers, into CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, and FULL CLOTES, 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 can therefore warrant all work to give full satisfaction, or the money re-

turned.

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.

DEERFIELD WOOLEN FACTORY. THE undersigned having purchased the well known Woolen Factory of Messrs. B. & B. S. Bowen on the Cowanesque River, two miles east of Knoxville, takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Tiega and adjoining counties that he will manufacture wool by the yard or en shares to suit customers, into

customers, into FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,

DOE-SKINS,

PULL CLOTHS, of all kinds.

The machinery has been thoroughly repaired and new machinery added thereto, also an improved new wheel which will enable him to work the entire resson. He will pay particular attention to

Roll Carding & Cloth Drewing, which will be done in the neatest possible manner, having added one new Roll Machine, will enable him to dispatch and accommodate people from a distance. He would farther say that he has carried on the business. ness in manufacturing wool for farmers in Bridders and adjoining counties for the past twenty years; be therefore can warrant all work and satisfy his customers, using nothing in manufacturing but genuins wool.

JOSEPH INGHAM.

Deerfield, May 5, 1863-1y. New Arrival at the Book Store. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Fancy Goods, Embroidery Braids, Dress Braids, Gloves, Thread, Needles, Buttons, Zephyr, Worsted, Shethand Yarn, &c., &c., may be found at the store of J. F. Robinson. He would also beg leave to call stention to his large assortment of Photograph Albums. [April 22, 1863] J. F. ROBINSON.

THE CELEBRATED Rochester Trout Flies.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the is agent for the sale of the Rochester Trout Flies. A fine assortment just received. Shep opposite the Barber Shop.

LOREN A, SEARS. Barber Shop. LC Wallshopo, March 4, 1863-ti.